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Thursday, December 3, 1987
Agrahayana 12, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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[Eighth Series, Vol. XXXIII, Ninth Session, 1987/1909 (Saka)]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, December 3, 1987/Agrahayana
12, 1909 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Today also do you want to transact any business or not?

[*English*]

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Sir, we are here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER: They will come after the Question Hour.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am taking the consensus.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*].

MR. SPEAKER: You may see if there is a consensus. If you want to transact any business, we may sent.

WELCOME TO THE NEPALESE RASH- TRIYA PANCHAYAT DELEGATION

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in extending our warm welcome to His Excellency Mr. Nava Raj Subedi, Chairman, Rashtriya Panchayat of Nepal and Leader of the Nepalese Rashtriya Panchayat Delegation and the Hon'ble Members of the Nepalese Rashtriya Panchayat Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are:

1. Mr. Chandra Dev Chaudhary, MRP
2. Mr. Chakra Bahadur Shahi, MRP
3. Mr. Champak Sunuwar, MRP
4. Mr. Dirga Raj Prasai, MRP
5. Mr. Deepak Bohara, MRP
6. Mrs. Indira Atreya, MRP
7. Mr. Indra Bahadur Khatri, MRP
8. Mr. Kul Raj Sharma, MRP

9. Mr. Lekh Nath Adhikary,
MRP

all parts of the country, particularly from rural areas; and

10. Mr. Parashu Ram
Khapung, MRP

(d) whether any of the Centres had decided to publish magazines/news letters in regional languages of the States/Union Territory concerned and if so, the details thereof?

11. Mr. Yagya Bahadur
Budhathoki, MRP

The delegation arrived here on Thursday, 26 November, 1987 afternoon. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. We also convey our warm greetings and very best wishes through them to His Majesty the King, the Rashtriya Panchayat, the Government and the friendly people of the Kingdom of Nepal.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Zonal Cultural Centres for National Integration

* 394 SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :†
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR-
ASHAR:

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

(a) the Zonal Cultural Centres set up recently with a view to promote culture and encourage national integration with their territorial jurisdiction, structure and functions;

(b) the main achievement of these Zonal Cultural Centres since their inception and the extent to which each Centre has succeeded in achieving its prescribed targets and the total expenditure incurred by each;

(c) the criteria adopted by these Centres to appoint or to attract folk artist from

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Seven Zonal Cultural Centres have been set up as registered autonomous bodies under the Societies Registration Act. Details of their constituent States are given in the Statement-I below. The Governor of the State where the Zonal Cultural Centre has its headquarters is the Chairperson. Apart from a Governing Body and Executive Board the Centre has Programme and Finance Committees. The Executive head is a Director. The main objective of these Centres is the creative development of Indian culture in different regions of the country and building up of a sense of cultural cohesion.

(b) The Centres have organised and participated in many cultural festivals, theatre/film/seminar/work-shops and have held exhibitions and manifestations of crafts, painting and performing arts. The expenditure incurred by the Centres is given in the Statement-II below.

(c) The Centres do not appoint artistes. Artistes are selected for participation in specific festivals and programmes based on their relevance to and suitability for the programme concerned. Rural and folk artistes are given special encouragement as the Centres stress the rural and folk arts.

(d) One publication each has been brought out by the South Zone and North Central Zone Cultural Centres. Information is being collected from the other Centres.

STATEMENT-I*Details of the Zones and their constituent States.*

Sl. No.	Zone	Constituent States
1.	North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala.	States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan and UT of Chandigarh.
2.	Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Santiniketan.	States of Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal.
3.	South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur.	States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and UTs of Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.
4.	West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur.	States of Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and UT of Daman & Diu.
5.	North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad.	States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and UT of Delhi.
6.	North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur.	States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam Mizoram and Nagaland.
7.	South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur.	States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT-II*Details of expenditure incurred by the Zonal Cultural Centres.*

(Rupees in lakhs)

1	2	3
1.	North Zone Cultural Centre Patiala upto 31.3.87.	100.65
2.	Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre Santiniketan upto 1.4.1987.	5.24*
3.	South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur (1986-87).	177.00

1	2	3
4.	West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur upto 31.10.87.	95.14
5.	North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad upto 18.11.87.	87.68
6.	North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur upto 31.10.87	6.79
7.	South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur upto 31.10.87.	86.88

* Director, EZCC has stated that more expenditure statements are yet to be received from member States.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Sir, there are no two opinions about it that the objective of these centres is laudable. The objective is to promote national integration through cultural cohesion and to maintain our ancient culture. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the states which have not extended their full cooperation in this programme; the names of those non-Congress-I ruled states, which have not at all extended their cooperation in this programme; the names of those which have extended less cooperation and the reasons for not extending their cooperation?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that in all 7 centres have been established. Almost all the states are associated with these centres. Initially, there was one state which did not participate in it but later on it also started participating in it. The States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan constitute the North Zone Cultural Centre. All this information has already been given.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: I would like to know the states which have not extended their cooperation?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: All the states have extended their cooperation.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated that the South Zone Cultural Centre and the North Zone Cultural Centre have organised some exhibitions and film shows etc., may I know the programmes which have been and are likely to be undertaken by these centres in future?

Secondly, whether initially there was a provision that the Central Government would provide a sum of Rs. 5 crores and each State Government Rs. 1 crore to these centres, if so, whether the State Govern-

ments and the Central Government have released this amount to these centres; if so, the amount released by them separately; and if not, the reasons therefore?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: You have asked about the South Zone Cultural Centre. The major programme organised by them during 1987 are: the Deep Mahotsava in Port Blair, the Madras Festival, the De-Jore-Day in Pondicherry, the Celebration of Kerala in Madras, the Purendra Festival in Hampi and an Artist Camp.

As regards programmes to be organised in 1988, it is proposed to hold the Pongal Festival in Madurai, a workshop on theatre in Gandhigram, Seashore Festivals in Mahabalipuram, Kovalam and in Kanyakumari. Besides, an Island Festival in Andaman, a workshop on Puppet in Pondicherry, an Artist Camp in Hyderabad, a Classical Music and Dance Festival in Poona, a Zonal Playwright workshop in Goa, Exhibitions of Zonal crafts in Bombay, Gandhinagar, Jaipur and Panaji are also proposed to be organised during the year.

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on reading everything, all will result in confusion.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Sir, I have told him as he wanted to know that.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Narain Chand Parashar.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: What is the contribution of the State Governments?

MR. SPEAKER: She will let you know. It will be laid on the Table.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have not contributed anything.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: We must know it.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: You have asked about the contribution, I tell you about the North Zone:-

The total contribution for North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala comprises Central Government's Rs. 500 lakh, Rajasthan's 33 lakhs, Harayana's 66 lakhs, Punjab's 100 lakhs, Jammu & Kashmir's 100 lakhs, and Himachal Pradesh's 100 lakhs.

The amount received by the Centre is: 185 lakh from Central Government, 33 lakh from Rajasthan, 50 lakh from Haryana, 78 lakh from Punjab, 66 lakh from Jammu & Kashmir and 71 lakh from Himachal Pradesh. Thus the total amount comes to 483 lakh. A balance of Rs. 426 lakh is yet to be received.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The main objective of these centres is to preserve and promote Indian culture including national languages and their literature. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to set up some sort of a laboratory or a museum so that gradually diminishing dialects and local cultures may be protected and rhythms and folklore may be taped and preserved for future generations?

Secondly, what criteria is adopted for the selection of Artists?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our main objective is to develop our culture and for this fundamentally important steps have been taken. The main programme of the cultural centres is to apprise the common man of our culture and create an awareness in them. In this regard, I would like to say that....

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: It is not reaching the common man.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: We are

taking steps to revitalize and encourage rural arts. We will make available to the common man by getting such literature translated into regional languages. He has asked about the North Zone Cultural Centre also. The criterion differs from place to place. Moreover, as regards the North Zone Cultural Centre, I would like to inform him that,

[English]

The groups/organisations who have worked in the field of culture and have represented the District or State in the different festivals are selected for the programmes from the five member-States of this Zone. The State Cultural Departments also sponsor the troupes.

It is the same case with South Zone Cultural Centre also. Each participating State is having a State level Committee and based on its recommendation the Director of Culture sends lists of artists. The lists of artists so received is placed before the Sub-committee for the final selection of artists. No artist/art groups repeated twice in a year.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Every zonal centre has three to four States under its jurisdiction. All these States have their own culture. I would like to know whether there is any proposal to set up sub-centres in every State under a zonal centre with provision for promotion of culture and also with facilities of research on any specific aspect of the culture of that area.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, sub-centres already exist and they are doing well.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Where these sub-centres are located?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: It is a very

big list. If the hon. Member wants, it can be made available to him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: There is no such sub-centre in my state. Some such centres exist in the Eastern Zone.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Their list can be supplied later on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: May I know the location of such a Centre in Orissa?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

SHRI T. BASHEER: There are very few Members Sir; but you are not allowing even one more supplementary. You have allowed only one supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I have spent 20 minutes, Sir. What can I do about it?

SHRI T. BASHEER: That is because of the long reply by the Hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain questions which need discussion and not Question-Answer. They cannot be handled like that. This is a long question. 20 minutes are already spent on this. So, I have to go to the next question. For me it is all right. For me there is no difference between this question and that question.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: In reply to

earlier question put up by the hon. Member, I would like to inform that there is a sub-centre at Srisailam.

[English]

Scheme for Teachers' Training

* 395. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN†:
SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to launch the orientation scheme for teachers to improve their performance;

(b) if so, the number of district institutes of education and training to be opened by 1990 and;

(c) the criteria for setting up such institutes in the districts of various States especially with reference to rural and backward districts?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) A Programme of Mass Orientation of school teachers has already been under implementation since 1986 and is intended to be continued during the remaining years of the Seventh five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to establish a District Institute of Education & Training for all the districts in the country. This will be done by upgrading the existing Government Elementary Teacher Training Institutes and in districts where such institutions do not exist by establishing new one.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Orientation Programme which has been introduced to improve the performance of teachers. I would like to know the steps proposed to be taken in this regard and the changes proposed to be made in the Orientation Programme with a view to make it more successful?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a programme of Mass Orientation of school teachers has been under implementation since 1986. While discussing the National Education Policy some people were of the opinion that we cannot march forward till the standard of the teachers is upgraded. Some deficiencies were noticed in the Mass Orientation Courses which were started in 1986. Efforts have been made to rectify these deficiencies in 1987. It has been our past experience that teaching materials could not reach the teachers in a proper way. The document of the National Education Policy could not be made available to all the teachers. The modules were of sub-quality. A number of lectures had been delivered in this process but the teachers were not attracted by them. Now all these courses have been revised and we have now received good response after that.

As regards the second question of the hon. Member concerning progress. I would like to inform that task forces have been constituted in several states and sites will be selected on the basis of their recommendations. The Ministry of Human Resource Development is in touch with the State Governments and the work has been completed to a great extent. I feel that the whole process of establishing institutes will be completed by December.

Thirdly, a group of experts selected for this purpose has already submitted its report for this year and revised guidelines have

also been sent to the States. Proforma has also been sent to them. It is hoped that this work will be completed by December.

MR. SPEAKER: Does anything remain unanswered after giving this reply.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Nothing has yet come out so far. It has been decided to establish a District Institute of Education and Training in a number of districts. May I know the criteria laid down for that purpose and when these will be set up in backward districts?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: These institutes will be set up in 400 districts. It is our target to set up these institutes in all the districts during the Seventh Five Year Plan. No State will be left out. Those will be set up in all the districts throughout the country.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important question. The reply needs further elucidation.

Firstly, a training course was being run for the last so many years. Thereafter the Mass Orientation Programme was started in 1986 and now District Institutes are being opened everywhere. What are the basic differences among these three? There is no question whether they have received the copy of the translation or not or whether they have received a copy of the New Education Scheme or not because these two things have so far been said, but the question is as to what fundamental change has been made which will help improve the Mass Orientation Programme which was being run earlier.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, the difference as between the schemes is evi-

dent from the names of the schemes. One is an orientation programme for ten days where teachers in a large number are brought to these centres and given a kind of familiarity simultaneously with the new thrusts in the new education policy. It is only for ten days. But in 1986 - that being the first programme of this kind - there were certain deficiencies, reported. They have been rectified in 1987. As my colleague pointed out, the results in 1987 and the response in 1987 have been quite good. I cannot say that it is still perfect. This is a continuous process. If there are any further deficiencies to be made good, we would certainly do that. But this pattern is going to remain.

The other pattern is the normal one, the pattern which is already there. There are more than 1,500 training institutions in the country and the complaint, as the Members may recall, has been that there is so much of mushroom growth. Some have come into existence only to take grants and probably not make good use of them. Others are not functioning. Therefore, out of all this confusion, we wanted that we should have a stable structure of one DIET per district. 'D' itself stands for 'district'. Therefore, there will be roughly as many DIETs as districts except that when they are districts very big like 24-Parganas and so on, we may have to have more than one. If there are very small districts, we may have to club, two or three for one DIET. Normally one DIET per district is the pattern.

Now this is in substitution of the institutions already existing. We may have to close down about a thousand or 1,100 as the new institutions come up. This is not a totally different pattern. It is only a reorganisation of the existing pattern. That is what is meant by the DIET.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, the training programme being run for improving the performance of teachers is quite welcome. But the question is that teachers are not going to schools in rural areas. The Government may spend huge sums of money on imparting knowledge about the New Education Policy, but the schools remain closed for months together in the rural areas. It is a great deficiency and there is hardly any remedy for that. It is shaking the foundation of the system of education and culture.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you of the opinion that those children are asked not to go to schools?

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: I do not mean this. I mean to say that the teachers should be asked to go to schools and teach the boys. In this connection, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development that if we want to set the foundation of education right, we should nationalise education at the primary and basic levels and upto class-VIII. The Government should lay more attention towards this side. Otherwise, we will have to suffer a set back in the field of education. At higher levels the Government is making a lot of improvement and undertaking important works. But these will go waste. I, therefore, request you first to pay more attention towards the primary and basic education.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that child centered education is the main objective of our National Education Policy. The hon. Member is well aware of the meaning of the word "child". The Government is paying special attention towards primary education that is why it has been proposed to set up district institutes with a view to strengthen the primary education. Mass Orientation Programme is being taken up for that very purpose. All these programmes are being taken up for the development

of primary education. We are fully vigilant in this regard and efforts are being made in this direction.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The hon. Minister while replying to the question said that old educational institutions meant for imparting training to the teachers will be closed down and new institutions would come up under the new system of imparting training to the teachers. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has considered to start or establish new institutions for it or the old institutions which were there and closed down as per the new system of education will be converted to impart training in the new system to the teachers?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: The answer is given in the main answer itself. This will be done by upgrading the existing government elementary teacher training institutions and in districts where such institutions do not exist it will be done by establishing new ones.

Side-effects of Medicines for Relieving Cold and Pain

* 396. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about adverse side-effects of some popular medicines for relieving cold and pain;

(b) if so, the names and details thereof;

(c) whether literature of them contains cautions about their side-effects and whether media advertisements indicate the same; and

(d) if not, the steps Government pro-

pose to take in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):**
(a) to (d): A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Government had received a complaint from Shri S. Datrang, a resident of Nehru Nagar, Bombay about adverse effect of a formulation "Coldarin" containing Aspirin, manufactured by M/s. Boots Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay. The complainant has alleged that his son, 5 1/2 years old, had taken Coldarin tablets and had the side-effects of gastric bleeding. According to the complainant his son had taken the drug for a period of 4 days continuously to allay fever and the chill associated with fever. On the 5th day the child vomitted blood and was admitted to a private nursing home at Dadar, Bombay and as the bleeding continued the child was removed to the Intensive Paediatric Care Unit of the Lokmanya Tilak Memorial Hospital, Sion, Bombay. Ultimately, the bleeding was diagnosed to be due to side effect of Aspirin.

(c) and (d). The package inserts on Coldarin give the cautionary statement about the side effects of Aspirin and a warning that it should not be administered to children below 12 years of age. The contents of the cautionary and warning notes are not displayed in T.V. advertisements. However, the manufacture of this drug, M/s Boots India Ltd., Bombay, has suspended advertisement of Coldarin through Television. Government, as a measure of abundant caution, has written to State Drug Controllers to confirm that manufacturers of Aspirin formulations are giving the cautionary and warning notes. The Indian Medical Association has also been addressed to advise its members not to prescribe aspirin formulations to children below 12 years of age.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, may I know what is the content of aspirin in coldarin and whether this drug is allowed for marketing in Western countries?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): It is a standardised thing. It has been accepted by all countries as standard and well within the limits of endurance.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Mr. Datrange has lodged a complaint not only with the Maharashtra Government but also with the Central Government Authorities. He did not get any reply for more than six months. He has written that he has got those strips on which that caution is not mentioned and here they have written that the caution is mentioned on the strip. Will the Government get the strip from him and verify whether what he says is correct or what these people say is correct? Why I am asking this is because on TV no caution was ever mentioned and we do not know whether they have mentioned it on the strip or not. Will the Government ask the Boots Co. (India) Ltd. to pay the compensation to these people?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Hon. Member was asking about this incident and I would like to tell him that M/s Boots Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay had informed the Drug Controller of India that on receipt of the complaint from Shri S. Datrange in the month of April, 1987, they had sent the executives to meet the complainant and to obtain a sample for analysis which was not given by the complainant. The Company had also met the treating doctor to get the detailed information of the adverse reaction. Simultaneously, the Company had checked the controlled samples of coldarin tablets, batch No. 4680 which was found to be satisfactory and complied with quality standards. In the meantime, the company had sus-

pending the advertisement of coldarin tablets through TV media.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: You just want to believe the Boots Company and you are not prepared to believe your own citizen. Why did not your people meet Mr. Datrange when he said that he had suffered so much on account of adverse effects?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: We are believing the Drugs Controller of India and what we have been telling the House is based on the report of Drug Controller. We have had many detailed discussions with him. I am satisfied that for the first time when certain adverse effects were brought to the notice of the Drugs Controller of India and also the manufacturers, they themselves offered to stop their TV advertisement and to insert a warning. A manufacturer while he is manufacturing a medicine does not put an ingredient which is harmful. But once the medicine goes into the market and goes into the public use, anything reported from any user by way of adverse effect is immediately taken care of. What we have to see in the case of every medicine the whether is manufacturer has taken all reasonable care promptly after something had been reported to him. In this case, it so happened that this manufacturer from the records available with us has taken all those precautions. He could not have anticipated any such effect until it was reported. Immediately after it was reported, he started putting the warning on the strip. Before that it was not there obviously and if you refer to that strip which is three years' old, you will not find it.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Why don't you insist on payment of compensation to him?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Let him go to the court for compensation. I do not see how I can ask anybody to pay compensation. It is for him to go to the court and claim compensation.

DR CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:

More than a decade earlier, authorities on medicine, Dr Goodman and Gill Man had recommended to the world that no combined therapy should be encouraged any more. But I am sorry to say that in our country, most of the analgesic pain removing drugs, cold drugs and other drugs are still manufactured on the basis of combined therapy; they are having so many ingredients. Once a patient takes a drug, it becomes very difficult to detect from which ingredient the reaction has taken place. Why is the Government still encouraging manufacture of combined drugs in the country in spite of the recommendations made by an authority on drugs?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I do not know that. I have got authorities by the dozens here with me; I have got articles and I have got magazines in which these things have been gone into. A number of countries, almost all countries in the world, are manufacturing these things and marketing these things. They have been used as pain killers. We know pain killers have been in this country for as long as we remember. If some medical authority has found that this is not correct, the overwhelming opinion in the whole world is that it is being used and it has been found to be rational in the sense that if there are three ingredients in a particular cold preparation this is because there is no specific treatment for cold. Cold formula has two or three ingredients. One is for fever, another for congestion. If three ingredients are combined in order to meet each of these three complaints and made into a capsule or a tablet, I do not see anything irrational; it is totally rational.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Sometimes when the Government is not alert, on the report of the Drug Controller, some combinations are banned or prohibited. Courts are giving stay orders with the result that the dealers are meanwhile free to sell those combinations. Is the Health Ministry

aware of such cases where courts have stayed Government orders banning such combinations and whether the Health Ministry has taken up the matter with the Law Ministry in order to shut out court jurisdiction from such health matters so that the court ceases to play with the health of the people.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is a very difficult and generalized question. It is a fact that courts give stay orders. It is also a fact that when a stay order is given against the Government decision, Government takes all possible steps expeditiously to see that those orders are vacated. It is also a fact that sometimes the orders are not vacated. Finally, if the court decision is against the Government, we have to fall in line with the court decision.

Research on Utility and Efficacy of Tribal Herbs

* 398. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA†:**
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) the results of the research conducted by various organisations on the utility and efficacy of tribal herbs and extracts of plants in the treatment and cure of different diseases; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to see that these herbs and plants or medicines based on them reach common people to alleviate sufferings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). There is no separate category of tribal herbs. Many herbs used in Indian Systems of Medicine are also used by tribals in their areas. However, there are certain

herbs which are used by tribals but not much known in various systems of medicine. No large scale survey has been conducted on the drugs used specifically by tribals on all India basis. However, several agencies are carrying out studies on different aspects of medicinal plants being used by tribal population.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to point out that....

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramoowalia looks very cheerful today.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: May I resume my seat, Sir. I only wanted to point out this much that the hon. Minister is not giving correct information. She has replied that -

[*English*]

"No large scale survey has been conducted on the drugs used specifically by tribals on all India basis."

[*Translation*]

This reply is before you. the fact is that -

[*English*]

There is an All India Co-ordinated Research Programme which is doing research. There is one laboratory at Jammu.

[*Translation*]

It is undertaking research work and there are 15 centres in the country. The co-ordinator is stationed at Jammu. There are centres at Lucknow and several other

places. A centre has been opened in Madhya Pradesh. I shall come to the main point later. First I would like to know the reason for giving such a vague reply? A lot is being done for the tribals and then why did the hon. Minister give this reply?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO): He is already confused. There is no question of confusing him further. The question is that.....

[*English*]

In the reply, it is stated:

"No large scale survey has been conducted on the drugs used specifically by the tribals on an All India basis. "This is the crucial sentence. It is in the nature of things impossible to have an All India survey as such because local names differ, local herbs differ and even the quality also differs depending on the quality of land where they grow. For instance, in Srisailam, it is said that we have medicinal herbs which are not found anywhere else in India. Therefore, to have a survey of these drugs on an All India basis and do research is not feasible. What is possible on a regional and local basis is being done. Maybe at some point of time we have to consolidate all this and prepare a literature, a full All India Literature, on the subject. Whatever is being done by the All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Ethno-Biology, is under the Ministry of Environment. This is not only about the drugs or herbs, but it is a total research programme about their habits, their language, about their diseases, may be about their ways of thinking, the social and economic factors. This is a much wider thing which they are undertaking in which there is an element of drugs and herbs also. But specifically on drugs and herbs, nothing has been so far

attempted on an All India basis. What has been attempted and what has been going on quite successfully is, regionally wherever you find such areas some agency goes there and does research there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister has given a reply to Q.no. 396 regarding allopathic medicines. Secondly, this question indicates that the Government is conducting research in Ayurveda. The medicines based on the herbs available in tribal areas are not harmful. Even if the patients do not get treated by those preparations they are in no way harmful to the patients. They have no side effects. Is the Government preparing any scheme to make good quality herbal medicines easily available to the common people in small villages?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that we are troubling you and that is why the hon. Minister is getting prepared such tablets by consuming which we will remain in our residences and will not trouble you? Is it a fact that such tablets are being manufactured?
(*Interruptions*)

If you cannot furnish any reply about the tablets, you may please reply my first question.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: If you cannot reply about the tablets, you may please reply to the question.

[*English*]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to inform the House that there is a very good programme undertaken by the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha. Naturally, the subject falls in their purview because in Ayurveda, there are many prepara-

tions and medicines which are herbal based. There are eight tribal health care research units under the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and I can give the names of the places where these units are located. They are doing very good work in most of the diseases which are found in those areas including malaria, which is called 'Vishama Jwara', which of course, is prevalent in other areas also. As I had occasion to inform the House, this research institution has now developed a specific for malaria which has been found to be very successful. It is called 'Ayush-64'. I had occasion to answer a question on this and I am happy to say that this institution is doing very good work not only in the laboratory, but by applying the results of the laboratory, the findings of the laboratory in the field, and particularly in the tribal areas. Now, as I said, they are conducting research in malaria, also on leprosy, on malnutrition - which is very important - on allergic manifestations of the skin disease, on sexually transferred diseases and so on. They are conducting research studies on 'Udara Krimi' that is the worms which are found in the stomach, etc. It is quite a long list of areas in which they are working and this also has a bearing on the tribal areas as well as the herbs and medicines used in the tribal areas.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I am very much glad to hear the answer given by the hon. Minister about the research programme in Ayurveda and Siddha medicine. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the Geological Survey of India under the Department of Mines have already surveyed the different geological formations and categorised them into four regions. Will he take cognisance of the regions categorised by the Geological Survey of India because in different geological formations, different types of herbs are grown?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes Sir. That is possible. I take the information given

by the hon. member and we will see how to coordinate all this knowledge.

**Under utilisation of M.D., M.S.
Doctors**

* 399. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the specialized skills of some highly qualified doctors with post-graduate qualifications like M.D., M.S. etc. employed under Delhi Administration are not being utilised in hospitals with indoor facilities but are posted in dispensaries or primary health centres;

(b) if so, the number of such specialists with post-graduate qualifications posted in small dispensaries and primary health centres; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the position so that the specialists services are utilised fully and adequately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). As per information given by Delhi Administration, the skills of all the doctors including those possessing post-graduate diplomas or degrees are properly utilised in all subcadres of the Central Health Service. There are 19 doctors of GDMOs sub-cadre, who possess Post-Graduate degrees like M.D., or M.S. and are posted outside the hospitals. For posting of doctors of GDMO's sub-cadre, who may at times possess Post-Graduate diplomas/degrees, a policy has been formulated by Delhi Administration to deploy them in such manner as to ensure balanced medical care to the community. Delhi Administration, has recently framed a policy according to which all GDMOs having Post-Graduate qualifications will be posted in hospitals by rotation.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: I may kindly be explained about the words 'GDMO' and the 'balanced medical care to the community'. These are the technical words. What is the balanced medical care taken in the hospitals of Delhi Administration?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: GDMO means General Duty Medical Officer. As regards balanced medical care...

(Interruptions)

Sir, I am not from the medical profession, but still I can answer him. Don't worry. Please have some patience.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even the patients must have patience.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, the Delhi Administration has formulated certain transfer policies.

1. All General Duty Medical Officers on joining duty before Secretary (Medical) may be posted in DHS. No representation for being posted in the hospitals may be entertained before such joining.

2. Such General Duty Medical Officers after joining may be allowed to represent for the posting in the hospitals along with their bio-data. A list of all such representations may be maintained by the Medical Department. The total number of vacancies in GDMO may be distributed among the various Medical Institutions in proportion to the number of posts in the institutions.

Sir, this is a long statement. If you say, I can submit to the House.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: We welcome the posting of Post-Graduate doctors like M.S. or M.D. in the small dispensaries and out-door clinics. But are they sup-

plied with full equipment to provide better service to the common people? Unless and until they are supplied with the equipment and other instruments, they can not assess and give better service to the best of their knowledge to the people:

Are they been supplied with those instruments in the out-door clinic or the small dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): The thrust of the question seems to be that there are very many over qualified doctors whose talents are being wasted in the outlying hospitals and clinics. My answer to that is, I do not see any reason why a very highly qualified doctor should not go to the outlying clinic. The thrust of the question itself is not acceptable to me. I would say, 'balanced service to the community' in the sense that there has to be a balance between medical care on the one hand and the health needs and health care of the people on the other. So, it is a good thing for all doctors by rotation to be sent to all the places.

The other question is, if we have more Post-Graduate doctors and they have opted out for the post for which only MBBS doctors are needed, then how can they insist that they should always be posted in hospitals only? This is not possible. It is not just possible. Because there are certain posts meant for only MBBS. Doctors but if an MS or an MD takes that job, he has to do that job. I cannot have an operation theatre erected at that place because an MD doctor or an MS Doctor happens to be posted there. It is a temporary matter. He would be posted back to a hospital where his talents may be more needed or more appropriately utilised. But this cannot be insisted upon. It depends on the availability of Doctors compared to the posts available. If there is a Doctor who is more qualified than the place requires where

he is at the moment working, the administration will look into it and see how to make the best use of his talents in due course.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: About the answer given by the Minister of State regarding the Delhi Administration rules, I would not have expected such an answer to come from a Minister that the Delhi Administration has framed such rules and therefore we are bound by the rules". One has to examine whether the rules are really intelligent rules and rational rules. Just because they have framed the rule which requires people to be first posted in outlying dispensaries and this rule has to be complied with. This to my mind appears to be that the Minister is abrogating his or her duty and leaving it to the bureaucrats to frame the rules. What should be done is to see that the specialisation which a person has obtained should be utilised. It is no answer to say that the Delhi Administration has framed certain rules which require them to be first posted in outlying places and not in hospitals. So to start with, you screen the applications in such a way as to see that the person who has spent 3 or 4 years and spent money and undergone sacrifice should be properly posted and the community should get the benefit of his skill and service. I would like to ask you whether this is being done?

The Cabinet Minister also when he replied avoided that aspect. Nodoubt the community must have the benefit. And not only the community at large but also those who are going to hospitals must have the benefit of the skilled medical practioner. That skill will be of no avail unless proper equipments and instruments are being made available not only for operation but even for diagnosis. These must be made available. At present these are not even made available. What are you doing about this thing?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: There

are three different aspects being mixed into one. First is the aspect of qualification of Doctors. If for the post of a primary health centre in a village, for instance, is an MBBS doctor, that is enough for us. The equipments, the medicines and all the available facilities at that hospital are tailored to that kind of qualification. But if an over-qualified man goes there, we cannot over-night change all the facilities there and upgrade them because after a year he may go back to some other hospital and another MBBS might be posted there.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Why don't you specialise the dispensaries?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Please wait. that is one aspect. So, the mis-match is between the over-qualified Doctors may be the Post-Graduate Doctors, and the available posts meant for an MBBS Doctor, That is the mis-match there.

If there is a mis-match, what the administration can do is to see that there is a rotation so that only some people will not always be posted to outlying dispensaries while other are always working in city hospitals.

What the Minister of State just read out as the answer was that the Delhi Administration has prepared a kind of rotation.

That rotation may sometimes fail. But then the point is, this is all that can be done.

So far as upgarding of the hospitals, giving equipments, etc. to the hospitals is concerned, that is a separate question altogether. That comes under the plan. They are upgraded according to plan provisions and not because some MS is working there. That is just not possible. These are three different matters. There has to be a kind of balance between a well-equipped hospital and an outlying dispensary. If we do not have the

facility for a very good doctor also to go and have some experience of the conditions there, then he will remain more or less an isolated person. So, the kind of rotation that is being done by the Delhi Administration, on the face of it, appears to be reasonable. If there is anything wrong, or in its actual working if there is anything wrong, we can certainly go into it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Committee to Look after the Working of Family Welfare Schemes

*397. **SHRI H.B. PATIL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government propose to constitute an Assessment-cum-Implementation Committee comprising of experts and Members of Parliament to look after the functioning of Family Welfare Schemes funded by Union Government and/or by the international agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

Proposals to Absorb Unemployed Doctors

*400 **SHRI R.M. BHOYE:**
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL:

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

(a) the number of qualified unemployed doctors in various States as on 30 Septem-

ber, 1987;

(b) whether Government have formulated any proposals to absorb them in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The total number of medical graduates including post-graduates on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1986 is 28,966. The latest figures have not yet been compiled. It may further be mentioned that the job seekers on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed. A statement showing the number of medical graduates including post-graduates on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in various States/UTs as on 31st December, 1986 is given below.

(b) Except for normal expansion activities of the Central Government and State Governments Health Sectors, there is no special scheme to absorb the unemployed doctors in Government.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Number of Medical Graduates (including Post Graduates) on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.86

S.No.	States/U.Ts	Medical Graduates (including Post Graduates)
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1	2	3
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1.	Andhra Pradesh	2692
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2. Arunachal Pradesh*

1	2	3
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3.	Assam	142
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4.	Bihar	1688
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5.	Goa	145
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6.	Gujarat	867
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7.	Haryana	495
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8.	Himachal Pradesh	114
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9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10
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10.	Karnataka	1163
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11.	Kerala	1562
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12.	Madhya Pradesh	1357
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13.	Maharashtra	4455
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14.	Manipur	70
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15.	Meghalaya	5
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16.	Mizoram	5
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17.	Nagaland	-
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18.	Orissa	705
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19.	Punjab	772
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20.	Rajasthan	768
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21.	Sikkim*	-
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22.	Tamil Nadu	2498
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23.	Tripura	17
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24.	Uttar Pradesh	1965
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25.	West Bengal	2265
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1	2	3
UNION TERRITORIES		
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	
27. Chandigarh	694	
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	-	
29. Delhi	4265	
30. Daman & Diu @	-	
31. Lakshadweep	7	
32. Pondicherry	239	
ALL INDIA — Total	28,966	

1. * - No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States.

2. ** - One Employment Exchange is functioning in this U.T. but data are not being received.

3. @ - Figure included in Goa State.

4. All Medical Graduates (including Post Graduates) on the Live Registers of Employment Exchange are not necessarily unemployed.

Sanskrit Colleges

*401. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sanskrit Colleges in the country and the locations thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish new colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) According to informa-

tion available, with the University Grants Commission, there are about 282 Sanskrit Colleges/Colleges of Oriental Learning which offer degree or equivalent courses in Sanskrit. The names of the States and the districts in which they are located are given in the Statement below.

(b) The Central Government has no proposal to establish any Sanskrit Colleges. However, some Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas may be established under the auspices of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.

STATEMENT

Location of Sanskrit colleges in different States

S. No.	State	District
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. East Godavari
		2. Guntur
		3. Hyderabad
		4. Karimnagar
		5. Krishna
		6. Nellore
		7. Nizamabad
		8. Prakasam
		9. Vizianagaram
		10. West Godavari
		11. Warangal
2.	Bihar	1. Bhojpur
		2. Begusarai

1	2	3
		3. Bhagalpur
		4. Darbhanga
		5. East Cham paran
		6. Gaya
		7. Gopalganj
		8. Hazaribagh
		9. Monghyr
		10. Muzaffarpur
		11. Madhubani
		12. Patna
		13. Ranchi
		14. Rohtas
		15. Santhal Par- gana
		16. Saran
		17. Siwan
		18. Singhbhum
		19. Sitamarhi
		20. Samastipur
		21. Saharsa
		22. Vaishali
		23. West Cham- paran
		24. Kaimur

1	2	3
3. Delhi (UT)	1. Delhi	
4. Gujarat	1. Baroda	
	2. Jamnagar	
5. Kerala	1. Erivalkulam	
	2. Palghat	
	3. Trivandrum	
6. Madhya Pradesh	1. Indore	
	2. Raipur	
	3. Satna	
7. Orissa	1. Balasore	
	2. Bolangir	
	3. Ganjam	
	4. Puri	
8. Punjab	1. Ludhiana	
	2. Patiala	
9. Rajasthan	1. Ajmer	
	2. Alwar	
	3. Bikaner	
	4. Churu	
	5. Dungarpur	
	6. Jaipur	
	7. Jhunjhunu	
	8. Jodhpur	

1	2	3
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|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| | 9. Kota | |
| | 10. Nagaur | |
| | 11. Sikar | |
| | 12. Udaipur | |
| 10. Tamil Nadu | 1. Chengalpattu | |
| | 2. Madras | |
| 11. Uttar Pradesh | 1. Agra | |
| | 2. Allahabad | |
| | 3. Azamgarh | |
| | 4. Aligarh | |
| | 5. Ballia | |
| | 6. Basti | |
| | 7. Banda | |
| | 8. Badaun | |
| | 9. Baharaich | |
| | 10. Bulandshar | |
| | 11. Chamoli | |
| | 12. Dehradun | |
| | 13. Deoria | |
| | 14. Etawah | |
| | 15. Fatehpur | |
| | 16. Faizabad | |
| | 17. Ghaziabad | |

1	2	3
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|-----------------|------------------|--|
| | 18. Gazipur | |
| | 19. Gorakhpur | |
| | 20. Hardoi | |
| | 21. Jhansi | |
| | 22. Jaunpur | |
| | 23. Kanpur | |
| | 24. Lucknow | |
| | 25. Meerut | |
| | 26. Mirzapur | |
| | 27. Mainpuri | |
| | 28. Mathura | |
| | 29. Muradabad | |
| | 30. Pilibhit | |
| | 31. Pratapgarh | |
| | 32. Rai-Bareilly | |
| | 33. Shahjahanpur | |
| | 34. Saharanpur | |
| | 35. Sultanpur | |
| | 36. Unnao | |
| | 37. Varanasi | |
| 12. West Bengal | 1. Calcutta | |

Feed-Back on Navodaya Vidyalayas
***402. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Will the**

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the means through which it obtained feed-back in respect of Navodaya Vidyalayas established pursuant to the New Education Policy; and

(b) whether the progress in respect of enrolment, rate of retention, provision of teachers, construction of buildings and provision of other infrastructure is satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The feed back in respect of Navodaya Vidyalayas is obtained through the field visits by the officers of:

(i) the Ministry, (ii) Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (an autonomous organisation to establish, develop, maintain and manage the Navodaya Vidyalayas), (iii) National Council of Educational Research and Training, (iv) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, (v) State/UT Governments, and through monthly progress reports from the Principals of the Navodaya Vidyalayas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

New Level Crossing Device

*403. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway has started field trials of a unique device which will help bring down substantially the number of accidents at railway crossings throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details of the new device

including its cost;

(c) the outcome of the trials and when it is likely to be introduced; and

(d) whether there is any plan to equip all level crossings with such device?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Trial of an indigenously developed solar powered train actuated warning device to give audio-visual warning to road users before negotiating level crossing, is under way on the Northern Railway.

(b) A solar-powered radio transmitter located 2-3 kms., from the level crossing senses the passage of the train and flashes the information to a receiver at the level crossing, actuating audio-visual warning system for the road-users. The approximate cost of the system under trial is about Rs. 2.5 lakhs per level crossing.

(c) and (d). This system is still under trial. Introduction of the system on a permanent basis can only be considered after the results of the trial are evaluated.

Fast Passenger Boat Service from Bombay to Panaji

*404. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Satyagiri Shipping Company to operate the fast passenger boat service from Bombay to Panaji along the Konkan has been cleared;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the commencement of the fast boat service along the Konkan Coast;

(c) what are the constraints involved;

(d) when the constraints will be removed; and

(e) when the proposed fast boat service along the Konkan Coast is expected to commence its operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Proposal of the Company for the acquisition of two vessels for the purpose has been cleared by Government subject to their fulfilling certain prescribed conditions.

(b) to (e), The Company has not complied with the stipulated conditions so far. The proposed service can commence operation only after conditions stipulated by the Government are fully complied with by the Company.

[Translation]

Improvement in Conditions of Trains Running in Bihar

*405. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the condition of the trains running in Bihar is very bad and these trains neither have bogies in ratio to the number of passengers nor these are cleaned properly;

(b) whether Government are also aware that a number of trains particularly the trains connecting South Bihar do not have air-conditioned bogies in sufficient number; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to bring about improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) On certain trains and routes in Bihar, as also in other States, there is some overcrowding. Indian Railways constantly endeavour to improve the condition of trains and ensure cleanliness of coaches.

(b) There are 33 pairs of Mail/Express Trains serving Bihar which have A.C. coaches including 11 pairs serving South Bihar area.

(c) Steps are being taken to increase the manufacturing capacity of coaches including A.C. Coaches.

[English]

Schools Covered under Computer Literacy Programme

*406. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to cover more and more schools under the Computer Literacy Programme by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of schools to be covered under the Programme in the last two years of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the number of computers provided to schools in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) to (c). The Pilot Project phase of the programme for Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) has been completed. The Project envisaged provision of two micro-computers to each

school covered under this Project. 23 schools have been selected under the project from Madhya Pradesh in 1986-87. Based on the experience gained in the Pilot Project, Government is finalising Plans for implementing the Programme on a larger-scale. The number of schools to be covered under the programme during the last two years of the Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised.

[Translation]

Uniform Syllabus

*407. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what difficulties are being experienced by Government in implementing its policy towards achieving the goal of uniform system of education and uniform syllabus/text books for the entire country; and

(b) the solutions contemplated to resolve these difficulties and the time by which effective action would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). It is not the Government's policy that education in all schools in the country should be of rigidly uniform nature. The National Policy on Education envisages a national system of education based on the principles embodied in the Constitution. The national system implies that at the school stage all students have access to education of a comparable quality. This system will be based on a national curricular framework with a common core along with other components that are flexible.

[English]

Wild Life Sanctuaries

*408. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to increase the number of wild life sanctuaries; and

(b) if so, the details of the plans for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). The establishment of new wildlife sanctuaries is decided upon by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Science Education in Schools

*409. DR. V. VENKATESH:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

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

(a) whether Union Government propose to launch any project to improve science education in schools all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Government proposes to start a Centrally-sponsored scheme for Improvement of Science Education in Schools. Under this scheme financial assistance would be given to the

States/UTs for providing science kits to upper primary schools, upgrading science laboratories and libraries in secondary and higher secondary schools, setting up of district resource centres for science education and for undertaking an intensive programme for training of science and mathematics teachers.

(c) The proposal under consideration envisages an outlay of Rs. 161.18 crores during the period 1987-1990.

[*Translation*]

**Introduction of a Shuttle Train
between Gwalior and Mathura**

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce a shuttle train between Gwalior and Mathura;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Adequate train services are available between Gwalior and Mathura.

[*English*]

**Four Laning of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar
Section of National Highway
No. 5**

*411. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to expedite the four laning work on Cuttack-Bhubaneswar section of National Highway No. 5 in view of the tremendous growth of traffic on that road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Stretches of this road near Cuttack and Bhubaneswar towns, needing immediate attention, have been identified and estimates amounting to Rs. 185.82 lakhs have already been sanctioned. Preparatory work for the four laning of the remaining stretches has been taken on hand.

**Extinction of Great Indian Hornbill
and Malabar Civet Cat**

*412. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malabar Civet Cat and the great Indian hornbill have become extinct and are confined to northern part of Kerala and the Southern regions of the Western Ghats respectively due to the shrinking forest cover; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to save them?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The Great Indian Hornbill is found in many parts of the country. The Malabar Civet Cat has been rediscovered near Kozhikode but it can not be concluded that it is confined to the northern part of Kerala.

(b) The proposed steps include survey of likely areas to ascertain the present distribution of the Malabar Civet cat and to decide upon the further steps necessary.

**Trade Test for Railway Employees
Undergoing Refresher Courses
Training**

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

(a) whether railway employees detailed for refresher courses training at Zonal Railway Training College, Chandausi (Northern Railway) are subject to the test in the respective trades on completion of the refresher courses;

(b) whether originally there was no test prescribed on completion of the refresher courses at the said college; and

(c) if so, the reasons for changing this practice and bringing these employees into the ambit of trade test on completion of their courses refresher ?

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

(b) Prior to October, 1983, the trainees were required to pass oral and/or practical test only to assess their performance.

(c) It was felt that the oral/practical test did not adequately ensure the objective assessment of the knowledge gained by the trainees. From the point of view of safe working of trains, it was therefore, decided to subject the trainees to a written test after completion of the training.

Steel Project in Wardha District

3949. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had stayed the work on the integrated steel project undertaken by a non-resident Indian in

Wardha District;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent of work that had been completed on the project when stay orders were issued;

(d) whether Government have received representations to reconsider the stay orders; and

(e) the final decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Preliminary works had been stayed because of complaints received against location of the project at Barbadi, Wardha.

(c) Since the project was still at approval stage, actual construction has not been initiated.

(d) and (e). The project has since been examined by the State and Central Governments from the environmental angle and accorded approval subject to effective implementation of the stipulated conditions.

Upgradation of Claims Tracers, Asstt. Commercial Inspectors/Commercial Inspectors Etc

3950. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEKHARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of claims tracers, assistant commercial inspectors/commercial inspectors grade-wise on North Eastern Railway prior to August, 1984;

(b) whether the decision of upgradation was taken by Railways to promote those employees who were stagnating prior to 1 January, 1984;

(c) whether due to posting of 28 commercial apprentices as commercial inspectors in 1984-85 the claims tracers and other commercial inspectors were adversely affected;

(d) whether the decision taken by the Chief Commercial Superintendent, North Eastern Railway on 17 December, 1977 was not taken into consideration; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The total number of Claims Tracers, Assistant Commercial Inspectors/Commercial Inspectors gradewise on North Eastern Railway, prior to August, 1984; were:

i) Claims Tracers in scale	Rs. 330-560	=	41
ii) Claims/Commercial Inspectors in scale	Rs. 840-1040	=	8
iii) Claims/Commercial Inspectors in scale	Rs. 700-900	=	69
iv) Claims/Commercial Inspectors in scale	Rs. 550-750	=	34
v) Claims/Commercial Inspectors in scale	Rs. 455-700	=	39
vi) Asstt. Claims/Commercial Inspectors in scale	Rs. 425-640	=	21

(b) No, Sir.

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

Doubling of Howrah - Tarakeshwar Line

3951. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Howrah-Tarakeshwar line is in need of doubling and extension upto Aram Bahg;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Double

rail line already exists between Howrah and Kamarkundu. Survey for augmentation of line capacity on Seoraphuli-Kamarkundu-Tarakeshwar Section is in progress. No decision can be taken till the survey is completed and the report examined. There is no proposal at present for extension of rail line upto Arambagh in view of constraint of resources and heavy commitments in hand.

Pensionary Benefits to Railway Employees

3952. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after completion of 20 years of service in Railways there is no pensionary benefits to the employees of the Railways on their removal;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to consider the case of the employees for pensionary benefits before the completion of

super annuation; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Railways in case of removed railway employees.

Expenditure Incurred by Reliance Industries Ltd. on Organisation of Cricket Matches

3953. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:
SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA
RAO:

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

(a) the estimated expenditure incurred by the Reliance Industries Ltd, Bombay on the organisation of the recent Reliance Cup Cricket matches minus the spinoff profits from the sponsorship;

(b) the earning from the sale of tickets and advertisements in the playing grounds; and

(c) the cost of the Reliance Cup?

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

Indiscriminate Felling of Trees from Tribal Areas

3954. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an indiscriminate felling of trees in the tribal areas by people from the plains; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to save the forests from the indiscriminate felling of trees in the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Cases of felling of trees from tribal areas by the plains people have been reported. The data on the nature and severity of such tellings is not available.

(b) Following guidelines have been issued to the State Governments/UT's to save the forests from indiscriminate felling including tribal areas.

- i) Checking illicit felling of trees and removal of forest produce.
- ii) Enforcement of the provisions of the Indian Forest Act.
- iii) Providing deterrent punishment to the offenders.
- iv) Programme for Wasteland Development for fodder.
- v) Strengthening of Forest Protection Forces
- vi) Control on shifting cultivation.
- vii) Stricter control on functioning of saw and Veneer mills
- viii) Increase in protected areas like Wildlife Sanctuary and National Parks.
- (ix) Closure of vulnerable forest areas to grazing.
- (x) Promotion of use of alternative fuel to reduce pressure on forests on account of firewood extraction.
- (xi) Substitution of wood in indus-

- tries, railways and other uses.
- (xii) Elimination of contractors.
- (xiii) Guidelines for preparation of working plans and felling in the forests issued to State/UTs. for conservation of fragile areas in particular.
- (xiv) Restriction on felling trees above an altitude of 1000 meters.
- In addition, the Central Government has introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure for protection of forests from biotic interference, under which funds are provided to the State Governments on a shared basis, to prevent illegal exploitation of forests.

Deaths in Tribal Affairs due to Malaria

3955. Will the Minister of HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether malaria has been claiming lives in large numbers in the country unabatedly particularly in tribal districts where it has

taken the shape of calamity like the ones in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of persons died of malaria in the country during the last 12 months, state-wise;

(c) the steps taken to eradicate malaria;

(d) whether there are any arrangements to collect blood samples from the houses of persons suffering from malaria; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to make such arrangements?

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

(a) As per information received from the State Health Authorities so far, 45 deaths due to Malaria have been reported from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal, during 1987. No death due to malaria in the tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh has been reported by the State Government.

(b) As per reports received, the number of deaths due to Malaria State-wise during the period from October, 1986 to September, 1987 12 months is as under:-

<i>Name of State</i>		<i>No. of deaths</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	10
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Gujarat	1
6.	Kerala	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6
8.	Maharashtra	6
9.	Mizoram	7
10.	Orissa	42
11.	Tripura	6

1	2	3
12.	West Bengal	2
13.	DNK Project	2
		101

(c) The following specific steps are being taken to control malaria in the country :-

1. Residual insecticidal spray with appropriate type of insecticides such as DDT/BHC/Malathion, in areas where Annual Parasite Incidence (API) is 2 and above.
2. Regular fortnightly surveillance in all malarious areas of the country to detect fever cases, collection of blood smear and for presumptive treatment.
3. Laboratory service at the Primary Health Centre for prompt examination of blood smears and administration of radical treatment without any time lag.
4. Distribution of anti-malaria drugs to the fever cases through Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots functioning in the remote areas of the country.
5. Implementation of P. falciparum Containment Programme in P. falciparum strain areas of the country.
6. Intensification of health education on malaria to create public awareness.

(d) and (e). Multi-purpose Workers are required to collect blood samples from every fever case on their fortnightly domiciliary

visits. In addition, the Fever Treatment Deopt holders and village health guides located in the villages collect blood slides from fever cases.

Shifting Cultivation

3956. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of tribals are engaged in shifting cultivation which results in loss of topsoil, recurrent floods, siltation of river and reduction in irrigation and electricity generation capacity;

(b) whether Government propose to sponsor any scheme to discourage shifting cultivation and for permanent settlement of tribals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Programme for control of shifting cultivation with special Central grant of Rs. 15 crores for 1987-88 has been launched in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. This would benefit about 25000 tribal families.

Railway Museum at Bolpur

3957. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken to set up a Railway Museum at Bolpur (West Bengal) and to keep there the coach in which Rabindra Nath Tagore had his last Journey;

(b) whether the coach has been done up but it is not being inaugurated by the Railways; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. A decision was however taken to donate a single coach in which Gurudev made his last journey to be kept as an exhibit at Bolpur.

(b) The coach has been done up. Inauguration has to be arranged by Visva Bharati who as per original understanding and been advised that the upkeep including the manning of the exhibit shall be their responsibility.

(c) Right from the outset Visva Bharati was informed that maintenance, upkeep and manning of the exhibit shall be Visva Bharati's responsibility.

Railway Tribunal to Settle Disputes of Claims

3958. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of Railway Tribunal to settle disputes pertaining to claims is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

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

(b) The details are contained in the Railway Claims Tribunal Bill, 1987 (Bill No. 116 of 1987) introduced in the Lok Sabha on 23.11.1987.

Regional Engineering College in Kanyakumari District

3959. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish some regional engineering colleges in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a regional engineering college in Kanyakumari District where there is no professional college?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Task Force to Tackle Problems of Sub-Standard Drugs

3960. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any Task Force for tackling problems of manufacture, sale and distribution of sub-standard and spurious drugs;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Task Force; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of
the Task Force and action taken by the
Government are given in the Statement
below.

STATEMENT

Recommendations of the Task Force Action Taken

1	2
1. Strengthening the Drugs Inspectorate Staff in the States on the basis of the Drug Inspector for every 25 manufacturing premises and one drug Inspector for 100 sale premises.	The State Drugs Control Authorities and State Governments have been repeatedly requested to take necessary action.
2. Setting up in each State a legal-cum intelligence machinery on the lines to that operating in Maharashtra for investigating the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs.	All Health Secretaries of States/Union Territories have been requested to take necessary action.
3. Establishment of regional offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation in important States supported by adequate inspectorate and other staff.	A proposal for establishing additional Zonal offices was included in the 7th Five Year Plan and two offices of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation in the East and North Zones have been sanctioned.
4. Establishment of a cell at the Headquarters of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation for screening drug formulation.	A Sub-Committee of the Drugs Consultative Committee has been constituted to continuously screen formulation in the market from the angle of safety, efficacy and rationality.
5. Strengthening of the staff at the offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation at the Ports responsible for regulating the quality for imported drugs.	A proposal for augmenting staff at the port offices was included in the 7th Five Year Plan programme and sanction for few posts has been received.
6. Good manufacturing practices should be codified and included in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.	The draft rules were published for comments and action is being taken to examine the comments received and to finalize the amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.
7. The system of loan licensing should be abolished within a specified period.	The draft notification for deleting the provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules pertaining to Loan Licensing system is being published for comments.

8. Setting up a laboratory at Bombay to test imported drugs.

The proposal to set up a laboratory at Bombay was not found feasible. However, the Biological Laboratory and Animal House of the Medical Store Depot, Madras, has been transferred to the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation. Adequate staff and equipment has to be provided to make it functional for testing drugs imported at Bombay and Madras.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Rail Lines by Private Companies

3961. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to get the rail-lines constructed by private organisations companies keeping in view the requirement of new rail lines and the increasing demand thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to get the rail lines constructed by private organisation/companies. However, Railways do use the services of private contractors for executing various items of work of new rail lines. Sidings which are specifically required to serve an individual industry, are constructed at the cost of the user company.

[*English*]

Medicine Research

3962. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is at par with the highly developed countries in regard to certain medicine research works;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The country is self-sufficient in most areas of bio-medical, clinical epidemiological as well as basic research, particularly as relevant to the common health problems of India. Apart from the Indian Council of Medical Research, which is the apex body in the country for the formulation, coordination and promotion of biomedical research, other sister organisations engaged in bio-medical research are Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Department of Science & Technology, Department of Bio-technology, Department of Atomic Energy etc. In addition, there are premier Institutes like the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore which are engaged in Research in frontier areas of bio-medicine.

The facilities available in some of the laboratories under the Indian Council of Medical Research, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and other agencies can be considered at par with those available in the developed countries. A few of these

laboratories are also carrying out fruitful collaborative research with renowned laboratories in developed countries under the Indo-foreign Programmes. Among the Indian Council of Medical Research institutes, mention may be made of the high quality mission-oriented research being carried out in the field of communicable diseases. A number of Institutes of the Indian Council of Medical Research are well equipped to undertake research investigation during epidemics of serious diseases. In other areas like malnutrition, non-communicable diseases like cancer, mental disorders, blindness etc. also facilities have been created for not only diagnosis and treatment, but for advancing knowledge.

The main challenge, however, in India is to balance research efforts between varying competing fields inspite of severe limitations of resources, which is a typical problem associated with biomedical research in most developing countries. To achieve such a balance, the concept of need-based research using, time-bound, goal oriented, 'Task force' strategy has been developed by the Indian Council of Medical Research in the past few years.

(c) The question does not arise.

Closure of Industrial Units

3963. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which Government have issued notices of closure to the industrial units under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(b) the number of units ultimately closed;

(c) whether there is a still resistance from the pollution oriented industrial units as

regards implementation of the Act; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that industrial units follow the requirements under the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Government have issued Show-Cause notices of closure to 64 industrial units under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(b) No unit has been closed so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Central Government has prescribed Standards under the Environment (Protection) Act, which the Industries are required to comply with. In Cases of defaulters, action is taken as per the provisions of the Act.

Research Projects and Training Programmes of Department of Management Sciences

3964. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Management Sciences of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi has not taken up any research projects and training programmes since 1985-86 onwards;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, the names of studies and training programmes undertaken alongwith the results of the findings of research studies?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Under the research project of Health Management Training to strengthen Primary Health Care in India, supported by WHO funds under IND/MPN/002, the following activities were carried out since 1985-86 to date:

This project was given to National Institute of Health and FW, by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 1980 and a Consortium consisting of five faculty members from NIHFV from the Department of Management Sciences, Statistics and Demography, Education and Training and three other organisations namely Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and Bangalore and the Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health & Family Welfare Trust was constituted. Under the project, management training needs of health personnel working at PHC level and below were identified through four approaches.

Job analysis of PHC functionaries

- Interviews with PHC health personnel
- Participatory observation of health personnel
- A workshop for health personnel at all levels to discuss problems at the primary health centres and their solutions.

With the identification of management training needs, a series of management training modules were developed for Medical Officers working at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Health Assistants (M & F), Health Workers (M & F), Health Guides and trained dais.

The objective of developing these training modules is for improving the management knowledge and skills of the above health personnel, and thereby strengthen the delivery of primary health care in India.

Training Programmes undertaken under the project

The following trial courses were conducted for the field testing of different modules:

LIST OF TRIAL COURSES

<i>Course</i>	<i>Venue</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>No. of participants</i>
1	2	3	4
1. First trial Course for Management Training of Medical Officer (PHC)	Population Centre Lucknow.	8-25 Jan., 1985	31
2. Second trial course for management training of Medical Officer (PHC)	Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health & Family Welfare Trust	March 19 to April, 19, 1985	18

1	2	3	4
3. First trial Course for Management Training of Health Assistants (A & F)	Health & Family Welfare Training Centre (HFWTC) Shimla	June 10 to 22, 1985	27
4. Secod trial Course for Management Training of Health Assistants (M & F)	HFWTC Bangalore	July 22 to August 3, 1985	24
5. First trial Course for Management for Training of Health Workers (M & F)	Primary Health Centre (PHC) Leccharas Distt. Broach, Gujarat State	October 28 to November 2, 1985	20
6. Secod trial Course for Health Workers (Male & Female)	Bauvaipur Rural Hospital 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	November 14-16, 1985	25
7. First trial Course for Management Training of Health Guides and Dais.	PHC Patan Madhya Pradesh	February 25 to March 2, 1986	20 Health Guides and 20 Dais.
8. Second trial Course for Management of Health Guides and Dais.	PHC Tundla (UP)	April 14 to 19, 1986	10 Health Guides and 20 Dias.

These modules after the conduct of trial courses based on the feed back received from the trainers and trainees, were finalised, edited and printed. The management training modules for Medical Officers, Health Assistants, Health Workers, have been printed. These modules were sent to all the Health & FW Training Centres, Central Training Institutes, in the country, all the Primary Health Centres, Medical Colleges. They were also sent to SEARO countries through WHO. The management training modules of Health Guides and Dais are being finalised.

The preparation of these modules received lot of appreciation and these are in great demand.

Preparation of Management Training Modules for District Health Officers.

Apart from the preparation of modules for Medical Officer (Primary Health Centre) and other functionaries, realising that similar training efforts need to be directed to health personnel working at district level and above, training modules have been developed for District Health Officers.

The necessary management training needs were identified by four approaches like job observation, participative discussion, interviews with District Health Officials, Workshop methods etc. Based on the identified needs, management training modules/ were developed.

Two trial course were conducted on Management Training for District Officers:

- (a) First course was organised at Public Health Institute, Nagpur from December 29, 1986 to January 13, 1987. It was attended by 20 participants.
- (b) Second course was conducted at Population Centre, Lucknow from February 14-28, 1987. It was attended by 26 participants.

Based on the feedback obtained from the trainers and trainees, in the conduct of

two trial courses, the modules for District Health Officer is being finalised for being sent to press for printing.

Workshops Organised by the Department under the Project

A. Management Development-Cum-Action Plan Workshops for State and District Health Officers

The overall objective of these workshops was to impart necessary knowledge and develop management skills of senior level officers. These workshops aim to orient them about managerial requirements at various levels, help them in assessing the health situation of the district acquire necessary problem solving skills.

The following workshops were held for the state and district health officers of different states:

	<i>State</i>	<i>Venue</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>No. of participants</i>
	1	2	3	4
1)	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	20th October to 2nd Nov., 1985	26
2)	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	November 4-9, 1985	26
3)	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	December 9-14, 1985	30
4)	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	January 27 to February 1, 1986	30
5)	North Eastern States	Imphal	June 17-21, 1986	23
6)	Bihar	Patna	June 23-27, 1986	10
7)	Himachal Pradesh	Manali	October 27-31, 1986	19
8)	Rajasthan	Udaipur	June 2-6, 1987	17

1	2	3	4
Follow-up Workshops for State and District Health Officers			
9) Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	May 4-7, 1987	16
10) Bihar	Patna	May 18-21, 1987	38
11) Orissa	Bhubaneswar	May 25-28, 1987	10

B. Conduct of Modular Training cum-Demonstration Workshops

The preparation of training modules for different health functionaries working at Primary Health Centre and below brought out the need of sensitising the key trainers of

Health & Family Welfare Training Centres and CTIs about modular training so that they can plan and conduct modular training to functionaries at block level.

Three workshops were held till to date:

<i>Workshops</i>	<i>Venue</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>No. of Participants</i>
First Workshop	Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and FW Trust.	18-23 December, 1986.	21
Second Workshop	Health & Family Welfare Training Centre Bangalore.	16-19 June, 1987	28
Third Workshop	Population Centre, Lucknow.	21-25 Sept., 1987	29

The Fourth Workshop is being held at HFWTC Jabalpur from 30th November to 14th December, 1987.

Preparation of State Profiles of Health and Family Welfare and Organograms

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has assigned this research study to the Institute to prepare state profiles and study the organisational pattern existing in the States, since the organisational pattern of

health services organisation in the States vary from one state to another. For collection of requisite information, a proforma was devised and the State Government's were requested to fill up and send within the time prescribed.

Twenty-one States and Union Territories returned the questionnaire and organograms. The material available was fed into the computer which facilitates the easy availability of the information pertaining to state profiles as and when need arises.

Regular Training Programmes conducted by the Department

	<i>Course</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>No. of participants</i>
1)	XVIII Course on Materials Management in Hospitals	July 16-26, 1985	20
2)	IV Course on Logistics and Supplies Management for Health and Family Planning Programmes.	February 19 to March 1, 1986	14
3)	XIX Course on Materials Management in Hospitals	May 12-22, 1986	36
4)	III Course on Logistics and Supplies Management for Health and FP Programmes	January 19-30, 1987	26
5)	XX Course on Materials Management in Hospitals	May 11-22, 1987	35
6)	IV Course on Logistics and Supplies Management for Health and Family Planning Programmes	Going to be held from December 7-18, 1987	-

Creation of Posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

3965. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:
SHRI RAHIM KHAN:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(a) whether there are norms to govern creation of posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of posts which have been created, in the current financial session deviating these norms; and

(d) the justification for each of such cases?

(b) A copy of the norms for sanctioning posts in Kendriya Vidyalayas is given in the statement below. Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, is also empowered to sanction teaching posts for remedial teaching and accelerated learning programmes, depending upon the needs of the Vidyalaya. The posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Headquarters) and its Regional Offices are created as per Government of India policy in the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT**Norms for Determination of Staff Strength of Kendriya Vidyalaya****A : TEACHING STAFF****I. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT : WITHOUT HEADMASTER****(a) No. of Primary Teachers (including one post of music teacher) Periods**

$$= \frac{(\text{No. of Sections in classes I to V}) \times 48}{36} = \text{music periods}$$

Explanation**(i) Here 48 is the number of periods per class per week i.e. 8 periods a day; and****(ii) 36 is the number of periods a Primary Teacher taken in a week.****(b) No. of Primary Teachers (including one post of music teacher in KVS.)**

WITH HEADMASTER :-	$\frac{(\text{No. of Sections} \times 48)}{36} - 16$	HM	=
		PRT	=
		MT	=

(c) SUPERVISORY STAFF (Head-master)

A post of Head Master may be given to those K.Vs which fulfil one of the two undermentioned conditions:

(i) Which have both Primary and Secondary departments and where the total enrolment is more than 700;**(ii) Where the Primary classes are located in a separate building away from the main school or the functioning in a different shift.**

(A Head master will, however, take only 16 periods in a week in addition to his own duties as supervision).

(d) EXAMPLE:

(a) If there are 10 sections in classes I to V, in K.V. which are not entitled to the posts of Head Master in terms of the conditions referred to above, the number of Primary Teachers, including one Music Teacher would be $10 \times 48/36 = 40/3 = 13$; say 12 Primary Teachers and 01 Music Teacher.

(b) If there are 10 sections in classes I to V in KVs as at (a) and (b) above, the strength of PRTs including one each Head Master and Music Teacher would be calculated in the following manner:

Total No. of periods : $10 \times 48 = 480$

(PRTs = 12

Periods (Weekly) of

Head Master : $(-) = 16$

(H.M. = 01

(Music

Tr. = 01

14

Balance Total No.

of Primary Teachers: $= 464 - 36 = 13$ **II. MIDDLE AND SECONDARY DEPARTMENT :**

- Classes VI to VIII = No. of periods per
week (60) x No. of Sections =

- Classes IX to X = No. of periods
per week (66) x No. of Sections =

Total (II)

III. SENIOR SECONDARY DEPARTMENT :

Total No. of periods : Periods - Classes XI to XIII

Science * x No. of Sec. =

Hum. * x No. of Sec. =

Commerce * x No. of Sec. =

Total (III) '(X)'

* Indicate the number of periods of required in respect of the subject combination specified for different streams for different types of K.Vs.

PERIODS TO BE CALCULATED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

(A) *Type I School (Less than 20 students in Class XI to XII)*
Combination (Sc. Stream) Periods

English Core 06

Mathematics 09

Physics 09 (including 4 periods for practicals).

Chemistry	09	-do-
Biology	09	-do-
CCA, etc.	12	54
Hindi Core	06	
English Elective	09	
Hindi Elective	09	24 = 78

(B) Type II school (More than 20 students in classes XI or XII)

Combination (Sc. Stream)	Periods	
English Core	06	
Mathematics	09	
Physics	13	(including 4 additional periods for practicals)
Chemistry	13	-do-
Biology	13	-do-
CCA, etc.	12	66
Hindi Core	06	
English Elective	09	
Hindi Elective	09	24 = 90

(C) Type III School (Less than 20 students in one stream)
(1/2 Science + 1/2 Hum)

Combination (Sc. & Hum. Stream)	Periods	
English Core	06	
Physics	09	(including 4 periods for practicals)
Chemistry	09	
Biology	09	

Hindi Core/Mathematics	15	48	
Economics	09		
Geography	09		
History	09		
Hindi/English Elective	18	45	= 105
CCA, etc.	12	12	

(D) *Type IV school :*

Combination (Hum. or Com. or both combined) Periods

Hindi Core/English Core	12
Economics	09
Geography	09
History	09
English/Hindi Elective	18 57
CCA, etc.	12 69

Commerce Stream

Principles and Practice of Commerce 09

Principles and Practice of Advance Accountancy 09

Economics 09

Mathematics 09

Hindi Core 06

CCA, etc. 12 54

Allocation of periods :

Principal	11 x 1	=	11
Vice Principal	22 x 1	=	22 [*]
PGTs (Languages)	20 x	=	
PGTs (Others)	33 x	=	
PETs	33 x	=	
SUPWs	33 x	=	
Drawing Teacher	33 x	=	
Home Sc. Teacher	33 x	=	
Grand Total :		=	'(Y)'

* A Vice-Principal, as Incharge Principal, will only take 11 periods.

In addition to Principal, a post of Vice-Principal may also be given in schools upto class X at the enrolment of 1000 and above.

No. of TGTs: $\frac{'X' - 'Y'}{33}$
 required =

(IV) YOGA TEACHERS:

<i>For KVs with enrolment</i>	<i>Yoga Teacher (s)</i>
Upto 600	01
601 to 1100	02
1101 and above	03

(V) *PRINCIPAL/VICE-PRINCIPAL

The post of Principal, Gr. I, Principal Grade II and PGT Incharge is sanctioned in the following manner :

<i>KVs upto Class</i>	<i>Post to be sanctioned</i>
Upto Class IV	PGT Incharge
Upto Class VIII	Principal Gr. II
Upto Class IX and above	Principal Gr. I

(VI) HEADMASTER :

In addition to the post of Principal/Vice-Principal, a post of Headmaster may be given in the K.Vs which fulfill one of the two undermentioned conditions :

- (a) In K.Vs which have both Primary and Secondary departments and where the total enrolment is more than 700; or

- (b) In schools where the Primary classes are located in a separate building away from the main school or are functioning in a different shift.

*Note :- Proposal for the creation/sanction of the post of Yoga teachers may not be submitted by such KVs which don't have the posts of yoga teachers sanctioned earlier.

(VII) NORMS FOR PETs : No. of PETs * Exclusive enrolment in Primary Classes

- - :

Upto 300 * 1

301 to 600 2

601 to 900 & above 3

(VIII) POST GRADUATE TEACHER FOR CLASSES UPTO X :

Number of PGTs to be given in schools upto class X is regulated in the following manner:

- (a) In KVs upto Class IX 01 PGT (Language)
- (b) In KVs upto Class X 03 PGTs (Two language & one Maths).

B. MINISTRIAL AND OTHER STAFF

(IX) MINISTRIAL STAFF :

<i>For KVs with enrolment</i>	<i>Supdt.</i>	<i>Head Clerk</i>	<i>UDC</i>	<i>LDC</i>
Upto 800	-	-	1	1
801 to 1000	-	-	1	2
1001 to 1600	-	1	1	2
1601 to 2000	-	1	2	2
2001 and above	1	-	3	3

(X) LIBRARIAN :

A post of Librarian is given in schools which are upto Class VII and above. The periods of the Librarian will not be taken into account while calculating the requirement of various categories of teachers.

(XI) LABORATORY ASSISTANT/ATTENDANT :

One for each Laboratory.

(XII) Group 'D' Staff :

06 (For fullfledged school).

Additional part time requirements in respect of Chowkidar/Sweepers can be considered depending on the physical/location of the school etc.

Survey of Coastal Region of Tamil Nadu

3966. SHRIC.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has undertaken any survey of the mineral resources available in the coastal region of Tamil Nadu:

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken for the commercial exploitation of the mineral resources available in the above region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India has been carrying out survey of the mineral resources available in the coastal region of Tamil Nadu. As a result of surveys carried out so far

resources of 189.62 million tonnes of limestone of all grades, 3833.36 million tonnes of lights, 0.68 million tonnes of zinc-lead-copper ore, 4.70 million tonnes of ilmenite rutile-zircon and 1.02 million tonnes of graphite of all grades have been established.

(c) Mineral resources identified are exploited by various user agencies depending on their techno-economic viability.

Amount earmarked for construction and maintenance of National Highways in Kerala

3967. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the construction, repair and maintenance of National Highways in Kerala during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Funds for the development and maintenance of National Highways are not allotted/released Plan-wise but every year taking into account the requirements projected by the States, their admissibility and availability of funds in Budget for the year. Funds for the development of National Highways are provided for the State as a whole. The funds provided to Kerala for the development of National Highways during the first three years of the Seventh Plan are indicated below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	856.23
1986-87	935.20
1987-88	1000.00
	(allocation)

particulars of funds released under various sub-heads for the maintenance of National

Highways in Kerala during the First three years of the Seventh Plan are detailed below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1985-87	1986-87	1987-88 (released so far)
Ordinary repairs	47.80	53.00	53.00
Periodic renewals	124.00	115.00	120.00
Special repairs	17.38	11.96	10.00
Flood damage repairs	62.14	46.00	50.00
Urban links	10.27	8.47	8.12

[Translation]

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

Ovebridge at Sagar Railway Station

[English]

3968. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to construct an overbridge near the underbridge already existing below the railway line between Regal Lodge and Apsara Talkies near Sagar Railway Station on Central Railway had been accorded approval;

(b) if so, the reasons for not constructing this overbridge so far; and

(c) the time by which this over-bridge is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The State Government is at present investigating the proposal for construction of road over-bridge at a suitable location in Sagar. The Railways have not so far received any detailed proposal in this regard from the State Government.

Bill to Prohibit Smoking

3969. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed bill to prohibit smoking has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the present position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Although legislation to prohibit smoking may not be feasible, Government proposes to examine the need for comprehensive legislation in consultation with the State Governments regarding ban of advertisements for promotion of smoking.

Presently, the Government has taken the following steps to discourage smoking :-

1. The Cigarette manufacturers are required to display on every cigarette packet/advertisement and hoarding a statutory warning that 'Cigarette Smoking is injurious to Health'.
2. It has been decided that All India Radio and Doordarshan will not accept any advertisement which seeks to promote smoking.
3. Health education publicity on the hazards of smoking are being undertaken through mass-media channels.
4. State Governments have taken measures to prohibit smoking in closed areas like Cinemas, buses, educational institutions and hospitals.

Koraput-Rayagada Railway Line

3970. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Rayagada-Koraput rail link in Orissa has been completed;

(b) if not, the progress made so far; and

(c) the date by which the above line is expected to be completed?

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

(b) Koraput-Damanjodi section (20 km.) has been opened as a siding on 18.12.1985. Overall progress of construction project is 11% upto October, 1987.

(c) Completion of the line will depend on

availability of resources in coming years.

Maintenance of GPF/CPF Accounts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

3971. SHRI RAHIM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a lot of complaints about improper maintenance of GPF/CPF accounts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has received complaints regarding delay in the availability of annual statements of GPF/CPF accounts. The delay is on account of increase in the number of Vidyalayas, increase in the number of subscribers and mass change-over from CPF to GPF.

(c) The Sangathan has set-up a cell to clear the arrears and bring the work up-to-date.

Railway facilities in Malabar Region

3972. SHRI G.M. BANATWALIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Members of Parliament from Kerala, especially from Malabar Region, have submitted a memorandum for better and more train facilities in the Malabar Region;

(b) if so, the demands put forth; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. They have demanded restoration of Hazrat Nizamuddin-Mangalore Mangla Express, Bombay-Mangalore slip coaches running by West Coast Express, routing of Trivandrum-Bangalore Island Express via Shoranur and Trivandrum-Mangalore slip coaches by Venad Express.

(c) Railways have rationalised train services by providing a daily superfast train between Delhi and the Southern State Capitals and better rail facilities between Bombay/Bilaspur and the Malabar region of Kerala.

Utilisation of Funds Allocated for National Leprosy Eradication Programme

3973. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of leprosy patients in the country at present;

(b) the number of patients who were covered by the National Leprosy Eradication Programme at present;

(c) the percentage of coverage State-wise; and

(d) the total allocation for the programme under the current plan with State-wise utilisation of the funds so released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) 4.0 million.

(b) and (c). At the end of October, 1987, 3.27 million leprosy cases were on records in the country. State-wise number of estimated leprosy cases, cases on record and cases under treatment are given in Statement-I below.

(d) Rs. 65.00 crores have been allocated for the National Leprosy Eradication Programme during the 7th Plan. State-wise allocation and expenditure incurred by the State Governments during the first two years of the Seventh Plan is given in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT -I

State-wise Estimated Leprosy Cases, Cases on Record and under Treatment under N.L.E.P.

State/U.T.	Estimated Cases	No. of Cases on Record	No. of cases under treatment
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	6.28	466652	465105
2. Assam	0.15	19677	19316
3. Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	1483	1483

	1	2	3	4
4. Bihar		3.80	321598	248610
5. Goa		0.05	5030	2413
6. Gujarat		1.00	71964	67649
7. Haryana		0.01	1187	1155
8. Himachal Pradesh		0.07	4629	4619
9. J. & K		0.05	5862	4962
10. Karnataka		2.22	156919	152309
11. Kerala		0.75	91482	76477
12. Madhya Pradesh		1.20	161255	161247
13. Maharashtra		4.00	333372	333372
14. Manipur		0.06	6152	3970
15. Meghalaya		0.06	1573	1573
16. Mizoram		0.01	549	516
17. Nagaland		0.05	2312	2312
18. Orissa		3.20	248974	246675
19. Punjab		0.20	3257	3257
20. Rajasthan		0.10	17535	16111
21. Sikkim		0.016	413	353
22. Tamil Nadu		7.33	532590	460899
23. Tripura		0.10	3278	3069
24. Uttar Pradesh		4.20	478006	445814
25. West Bengal		4.30	318171	239866
26. A & N Islands		0.01	1240	1207

	1	2	3	4
27.	Chandigarh	-	541	447
28.	D & N Haveli	0.001	64	64
29.	Delhi	0.01	10410	9226
30.	Lakshadweep	0.01	343	343
31.	Pondicherry	0.19	6711	4644
Total :		39.537	3277373	3017029

STATEMENT-II

National Leprosy Eradication Programme Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure 1985-86

States/U.Ts.	Revised Estimates 1985-86			Release 1985-86			Expenditure reported		
	Cash		Total	Cash		Total	Cash		Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	132.00	80.00	212.00	180.44	80.00	260.44	214.31	80.00	294.31
2. Assam	16.00	5.00	21.00	19.00	5.00	24.00	21.28	5.00	26.28
3. Bihar	26.00	38.00	64.00	17.00	38.00	55.00	23.12	38.00	61.12
4. Gujarat	43.00	21.31	64.31	38.00	21.31	59.31	28.27	21.31	49.58
5. Haryana	2.00	0.30	2.30	2.00	0.30	2.30	Nil	0.30	0.30
6. Himachal Pradesh	5.00	0.75	5.75	3.50	0.75	4.25	2.47	0.75	3.22
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2.50	1.00	3.50	2.00	1.00	3.00	N.R.	1.00	1.00
8. Karnataka	40.00	30.00	70.00	40.00	30.00	70.00	91.11	30.00	121.11
9. Kerala	11.00	8.00	19.00	17.25	8.00	25.25	17.71	8.00	25.71
10. Madhya Pradesh	50.95	18.00	68.95	79.72	18.00	97.72	79.72	18.00	97.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Maharashtra	72.00	45.00	177.00	82.00	45.00	127.00	60.64	45.00	105.64
12. Manipur	5.00	0.50	5.50	10.09	0.50	10.59	1.02	0.50	1.52
13. Meghalaya	2.50	0.50	3.00	1.50	0.50	2.00	1.34	0.50	1.84
14. Nagaland	2.50	1.00	3.50	4.26	1.00	5.26	3.50	1.00	4.50
15. Orissa	46.00	35.00	81.00	47.00	35.00	82.00	40.33	35.00	75.33
16. Punjab	5.00	0.80	5.80	2.50	0.80	3.30	1.62	0.80	2.42
17. Rajasthan	27.00	6.00	33.00	27.00	6.00	33.00	32.60	6.00	38.60
18. Sikkim	4.32	0.20	4.52	9.16	0.20	9.36	10.60	0.20	10.80
19. Tamil Nadu	77.00	70.00	147.00	58.00	70.00	128.00	75.67	70.00	145.67
20. Tripura	14.00	1.50	15.50	11.00	1.50	12.50	10.62	1.50	12.12
21. Uttar Pradesh	68.00	55.00	123.00	68.00	55.00	123.00	39.40	55.00	94.40
22. West Bengal	55.00	45.00	100.00	30.00	45.00	75.00	32.20	45.00	77.20
23. A & N Islands	4.20	0.32	4.52	7.90	0.32	8.22	7.90	0.32	8.22
24. Arunachal Pradesh	5.00	0.40	5.40	2.50	0.40	2.90	5.10	0.40	5.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25. Chandigarh	NIL	0.15	0.15	NIL	0.15	0.15	NIL	0.15	0.15
26. D & N Haveli	NIL	0.01	0.01	NIL	0.01	0.01	NIL	0.01	0.01
27. Delhi	12.00	0.45	12.45	2.73	0.45	3.18	2.73	0.45	3.18
28. Goa	1.50	0.32	1.82	0.76	0.32	1.08	1.11	0.32	1.43
29. Lakshadweep	0.15	0.12	0.27	0.13	0.12	0.25	0.13	0.12	0.25
30. Mizoram	0.90	0.45	1.35	0.44	0.45	0.89	0.83	0.45	1.28
31. Pondicherry	0.50	2.50	3.00	0.26	2.50	2.76	0.04	0.26	0.30
Total	731.02	469.28	1200.30	764.14	467.58	1231.72	805.37	467.58	1272.95
Central Sector	—	—	199.70	—	—	—	—	—	117.05
Grand Total	—	—	1400.00	—	—	—	—	—	1390.00

National Leprosy Eradication Programme Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure 1986-87

States/U.Ts.	Allocation 1986-87			Release 1986-87			Expenditure reported		
	Cash		Total	Cash		Total	Cash		Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
1. Andhra Pradesh	137.00	80.00	217.00	211.00	80.00	291.00	210.00	80.00	290.00
2. Assam	18.00	5.00	23.00	18.00	5.00	23.00	31.11	5.00	36.11
3. Bihar	38.00	38.00	76.00	30.00	38.00	68.00	16.17	38.00	54.17
4. Gujarat	48.00	25.00	73.00	35.00	25.00	60.00	26.50	25.00	51.50
5. Haryana	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.50	1.00	2.50	-	1.00	1.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	4.00	1.00	5.00	4.00	1.00	5.00	4.85	1.00	5.85
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2.50	0.50	3.00	1.20	0.50	1.70	N.A.	0.50	0.50
8. Karnataka	40.99	30.00	70.99	70.00	30.00	100.00	53.14	30.00	83.14
9. Kerala	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	10.00	30.00	20.17	10.00	30.17
10. Madhya Pradesh	40.29	10.00	50.29	40.00	10.00	50.00	26.73	10.00	36.73
11. Maharashtra	73.00	50.00	123.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	40.39	50.00	90.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Manipur	5.00	0.50	5.50	2.50	0.50	3.00	N.A.	0.50	0.50
13. Meghalaya	2.50	1.00	3.50	1.26	1.00	2.26	0.23	1.00	1.23
14. Nagaland	2.50	1.00	3.50	8.00	1.00	9.00	6.80	1.00	7.80
15. Orissa	40.00	25.00	65.00	30.00	25.00	55.00	3.10	25.00	28.10
16. Punjab	5.00	0.50	5.50	4.00	0.50	4.50	0.46	0.50	0.96
17. Rajasthan	18.00	5.00	23.00	18.00	5.00	23.00	44.44	5.00	49.44
18. Sikkim	4.30	0.50	4.80	16.63	0.50	17.13	23.53	0.50	24.03
19. Tamil Nadu	81.00	65.00	146.00	86.00	65.00	151.00	60.18	65.00	125.18
20. Tripura	9.00	1.00	10.00	9.00	1.00	10.00	11.24	1.00	12.24
21. Uttar Pradesh	85.00	40.00	125.00	67.50	40.00	107.50	45.00	40.00	85.00
22. West Bengal	43.00	30.00	73.00	40.00	30.00	70.00	75.73	30.00	105.90
23. A & N Island	2.20	0.50	2.70	1.00	0.50	1.50	5.98	0.50	6.48
24. Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	0.50	4.50	4.00	0.50	4.50	6.86	0.50	7.36
25. Chandigarh	-	0.50	0.50	0.83	0.50	1.33	0.10	0.50	0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26. D & N Haveli	-	0.50	0.50	NIL	0.50	0.50	0.01	0.50	0.51
27. Delhi	2.00	0.50	2.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	N.A.	0.50	0.50
28. Goa	1.50	0.50	2.00	0.87	0.50	1.37	1.13	0.50	1.63
29. Lakshadweep	0.15	3.00	3.15	0.15	3.00	3.15	N.A.	3.00	3.00
30. Mizoram	0.90	1.00	1.90	2.00	1.00	3.00	5.14	1.00	6.14
31. Pondicherry	0.50	8.00	8.50	0.24	8.00	8.24	NIL	8.00	8.00
Total	720.33	435.00	1155.33	773.18	435.00	1208.18	718.99	435.00	1153.99
Central Sector	—	—	244.67	—	—	—	—	—	374.01
Grand Total	—	—	1400.00	—	—	—	—	—	1528.00

[Translation]

Revision of Pay Scales of Physical Training Instructors

3974. SHRI LALA RAM KEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry had revised the pay scale of Junior Physical Training Instructors from Rs. 425-640 to Rs. 440-750 with effect from 5 September, 1981;

(b) whether prior to 5 September, 1981 the selection grade pay scale of Junior Physical Training Instructor was Rs. 600-750;

(c) whether the selection grade pay scale of Rs. 660-750 of the Junior PTI has also been correspondingly revised to Rs. 740-880; and

(d) if not, the pay scale to which the scale of Rs. 600-750 has been revised by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Prior to 5-9-1981 the selection grade scale of Junior Physical Education Teachers was Rs. 600-750 and that of Senior Physical Education Teachers was Rs. 740-880. Consequent upon upgradation of the posts of Junior Physical Education Teachers to the posts of Senior Physical Education Teachers, the seniority of Junior Physical Education Teachers was fixed in the amalgamated cadre in accordance with the normal rules. As a result of the amalgamation of the two grades, the strength of selection grade fixed at 20% of the total cadre also accordingly increased. Those

P.E.Ts who were covered by this quota of 20% as per the revised seniority were allowed selection grade.

[English]

Vacant Posts in Central Council of Homoeopathy

3975. CH: RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total post-wise sanctioned strength of staff in the Central Council of Homeopathy, New Delhi;

(b) whether the number of posts of various categories are lying vacant in the Council, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for keeping the posts vacant for such a long time; and

(d) the steps taken to fill all the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The total strength of the sanctioned staff in the Central Council of Homoeopathy is at present 37. A list of the sanctioned posts is given in the Statement below.

(b) There are at present 10 posts reported to be lying vacant in the Central Council of Homoeopathy and they are as under:

Sr. No.	Name of Post	No. of post (s)
1	2	3
1.	Medical Inspector	1
2.	Office Superintendent	2
3.	Hindi Translator	1

1	2	3
4.	PA to President	1
5.	Lower Division Clerk	5
Total :		10

(c) and (d). The reported reasons for ten posts lying vacant at present in the Council include non-availability of suitable candidate, ineligibility of Council's employees for promotion as per recruitment rules, reversion of the incumbent to his parent office, non-joining of the selected candidate, delay in Employment Exchange sponsoring the candidates, resignation and promotion. However, continuous efforts are being made by the Council to fill up only essential posts in the overall context of economy in expenditure.

STATEMENT

Vacant Posts in Central Council of Homoeopathy

Post-wise details of the sanctioned strength of staff at Central Council of Homoeopathy is given below:-

NON-PLAN

1.	Secretary-cum-Registrar	—1
2.	Medical Inspectors	—2
3.	Assistant Secretaries	—2
(One Adm. and one Technical)		
4.	Office Superintendent	—1
5.	P.A. to President (Sr. Steno)	—1
6.	Junior Hindi Translator	—1

7.	Senior Accountant	—1
8.	Junior Stenographer	—1
9.	Upper Division Clerks	—4
10.	Lower Division Clerks	—7
11.	Gestetnor Operator	—1
12.	Daftri	—1
13.	Peons	—3
14.	Chowkidar	—1
15.	Safaiwala	—1
Total :		—28

PLAN

1.	Office Superintendent	—1
2.	Upper Division Clerks	—2
3.	Lower Division Clerks	—5
4.	Peons	—1
Total :		9

Value of Iron Ore Exported by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company

3976. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 801 on 12 November, 1987 regarding iron ore exported by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company and state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore exported by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company and the value thereof in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the countries to which the iron ore was exported; and

(c) whether any agents are involved in selling the company's products to overseas, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The quantity and value of iron ore exported by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited in the form of concentrate and pellets in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is as follows:-

Year	Form of iron ore	Quantity exported (Million Tonnes)	Value of exports (Rs. in crores)
1984-85	Concentrate	1.57	25.34
1985-86	Concentrate	2.06	38.33
1986-87	a) Concentrate	3.36	57.37
	b) Pellets	0.15	4.59

(b) While concentrate was exported to Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bahrain, Holland, Japan, France, China, Yugoslavia and Australia, the pellets were exported to Hun-

gary, Poland and China.

(c) Agents were involved in selling iron ore concentrate/pellets to three countries, the details of which are as under:-

Sl. No.	Country of export	Name of the Agent	Period of Agency contract
1.	Japan	M/s. Mineral & Metals Trading Corporation, India.	Year to Year.
2.	Yugoslavia	M/s. Mineral & Metals Trading Corporation, India.	Year to Year.
3.	China	M/s. Philip Bros., Hong Kong.	For Specific contracts.

Wasteland Development by Industrial Houses

3977. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Rural Development Foundation (PHDRDF) suggesting that wastelands may be secured for plantation of raw material required by Industrial Houses.

(b) whether Government have recommended the proposal to the respective State Governments requesting them to lease wastelands to the Industrial Houses for plantation purposes;

(c) what has been the response of the State Governments; and

(d) the decision of the Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). State Governments have been informed that so far as forest areas are concerned the Government of India do not propose to permit any plantation by industries either by themselves or as joint sector programme and no proposal seeking approval for such a purpose either on a lease or joint sector project basis will be entertained or approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Environmental Pollution

3978. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polluting industries identified in each State by Government so far;

(b) the action taken against these industries; and

(c) the measures taken to solve the industrial pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) In a survey

conducted during 1984, 4054 polluting industrial units (major and medium) were identified. A statement showing the locations of these units is given below.

(b) The action taken includes the following:

(i) Industries have been directed to install necessary pollution control devices on a time bound basis to comply with the prescribed effluent and emission standards;

(ii) Defaulting units are prosecuted.

(c) The measures taken include the following:

(i) Guidelines for siting of new industries have been formulated;

(ii) Clearance of industrial projects from environmental angle by the appropriate authority is necessary for conversion of letter of intent to industrial licence.

(iii) Minimal National Standards and emission limits for polluting industries have been prescribed and Task Forces set up to help the State Boards to enforce these standards in a phased manner;

(iv) Fiscal incentives are given to industries for taking pollution control measures;

(v) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, which is a comprehensive legislation covering all aspects of environmental pollution has been brought into force.

STATEMENT*Environmental Pollution*

Pollution causing industries identified by the Central and State Pollution Control Boards

<i>State & Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of Polluting industries identified</i>
------------------------------------	--

1	2
Andhra Pradesh	340
Assam	20
Bihar	99
Gujarat	431
Haryana	297
Himachal Pradesh	30
Karnataka	289
Kerala	149
Madhya Pradesh	195
Maharashtra	810
Orissa	115
Punjab	136
Rajasthan	138
Tamil Nadu	306
Uttar Pradesh	253
West Bengal	333
Union Territory	
Chandigarh	14
Delhi	63

1

2

Goa 20

Pondicherry 16

Total : 4054

Loading/Unloading at Mayurbhanj Railway Station

3979. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a restriction has been imposed on the loading/unloading at Mayurbhanj Railway Station in Orissa;

(b) whether Railways have received any representation from the Secretary, Mayurbhanj Chamber of Commerce to relax the orders of restrictions imposed on the loading/unloading of goods at the Mayurbhanj Railway Station; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There is no railway station named Mayurbhanj in Orissa.

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

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees in Catering Department of Northern Railway

3980. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates working in the Catering departments of Northern Railway

in Delhi/New Delhi and Parliament House canteen;

(b) whether all the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates have been screened, if not, the reasons therefor and how much time it will take for their screening;

(c) whether all of them have been given temporary status, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether all the quota meant for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the catering department of Northern Railway has been filled up and whether there is any shortfall of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the above department; and

(e) if so, the efforts made to wipe out the shortfall of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from Northern Railway and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Book Stalls

3981. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new book stalls allotted to the unemployed graduates at railway stations in Southern Railway; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to provide more opportunities to the deserving vendors and vendors belonging to backward sections who are desirous of forming cooperative societies for running these railway book stalls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Eighteen.

(b) As per policy, all new bookstall contracts are reserved for unemployed graduates, their partnership Associations etc. and cooperative societies of actual workers and vendors.

Environmental Clearance of Projects from Madhya Pradesh

3982. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has recently sent some irrigation projects of Raisen district for environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely date by which it will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). No irrigation project of Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh has been received for environmental clearance. However, two proposals of this District, namely, Upper Palakmati Tank Project and Modha Irrigation Tank Project have been received in this Ministry in January and March, 1987 respectively for diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. As requisite information was not available from the project proponents, the cases have been closed by the Ministry.

Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff in Aided Schools of Delhi and Representation of SCs/STs

3983. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of TGTs, PGTs and other non-teaching staff category-wise in each aided school of the Union Territory of Delhi;

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

(c) whether quota reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons is complete in each category of post in these schools;

(d) if not, whether in view of the fact that Government are giving to these schools 95 percent aid, any control is being exercised on the management of these schools to ensure proper implementation of reservation policy of the Government for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and completion of reserved quota in each category of posts;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government propose to stop giving 95 per cent aid to the schools not implementing the reservation policy of the Government for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and not completing the reserved quota there and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Appointment of Authorised Medical Attendants for Government Employees at Sonapat

3984. SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2674 on 13 August, 1987 regarding appointment of authorised medical attendants for Union Government employees and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken in regard to the appointment of authorised medical attendants at Sonapat; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). Character verification reports in respect of Medical Practitioners, proposed by the Central Government employees Association (Regd) at Sonapat, for appointment of Authorised Medical Attendants is awaited from the concerned authorities.

Kendriya Vidyalaya in District Midnapore (West Bengal)

3985. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Midnapore district of West Bengal;

(b) the number of Vidyalayas which have teacher's quarters;

(c) whether every vidyalaya has got its own campus and buildings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the details of the proposals for constructing the buildings of the Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). There are six Kendriya Vidyalayas located in the district of Midnapore of West Bengal. The location of these schools and the number of staff quarters in these schools is given below:-

<i>Name of the Place</i>	<i>No. of Staff Quarters</i>
(i) No. 1 Kalai Kunda	19
(ii) IIT, Kharagpur	15
(iii) IOC, Township, Haldia	02
(iv) No. 2, Kalai Kunda	07
(v) Rly. Settlement Kharagpur	01
(vi) AFS Salua	07

The Kendriya Vidyalayas at No. 1, Kalai Kunda, IIT, Kharagpur and IOC Township, Haldia have their own campus and buildings. The remaining schools do not have buildings of their own. The construction of buildings for these schools will be undertaken in a phased manner spread over a period of time. The construction programme for these three schools in Midnapore district will be taken up in due course depending on availability of funds.

**Use of Coke Breeze, Mixed Coke etc.
for Cement making**

3986. **SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the position of stock of Coke breeze/mixed coke/waste material available at Steel Plants;

(b) the pattern of disposal of Coke breeze/mixed coke for different industrial

uses;

(c) whether the said waste material can be used as a raw material for making of cement in small plants;

(d) whether the steel plants have been advised to accord priority to critical requirement of mini and tiny cement plants to safeguard against closure/suspension of production of cement for want of coke breeze/mixed coke;

(e) the estimate regarding availability of coke breeze/mixed coke in future; and

(f) since the small scale cement plants are not in position to receive coke by rakes involving large investment, whether the steel plants have been advised to facilitate movement by road?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) As on 1.11.1987 the stocks for coke breeze/mixed coke in SAIL plants stood at 9.63 lakh tonnes while granulated slag stocks stood at 0.4 lakh tonnes.

(b) There is no difference in the pattern of disposal of coke breeze/mixed coke for different industrial users. The material is sold either at the prices fixed by the Pricing Committee of the Steel Plants from time to time and on the first-come-first served basis or on the basis of tenders.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The sale is open to all interested consumers.

(e) It is estimated that coke breeze arisings in SAIL's integrated steel plants will total upto about 1.0 lakh tonnes and mixed coke arisings will reach around 1.4 million tonnes by 1994-95.

(f) Representations from mini cement plants have been considered by Government and they have been advised to approach SAIL for procurement of coke breeze either by road or by rail.

Amount spent on Eradication of Illiteracy

3987. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANTI:
SHRI U. H. PATEL:

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

(a) the amount spent by various states, especially Gujarat, on eradication of illiteracy;

(b) whether a sum of Rs. 500 crore has been earmarked by Union Government for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount proposed to be spent out of this in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) During the first two years of the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 4.64 crores was released to Gujarat and Rs. 79.22 crores to other States for eradication of illiteracy in the Central Sector, and Rs. 2.73 crores for Gujarat and Rs. 55.55 crores for other States in the State Sector.

(b) and (c). Under the National Literacy Mission recently formulated by the Government it has been estimated that Rs. 550 crores would be required for the current and remaining two years of 7th Plan, i.e., 1987-1990. An allocation of Rs. 75.50 crores has been made in the Plan budget for 1987-88 in

the Central Sector. The allocations to be made for the next two years are yet to be decided.

Telugu Text Book for PUC approved by Central Institute of Indian Languages

3988. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Telugu Text Book for pre-university course (1st Year) of Karnataka was approved by the Central Institute of Indian languages;

(b) whether Government are aware that in "Sati Sulochana" lesson, the performance of sati is narrated; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to ensure that such stories are not prescribed in text books which are likely to spoil the young minds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Water Tankers for Rajasthan

3989. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received a proposal from Government of Rajasthan for arranging railway tankers for supply of drinking water to those villages or areas of Rajasthan which are facing drinking water crisis;

(b) if so, the names of the places of the State for which arrangement for railway tankers for supply of drinking water has been made by Government and the average number of tankers provided daily for this purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of tankers is still less than the actual requirement;

(d) if so, whether Government are considering to increase the number thereof; and

(e) if so, to what extent and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Details are under finalisation in consultation with the State Government.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Mobile Libraries in Delhi

3990. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile libraries in Delhi;

(b) whether North and South Avenues are not covered by these libraries;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to fix timings of mobile libraries in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA SAHI): (a) At present two Mobile Libraries are being run by the Delhi Public Library, Delhi (an autonomous organisation fully financed through grants-in-aid by the Central Government).

(b) Yes, Sir. North and South Avenues are not covered by these libraries.

(c) No demand from the residents of these areas for Mobile Libraries has been received by the Delhi Public Library.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Delhi Library Board.

[English]

United Nations Environment Programme Report on India

3991. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per United Nations Environment Programme, India was one of the most disaster prone country between 1960-1984;

(b) if so, the other points on which the United Nations Environment Programme reported;

(c) whether Government have examined the report; and

(d) if so, the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The United Nations Environment Programme in its reports on the state of the environment has pointed out the environmental problems of India, among other countries, such as land degradation, desertification, deforestation,

raising demand for water, droughts and floods, degradation of water quality, safety problems in handling of hazardous chemicals and population explosion, which make the country disaster prone.

2. The Government of India has taken several steps to improve the environment and reduce the disaster proneness of the country.

- (i) The Government has established a National Landuse and Wasteland Development Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and has evolved a policy for rational landuse and conservation. The centrally sponsored scheme of soil conservation in the river valley projects and integrated watershed management in catchments of flood prone rivers are intended to effectively conserve land and soil.
- (ii) The desert development programme and the drought prone area programme of the Government are under implementation to control desertification in identified areas.
- (iii) In order to arrest deforestation, stringent laws for the protection of the forests are enacted and are being implemented. In order to promote afforestation, a National Wasteland Development Board has been established to afforest the wastelands of the country.
- (iv) The Government of India has taken up schemes of water conservation in irrigated areas through waravandi system and schemes of conservation of

water in the catchment areas of various rivers through water harvesting structures.

- (v) The drought proneness of various areas of the country are sought to be reduced through intensified soil and water conservation and afforestation activities and through exploitation of surface and ground water. The recurrence of flood is sought to be checked through engineering structures such as bunds as well as through soil conservation and afforestation in the catchment areas of rivers.
- (vi) The quality of water is sought to be protected through notification of standards for effluents of various industries and their enforcement under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and Environment (Protection) Act. The Ganga Action Plan is undertaken at a cost of Rs. 290 crores to clean up the most important river of India.
- (vii) A management structure for prevention and control of chemical accidents has been put on ground in the country.
- (viii) The population problem of India is being tackled through sustained family welfare schemes as a part of the total health care system.

3. Apart from the measures mentioned above, the Government has taken up the following steps to solve the environmental problems of the country.

- (i) The concept of sustainable development is integrated in the

Five Year Plans of India. The integration of environmental concerns in developmental activities is promoted through a system of impact assessment and prescription of safeguards for all development sectors.

- (ii) The integrated Ministry of Environment, Forests and Wildlife was created in 1985 with a view to protect and improve the environment. It is charged with the responsibilities of implementation of various environmental laws and with coordination of activities pertaining to protection of environment. The Government has adequate power to deal with ill effects of development on the overall ecological balance of the country.
- (iii) The conservation of flora and fauna is being facilitated in the country through a system of surveys by various specialised agencies, identification of endangered species, establishment of National Parks and Sanctuaries, creation of biosphere reserves etc. Ecologically fragile zones such as mangroves and wetlands are being studied with a view to evolve conservation strategies.
- (iv) The conservation of forests and wildlife is specially looked after through survey, stringent implementation of laws enacted for their protection and through the claim of protected national parks and sanctuaries. A National Wildlife Action Plan is currently under implementation for the protection of wildlife.

(v) The restoration of vegetative cover in the country is sought to be done by massive afforestation programme through social forestry. Eco-regeneration of the degraded areas is currently promoted in the country through the involvement of NGOs, ex-servicemen, youth, students and women.

(vi) The protection of environment in its various aspects is being promoted through the implementation of legislations such as Water and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Acts, Factories Act, Insecticides Act, and the recently enacted Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(vii) Public cooperation for environmental protection is mobilised through creation of environmental awareness and dissemination of information on various aspects of environmental degradation through a National Environmental Awareness Campaign.

(viii) Education, training, research and development in various areas of environment are promoted in the country in order to ensure the availability of technical manpower and technology for the protection of environment.

Telugu Ganga Project

3992. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh had sent the required information

for clearance of Telugu Ganga Project; and

(b) If so, when Union Government are likely to clear the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) All requisite information has been furnished except with regard to a satisfactory scheme of rehabilitation of oustees.

(b) Clearance of the project from environment/forestry angles is dependent on the working out of a satisfactory scheme of rehabilitation.

Environmental Clearance to Irrigation Projects from Madhya Pradesh

3993. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the names of irrigation projects relating to Bastar District submitted recently by Madhya Pradesh Government for environmental clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): No irrigation project from Baster District of Madhya Pradesh has recently been received for environmental or forestry clearance.

[Translation]

Amount spent on Festival of India in Moscow

3994. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the Festival of India organised in Moscow;

(b) the total sale proceeds from various articles in this Festival; and

(c) the main achievements of this Festival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Festival of India in USSR is currently being held in USSR. The expenditure incurred on Festival of India in USSR upto 10.11.1987 is Rs. 5.7 crores approximately.

(b) The sale proceeds of publications/articles during Festival of India in USSR are likely to be of the order of Rs. 4.5 crores approximately.

(c) The Festival of India in USSR has created awareness of Indian Cultural heritage alongwith its contemporary development and achievements. It will go a long way to open opportunities for mutual exchanges between India and USSR in various spheres on a more permanent footing, will serve as a catalyst for industrial, economic development and industrial cooperation and promote commercial interest through the various cultural presentations.

[English]

Aids cases in Andhra Pradesh

3995. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that many cases of AIDS are said to have appeared in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the State Government has submitted a report on detection of cases during the last six months;

(c) whether Union Government propose to send a team to supervise the present

detection procedures in Andhra Pradesh regarding/AIDS cases; and

(d) the other precautionary measures Union Government have taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). One full blown case of AIDS has so far been reported from Andhra Pradesh and 980 persons amongst high risk groups have been screened for AIDS infection upto 15.11.1987 at the three surveillance centres in Andhra Pradesh of which 1 foreign student has been reported to have AIDS infection.

(c) There is no need to send a team as necessary infrastructure already exists in the State.

(d) The following precautionary measures are being taken by the Government:-

1. A Cell has been established in the Directorate General of Health Services to coordinate AIDS Control activity in the country.
2. 36 Surveillance centres have been established in the country to screen high risk groups.
3. All these centres have been provided with diagnostic reagents and equipment package have also been provided to most of them.
4. Restrictions have been imposed for import of blood and blood products without AIDS of clearance certificate.
5. All the State Health authorities/hospitals/STD clinics have been alerted to be vigilant.

6. All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors.
7. All the State Health authorities have been advised to ensure strict sterilisation practices in hospitals and clinics and to use pre-sterilised disposable syringes and needles as far as possible.
8. Guidelines have been sent to all the State Health authorities for health care personnel.
9. All the mass media channels have been involved in educating the people on AIDS, its nature, transmission and prevention.
10. *Foreigners*
 - I. Any new foreign students being admitted in any of the Indian Institutions are required to undergo AIDS test. Anybody found positive is repatriated back to his country.
 - II. It has been decided to screen to AIDS the foreigners intending to stay for more than one year in India. Members of the diplomatic mission will, however, be exempted from the AIDS test at this stage. Anybody found positive is to be repatriated back to his country.

Unauthorised Occupation of Railway Land

3996. SHRI U.H. PATEL:
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons, organisations and Institutions have encroached and grabbed railway land and properties at Balsar, Rajkot and many other places in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Delhi, Bombay side on Western, Central and Northern Railways;

(b) if so, the details of such encroachments; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove the encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. There are a large number of encroachments on railway land in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Delhi and Bombay.

(b) Details of encroachments are as under:

<i>Railway</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>No. of encroachments</i>
Northern	Rajasthan	89 Nos.
	Gujarat	1 No.
	Delhi	7125 Nos.
Central	Bombay	15586 Nos.
Western	Gujarat	74 Nos.
	Rajasthan	116 Nos.
	Bombay	3903 Nos.

(c) Action for removal of encroachments is taken under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 in the Court of Estate Officers. In some cases, where dispute remains unresolved, applications are filed in the judicial courts.

Nutritious Meals Scheme

3997. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) where there is any proposal to have a 'Nutritious Meals Scheme' all over the country like the 'Chief Minister's Nutritious

Meals Scheme' in the Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government are aware that this scheme has been adopted by certain foreign countries like Colombia, Brazil and Indonesia; and

(c) the time by which the scheme will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government have no information about such a programme having been

adopted by several foreign countries.

(c) Does not arise.

Environmental Clearance of Irrigation Projects In Andhra Pradesh

3998. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh pending with the Ministry for environmental clearance;

(b) the reasons for non-clearance of these projects; and

(c) the time generally taken by the Ministry for clearing a project after receiving all information asked for from the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Only three projects from Andhra Pradesh, viz., Telugu Ganga, Srisailem Right Branch Canal and Sriram Sagar Stage-I, are awaiting environmental clearance because complete details are yet to be made available to the ministry.

(c) Every project is cleared within a maximum period of 3 months after receipt of full requisite details.

Linking of Railway Lines

3999. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of linking up railway lines is very slow;

(b) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate the work of linking up railway lines

by entrusting the preliminary earthwork to the respective State Governments in order to augment the work of much needed railway lines in rural areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):

(a) The pace of linking new lines is commensurate with the allocation of resources.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Study of Regional Languages

4000. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken any steps to propagate and encourage the study of regional languages in the country in pursuance of the National Policy on Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government provide the State Governments with necessary funds to initiate measures for propagation of their regional languages in other States; 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 (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The development and promotion of regional languages is primarily the concern

of the State Governments. However, the Government of India have been implementing a number of programmes for promotion of Modern Indian Languages. In furtherance of the National Policy on Education, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and its six Regional Language Centres at Patiala, Solan, Bhubaneswar, Mysore, Pune and Lucknow set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, undertake training of teachers, socio-linguistic surveys, production of literature, correspondence courses for teaching of regional languages, etc. The Institute has produced full length cassette courses in four South Indian Languages for adults who are learning the regional languages as a second or third language. Similar courses will be prepared in Bengali, Assamese and Urdu during the current year. Handbooks have been prepared for first language teachers in Tamil, Malayalam, Bengali and Assamese to improve language teaching.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

High Endemic Districts of Leprosy

4001. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the high endemic districts of Leprosy identified by Union Government;

(b) whether attention of Union Government has been drawn to the high incidence of leprosy being found among the hill tribes along the eastern ghats in Quilon District and in Wayanad, Kerala, which is several times higher than the State average;

(c) whether these districts have already been declared high endemic districts; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to declare these districts as high endemic districts and make available immediate medical assistance?

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

(a) 201 endemic districts for leprosy in the country as on March, 1985 have been identified. The list of districts is given in the statement below:

(b) to (d). Out of 14 districts in Kerala State 10 districts have prevalence rate of more than 5 per thousand of population and have been classified as endemic districts. Of these 10 districts, 2 districts have prevalence rate of 10+ per thousand of population and have been classified as high endemic districts. The other 8 districts where the prevalence rate varies between 5 - 10 per thousand of population are moderately endemic districts. Quilon district falls under this latter category. According to the information furnished by the State Government the newly carved Wayanad district has a prevalence rate of 3 per thousand of population which comes under the category of low endemic district. The unit for arriving at the prevalence rate is a district and not a portion thereof. Separate figures for the hill tribes in the districts of Wayanad and Quilon are, therefore, not available. Medical assistance is provided in these districts through the infrastructure created under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme and infrastructure available under the general health services. Anti-leprotic drugs are made available to the districts by the Government of India through the State Government.

STATEMENT

List of Hyper Endemic Districts Statewise in India

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	Name of districts with prevalence rate 10/1000 and above	Name of districts with prevalence rate 5 to 9.9/1000
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Srikakulam 2. Vizianagaram 3. Visakhapatnam 4. East Godavari 5. West Godavari 6. Nellore 7. Chittoor 8. Karim Nagar 9. Warangal 10. Nalgonda 11. Medak 12. Kurnool 13. Anantapur 14. Guntur 15. Cuddapah	1. Adilabad 2. Hyderabad 3. Khammam 4. Krishna 5. Mahboobnagar 6. Nizamabad 7. Parkasam 8. Rangareddy
2.	Assam		1. Karbi Anglong
3.	Bihar	1. Patna 2. Nawadah 3. Purnea	1. Gaya 2. Aurangabad 3. Giridih

1	2	3	4
		4. Siwan	4. Bhagalpur
		5. Sitamarhi	5. Mongher
		6. Darbhanga	6. Begusarai
		7. Madhubani	7. Gopalganj
		8. Katihar	8. Dumka (Santhal P)
		9. Muzaffarpur	9. Nalanda
		10. Rohtas	10. Hazaribagh
		11. Singhbhum	11. West Champaran
4.	Gujarat		1. Valsad
			2. Surat
			3. Dangs
			4. Bharoch
			5. Vadodara
			6. Panch Mahals
5.	Karnataka	1. Raichur	1. Bellary
		2. Bidar	2. Gulbarga
			3. Mysore
			4. Bijapur
			5. Dharwar
			6. Belgaum
6.	Kerala	1. Kasargoda	1. Trivandrum
		2. Palghat	2. Alleppey
			3. Trichur

1	2	3	4
			4. Malappuram
			5. Kozhikode
			6. Cannanore
			7. Quilon
			8. Ernakulam
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Raigarh		1. Raipur
			2. Rewa
			3. Datia
			4. Bilaspur
			5. Barwani
			6. Durg
			7. Dhar
			8. Bastar
			9. Chhatarpur
			10. Rajnandgaon
			11. Gwalior
			12. Ratlam
			13. Chhindwara
			14. Bhind
			15. Khandwa (E. Nimar)
			16. Shahdol
8. Maharashtra	1. Greater Bombay		1. Thane
	2. Wardha		2. Raigad

1	2	3	4
		3. Latur	3. Satara
		4. Gadchiroli	4. Sholapur
		5. Nanded	5. Parbhani
		6. Osmanabad	6. Beed
		7. Chandrapur	7. Akola
			8. Amaravati
			9. Yeotmal
			10. Nagpur
			11. Bhandara
			12. Buldhana
9.	Manipur		1. Bishanpur
			2. Tamenglong
			3. Tenganoupal
10.	Nagaland	1. Mon	1. Tuensang
11.	Orissa	1. Ganjam	1. Keonjhar
		2. Balasore	2. Koraput
		3. Cuttack	3. Kalahandi
		4. Dhenkanal	4. Phulbani
		5. Puri	5. Sundargarh
		6. Mayurbhanj	
		7. Sambalpur	
		8. Bolangir	

1	2	3	4
12.	Sikkim		1. East District 2. South District 3. North District 4. West District
13.	Tamil Nadu	1. Chingleput 2. North Arcot 3. South Arcot 4. Salem 5. Dharmapuri 6. Madurai 7. Tanjavur 8. Tiruchirapalli 9. Ramanathapuram 10. Pudukotai 11. Periyar 12. Madras	1. Coimbatore 2. Tirunelveli 3. Kanyakumari
14.	Tripura		1. North Tripura 2. South Tripura
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Hardoi 2. Pilibhit 3. Sitapur 4. Tehri 5. Faizabad	1. Rampur 2. Uttar Kashi 3. Azamgarh 4. Basti 5. Badaun

1	2	3	4
		6. Kanpur	6. Banda
			7. Ballia
			8. Barabanki
			9. Bahraich
			10. Bareilly
			11. Etawa
			12. Fatehpur
			13. Ghazipur
			14. Gonda
			15. Gorakhpur
			16. Hamēerpur
			17. Jalaun
			18. Varanasi
			19. Deoria
			20. Rai Bareilly
			21. Shajahanpur
			22. Unnao
			23. Mirzapur
			24. Lucknow
16.	West Bengal	1. Purulia	1. Howrah
		2. Bankura	2. Hoogly
		3. Midnapur	3. Malda
		4. Bubbhum	4. Cooch Bihar

1	2	3	4
		5. Burdwan	5. Murshidabad
		6. Jalpaiguri	6. Nadia
		7. West Dinajpur	7. 24 Parganas
			8. Darjeeling
			9. Calcutta
17.	Arunachal Pradesh		1. Siang West
			2. Tirap
			3. Siang East
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu		1. Goa
			2. Daman
			3. Diu
19.	Lakshadweep	1. Lakshadweep	
20.	Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	
		2. Yeman	
		3. Karakal	

[Translation]

conference; and

International Conference on Railway Technology

4002. SHRIMADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Conference on Railway technology was held in the month of September, 1987;

(b) if so, the issues discussed in this

(c) the time by which the decisions taken in the aforesaid conference are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No such conference was held in India.

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

[English]

Declaration of Srinagar-Leh Highway as National Highway

4003. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the economic, tourism as well as strategic importance of Srinagar-Leh Highway, Government propose to declare this road as National Highway; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Owing to certain priority considerations, it is not possible at present to declare the Srinagar-Leh Road in J & K as a National Highway.

Mass Rapid Transport System, Madras

4004. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a, whether the Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) at Madras is being delayed further for five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the funds allocated for the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that the MRTS project is being delayed for 5 years. The project, on the other hand, is progressing satisfactorily, commensurate with the availability of funds.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 23.75 crores so far, including Rs. 9 crores for the year 1987-88.

Amount provided to States for Teachers Education

4005. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) amount provided for 1987-88 for teachers education and the amount already distributed among various States and Union Territories; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to Orissa and the amount already given and how it has been spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) An amount of Rs. 49.90 crores has been provided under the Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education for the year 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 10,88,67,000 has so far been released to States/Union Territories through NCERT during the year 1987-88.

(b) An amount of Rs. 50,64,628 has been released so far by the NCERT to the Government of Orissa, during 1987-88, for taking up Mass Orientation of School Teachers. Release of further money to the State under the Scheme would depend on receipt of project proposals from it in accordance with Guidelines.

Pancharatan-Guwahati Railway Line

4006. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that

a railway line from Pancharatan to Guwahati was sanctioned and initial work was started from the Guwahati side;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not taking up this work till now?

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

(b) and (c). Construction of a new B.G. rail line from Panchratna to Guwahati (142 km.) alongwith rail-rum-road bridge over river Brahmaputra at Jogighopa was approved in 1983-84. Its estimated cost is Rs. 232.42 crores, including Rs. 61.4 crores to be shared by Ministry of Surface Transport. Expenditure upto March 1987 is Rs. 2.43 crores and allocation for 1987-88 is Rs. 8 crores including contribution from North Eastern Council and Ministry of Surface Transport. Earthwork for the new line has been taken up in a stretch of 10 km. in Azra-Mirza section and preliminary arrangements have been made to take up construction of the rail-cum-road bridge.

Iron Ore Deposits

4007. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of iron ore deposits in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the quantum of such reserves commercially recoverable; and

(c) how much is being mined annually at present in each of the States/Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The total

estimated reserves of iron ore as per Inventory of Minerals prepared by Indian Bureau of Mines are as under:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Reserves of Iron Ore. (million tonnes)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	256
Bihar	3,572
Goa	884
Karnataka	6,337
Madhya Pradesh	2,470
Maharashtra	225
Orissa	3,123
Rajasthan	15
Assam	49
Haryana	8
Kerala	88
Nagaland	10
Tamil Nadu	531
Total	17,568

Say 17 1/2 billion tonnes.

(b) About 85% of the estimated reserves in the country are considered to be recoverable. However, actual recovery varies from mine to mine and is dependant on the nature of the concerned deposits as well as on the method of mining.

(c) Production of iron ore in the country during 1984, 1985 and 1986 was 42.3, 44.1 and 50.6 million tonnes, respectively.

Statewise production during 1986 was as follows:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Iron Ore produced in 1986 (Quantity in thousand tonnes)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	170
Bihar	7,425
Karnataka	8,860
Goa	15,245
Madhya Pradesh	9,779
Maharashtra	1,336
Orissa	7,770
Rajasthan	35
Total	50,620

Say 50.6 million tonnes.

Appointment of Teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas

4008. SHRI A. CHARLES. Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers have been appointed to the Navodaya Vidyalayas on deputation from amongst teachers working in State Government schools and private schools on permanent basis and the details of both the categories;

(b) whether a scale of pay has been fixed for the teachers in the Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(c) the deputation allowance given to teachers who are appointed on deputation; and

(d) whether in certain cases these teachers are paid even less than the minimum scale of pay fixed for teachers in the Navodaya Vidyalayas and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Teachers to the Navodaya Vidyalayas are being appointed on deputation from amongst teachers working in State Government schools and private schools but not on permanent basis. The number of both the categories was 348 as on 31st May, 1987.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c)(i) 5% of the employee's basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- p.m. when the transfer is within the same station.

(ii) 10% of the employees basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- p.m. in all other cases.

(d) Yes, Sir. In few cases the provisions of FR 35 are attracted and the pay is fixed below the minimum of the scale of pay of the post held on deputation.

Scholars sent Abroad by Indian Council of Historical Research

4009. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the scholars sent abroad by the Indian Council of Historical Research during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the proposed subject of their respective research, the amount of foreign

exchange and the Indian currency given to each scholar; and

(c) the progress in each case so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Environmental Clearance of Irrigation Projects

4010. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to give reserve forest land for irrigation projects, if equal alternative land is made available to the Forest Department; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Provision of equal extent of non-forest land for raising compensatory afforestation is one of the conditions to be fulfilled before diversion of forest area is normally permitted under the Forest (Cons) Act, 1980. Other aspects are also looked into.

(b) The following norms are laid down for compensatory afforestations:-

(i) where non-forest lands are available, compensatory afforestation is to be carried out on equivalent area of non-forest land.

(ii) where non-forest lands are not

available, compensatory plantations are to be raised over degraded forest land, twice in extent to the area being diverted.

(iii) Where the extent of non-forest land available is less than the forest land being diverted, the shortfall is made good by compensatory afforestation on degraded forest land equal to double the shortfall in extent.

Allotment of Accommodation to Railway Employees

4011. SHRI D.L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules regarding allotment of accommodation to railway employees and their dependents;

(b) whether there is a provision of sharing of accommodation by the relatives of the retiring employees who are in the employment of Railways and have been staying with them for a number of years, and not claiming any House Rent Allowance, if so, the criteria for allotment of accommodation to such persons; and

(c) whether it is a fact that various relatives of railway employees who are presently in railway employment and were staying with the retiring railway employees, have been allotted the same accommodation in Eastern Railway at Dhanbad after the latter's retirement without applying these rules/criteria uniformly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Accommodation is allotted to:

(i) railway employees based on date of registration of their appli-

cation for accommodation; and

- (ii) eligible dependents of deceased/retired/medically incapacitated employees, based on merits of each case and in conformity with the prescribed Rules, subject to availability of appropriate type of accommodation.

(b) Yes, Sir. When a Railway servant who has been allotted accommodation retires from service, eligible dependent relative may be allotted railway accommodation on out of turn basis provided that the said relative was a railway servant eligible for railway accommodation and had been sharing accommodation with the retiring railway servant for at least six months before retirement, etc.

(c) No case has come to notice, Sir. However, specific cases, if any, brought to notice will be looked into.

Encroachment of Coastal Area

4012. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about the cases of encroachment along the Sea Coast of Bay of Bengal from Konark to Gopalpur in Orissa in violation of the Government's directive to keep clean upto 500 metres from the Sea water and if so, the details thereof, and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to give such directive on statutory basis so that legal action could be initiated either on unauthorised or authorised occupation sea coast with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

High Incidence of Jaundice in Nagpur District

4013. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the cases of jaundice in Nagpur District of Maharashtra State have gone steep high recently;

(b) whether Union Government propose to send a Central team to Nagpur to find out the exact cause of the jaundice cases; and

(c) if so, what other help Union Government propose to give in this regard?

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

(a) No such report has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

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

Performance of Indian Cricket Team in Reliance Cup

4014. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered committee to investigate causes of debacle of Indian Cricket Team in Reliance Cup Semi-Finals, has been set up by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is

expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No Sir.

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

Pollution of Rivers

4015. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rivers in the country where action plan is in progress to clean them;

(b) the amount spent for the purpose during the current year and also the total estimated amount earmarked for it; and

(c) the time by which the work on major rivers is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A Central Government Action Plan for cleaning of the river Ganga is in progress. The Madhya Pradesh State Government has sanctioned a scheme for cleaning of the river Narmada;

(b) The amount released to the executing agencies of the Ganga Action Plan is Rs. 17.03 crores till 31st October, 1987 against the amount of Rs. 48.50 crores earmarked for 1987-88 and Rs. 240.00 crores for the Seventh Plan Period. The Madhya Pradesh Government has made a total provision of Rs. 427.93 lakhs and have spent Rs. 35.77 lakhs during the current year;

(c) Major works of the above programmes are expected to be completed by the

end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Deaths due to Dysentery in Tribal Areas of Bastar (M.P.)

4016. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons are dying due to dysentery in the tribal areas of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for spread of this disease every year;

(c) the number of persons died due to this disease in the tribal areas of Bastar since 1984; and

(d) the steps taken by Union Government to combat the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d) The Chief Medical and Health Officer, Bastar District, Jagdal has reported that deaths due to blood dysentery and complication of measles and gastroenteritis have reported among the tribals as under:-

Year	No. of deaths
1985	25
1986	77
1987 (upto October)	178

The spread of these diseases are mainly attributable to poor personal hygiene, unsafe drinking water and indiscriminate disposal of human excreta.

The Central and State Governments

are taking adequate measures/steps to prevent deaths and for the control of these diseases.

The Government of India launched ORT Programme for the management of acute diarrhoeal diseases in the country which is being expanded in a phased manner during 7th Plan to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to acute diarrhoeal diseases. Specific treatments are available in the Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries and Hospitals depending on the causative Organisms. There is no shortage of drugs reported from anywhere. Emphasis has been laid for the supply of pure drinking water in the problem villages by the end of the 7th Plan period. Construction of sanitary privies are being encouraged in the rural areas by community participation. Health education efforts are being augmented. All outbreaks are being investigated by the State Health Authorities and unsafe drinking water supplies are being chlorinated.

A number of supplementary nutrition programmes have also been initiated for the vulnerable groups like pre-school children, pregnant and lactating women etc., which are as under:-

1. Special Nutrition Programme.
2. Massive Dose Vitamin A Programme.
3. Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme.
4. Integrated Child Development Services.

[*Translation*]

Proposal to Liberalise Policy of Issuing Bus Permits

4017. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise the policy of issuing bus permit with a view to deal with transport problem in important cities and in remote areas effectively; and

(b) if so, the difficulties in implementing the new policy and the time by which Government propose to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). A provision that the Stage Carriage permits for operation on non-nationalized routes may be granted to all eligible applicants, and thus removing the restriction on the number, has been incorporated in the Motor Vehicles Bill 1987, which stands introduced in the Parliament.

[*English*]

National Conference on Child Education

4018. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Conference on Child Education was organised by the Indian Council for Child Education in the first week of November, 1987 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of persons who participated in the conference;

(c) the nature of discussions held; and

(d) the recommendations made to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) Indian Council for Child Education organised a conference on November 6 & 7, 1987 which was inaugurated by Chief Justice of India. According to the information available a large number of teachers, persons connected with voluntary agencies, educationists, etc. participated in the conference. No specific recommendations have been made to the Government in this behalf.

Bhadravati Steel Plant

4019. **DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in the pioneer steel plant at Bhadravati, Karnataka, has not been satisfactory and found viable; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to take over the Bhadravati Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI. M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Attachment of Unfit Coaches to Super-fast Trains

4020. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the speed prescribed for superfast trains;

(b) whether coaches not fit or cleared for running at these speeds are often attached to superfast trains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The maximum permissible speed for superfast trains is 100/110 kmph on Broad Gauge and 100 kmph on Metre Gauge. The maximum permissible speed of Rajdhani Expresses is 120 kmph.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Sports Hostels in Uttar Pradesh

4021. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening a sports hostel in Uttar Pradesh during the current year;

(b) if so, whether this sports hostel is proposed to be opened in Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to give encouragement to the talented sportsmen of this district?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) has a scheme for setting up sports hostels to be attached to its Regional Coaching Centres. Each Hostel will have capacity to house about 75 sports-persons who will be provided free boarding and lodging and

coaching facilities. For setting up sports hostel the State Government is expected to provide necessary infrastructure in the form of playfields, indoor halls, equipment of non-consumable nature and also building for the hostel. NSNIS had approached Government of Uttar Pradesh to open a sports hostel and the State Government had initially agreed in principle to the proposal. However, in September 1986, the State Government informed us that due to non-availability of suitable place they are not in a position to establish a sports hostel in the State.

[English]

Delay In Clearance of Project

4022. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of clearance for excavation of some canals namely Karkarla major, Velvadam major, Rangapuram major, Morusumilli minor, Chandarala major, Chivutim major, Jakkampudi major etc. under Nagarjunasagar Left Canal system in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the forest area involved and the area in hectares to be benefitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Decision on the proposal to divert forest land for canals under Nagarjunasagar left canal system in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh, has not been taken for want of a Compensatory Afforestation scheme and a consolidated map, sought from the State Government on 2.7.1987.

(b) The Nagarjunasagar Left Canal System includes 13 canals which involves 148.278 ha. of forest area and the area to be

benefitted is 19939 ha.

Recruitment Rules for the Post of Deputy Commissioners in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

4023. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
DR. SUDHIR ROY:

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

(a) the number of posts of Deputy Commissioners in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) whether the recruitment rules for all these posts are uniform; and

(c) if not, the details of variations in respect of each post and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) There are five posts of Deputy Commissioners in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(b) The following posts of Deputy Commissioners have common recruitment rules.

- (i) Deputy Commissioner (Administration) and Deputy Commissioner (Personnel)
- (ii) Deputy Commissioner (Academic) and Deputy Commissioner (Training).

Deputy Commissioner (Finance) has separate recruitment rules.

(c) There are variations in the recruitment rules for the different posts of Deputy Commissioners in regard to the eligibility criteria, method of recruitment, whether by promotion or deputation, etc. These variations have been incorporated in the recruitment rules keeping in view the difference in job-requirement of the posts.

Assistance provided to roads in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh under Central Assistance Scheme.

4024. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether any Central aid has been provided to roads in Kota and Jhalawar Districts of Rajasthan and to roads in adjoining State in Madhya Pradesh under the Central assistance scheme for roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance in any of the Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Two works costing Rs. 65.00 lacs have been sanctioned in Kota District during Fifth Plan period and one work costing Rs. 100.00 lacs in Jhalawar District of Rajasthan during Sixth Plan under the programme of Central assistance for roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance scheme.

After the Fourth Five Year Plan 8 Road and Bridge works, as detailed below were sanctioned in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Fifth Plan : 7 works (4 Road and 3 Bridge works) costing Rs. 324.24 lacs.

Sixth Plan: 1 Bridge work costing Rs. 24.87 lacs.

DTC Buses on Hire Basis

4025. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation provides buses to some schools in Delhi on hire basis;

(b) if so, the names of these schools and the rate of hire charges;

(c) whether the Corporation provides buses on occasion of marriages on hire;

(d) if so, the hire charges thereof;

(e) whether the Corporation provides buses in some other cases also on hire basis;

(f) if so, the details thereof including the hire charges for such buses;

(g) whether deployment of the DTC buses on such duties affects bus services on regular routes; and

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

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

(b) List of the names of schools is given in the statement below. The present rate of hire charges, is @ Rs. 4.50 per Km.

(c) to (f). Besides schools, the DTC provides buses on special hire for marriages and to social, political and cultural organisations for special occasions. The buses are also provided to Police authorities. the charges applicable for such special hire are as under:-

(i) Hire charges per Km.	Rs. 5.50
(ii) Detention charges per hour, per bus	Rs. 40.00

(iii) Minimum charges per booking per bus Rs. 120.00

(iv) Night charges per bus between 11 P.m. to 4 A.M. Rs. 25.00

(v) Cancellation charges. RS. 10.00

(g) and (h). No bus is let out on special hire during peak hours, so that normal route services operate undisturbed.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Schools
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1	2
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1.	A. Pee Jay School
2.	A. Pee Jay Nursary
3.	Air Force Central School
4.	Air Force Bal Bharati
5.	Andhra Education
6.	Bal Bharati Public School
7.	Bhai Joga Singh School
8.	Bidhan Chandra School
9.	Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan
10.	B.M. Gang Girls School
11.	Cambridge School, (Sri Niwas Puri).
12.	Cambridge School, (New Friends, Colony).
13.	Cambridge School, (Darya Ganj).
14.	Cambridge School, (Rajinder Nagar).

1	2
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15.	Carmal Convent
16.	Delhi Public School, (Mathura Road).
17.	Delhi Public School, (R.K. Puram).
18.	Delhi Public School, (East of Kailash).
19.	Daya Nand Model School, (Vivek Vihar).
20.	Green Field School, (Vivek Vihar).
21.	Green Field School, (S.J. Enclave).
22.	General Raj School.
23.	Govt. Model School (Behind I.P. College).
24.	Guru Hari Krishan School.
25.	Happy Model School, (Janak Puri).
26.	Happy Monte-ssory School, (Kirti Nagar).
27.	Happy School, (Darya Ganj)
28.	Holy Child School, (R.K. Puram).
29.	Jesus & Marry School
30.	J.D. Tytler School, (Munirka).
31.	J.D. Tytler School, (Karol Bagh).
32.	Kerala Education
33.	Lady Irwin School Senior.
34.	Lady Irwin School Junior.

1	2
35.	Loroto Convent School
36.	Mother International.
37.	Modern School Bara Khamba Road.
38.	Modern School Vasant Vihar.
39.	Meter Dei School.
40.	Modern Public School, (Shalimar Bagh).
41.	Mahavir Sen School.
42.	Manav Sthali School.
43.	New Era School:
44.	Okhla Central.
45.	Presentation School.
46.	Queen Marry School.
47.	Laxman Public School.
48.	R.K. Mission School.
49.	Ramjas School (Pusa Road).
50.	Ramjas School, (R.K. Puram).
51.	Raiseena Bengali School.
52.	Rosary School.
53.	Sardar Patel Vidhyalaya.
54.	Salwan Public School.
55.	Salwan Monte-sorry
56.	Summer Field School, (Kailash Colony).

1	2
57.	Sahodaya School, (S.J. Enclave).
58.	St. Marry School.
59.	St. Xavier School.
60.	St. Columbus School.
61.	St. Anthony School.
62.	St. Paul's School, (Haus Khas).
63.	Universal School.
64.	Govt. Model School, (Civil Line).
65.	Navjeevan Model School (Jahangir Puri).
66.	Crown Public School.
67.	St. Marry School, (S.J. Enclave).
68.	Raghubir Jr. School.
69.	Air Force Golden Jubilee.
70.	Lady Noyee School.
71.	St. Thomas School, (Mandir Marg).
72.	Holy Child School, (Tagore Garden).
73.	Lovely Public School, (Bank Enclave).

Allotment of Bookstalls to Cooperative Society of Unemployed Graduates

4026. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/policy for allotment of bookstalls to a genuine co-operative society of unemployed graduates;

(b) the norms/rules for a cooperative society of actual workers/vendors attached to bookstalls at railway stations for its genuineness, before allotment of bookstalls at stations; and

(c) the names of such cooperative Societies to whom the bookstalls have been allotted in Northern, Eastern, North-Frontier, South-Eastern and Southern Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) For allotment of new bookstall contracts, applications are called for from unemployed graduates, their cooperatives, Associations, Partnerships enterprises and registered genuine cooperative societies of actual workers/vendors.

(b) Some of the points considered for verifying the genuineness of a cooperative society are that it should consist of actual workers and vendors, the affairs of the Society are run in accordance with practice and principles of co-operation, and the society is not one-man show.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Environment Clearance of Projects in Maharashtra

4027. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals seeking permission to use forest land for non-forest use pending with Government that were submitted by Government of Maharashtra from Raigad district;

(b) the number of such proposals where forest land involved is less than five acres;

(c) the number of the above mentioned proposals pending clearance for more than six months; and

(d) the time likely to be taken to clear all these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Eleven proposals seeking permission to put forest land for non-forest use, in Raigad district of Maharashtra have been received. All these proposals are being treated as closed for non receipt of essential details, sought from the State Govt.

(b) In seven proposals, the forest land involved is less than 5 acres.

(c) Nil.

(d) A decision on these proposals can be taken only after receipt of the requisite information from the State Government.

Pesticide Developed for Malaria Control Programme

4028. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pesticide has been developed to control malaria vector using genetic engineering as reported in Hindustan Times of 18 October, 1987;

(b) if so, the details of the programme and results achieved;

(c) whether the problem of resistance will thus be solved;

(d) whether field studies have been

conducted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(a) to (c). Yes. Biocide has been developed by using genetic engineering for the purpose of killing the mosquito larvae. At present, the Malaria Research Centre of the Indian Council of Medical Research is conducting laboratory trials of these Biocides received from different agencies. The effectiveness of these biocides for control of mosquitoes or for solving the problem of resistance are still not known.

(d) and (e). The study is limited to laboratory only and no field evaluation has been carried out.

[*Translation*]

Teachers working in Kendriya Vidyalayas of North Eastern Region

4029. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees (teachers and officers) of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan working in North Eastern States of the country were provided with special service conditions and facilities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of such employees who have completed two-three years of successful service in this area as per rules and are waiting for transfer to the places of their choice indicating the number of years for which they have to wait for transfer from the North Eastern Region; and

(c) the number of such employees who

have been given preference in regard to the training and service etc. in foreign countries and deputation in other departments along with departmental promotions according to the service conditions and the facilities provided for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) Certain special facilities were extended to the Sangathan's employees working in North-Eastern Region. A copy of the instructions issued in this regard by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5463/87]

(b) Employees working in the North Eastern Region are asked every year to indicate the stations of their choice for their transfer. As far as possible, they are transferred to these stations subject to the availability of vacancies. This facility is, however, not available to these teachers, who were specially recruited in 1984 specifically for North-Eastern Region. Since the position changes every year, it has not been considered necessary to maintain any statistics.

(c) The Sangathan does not depute its employees on its own initiative to other departments. However, such employees who are selected by other departments are given normal deputation terms. For training within the country all Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees irrespective of the region where they are posted, are required to participate in atleast one training course within the country during a cycle of five years. Accordingly, teachers posted in the North Eastern Region are sent for training courses as per the above policy. However, for training abroad, no Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan teachers has been sent recently.

[English]

**Acquiring Land from Zakir Hussain
College Complex, New Delhi**

4030. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether there is any move by Rail-
way Administration to acquire some land
from the Zakir Hussain College complex,
New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government are
aware that this whole complex is a trust
property; and

(c) whether there was a move to take
over some land in the past also but had to be
given up in view of the complex being a trust
property?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Education for Women

4031. SHRI SANTOSH KUIMAR
SINGH: Will The Minister of HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to
state:

(a) the salient features of the pro-
gramme "integrated life education for
women" under which Government are going
to organise one lakh classes in the last quar-
ter of the year 1987-88 and the details
thereof;

(b) whether Government are preparing

any such scheme for youths also; and

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

THE MINISTER FOR HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINIS-
TER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) A pro-
posal for a scheme called "Women's Inte-
grated Learning for Life" (WILL), as an addi-
tional component in the existing Integrated
Child Development Services (ICDS) Pro-
gramme, is being considered by the Govern-
ment. The details are in the enclosed state-
ment. It is not possible yet to indicate the
definite time by which this schme will be
started.

(b) The scheme is primarily meant for
girls in the age group of 11 to 25 years.

(c) Details are given in the statement
below.

STATEMENT

Education for Women

*Details of the proposed "Women's
Integrated Learning for Life" (WILL)
component of the ICDS Scheme*

(a) Objectives

(i) to enable illiterate girls and young
women to acquire the skills of liter-
acy;

(ii) to promote a better awareness of
health, hygiene, nutrition and fam-
ily planning among girls and young
women;

(iii) to impart need-based training in
home management and Child
care;

- (iv) to foster civic awareness among young women, so as to enable them to play their role as citizens of the contry; and

(vi) Civic Education; and

(vii) Home-based Occupations.

- (v) to develop small libraries of books, in local languages, to sustion the newly acquired literacy skills.

(b) Target Group

The target group is girls/women in the age group 11-25 years, though illiterate younger girls and older women will also be welcome to WILL classes.

(c) Service

This component will provide elementary literacy and non-formal education, covering the following subjects:-

- (i) Elements of Health and Hygiene;
- (ii) Food and Nutrition;
- (iii) Family Planning;
- iv) Home management and home-based crafts;
- (v), Child Care;

(d) WILL would be financed and implemented as an integral component of the ICDS Programme. A WILL class comprising about 15 girls/women in a village would be the basic unit. The class would be started if the number is smaller but it should not be less then 10. Generally, the Anganwadi Worker of the ICDS Scheme would be placed in-charge of WILL class. For this, the Anganwadi Worker would be paid an additional honorarium of Rs. 50 per month. The infrastructural facilities and machinery for supervision provided under the ICDS Scheme would be fully utilized for WILL.

(e) Financial Arrangement

The entire cost, including that on training of teachers of WILL classes and their additional honorium, T'A & Stipend, would be borne by the Government of India.

(f) It is proposed that, once "WILL" component of the ICDS is started, and adequate funds provided, the number of beneficiaries in the first 3 years can be as under:-

<i>By the end of</i>	<i>No. of Centres</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>
First year	1.00 lakh	15.00 lakhs
Second year	1.50 lakhs	22.50 lakhs
Third year	2.00 lakhs	30.00 lakhs

[English]

Amount Earmarked for Construction and Maintenance of National Highways in Gujarat

4032. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total amount earmarked for construction and maintenance of National Highway in Gujarat during 1987-88 as against 1986-87?

THE MINISTR OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The total amount allocated/released for the construction and maintenance of National Highways in Gujarat during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Construction of National Highways	Maintenance of National Highways
1986-87	2652.00	530.53
1987-88	2900.00	462.70 (so far)

Unauthorised passengers in Reserved Compartments

4033. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many unauthorised passengers travel in reserved compartments of II class sleeper coaches from intermediate stations;

(b) whether conductors meant for sleeper coaches are conspicuous by their absence or unable to check the entry of unauthorised passengers into sleeper coaches of trains; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Some cases have come to notice.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The staff rostered to man the sleeper coaches are required to be available in front of coaches assigned to them 30 minutes before the scheduled departure of the train at the train originating station and 15 minutes at the intermediate stations. Regular checks are made and such of the staff who absent themselves without permission or report late on duty are suitably taken up.

The following steps are taken to curb the problem of entry of unauthorised passengers in reserved coaches:

- (i) Short distance passengers including MST holders have been debarred from travelling in reserved coaches;
- (ii) Conductors/TTEs who man the reserved coaches have been given strict directives not to permit short distance passengers to enter long distance Mail/Express trains at the train originating stations and also at stations enroute.
- (iii) Ticket checking has been intensified of sections which are worst affected and where the nuisance of MST holders entering long distance Mail/Express trains has become serious. Persons detected travelling in reserved coaches without valid reservations are punished according to the provisions of Indian Railways Act.

- (iv) Suitable action is also taken against the railway staff who are found wanting in discharge of their duties in this regard.

Shooting down of a Blue Bull

4034. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an incident of shooting down of a wild blue bull near Indira Gandhi International Airport has been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for shooting the bull instead of capturing it alive?

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

(b) A bluebull was sighted by the Apron Control Officer of Indira Gandhi International Airport around 15.00 hours on 5.11.87. Extensive combing of the area north of runway 27 was carried out and the animal was shot dead.

(c) As the efforts to capture the animal alive did not succeed, the animal was killed as a last resort for safe aircraft operations.

B.G. Railway Line from Giridih to Ranchi

4035. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed broad gauge railway line from Giridih to Ranchi via Kodarma and hazaribagh has been pending since long;

(b) if so, whether Government propose

to start construction of this important railway line in the tribal belt of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana Divisions next year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Survey for this rail line was completed in 1986. The project was assessed as financially unremunerative. It could not be considered for being taken up due to constraint of resource and heavy commitments for on-going projects.

Railway Porters

4036. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received various representations to treat the licensed porters of Railways as class IV staff;

(b) whether Government considered the request and if so, the decision thereon; and

(c) if Government accepted the request when it would be implemented and if not, the reasons for not accepting?

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

(b) and (c). The request were considered but could not be agreed to. The licensed porters are railways' licencees. Their services are utilised for carrying passengers' luggage within the railway premises at fixed charges which they collect directly from the passengers. The present system is working satisfactorily.

Uneconomic Railway Lines

4037. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss suffered by Government during the year 1986-87 on running the uneconomic railway lines in the country stating the names of these lines and the comparative percentage of rise in the losses during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) which of the uneconomic lines, if any, have been closed down during 1986-87 (till date) and the estimated savings as a consequence thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The losses suffered on various lines during 1986-87 are not available at present. The overall figures for the previous 2 years are given below:

Year	Loss	%age increase over previous year
1984-85	Rs. 67.40 Crores	-
1985-86	Rs. 77.78 Crores	15.4%

(b) No uneconomic branch line was closed during 1986-87?

Measures for detection of AIDS at Airports

4038. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of foreigners from AIDS infected countries visit Bombay regularly;

(b) what measures for detection of AIDS have been taken at various airports and ports; and

(c) whether any check is being kept on the numerous blood banks and clinics which could be the source for out-break of AIDS?

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

(a) Government are aware that large number of foreigners from AIDS infected countries visit India including Bombay.

(b) Surveillance centres have been established in major towns and metropolitan cities to screen high risk group persons for AIDS. Foreign students being admitted in any Indian universities are required to undergo AIDS testing in any of the surveillance centres within one month of arrival. The Government has also decided to screen foreigners for AIDS who intend to stay for more than one year, except those working in missions.

(c) All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors.

Restrictions have been imposed for import of blood and blood products without AIDS clearance certificate.

Demands of Students of G.B. Pant and Pusa Polytechnics

4039. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1929 on 19 November, 1987 regarding demands of students of G.B. Pant and Pusa Polytechnics and state:

(a) the specifically reasonable demands which have been accepted and implemented so far by Government; and

(b) the demands which have not been found acceptable by Government and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As per Delhi Administration demands accepted and implemented are as follows:

<i>Demand</i>	<i>Position</i>
1	2
1. "That the barrier of three years for first year student must be lifted and a student should be allowed a full period of six years for passing the diploma course. For old students no barrier and time limitation."	The Board of Technical Education, Delhi, has lifted the barrier of three years for passing the first year class for old students. The Board also accepted that a first year student will be allowed a full period of six years for passing the diploma course.
2. "If students secure less than 20 marks in Physics and English sessional, their marks are counted zero in the Board. This practice should be given up "	The demand already finds fulfilment in the Rules of the Board of Technical Education, Delhi. The position was clarified to the students by the spokesmen of the Board.
3. "40% passing marks were considered for individual subject, it should be implemented with effect from April, 87".	The requirement of passing marks as 40% in individual subject of a Semester of diploma course was accepted to be implemented with effect from April, 87.
4. "Rechecking of results."	The Rules already provide for it.
5. "Results should be declared in time."	It was conceded by the Board that the declaration of the Board's results shall be expedited with immediate effect.
6. "Medical room facility should be provided in each Polytechnic."	Medical room facility already existed in each Polytechnic.
7. "The vacancies of 'Lino-Mono' Operators, demonstrator and Lecturer should be filled up early so that the students may not suffer in their studies."	The demand has been conceded and steps have been initiated by the Delhi Administration to fill up the vacant posts.

1	2
8. "Yearly magazine of all Polytechnic must be published at the same time."	The demand has been conceded and the Polytechnics are being advised by the Delhi Administration to synchronise publication of yearly magazine of all polytechnics.
9. "There should be provisions of official mess and well furnished canteen in all of the Polytechnics."	The Government have conceded the running of a cooperative mess in the hostels. Furnished Canteen already existed in all Polytechnics.
10. "Maintenance of Printing shop in Pusa Polytechnic."	The demand has been conceded and the maintenance work of the printing shop in Pusa Polytechnic is being taken care of by the Delhi Administration.
11. "There should be proper drainage system of the toilets."	The demand has been conceded and the matter is taken care of by the Delhi Administration.
12. "Separate common room for female students."	The facility already existed.
13. "Maintenance of parks of all Polytechnics with sitting arrangements (Benches)."	The demand has been conceded and the Horticulure Department of Delhi Administration has been requested to take up the maintenance work.
14. "Proper light arrangement in all Polytechnics should be carried out as early as possible because there is no proper arrangements of tubes in drawing rooms."	The demand has been conceded and wherever there were deficiencies the same have been made up.
15. "Guest room should be provided in Hostel."	The guest rooms already exist in Hostels.
(b) As per Delhi Administration the demands which have not been accepted	and the reasons therefor are stated as follows:-

<i>Demand</i>	<i>Position</i>
1	2
1. "After detention in 1st and 3rd	The demand was considered carefully by the

1

2

and 5th Semester, chance should be given in 2nd, 4th and 6th semester to carry over both semesters so that the student may save one year."

2. "The RLO system should be done away. The result of students should be declared failed or passed at once."

3. "There should be provisions of inter changing branch (i.e., from one discipline to the another) after passing first year."

4. "Part time degree course should be started in Delhi Polytechnic to enable Diploma holders for their better prospects by taking Engineering."

5. "Reasonable seats must be reserved for Diploma holders in Delhi College of Engineering."

6. "Reasonable seats must be reserved for rural area students."

7. "There should be a regular bus with driver in each Polytechnic for Educational visits and tours of the students."

8. "Timings of all the Polytechnics

Board of Technical Education, Delhi, in its meeting held on the 28th October, 1987 and the same was not accepted as not being in the enduring academic interest of students. Conceding the demand would have amounted to lowering of academic standards.

The demand was not accepted after due consideration by the Board of Technical Education, Delhi as the same would have adversely affected the sanctity and credibility of the examination system.

The demand could not be conceded by the Board of Technical Education, Delhi as the diversification of courses discipline-wise starts right from the 1st Semester. In the event of the acceptance of the demand, the student would have to carry the load of earlier semester too.

The demand could not be conceded by Government since degree course, on part time basis, cannot be started in a Polytechnic meant for degree in offering diploma/post-diploma level education only.

The demand could not be conceded by Government as that requires careful study and consultation with Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi and Delhi University.

The demand could not be accepted by the Government as acceptance would have amounted to discrimination.

The demand was not accepted as it will be more economical to hire a bus as and when needed rather than to buy one for each Polytechnic on a permanent basis.

The demand could not be accepted as the

1

2

should be the same including that of 'Fourth Boy's Polytechnic.'

Fourth Boy's Polytechnic which has been started as a guest Institute at Pusa Polytechnic shares laboratories and staff with the host Institute. As such their timings had to be staggered.

9. "All the rooms of the Hostel should be provided to the students on demand."

The demand was not conceded. Hostel rooms cannot be provided to all claimants as the number of available Hostel rooms is rather limited.

Claims Prevention Checks and Misdpatches/Detention of Wagons

4040. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have asked all Zonal Railways for claims prevention checks to prevent railway claims in operating/commercial departments;

(b) whether there is no co-ordination between these departments to prevent the loss by way of misdpatches to the full load wagons resulting loss of earning per day being underload for months together; and

(c) the action taken by the Operating Branch for misdpatches/detention of wagons in different yards?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Action is taken as and when staff are held responsible for misdpatches.

Great Indian Bustard

4041. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Willt he Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Great Indian Bustard in the country at present, sanctuary-wise;

(b) whether there has been any increase in their number during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The population of the Great Indian Bustard in the country is estimated at 1,000. No sanctuary-wise enumeration has been carried out. However, the frequency of sightings suggest an increase in the numbers of these birds.

Scaling of Different Peaks in India by Foreigners

4042. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners (Mountain-

eeing team) who attempted to scale the different peaks in India during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether there have been incidences where such climbers were killed in avalanche etc;

(c) if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(d) the details of the co-operation extended by Indian Government in the shape of financial aid or other facilities alongwith the procedure adopted by Government in favour of Indians as well as foreigners while they are climbing the peaks in Indian territories?

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN HE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Statement I is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Statement II is given below.

(d) While no financial assistance is given by the Government of India to foreign expeditions, financial assistance for Indian expenditure is released by Indian Mountaineering Foundation out of grants given by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports.

STATEMENT - I

Nationality	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4
1. American	3	3 (1 joint)	3 (1 Ladies)
2. Australian	3	2 (1 joint)	1
3. Austrian	3	—	4
4. British	11 (2 joint)	9 (1 joint)	12 (2 joint)
5. Belgian	—	—	—
6. Czech	—	—	1
7. Dutch.	—	—	1
8. French	11 (1 joint)	4 (1 joint)	9 (1 joint)
9. German	8	4	3
10. Indonesian	—	—	1
11. Irish	—	1	—
12. Italian	3	3	5
13. Japanese	16 (1 joint)	13 (1 Joint Ladies)	9 (1 joint and 1 ladies Exp.

	1	2	3	4
14. New Zealand	—	—	—	1
15. Norwegian	—	—	—	1
16. Polish	1	1	5	5
17. Spanish	2	2	4	8 (1 ladies)
18. Swedish	1	1	1	—
19. Swiss	—	—	2	2
20. Yugoslavia	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	62	52	68	

STATEMENT - II

	1985	1986	1987
1	1	2	3
Japanese	3 Involved in an avalanche and rescued by rescue team.	1 died of fall.	—

	1	2	.3
Japanese	1 Died of fall 1 rescued 1 died of avalanche	3 members died of avalanche	—
Czech	1 died of pareses		
British	—	1 seriously ill, lifted by helicopter	
Polish	—	1 died due to fall	
French	—		1 died of heart failure
German	—		1 injured and airlifted 1 died of a fall
Austrian	—		5 members died in an avalanche

Non Recognition of 'Nikhil Bharatvarshiya-Vidyapitham' Delhi and "Ayurvedacharya-Upadhipatram" Diplomas by U.P. Government

4043. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

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

(a) whether 'Nikhil-Bharatvarshiya-Ayurved-Vidyapitham', Delhi, 'Ayurvedacharya-Upadhipatram' diploma holders are not getting jobs in the Uttar Pradesh State while in Delhi other State Diploma holders are getting such jobs;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to advise the Uttar Pradesh Government to give jobs to the above mentioned diploma holders and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) to (c). As per provisions contained in Section 14 (i) of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, diplomas/degrees awarded by University, Board or other Medical institutions in India, included in the Second Schedule to the Act shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purpose of the Act. The diploma awarded by Nikhil Bharatvarshiya-Ayurveda-Vidyapitham, Delhi is included in the Second Schedule to the Act and as such this is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of right and privileges envisaged under Section 17 of the Act. The Union Government had requested all the State governments including U.P. Government in 1982 to amend their State Acts in accordance with the provisions of Indian Medicine Central Council Act,

1970. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been requested to furnish information regarding not providing jobs to holders of this Diploma in their State. Reply is awaited.

Proposal to Open CGHS Dispensaries at District Headquarters

4044. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open CGHS dispensaries at all the District Headquarters; and

(b) 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.

BNR Bridge at Apcar Garden, Asansol

4045. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the BNR bridge, constituting a section of G.T. Road, at Apcar Garden, Asansol which is a bridge over the South Eastern Railway line (Asansol-Adra section) is in danger;

(b) whether if is also a fact that several representations were made to the DS/DRM, Adra for taking up necessary maintenance and developmental programmes.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Some representations were received for the widening of the bridge and provision of foot-paths on its either side.

(d) The Railway has already written to the State Government to agree to the sharing of the cost of improvement of the bridge, as per extant conventions, and of conducting survey for a new bridge, in replacement of the existing one, if necessary. The State Government's response is still awaited.

Tiger Population In Bihar

4046. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the total population of tigers inhabit the forests of Bihar; and

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase the number of tigers in forest of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) According to the enumeration of tigers carried out in 1984, the number of tigers in the forests of Bihar was 138 amounting to 3% of a total of 4005 tigers in the country.

(b) The Central Government provides financial assistance for the better conservation of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries of Bihar. The Palamau Tiger Reserve of Bihar is one of the sixteen Tiger Reserves in the country and receives central assistance under the Project Tiger.

Target of Field Workers for Family Planning

4047. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of family planning targets of each field worker per month at present; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase such targets for family planning for field workers during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) the Family Planning Targets are not fixed to the States on per field worker basis. The method-wise National targets are allocated to the States/UTs, considering factors like achievements in terms of Couple Protection Rate, long term goal fixed for them, trends in performance in the last few years and prevailing method-mix in performance.

(b) The Family Planning targets for the current financial year had been communicated to the States at the beginning of the year and there is at present no proposal to increase them.

Strike Period Salary to Teachers of Delhi University

4048. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision/action has been taken by the University Grants Commission and the Delhi University for the release of salaries to the teachers of the Delhi University and its colleges for the strike period;

(b) if so, the date on which the decision has been taken and the likely date by which the teachers would be paid the salaries, especially when in most States the teachers have already been paid for this period; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the Executive Council of the University, at its meeting held on 13th November, 1987, has, while reiterating the principle of 'no work no pay', decided that teachers who went on strike and were not paid their salary, be given an on account payment of an amount approximating to two months' salary or less. This payment will be subject to subsequent adjustment with regard to additional teaching undertaken by the teachers.

Preservation of Temples and Monasteries in Himachal Pradesh

4049. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation has been

made under the aegis of the Archaeological Survey of India for the protection, preservation and renovation of temples, monasteries and other protected monuments in Himachal Pradesh in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes undertaken for this purpose, district-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether sufficient funds would be provided in the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Special Repairs like watertightening of terrace, resetting of the members of Sikhara, reconstruction of retaining wall, providing flagstone flooring etc. were undertaken for the conservation of the monuments under the Seventh Five Year Plan which are as below:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Monument</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>District</i>
1.	Trilokinath Temple	Mandi	Mandi
2.	Ardhanarishwar Temple	Mandi	Mandi
3.	Buddhist Monasteries	Tabo	lahul spiti
4.	Hidumbadevi Temple	Manali	Kulu
5.	Shri Chamunda Devi Temple	Chamba	Chamba
6.	Lakhana Devi Temple	Bharmaur	Chamba

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of Circle Office of Geological Survey of India in Himachal Pradesh

4050. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has shifted its Circle office for Himachal Pradesh to Shimla or to any other place in the State;

(b) if so, the date on which and the place where the Circle Office has been shifted and the details of the staff posted therein; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the shifting would take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) GSI has taken up the matter with Government of Himachal Pradesh for allotment of land/accommodation and the timing would depend on the period taken for the requisite facilities to become available.

Prizes for Manuscripts on the History of India's Freedom Struggle

4051. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in an all India competition, recently, prizes totalling several lakhs of rupees were awarded for some manuscripts on the History of India's Freedom Struggle;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred

on the competition with break up of amounts spent on actual awards, advertisements, payments to judges etc;

(c) the criteria for selection of judges, their precise credentials in each case by way of knowledge of the language and scholarship and published works in the field of India's freedom struggle;

(d) whether the function for award of prizes arranged by the Delhi Administration was cancelled and the first prize winning works have not been published so far; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir, by Delhi Administration.

(b) Total amount spent by Delhi Administration was Rs. 12,76,641.30 the break up of which is under:

(i)	Honorarium to Manuscripts Evaluator	: Rs.	4,62,500.00
(ii)	Prizes	: Rs.	6,50,000.00
(iii)	Judges	: Rs.	1,50,000.00
(iv)	Miscellaneous Expenses	: Rs.	14,141.30

(c) Selection Committee consisting of the Chief Executive Councillor (Chairman), Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration (Member), Education Secretary, Delhi Administration (Member) and Director of Vigilance, Delhi Administration (Member) selected the Members of the Jury. A list of the Members of Jury is given in the Statement below.

(d) and (e). The function for award of prizes was cancelled as it could not be arranged due to paucity of time. However, the Prize Winning work is under process of publication.

STATEMENT

ENGLISH

1. Prof. Ravinder Kumar
C-II 38 Moti Bagh,
New Delhi-110022.
2. Dr. S.N. Prasad,
79, Rabindra Nagar,
New Delhi-110003.
3. Mr. K. Seshadri,
65, J.N.U. New Campurs,
New Delhi-110067.
4. Mr. Sham Lal,
A-28, Gulmohr Park,
New Delhi-110049.
5. Prof. Satya Bhushan,
Director,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration,
Type V, No. 4 Staff Quarters,
NIEPA Campus,
Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi.

HINDI

1. Dr. Satish Chandra,
165, JNU Campus,
New Delhi-110067.
2. Mr. Akshaya Kumar Jain,
C-47, Gulmohar Park,
New Delhi-110049.
3. Prof. Arjun Dev,
C-145, Sarvodaya Enclave,
New Delhi-110017.

4. Prof. Amba Prasad,
M-11, Green Park (Main)
New Delhi-110016.
5. Dr. D.N. Panigrahi,
D-1/9, Satya Marg,
Chanakyapuri,
New Delhi-110021.

Proposed New Berth at Mormugao Port

4052. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the proposed new berth at the Mormugao Port has been completed;

(b) if not, the proposed date of completion of the berth;

(c) the essential features of the new berth including the cargo handling and storing capacity;

(d) the total estimated cost; and

(e) the amount spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) It is presumed that the Question relates to Berth No. 10 i.e. Multi Purpose General Cargo Berth. The work on this berth has already been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Berth is 250 mts. long with an apron width of 35 mts and draught of 10.5 mts with a transit shed of 7700 sq.m. floor area and storage capacity of 15,000 tonnes with open storage area of 16,300 sq.m. The annual throughput capacity of the berth is 2.5 lakhs tonnes of general cargo.

(d) and (e). The estimated cost was Rs. 1235.00 lakhs and the amount spent so far is Rs. 1237.67 lakhs.

[*Translation*]

Vacant Posts of Teachers in Government and government Aided Schools

4053. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of teachers lying vacant in Government schools, Government aided schools and the recognised primary and Senior Secondary schools in Delhi;

(b) the date since when these posts are lying vacant and the reasons for not filling them up;

(c) whether shortage of teachers in schools has adverse effect on the studies of the students; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government to meet the shortage of teachers immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

Demands of Employees of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare

4054. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the employees' Union of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi regarding their demands for cadre review and housing loan etc.; and

(b) whether any decision has since been taken by Government on these demands?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands are being examined.

Bangalore-Guntakal Railway Line

4055. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Bangalore with Bombay and Delhi via Guntakal with the completion of conversion of Bangalore-Guntakal railway line into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, when the above routes will be open to traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Direct train services between Bangalore and Delhi/Bombay/ Hyderabad/Ahmadabad are already available via Guntakal.

(b) Does not arise.

Captive Power Plants for Railways

4056. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have captive power plants for the railways; 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.

Late Running of 802 Dn Muri Express

4057. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the late running of 802 DN Muri Express starting from Kalka and ending at Hatia (Ranchi) at least by 2-3 hours daily;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to ensure its punctuality; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for providing light and supply of water in the second class compartments of this train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During October and November upto 23rd, Muri Express arrived Hatia late on 13 days.

(b) A close watch continues to be kept to improve its performance.

(c) The condition of light and water in these trains is being monitored regularly.

Achievement of Adult Education in Chhotanagpur Region of Bihar

4058. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made by Adult Education in educating illiterate adivasis in Chhotanagpur Region of Bihar; and

(b) the mode of functioning of this institution in remote parts of rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) According to the latest monitoring report received from the State of Bihar the number of adult illiterate adivasis (STs) in Chhotanagpur region of Bihar who were attending adult education centres as on 31.3.1987 was 3307.

(b) The agencies through which the adult education programme functions in remote rural areas are Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects, State Adult Education Projects and Voluntary Agencies. The Adult Education Centres are run in the remote parts of rural areas under these schemes for the benefit of adult illiterate population.

New Railways Lines in Chhotanagpur Region of Bihar

4059. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for laying new railway lines in Chhotanagpur region of Bihar during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): New BG line between Talgaria and Tupkadih (33 km) has been constructed and opened to goods traffic on 31.3.87. Some residual works on this line are in progress.

Treatment of Industrial Waste

4060. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether industries particularly in the

Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi, are growing at a faster rate than visualised by the authorities, accentuating the problem of toxic industrial water being discharged into the river Yamuna;

(b) whether the scheme for setting up common effluent treatment plants for a number of small and medium units has not been able to make any headway due to lack of co-operation from comparatively bigger and small units and most of these units have failed to deposit their share of money for the construction of the common effluent treatment plant; and

(c) if so, the measures statutory and other proposed to be taken to implement anti-pollution measures in Wazirpur and other industrial areas in different parts of the city to improve the quality of life and control any further pollution of Yamuna?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps taken to implement anti-pollution measures in Wazirpur and other industrial areas in Delhi and in the Yamuna include the following:

- (i) Industries are being persuaded to put up effluent treatment plants;
- (ii) Industries in clusters are being encouraged to participate in putting up common effluent treatment plants;
- (iii) 167 prosecutions have been launched against the defaulting industries in Delhi under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, of which 113 cases are against units

in Wazirpur;

- (iv) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has prepared a plan to treat 1500 MLD of waste water from domestic and industrial sources before discharging into the river Yamuna.

Manning of Unmanned Level Crossings

4061. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will, the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent spurt in the accidents involving running trains and buses at unmanned level crossings, the Railways are chalking out any long-term plan to convert these into manned crossings, particularly those located at vulnerable points; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated capital outlay involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The Railways have so far been following the policy of manning of unmanned level crossings, where the volume of traffic or other special reasons justify manning. Where the traffic is particularly heavy, or visibility of approaching trains is restricted, manned level crossings are protected by signals, interlocked with the gates or barriers.

Based on the practices obtaining in other advanced countries, Indian Railways are presently contemplating the provision of a solar-powered, radio-operated automatic audio-visual warning system, actuated by an approaching train, to caution the road users well in advance. This system is now under trial and, if found successful, will minimise the need for manning of unmanned level crossings, and for interlocking with signals the existing manned level crossings.

The approximate cost of providing the proposed approach warning system will be of the order of Rs. 2.5 to 3.0 lakhs per level crossings, as against Rs. 3.0 lakhs to 6.0 lakhs for interlocking of a manned level crossing with signals and about Rs. 2 lakhs, as capital cost, plus Rs. 25,000 per annum as recurring expenses, for manning of an unmanned level crossing.

Effort to Conserve Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna

4062. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in an effort to conserve the endangered species of flora and fauna in the country, both the Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India have drawn up a programme of action upto the year 2000 AD; and

(b) if so, the blueprint of this new Plan of Action?

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

(b) Salient features of the Action Programme drawn up by the Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India for 2000 AD:

Botanical Survey of India (BSI)

- Floristic surveys of the entire country will be completed by 1998.
- Certain priority areas have been identified viz. North Eastern India, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Sikkim, South Western Ghats and cold desert areas of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Garhwal Himalayas. Survey and taxonomic studies will be completed in

these areas by 1994.

- National Flora covering the entire country will be published in 25 volumes by 2000 AD.
- Preparation of an Inventory of endangered species will be completed by 1992. Multiplication of endangered species will be carried out by the BSI in their experimental gardens and arboreta.

Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)

- The ZSI have carried out faunistic surveys so far nearly in one-third of the country. Three-fourths of the remaining geographical area will be covered by 2000 AD.
- Certain priority areas have been identified viz. Himalayan ecosystems, desert ecosystems, marine island ecosystems of Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep and of the tropical rain forests (Western Ghats and North-Eastern region). Survey and study of these areas will be completed by 1995.
- 115 volumes on the Fauna of India have been published so far. Another 62 volumes will be brought out by 2000 AD.
- Status survey of endangered species will be completed and Red Data Books will be brought out by 1995.

Classes Introduced In Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow

4063. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the orders announcing opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas contained the standard/class

upto which teaching is proposed to be done;

(b) if so, the reasons why the sanction order announcig the opening of a Kendriya vidyalaya in Moscow did not mention it; and

(c) the standard upto which teaching is proposed to be undertaken in the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the sanction order for oepning of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow, the number of classes to be opened was not mentioned as the decision in this regard is taken only after a Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Officer has studied the feasibility on the spot. In the case of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Officer visited Moscow in the first week of September, 1987 when a decision about the number of classes to be opened was taken.

(c) Classes from I to IX and Class XI are functioning in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow during the year 1987-88.

Allotment of Forest Land to Tribals of Orissa

4064. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in providing financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Orissa who are not able to develop their wasteland;

(b) whether a large number of tribals in Orissa are residing in reserve forest areas and the forest land cannot be given to them under the provisions of the Forest (Conser-

vation) Act, 1980;

(c) if so, whether the State Government of Orissa has approached Union Government to reserve portions of forest land where it is required for non-forest purpose and to be settled in favour of the tribals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). the details are being collected from the State Govt. and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry from the State Govt. of Orissa.

(d) Does not arise.

Subsidised Paper to Publlshers for Educational Publications

4065. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether printing paper at a cheaper subsidised price is provided to publishers for bringing out educational publications;

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

(c) the criteria for allocation of paper under the scheme; and

(d) the details of publishers allotted such printing paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHJ): (a) Under the scheme of

allotment of concessional white printing paper to the educational sector in the State/Ut's there is no provision to allot paper to the private & commercial publishers for bringing out educational publications.

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

Malaria Cases

4066. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Malaria cases detected by Government in each State during the last three years; and

(b) the number of Malaria Control Units functioning in the country alongwith their locations and activities?

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

(a) The number of Malaria cases detected during the last three years, State-wise, is given in the Statement below.

(b) Under the Modified Plan of Operation for Malaria, which is in operation

since April, 1977, a district as a whole is recognised as one Malaria Unit. 424 districts, besides 8 Units in Coalfields and 2 Units in Dandakaranya Project are carrying out anti-malaria activities in the country, as under:-

1. Residual insecticidal spray with appropriate insecticides such as DDT, BHC and Malathion in areas where Annual Parasite Incidence (API) is 2 and above.

2. Regular fortnightly surveillance in all malarious areas of the country.

3. Laboratory Service at the Primary Health Centre for prompt examination of blood smears and administration of radical treatment without any time lag.

4. Distribution of anti-malaria drugs to the fever cases through Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots functioning in the remote areas of the country.

5. Implementation of *P. falciparum* Containment Programme, in *P. falciparum* strain areas in the country.

6. Intensification of health education on Malaria to create public awareness.

STATEMENT

Malaria Cases Detected by the Government in each State during the last Three Years

S. No.	Name of the States/ U.Ts./Others.	1985	1986	1987 (As per reports received upto 25.11.1987)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36814	28836	18396
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24896	21810	7789
3.	Assam	61978	113135	40972

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	48960	42463	8817
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	341	827	3311
6.	Gujarat	139207	153562	139246
7.	Haryana	104020	62575	17233
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36478	42136	20310
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	34026	41815	9472
10.	Karnataka	39237	58119	40611
11.	Kerala	3854	3382	2731
12.	Madhya Pradesh	111631	165592	88844
13.	Maharashtra	61825	47998	26753
14.	Manipur	1166	1778	856
15.	Meghalaya	12560	14687	2599
16.	Mizoram	16217	19116	13663
17.	Nagaland	5163	6317	2564
18.	Orissa	246223	316139	119639
19.	Punjab	223756	174012	89586
20.	Rajasthan	223756	174012	89586
21.	Sikkim	57	45	22
22.	Tamil Nadu	71347	58741	27392
23.	Tripura	8334	9318	4713
24.	Uttar Pradesh	373006	228244	68509
25.	West Bengal	46814	53620	15432

1	2	3	4	5
UNION TERRITORIES				
1.	A. & N. Islands	3648	3276	2296
2.	Chandigarh	37546	30723	17908
3.	D. & N. Haveli	2400	4150	3775
4.	Delhi	31556	26613	5960
5.	Lakshadweep	1	2	4
6.	Pondicherry	274	224	157
OTHERS				
1.	Coalfields	559	548	97
2.	DNK Project	12451	7746	3779
Total		1864380	1792167	832904*

* These figures are purely provisional.

Navodaya Vidyalaya in Shahjahanpur District (Uttar Pradesh)

4067. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Navodaya Vidyalayas are opened in the district which offer land and other infrastructures for the Vidyalayas;

(b) whether such facilities have been offered in Shahjahanpur district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) 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 (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Similar facilities have been offered by Uttar Pradesh Government in Shahjahanpur district. However, the offers received from the State Government regarding establishment of a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Shahjahanpur district did not fulfil the minimum requirement of land and, therefore, it was not possible to consider them. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have been requested to offer alternate sites where adequate suitable land is available. Reply from the State Government is awaited.

Tungsten Deposits Found In Rajasthan

4068. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be
pleased to state:

(a) whether huge deposits of tungsten
have been found in the Pali district of Rajas-
han;

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

(c) the purpose for which this mineral is
to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI
RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The
Geological Survey of India has recently
explored a small tungsten ore occurrence in
Padarala-Bijapur areas, Pali district of Ra-
jasthan which has an estimated resource of
65 tonnes of tungsten trioxide. GSI is also
carrying out investigations over the skarns
hosting tungsten mineralisation in other
parts of Pali district.

(c) Tungsten is mainly used in Arma-
ment industry manufacturing of cutting tools
and electronics industry.

**Purchase of Old Sponge Iron Plant
from West Germany**

4069. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RA-
MOOWALIA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided
to purchase old sponge iron plant from West
Germany;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) the reasons for purchasing this old
plant;

(d) the actual prices of this plant; and

(e) the price of the new plant in the
international market?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Science-Kit in Secondary Schools

4071. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Will
the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DE-
VELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was made to
ensure that Science Kit was available and
used in all the Government Secondary
Schools; and

(b) if so, the details of the Survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI
KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). NCERT has
designed a Composite Science Kit for pri-
mary classes and for upper primary classes.
No science kit has been designed for sec-
ondary classes. For secondary classes each
school is expected to have a laboratory with
equipment specified by the concerned
Board of Secondary Education. Information
regarding the laboratory facilities for various
Science subjects as also combined labora-
tories was last sought during the Third All
India Educational Survey as on 31.12.1973.
The information regarding the use of the
laboratories was not sought in this survey. A

project is under implementation by the NCERT to study the effective utilisation of Science laboratories at Secondary stage taking a small sample of schools from all parts of the country.

Take over of Kutlehar Forest

4072. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale destruction of the Government forest in Kutlehar jagir of Himachal Pradesh which is owned by the State Government but managed by a private individual;

(b) if so, whether there has been a popular demand for the take over of the management of the forest by the State Government to prevent deforestation; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to advise the State Government to explore the possibility of take over of the management of the forest in the interest of implementing centre's environmental policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The details will be obtained from the State Government and placed on the Table of the House.

(c) A decision can be taken when full facts of the case are received from the State Government.

Regularisation of Commissioned Bearers in S.C. and Central Railways

4073. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of commissioned bearers in the catering service in South Central and Central Railways have still not been made regular employees despite the earlier general decision of the Railway Ministry to convert the commissioned bearers into regular employees;

(b) if so, the reasons for non implementation of the policy in Central and South Central Railways; and

(c) by what time the process of converting the Commissioned bearers into regular employees in the two Zonal Railways will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Steps to Strengthen Indigenous Systems of Medicines

4074. SHRIPARASRAMBHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to augment and strengthen the existing institutions for imparting medical education and training in the indigenous system like Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy and Yoga; and

(b) the number of new institutions, hospitals, dispensaries and clinics proposed to be established under the Central Government to extend and strengthen the existing facilities for treatment in the above systems;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) Efforts are being made to facilitate mini-

imum standards of education in institutions of these systems through the Central Council of Indian Medicine and the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy. Seventh Plan allocations for development of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy have been raised to Rs. 129.05 crores in comparison to Rs. 85.39 crores in Sixth Plan.

(b) There is a Central Government Health Scheme under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. There are dispensaries and units of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha also under this scheme. One unit each of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha is proposed to be added under this scheme in future.

Conference of Zonal Railway Managers

4075. DR. V. VENKATESH:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI.
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Zonal Managers of Railways was held in September, 1987 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details regarding issues discussed at the conference; and

(c) the results thereof?

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

(b) The main issues discussed were Drought situation, Freight Operations, Safety, Punctuality, Expenditure Control, Track Renewal, Functioning of Railway Schools and Public Grievances redressal machinery.

(c) These meetings are a continuing exercise and have contributed to the all-time high productivity indices on the railways in many areas.

Budget for Higher Education in Science

4076. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budget for higher education in Science in the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the major schemes on which it is to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The total outlay for higher education in the Seventh Plan, in the Central and State sectors, is Rs. 420.00 crores and Rs. 593.85 crores respectively. These are not allocated separately among different groups of Subjects like Science, Humanities, Social Sciences etc. However, the outlay for the programmes implemented by the UGC specifically for developing Science education and research is Rs. 54.80 crores. These programmes include Centres of Advanced Study, Departments of Special Assistance, Departmental Research Support, Minor and Major Research Projects, Common Research Facilities, Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology Education, etc. In addition a part of the outlay provided for Institutional development of Universities and Colleges are also to be utilised for the development of Science education and research.

Protection of Forest Wealth

4077. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered feasibility to introduce legal provisions to protect forests and environment by encouraging people to make use of electric crematorium in preference to perform cremation by using fire-wood;

(b) whether Government have considered feasibility of installing solar-energy operated crematorium in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Government do not consider it necessary to legislate in the matter.

(b) and (c). Solar-energy operated crematorium has not been developed in the country.

Recruitment/Posting of PGTs and Vice Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas

4078. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Kendriya Vidyalaya

Sangathan PGTs and Vice Principals on recruitment/promotion are posted outside the region in another language area for five years;

(b) if so, when this decision was arrived at and in which meeting of the Board of Governors;

(c) the list of Principals recruited during the current academic session alongwith the places of their postings; and

(d) the cases where transfer guidelines were not followed and the reasons for such deviation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision was taken at the 49th meeting of Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan held on 23/24-4-1987.

(c) A list of Principals appointed on promotion as per select panel for 1987-88 with their places of postings is given in the statement below.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of Principals Appointed on Promotion during the Current Academic Session Alongwith the Places of their Postings

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of Vice-Principal promoted as Principal</i>	<i>Kendriya Vidyalaya where working</i>	<i>Kendriya Vidyalaya where posted as Principal</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Smt. S. Malhotra	No. 2, Colaba	Yol Cantt.

1	2	3	4
2.	Shri R.B. Prasad	No. 2, Hardwar	Bongaigoan
3.	Shri S.K.Y. Jha	Nasik Road	Sarni
4.	Shri M. Prasad	Simla	INS Mandovi
5.	Shri A.B. Pathak	Tezu	Pulgaon Camp
6.	Shri M.A. Krishnan	IIT Powai	Rajouri
7.	* Shri K.P. Ravindran	NV, Balehonur	Kistwar
8.	Smt. Sarda Lal	Ramgarh Cantt.	Adra
9.	Shri J.N. Saran	No. 2, Jaipur	CRPF, Durgapur
10.	Shri B.S. Srikanteswaran	Yelhanka	Gill Nagar
11.	Shri G.R. Singh	Jhunjhunu	No. 3, Jalandhar
12.	Shri J.K. Sharma	Bhopal	Minambakkam
13.	Shri K. Vasudevan	No. 2, Kasargode	Akashnagar, Bachel

* (on deputation to NVS)

Messing Facilities for Trainees at Zonal Training College, Chandausi

4079. SHRI VISHNU MODI:
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether messing facilities are made available to the railway employees undergoing training in refresher courses at Zonal Training College, Chandausi on Northern Railway;

(b) If so, how much is being charged from the employees for this facility;

(c) whether the facility of mess is pro-

vided by private contractor, and if so, the terms and conditions thereof and the amount paid to the contractor per employee;

(d) the amount paid towards TA/DA to each employee indicating the criteria laid down for fixing TA/DA to each employee; and

(e) whether it is a fact that these employees are being overcharged towards mess charges, and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No charges are recovered for the

messing facilities provided to the trainees.

(c) Yes please. As per the present contract, the mess contractor is paid Rs. 12.25 per trainee per day for arranging meals as per menu given to him for the employees undergoing training. The terms and conditions of contract include the supply of meals to trainees etc.

(d) and (e). No TA/DA is paid to the employees during training period as the staff are given free messing and they are entitled, in addition, to an amount equal to 20% of the daily allowance as out of pocket expenses.

Alleged charges against Teachers of Zonal Training College, Chandausi

4080. SHRI VISHNU MODI:
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has come to his notice against the teachers of Northern Railway Zonal Training College, Chandausi, for committing irregularities in passing out the trainees detailed for refresher courses in various trades;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry into the alleged complaint has been instituted, and if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether the persons who have brought these irregularities to the notice of the authorities are being harassed continuously by those teachers and the trainees are not declared successful in their respective trade tests and if so, the steps taken by Government to protect these persons from such harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A complaint

was received in the Railway Board's Office alleging inter-alia illegal collection of money from trainees for passing them and leakage of question papers.

(b) Yes, Sir, On investigation, allegations of collection of money illegally from the trainees and leakage of papers were not substantiated. However, other irregularities/lapses on the part of the Principal, an Instructor and a Head Clerk came to light.

(c) During investigation, no case of harassment of trainees came to notice. Nevertheless, the Principal, the Instructor and the Head Clerk referred to in (b) above have been transferred and disciplinary action is being initiated against them.

Extension to Senior Officials in Health Ministry and CGHS

4081. SHRI U. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Deputy Directors and other senior officials in the Health Ministry and CGHS retired during 1.1.86 and 31.10.87.

(b) how many of them were given extension and the reasons for giving them extension in each case; and

(c) the normal rules and policy of Government in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Generally no proposal for extension in service is ordinarily considered except in rare and exceptional circumstances or in public interest and against this background three officers were given

extension during the period 1.1.86 to 31.10.87.

Up-gradation of T.B. Hospitals

4082. SHRI C. MADHAVAREDDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the scheme for the up-gradation of TB hospitals in a phased manner in the country; and

(b) if so, the hospitals which have been finally selected by Government for up-gradation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Under the National T.B. Control Programme which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State material, equipment and anti-TB drugs are supplied to the State Governments. The establishment of TB beds and upgradation of TB hospitals are included in the State Plan Sector. There are, at present about 46,000 TB beds in the country.

Speed of Rajdhani Express

4083. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on Bombay-Calcutta railway route the wooden sleepers have been replaced by cement sleepers and Rajdhani Express bound for Calcutta runs at a faster speed as a result thereof;

(b) the speed of Calcutta bound Rajdhani Express before the replacement of the wooden sleepers and the speed of this train at present;

(c) the other factors on account of which it has been possible to augment the speed of the Calcutta bound Rajdhani Express; and

(d) what will be the time saving on Bombay-Calcutta railway route after its being ready for running electric trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The Rajdhani Express runs between New Delhi-Calcutta and New Delhi-Bombay routes. Wooden sleepers exist on these routes which are being replaced on age-cum-condition basis by concrete and other types of sleepers. There is no change in the running speed of Rajdhani Express bound for Calcutta due to replacement of wooden sleepers with concrete sleepers.

(c) Augmentation of speed has been possible due to improved track structure, rolling stock, maintenance and monitoring systems.

(d) Does not arise as there is no Rajdhani Express on Bombay-Calcutta route.

Electrification of Delhi-Bombay Railway Line

4084. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of work of electrification of Delhi-Bombay route;

(b) the time by which the work is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the time taken by trains on this route will be reduced after the completion of the electrification work of this route; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Delhi-Kota Section from Delhi end and Bombay-Ramganj Mandi Section from Bombay end have already been energised. Electrification of the remaining section between Kota-Ramganj Mandi is in an advanced stage of completion and the same is expected to be completed in 87-88.

(c) and (d). Whereas difference in journey time will be only marginal, the main benefit will be in respect of load factor per train unit.

Per Capita Expenditure on Health Services

4085. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita expenditure incurred on the curative, preventive and promotive health services in each State during the last three years; and

(b) the total outlay on Health Budget in each State during 1986-87?

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

(a) Statement-I showing the per capita expenditure on Health Services during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 in various States/UTs is given in the statement below:

(b) Statement-II showing the Plan outlay for Health in each State during 1986-87 is given below.

STATEMENT—I

Per Capita expenditure on Health Services during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1981-83 (Rs.)	1982-83 (Rs.)	1983-84 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.51	25.38	31.32
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	158.05	170.05	157.01
3.	Assam	19.38	24.69	30.04
4.	Bihar	14.49	15.60	15.22
5.	Goa (Including Daman & Diu)	122.94	144.16	176.71
6.	Gujarat	26.71	31.58	35.26
7.	Haryana	37.10	40.12	46.70

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	101.29	103.47	94.90
9.	J & K	94.72	105.74	130.55
10.	Karnataka	21.00	26.71	24.90
11.	Kerala	35.61	36.81	49.65
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25.05	27.21	30.10
13.	Maharashtra	33.26	39.39	45.04
14.	Manipur	83.04	95.39	98.07
15.	Meghalaya	131.65	149.22	187.96
16.	Mizoram	138.88	178.06	194.30
17.	Nagaland	208.38	313.86	281.70
18.	Orissa	22.18	28.12	32.47
19.	Punjab	32.55	32.66	41.77
20.	Rajasthan	37.22	51.44	50.22
21.	Sikkim	84.08	95.10	110.90
22.	Tamil Nadu	30.10	37.18	50.76
23.	Tripura	39.04	43.33	35.99
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14.38	17.38	21.47
25.	West Bengal	27.78	31.08	32.40
	Union Territory			
26.	Pondicherry	94.11	106.28	104.99
27.	A & N Islands	-	-	-
28.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
29.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Delhi	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
India Total		27.86	32.85	37.28

STATEMENT-II

State-wise total Plan outlay on Health Budget during 1986-87 (Rs. in crores)

So. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Outlay
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.70
3.	Assam	19.20
4.	Bihar	41.00
5.	Goa (Including Daman & Diu)	4.15
6.	Gujarat	15.69
7.	Haryana	12.28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.75
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.00
10.	Karnataka	25.96
11.	Kerala	12.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32.50
13.	Maharashtra	65.20
14.	Manipur	2.60

1	2	3
15.	Meghalaya	3.00
16.	Mizoram	2.90
17.	Nagaland	3.20
18.	Orissa	12.65
19.	Punjab	14.84
20.	Rajasthan	18.39
21.	Sikkim	1.32
22.	Tamil Nadu	26.76
23.	Tripura	3.20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	63.50
25.	West Bengal	25.80
26.	Pondicherry	1.50
27.	A & N Islands	0.65
28.	Chandigarh	1.87
29.	D & N Haveli	0.27
30.	Delhi	34.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.20
India Total		494.24

Shortage of Locomotives

4086. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of locomotives of the Railways at present;

(b) whether due to heavy season of Rabi sowing, the demand has increased;

(c) if so, the extent thereof;

(d) the extent of traffic the Railways are losing for want of locomotives; and

(e) the present stage of earlier proposal to import some powerful locomotives as a prototype for indigenous manufacturing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Railways are presently using about 9550 locomotives.

(b) Yes, in respect of certain commodities like fertilisers, diesel etc.

(c) Approximately 10 to 15 per cent.

(d) There is no loss vis-a-vis the target but a marginal mismatch between the requirement and the availability of locomotives occurs when demand exceeds the target.

(e) Of the imports of prototype high horse power locomotives planned, four locomotives are likely to be received in the current year.

Steps to Cure ENT Disease

4087. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disease of ear, nose and throat in India is more common as compared to other countries;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check them; and

(c) the recommendations made on this aspect at the international meeting held recently in New Delhi?

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

(a) Statistical data regarding the incidence of diseases of E.N.T. in India compared to other countries are not available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The main recommendation in this regard is in connection with the prevention of hearing impairment in the Seminar held recently by the International Agency for prevention of deafness. The main recommendations relate to:

(i) training of doctors for public health, ear care, and creating a first referral level in provincial hospitals.

(ii) establishing technical, audiological training and service programme and

(iii) anti tobacco measures to curtail the consumption of tobacco and tobacco products.

Improvement of Women Health

4088. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Seventh Plan, great stress and specialised attention was to

be given towards improvement of women health;

(b) if so, whether experienced doctors are made available in maternity and gynaecology departments of the hospitals, centres, etc; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). To improve women's health, provision of specialised services are being extended to the Sub-District level hospitals through the establishment of Post Partum Centres during the 7th Five Year Plan. Out of the 377 posts of Gynaecologists required at the Sub-district level, 235 are in position. The appointment of specialists in these centres is the responsibility of State Governments.

Maternal and Child Health Programme

4089. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maternal and child health programme is covered under the National Health Programme;

(b) if so, whether Government doctors mainly recommend iron preparations as prophylaxis to pregnant women and children under this programme.

(c) whether the iron preparations were not recommended for price control under the list of drugs required for the National Health Programme; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the National Programme, Iron and Folic acid preparations are given as prophylaxis to pregnant women, nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age.

(c) and (d). Folic Acid is included in Category II of Drug Price Control Order, 1987. Iron compounds like Ferrous Sulphate which are used for other purposes besides National Health Programme has not been included in the list of Category I Drugs.

Causes of Blindness

4090. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the causes of blindness;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to control the blindness;

(c) the present percentage of blindness in the country; and

(d) the specific medicines required for its control?

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

(a) Blindness can be caused by the following conditions:-

Cataract, Trachoma and associated infections, nutritional deficiencies, injuries, Glaucoma, Congenital, Metabolic degenerative and other systemic diseases.

(b) A country-wide Programme for Control of Blindness has been launched by the Government which includes creation of infra-structure for Community eye care with graded expertise at different levels and pro-

vision of speedy relief to the needy adopting an extended eye camp approach coupled with health education measures.

(c) A survey conducted by I.C.M.R. in 1971-73 estimated that 9 million persons were blind in the country. These persons

could not see well at 6 meter distance. Another survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation in 1982 estimated 3.47 million blind persons who could not see well at 3 meter distance.

(d) The specific medicines required for control of blindness are:-

1	2	3
1. Tetracycline Hydrochloride		Eye drops & Ointment
2. Sodium Sulphacetamide		-do-
3. Pilocarpine		Eye drops
4. Hydrocortisone		Eye drops & Ointment
5. Idoxouridine		Eye drops
6. Tima-lol		Eye drops
7. Acetazolamide		Tablets
8. Atropine		Eye drops & Ointment
9. Homatropin		Eye drops
10. Vitamin-A Solution		

[Translation]

**Proposal to change Departure Time of
Sarnath Express**

4091. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the speed of 159 DN/160 Up Sarnath Express is decreasing day by day and it is not reaching Varanasi in time;

(b) whether Government are aware that

this train leaves Durg at such a time that passengers cannot make use of this train;

(c) if so, whether the departure time from Durg of this train is proposed to be changed for the convenience of passengers of Durg and Varanasi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

journey time has actually been curtailed.

(b) to (d). The train has convenient departure/arrival timings in both directions and there is no proposal to change the present schedule.

[English]

Voluntary Organisations Engaged in Eradication of Leprosy

4092. SHRI VAKKOM PU RUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations engaged in the eradication of leprosy in the country;

(b) the amount of financial assistance given to these voluntary organisations during the last three years; and

(c) the number of leprosy patients undergoing treatment under these voluntary organisations?

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

(a) About 150 Voluntary Organisations are providing anti-leprosy services in the country, of them 120 Voluntary Organisations are reporting their performance to the Centre

(b) Some of the Voluntary Organisations are being given partial financial support as grant-in-aid for carrying out Survey, Education and Treatment (SET) activities under the programme. Grant-in-aid released to voluntary organisations during the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount
1985-86	58.29
1986-87	74.39
1987-88 (Upto November, 1987)	49.67

(c) 8.20 lakhs leprosy cases are on the record of voluntary organisations and 7.25 lakhs out of these are under regular treatment.

STA Permits for Buses

4093. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the quota for issuing of State Transport Authority permits for buses on different routes in Delhi, route-wise;

(b) the number of vehicles which have been issued permits and are presently in operation on these routes, route-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the number of STA permits on any of the routes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). In terms of Section 47 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Stage Carriage permits are issued by the State Transport Authority keeping in view the overall transport requirements and interest of public generally. There is no fixed quota for grant of permits although STA can restrict the number of such permits to be issued.

In Delhi, Stage Carriage permits are mainly granted to D.T.C. However, Delhi Administration have issued permits for 437 buses on various routes under specific schemes like Unemployed Graduate Scheme, Ex-Servicemen, Micro-Mini buses, 20 Point Programme for upliftment of SC/ST personnel, etc.

**Guidelines from Virology Institute,
Pune to Cure Aids Victims**

4094. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestions from specialists of Virology Institute, Pune to cure 'full-blown' AIDS victims in Madras; and

(b) whether any new method has been developed by ICMR to cure AIDS victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The physicians in Madras in consultation with the National Institute of Virology in Pune are providing requisite supportive medical care including treatment of opportunistic infections to AIDS victims.

(b) No.

[Translation]

**Contact of Ships on High Seas through
Computers**

4095. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian ships on the high seas can now be contacted through computers;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Indian ships on the high seas can be contacted through computers provided they are equipped to work with the International Maritime Satellite system (INMARSAT). At present the facility is available via coastal earth stations located in other countries, such as, Japan, UK, Norway etc.

(b) and (c). The scheme of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited under the Ministry of Communications for setting up an Indian coastal earth station at Arvi near Pune, has since been approved. The scheme cost is estimated at Rs. 14 crores and the earth station is likely to be commissioned by the end of 1989.

[English]

**Allotment of Land for Storage and
Handling of Liquid Cargo at Major Ports**

4096. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the Government policy regarding allotment of land to parties for the storage and handling of liquid cargo at major ports;

(b) since when the present policy is in operation;

(c) the criteria/guidelines adopted for allotment of land for varying periods i.e. for one year, 30 years and over 30 years.

(d) whether any deviations were made

in exceptional circumstances from the adopted criteria; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e) No specific criteria/policy for the allotment of land to parties for the storage and handling of liquid cargo at Major Ports has been laid down by the Government. Generally lands are given on lease to applicants after taking into account the availability of land, the likelihood of Port requiring the land in the short or long term, the need to encourage traffic through the port and related factors. If the lease is required for more than 30 years prior approval of Central Government is required

Extension of Rajkot Ahmedabad Intercity Express upto Vadodara

4097. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request for extending Rajkot-Ahmedabad Inter-city express upto Vadodara;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Gujarat Express takes less than nine hours to travel the distance between Ahmedabad and Bombay whereas Saurashtra Express takes more than thirteen hours to reach Bombay after its arrival at Ahmedabad;

(d) whether railway have received any complaints regarding the hardship caused to the long distance passengers of Saurashtra Express by the short distance commuters on Ahmedabad-Bombay route; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including

action taken or proposed to be taken by Railways thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal to this effect has been considered but has not been found feasible due to lack of spare line capacity and other facilities.

(c) The journey time of Saurashtra Express between Ahmedabad and Bombay is 2 hrs. 25 minutes more than Gujarat Express due to additional stoppages en-route for the facility of passengers to/from Porbandar side.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Travel by short distance passengers and Monthly Season Ticket holders in reserved coaches is an offence under the Indian Railways Act. Frequent drives are launched to apprehend and punish such unauthorised passengers.

Proposal for a Direct Rail Connection between Surat and Orissa

4098. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for attaching direct bogies to Navjivan Express for Behrampur in Orissa from Surat in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof including Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether there is any direct rail connection between Surat and Orissa at present;

(d) if not, whether Government propose to provide direct rail connection between Surat and Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Request to this effect has been received from the Orissabasi Railway Passenger Association, Surat. However, as Navjeevan Express is running with maximum permissible load, attaching additional coaches is not feasible.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. The intending passengers can travel by Navjeevan Express/Ahmedabad—Howrah Express and their connecting trains with a single changeover at Vijayawada/Kharagpur. Due to lack of spare line capacity on sections enroute and inadequate terminal facilities, introduction of an additional train has not been found feasible.

Tenth National Congress of Indian Association of Medical Microbiologists

4099. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tenth National Congress of Indian Association of Medical Microbiologists met in October, 1986, had deliberated on researches conducted in the country in various branches of Microbiology especially the problems posed by AIDS virus;

(b) whether the Congress had submitted any report on the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme provides for any study research into the AIDS; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) According to the information available, some papers on AIDS were presented in the Tenth National Congress of India Association of Medical Microbiologists.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Conversion of Tracks

4100. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for conversion of metre-gauge tracks into broad-gauge tracks; if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether any funds have been allotted for conversion of metre-gauge into broad-gauge for the year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Details of the ongoing Gauge Conversion Works, alongwith funds allocated in 1987-88 against each, are given in the 'Pink Book' forming part of 1987-88 Budget documents.

Allotment of Ports Land for Storage of Liquid Cargo

4101. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether lands which are under the

control of Port Trusts are being allotted only to the monopoly concerns for storage of liquid cargo;

(b) whether Government are aware that 92 percent of the lands in various ports have been allotted only to a single company and its associates for keeping the liquid cargo and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the lands are allotted to various companies?

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

(b) It is not correct that 92 percent of the lands in various ports have been allotted only to a single company and its associate for keeping the liquid cargo

(c) Does not arise.

Narnarayan Setu on Brahmaputra near Jogighopa

4102. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government are aware that "Narnarayan Setu" rail cum road, the 3rd bridge over river Brahmaputra near Jogighopa, Assam, the foundation stone was laid by the late Prime Minister Smt Indira Gandhi in 1983 with commitment to complete the same by 1990 but no initiative has been taken to start the bridge, and

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) At the time of laying foundation stone in 1983, no Completion Schedule for the bridge was committed

Due to paucity of resources in the past, work on the bridge could not be taken up. During 1987-88, however, Rs. 8 crores have been made available and it is proposed to commence work on the substructure for the conventional portion on the North bank. A Consultancy Contract has also been awarded for the design of Cable Stayed portion of the bridge on the South bank.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Calcutta Jetty Area

4103. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1089 on 14th July 1986 regarding utilisation of Calcutta Jetties and state.

(a) the further progress, if any, made in finalising and implementing the proposal for utilisation of Calcutta Jetty area by Eastern Railway and State Government;

(b) the reasons for the delay, if any, for coming to a settlement;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from the State Government or any other authority for construction of any commercial/business complex; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present state of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). There has been no further progress in finalising a proposal for utilisation of Calcutta Jetty area by Eastern Railway and the State Government.

(c) and (d). No proposal has been received either from the State Government or from any other authority for construction of

any Commercial/business complex.

Dredging for Utilisation of Hooghly River Channel

4104. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2073 on 31st July, 1986 regarding Dredging in Hooghly river channel and state:

(a) the object to be attained by dredging silt/earth in terms of the total tonnage of shipping which could utilise the Hooghly river shipping channel;

(b) the total utilisation of the shipping channel in terms of maximum tonnage of vessels using the channel as well as the percentage of the capacity of the channel which was utilised; and

(c) the stretches of the river requiring dredging and the frequency of such dredging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Through dredging and the River Training Works in the Hooghly Shipping Channel, it is proposed to facilitate the arrival of fully loaded 14,000 DWT vessels (upto 7.9 M draft) to Calcutta Port and 40,000 DWT vessels (upto 10.67 M draft) to Haldia Dock Complex.

(b) It is not possible to assess the utilisation of shipping channel in terms of the tonnage of vessels.

(c) The stretches of the river requiring dredging are presently Moyapur, Falta,

Nurpur, Balari, Jellingham, Auckland, and Middleton, at 18, 26, 50, 62, 72 and 88 nautical miles respectively downstream of Calcutta. These stretches are generally dredged every year depending on availability of dredgers.

Import of Coking Coal

4105. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 833 on 2 March, 1987 regarding import of coking coal and state:

(a) the details of specifications of coking coal imported for Coke Oven;

(b) the sources from which imports were made; and

(c) the concrete projects which have been taken up to increase production of the most suitable quality of indigenous coking coal available in the country and how much expenditure has been incurred on each such project till date?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Metallurgical coking coal containing 10% ash (Maximum) is being imported for use in coke ovens in the steel industry.

(b) So far the imports of coking coal have been made from Australia, Poland USA and Canada.

(c) Following projects have been taken up to step up the production of indigenous coking coal of appropriate quality in the country:

Name of the Project.	Targeted production capacity (in million tonnes/annum)	Expenditure (Provisional) incurred upto Sept., 1987 (Rs. in crores)
Moonidih underground Mine	2.10	140.12
Pootkee - Bulliary underground Mine.	300	50.00
Bhalgora underground Mine.	1.20	17.94
Block-II Open Cast Project	2.50	95.47
Damodar Open Cast Project	1.00	27.52

In addition to above, Madhuband and Pootkee washeries are being set up at an estimated cost of Rs. 71.90 crores and Rs. 92.17 crores respectively and Patherdih washery is being modernised at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.27 crores.

Survey of Minerals in West Bengal

period of operation are:

4106. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey for mineral deposits has been conducted in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the area covered so far, and the minerals for which survey has been made and the period when it was made; and

(c) the result of survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Intensive and extensive surveys to locate mineral deposits have been carried out in West Bengal. The major minerals for which surveys have been made by the Geological Survey of India with location and

1. Lead-Zinc in Gorubathan area (1972-84), Darjeeling district.
2. Copper in Tamakhun area (1970-74), Purulia district.
3. Apatite in Beldim-Kuthi-Chirugora area, Purulia district.
4. Limestone in Jhaldah area (1958-59) and 1973-80, Purulia distt.
5. Dolomite in Jainti area, Jalpaiguri district (1965-67, 1977-80).
6. Tungsten in Chhendapathar and Porapahar area (1964-67, 1977-79), Bankura district.
7. Clay in Birbhum, Bankura, Burdwan, Midnapur and Purulia districts (1960-69).

Survey, exploration and exploitation of coal, which forms the major resource is continuing since pre-independence days. Major areas are Raniganj Coalfield in Burdwan district, Birbhum Coal-field, Darjeeling Coalfield, Barjora Coalfield etc. Coal exploration is in progress in parts of Raniganj Coalfield and Birbhum Coalfield.

(c) The reserves/resources estimated so far are 3.25 Million tonnes of Lead zinc ore, 0.11 Million tonnes of Copper Ore, 23.35 Million tonnes of Limestone, 252.47 Million tonnes of Dolomite, 0.38 Million tonnes of Tungsten ore and 28154.16 Million tonnes of Coal reserves of different category.

Transport Business Set-up by International Agencies

4107. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of International agencies including Awis and Haters have set up their transport business in the country by giving their cars on hire basis to big companies situated in 15 big cities in India;

(b) if so, the number and names of International agencies which have set up this business;

(c) whether these companies have been planning to expand their business in 25 more big cities in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d) Three Indian Companies have entered into collaboration arrangements with three foreign-Rent-a-Car companies namely M/s. Hertz International Limited, USA, Budget Rent-A-Car Inc. USA and M/s. Europcar International, France.

The Rent-A-Car Scheme is yet to become operative in the country as the existing Motor Vehicle Act does not provide for the same.

Reservation Quota for New Delhi from Stations in Malabar Region

4108. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation quota for New Delhi from stations in Malabar region, especially at Tirur Station (Palghat Division) has been reduced consequent upon the introduction of daily service; and

(b) if so, whether the reservation quota is proposed to be increased?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Freight Operation Information System

4109. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total cost expected to be involved in the implementation of freight operations information system on Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCHINDIA): The computerised Freight Operations Information System Project was sanctioned in 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 520 crores. The revised cost estimates, reviewed further in the light of suggestions made by the Department of Electronics, are currently under scrutiny.

Proposal to Step-up Assistance to Voluntary Organisation engaged in Leprosy Eradication

4110. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to step-up their assistance to voluntary organisations;

(b) the total aid provided by the Government to eradicate the leprosy in India;

(c) whether a conference of voluntary organisations engaged in leprosy control was held in October, 1987; and

(d) if so, the suggestions made in the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Leprosy Eradication Programme is 100% Centrally sponsored scheme to all the participating States/U.Ts. Rs. 65 crores have been allocated initially towards this programme during the 7th Plan. The total expenditure during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 was Rs. 29.18 crores and the outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 17.80 crores.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Some of the important suggestions made in the Conference

are enumerated below:

- (i) The present allotment of funds for leprosy voluntary organisations should be enhanced.
- (ii) existing training facilities at the Voluntary Training Centres should also be utilised for imparting training to untrained leprosy staff in Government Sector.
- (iii) health education material produced and supplied by the Government of India to the State Governments should also be supplied directly to the Voluntary Organisations.
- (iv) The Voluntary organisations should be actively involved in the rehabilitation services of cured leprosy patients.
- (v) In order to coordinate activities, identify areas of need within N.L.E.P. maximise participation of Voluntary Organisations and to avoid duplication a Committee may be set up in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with the representatives of International Voluntary Organisations, Member of I.L.E.P.

Assistance for Development of Roads of Inter-State Economic Importance in Karnataka

4112. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:**
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have agreed to provide loan assistance for devel-

opment of certain selected State roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance in Karnataka during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal of the State Government including the assistance asked for; and

(c) the details of the proposals approved including the financial assistance to be provided therefor?

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

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

Regional Offices of U.G.C.

4113. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether regional office of the University Grants Commission would be set up with a view to expediting release of grants by the University Grants Commission for State Universities and colleges;

(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 (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Policy on Education 1986 visualises the establishment of State Councils of Higher Education for State level planning and coordination of higher education and also to develop coordinative meth-

ods with the University Grants Commission for keeping a watch on standards. It is expected that these Councils, when set up, will be more effective than the Regional Offices of the UGC.

III-Effect of Talcum Powder

4114. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether talcum powder which is profusely used in the country can cause numerous skin and lung diseases;

(b) whether Government have conducted any research in this regard; and

(c) if so, the results thereof and if not, whether Government propose to have a deep research in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). According to data available, in general the use of talcum powder does not cause numerous skin and lung diseases. However, reaction may take place in an individual who is allergic to one or more constituents of a particular brand of talcum powder. There has been no specific research conducted on this subject by the Government and there is no such proposal with the Government.

Removal of Imbalance of Medical Facilities in Urban and Rural Areas

4115. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Asian Oceania Congress of Otorhinolaryngologists held recently in New Delhi had suggested for removal of imbalance in medical facilities provided to urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the programmes of Government for providing special medical attention to the people living in villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The 6th Asia Oceania Congress of Otorhinolaryngologists was held at New Delhi from 9-13 November, 1987. The Scientific Sessions for the Congress included the latest advances in different diagnostic and therapeutic aspects related to the Ear, Nose and Throat diseases and did not make suggestion on removal of imbalance in medical facilities.

(c) and (d) Medical facilities in rural areas are provided through a net work of sub-centres, Primary Health Centre, Community Health Centres, Health Guides and Trained Dais. The facilities are being augmented so as to provide at least one Village Health Guide and Trained Dai in every village by the end of Seventh Plan. New Primary Health Centres are established with an objective of providing one for every 30,000 population in general and for 20,000 population in tribal areas. Sub-Centres with one male and one female multi-purpose workers are being established for every 5000 rural population in general and for 3000 population in tribal areas

Improvement of Railway Facilities in Vidarbha Region

4116. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

state:

(a) whether there is inadequacy of railway facilities for passengers intending to go from Vidarbha in Maharashtra to Bangalore, Madras etc. and there is no express train in this region;

(b) whether dissatisfaction and disappointment prevail among the people due to inadequate rail transport arrangements for Bombay, Nagpur, Wardha and Chandrapur; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to bring improvements there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. All superfast and express trains on the North-South route and trains from Ahmedabad/Bilaspur side serve Vidarbha region.

(b) and (c). Two through coaches by 39/40 Express between Balharshah and Dadar will be introduced from December, 1987. A new Nagpur-Bombay train is also proposed to be introduced in 1988.

Threat of Doctors to Revive stir

4117. SHRI V. TULSHIRAM:
SHRI P.M.SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Joint Action Council of Central Health Service and other organisations of doctors has threatened to revive its stir;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to avert the strike; and

(d) the time by which the demands of the doctors are expected to be met fully?

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

(a) No fresh notice for strike has been received by the Government from the Joint Action of Central Health Service And Other Service Doctors' Association.

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

(d) The Government has approved a package benefits to the doctors. It is however, difficult to indicate the time limit for fully implementing these benefits. The action taken to implement the provisions of package offered to the striking doctors is indicated below:-

- (i) Orders relating to Non-Practising Allowance and Conveyance Allowance have been issued.
- (ii) Action to issue orders relating to Annual Allowance is being pursued and orders are expected to issue soon.
- (iii) Promotion orders of Medical Officers who have completed 5 years of service have already been issued.
- (iv) Inter-departmental Committee has been set up to look into the cadre structure of Central Health Service, Railway Medical Service and medical posts under Central Police Organisations. The Committee has already commenced its work.
- (v) Posts of Senior Medical Officers to be upgraded as Chief Medical Officers have been identified. Action to seek relaxation of the

existing provisions of Central Health Service Rules, 1982, in order to promote Senior Medical Officers to the grade of Chief Medical Officer is already at advanced stage.

- (vi) 16 Assistant Professors with 3 years 8 of service as Assistant Professors have already been promoted as Associate Professors. Remaining Assistant Professors who have completed 3 years' of service will be promoted after the existing provision of the ratio of 1 : 1 between Assistant Professors and Associated Professors is relaxed. Action in this direction is already at advance stage.
- (vii) 35 posts in Summertime Grade have been created (25 as a result of package benefits and 10 as a result of recommendations of Fourth Central Pay Commission).
- (viii) Action has already been initiated for placement of Specialists (Rs.3000-5000 in the newly introduced scale of Rs.3700-5000 after 5 years of service and in the scale of Rs.4500-5700 after 9 years of service in Specialist Grade-II. This involves amendment of the existing provisions of Central Health Services Rules, 1982. Action in this regard is already at the advance stage.
- (ix) Action has also been initiated for placement of Associate Professors to the scale of Rs.4500-5700 on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness. Action is being pursued to amend the existing provisions of CHS Rules, 1982.

- (x) Demands for higher start and three time bound promotions have been referred for consideration of Group of Ministers.

Forest Cover Lost Due to Industrial Development

4118. SHRI V.TULSIRAM Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas State-wise deforested due to setting up of industries; and

(b) the extent to which the industries have adversely affected the environment thereby causing drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Government of India have permitted the following forest areas to be deforested for setting up industries since the promulgation of the Forest (Cons.) Act, 1980 :-

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Areas (in ha)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	204.6
2.	Assam	6.93
3.	Bihar	100.91
4.	Karnataka	0.80
5.	Kerala	32.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1061.892
7.	Maharashtra	120.283
8.	Orissa	3655.23
9.	Rajasthan	123.00

1	2	3
10.	Tamil Nadu	17.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	210.00
Total		5532.645 ha.

There has been no survey to assess the area deforested due to setting up of industries and the extent to which the environment has been adversely affected by the industries causing drought.

Forest Cover for Ecological Balance

4119. SHRI P.M.SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to indicate the minimum rate of forest cover required to maintain ecological balance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether at present this ratio is being maintained; and

(d) if not, the various steps taken or proposed to be taken to maintain the environmental balance with a view to avert droughts and other resultant natural calamities of serious nature in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No Sir, The National Forest Policy lays down that one thirds of the area of the country should be under forest/tree cover. Studies based on interpretation of Landsat data have shown that the vegetal cover of the country is only 19.52 percent of its geographical area.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The following measures have been taken by the Government for maintaining environmental balance.

1. Establishment of National Wasteland Development Board to bring 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantation.

2. Taking up Soil Water and Tree Conservation programme in the Himalayas and other afforestation programmes.

3. Guidelines have been issued to State Governments.

(i) to avoid clearfelling of natural forests and where such fellings are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.

(ii) to consider banning of felling in the hills above an altitude of 1000 meters, at least for some years.

(iii) to identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate afforestation.

(iv) to set apart at least 4% of the geographical area as protection areas like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves, etc.

4. Development of infrastructure and enforcement of legal provisions for protection of forests.

5. Enactment of Forest (Conservation) Act-1980 to check diversion of forest lands to non-forestry purposes.

6. Development of alternative sources of energy to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.

7. Substitution of wood by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers and building construction.

8. Liberalised import policy for forest products.

9. Fiscal incentives to industries to induce them to take up wood substitution.

10. Use of preservative treatment has been stressed to prolong timber life, leading to reduction in demand.

11. Control of shifting cultivation.

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries with Laboratory Facility

4120. SHRI P.M.SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi/New Delhi which provide the Laboratory testing facilities for blood and urine etc.

(b) whether dispensaries located in North Avenue and South Avenue areas in Delhi Provide such facilities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The information is given in the statement below:

(b) and (c). No. The dispensaries lo-

cated in North and South Avenue area are near to Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and as such have been attached with that Hospital for laboratory facilities. However, these dispensaries caters mainly to the Members of Parliament and they can also get their Pathological tests done from the Medical Centre, situated in Parliament House Annexe.

STATEMENT

List of dispensaries with laboratory facilities

1. Kasturba Nagar I (Polyclinic)
2. Lajpat Nagar
3. Laxmi Bai Nagar
4. Moti Bagh
5. R.K. Puram, III
6. Sarojini Nagar Market
7. Srinivaspuri
8. Dakshinpuri
9. Wellesly Road
10. Chitra Gupta Road
11. First Aid Post (Central Sectt.)
12. Parliament House Annexe
13. Ghaziabad
14. Gurgaon
15. Faridabad
16. Ashok Vihar
17. Darya Ganj
18. Dev Nagar

19. Kingsway Camp

20. Pusa Road

21. Rajouri Garden

22. Rajpur Road

23. Shahdara

24. Shakurbasti

25. Subzi Mandi

26. Tilak Nagar

27. Paschim Vihar

Electronic Accident Recording Equipment in Ships

4121. SHRI C.K.KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce electronic accident recording equipment in all cargo and passenger ships; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to introduce electronic accident recording equipment in merchant ships.

Steps to meet Health Manpower Shortage in Rural Areas

4122. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how Government propose to reconcile the situation created by a glut in doctors

and perennial shortage of health manpower in rural areas; and

(b) what attempts are being made to adjust surplus medical doctors and health care needs of the people to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDI) (a) and (b). In order to attract medical doctors to rural areas and to make good the deficiency at Primary Health Centres, the 8th Finance Commission at the initiative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has given the following assistance to States:-

- (i) Funds for a rural allowance of Rs. 250/- per month for doctors working in the Primary Health Centre.
- (ii) Funds for House Rent Allowance @ Rs. 150/- per month where the doctors are not provided with residential accommodation.
- (iii) Grant for construction of residential quarters.
- (iv) Central Government has also made a scheme to provide 100% central assistance for the training of Pharmacists and Laboratory Technicians.

Foreign Assistance to Ganga Action Plan

4123. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in cleaning the Ganga river with the assistance of World

Bank and other foreign countries; and

(b) the amount utilised so far out of the total assistance received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Till 30th November, 1987, 183 schemes with an outlay of Rs. 180.15 crores have been sanctioned for execution in the three states of U.P., Bihar & West Bengal. Work has commenced in 24 towns. An amount of Rs. 49.76 crores has been released for execution of these schemes till 30 November, 1987. Five schemes at a cost of Rs. 2.25 crores have been completed till end 1986-87 and 42 no. of schemes at a cost of Rs. 19.38 crores are expected to be completed by the end of current financial year.

2. An agreement has been concluded between the Government of India and the World Bank providing for World Bank assistance to the U.P. Urban Development Project of which Ganga Action Plan is a component. The total cost of the U.P. Urban Development Project including contingencies is estimated to be Rs. 283.27 crores. Out of this, the cost of the Ganga Action Plan component is estimated to be Rs. 57.77 crores for the following items -

- (i) Technical assistance & training
- (ii) Construction of sewage treatment plants in few locations.
- (iii) Procurement of equipments for mechanical cleaning of sewers and automatic monitoring of river water quality. The World Bank assistance will cover full cost of imports, if any, and about 52% of the cost of goods and services to be indigenously procured. The total amount of assistance is expected to be about

Rs. 32.00 crores.

Netherlands - The Government of Netherlands has offered 64 million Dutch Guilders worth of technical and financial assistance for integral sanitation projects for Kanpur & Mirzapur under the Ganga Action Plan. The detailed project reports are yet to be submitted by the Government of U.P.

U.K. - Thames Water Authority, a public body in U.K. is providing advisory services to G.P.D. on the following items -

- (i) Water quality modelling.
- (ii) Automation of water quality monitoring stations and selected pumping stations for monitoring of their performance.
- (iii) Sewer condition assessment and rehabilitation programme.

Under this, experts of Thames Water Authority have interacted with the different organisations to provide necessary assistance in this matter. The cost of advisory services is funded by the Government of U.K.

U.S.A. - Four bilateral Workshops and one international workshop on subjects relevant to Ganga Action Plan have been held with the assistance of the government of United States of America. The assistance included support for participants from the U.S.A.

(b) So far no claim for reimbursement from the World Bank and the Netherlands Government has been made on account of execution of these schemes since the various project proposals are under preparation

and the tenders for procurement of equipments and construction of treatment plants are under various stages of evaluation. An amount of Rs. 8.27 lakhs has been drawn from the funds of the United States Agency for International Development for holding of Workshops. The cost of services of the personnel of Thames Water Authority has been directly met by the Government of U.K.

Level crossing accident near Quilon

4124. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kanyakumari bound J.J. Express from Bombay collided with a Kerala State Road Transport bus at a manned level crossing near Quilon on 8 November, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of persons killed and injured therein;

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At about 10.50 hrs. on this date while Kanyakumari bound Jayanti Janata Express was running between Ochitra and Karunagapalli stations on the Ernakulam-Quilon section of Southern Railway, a Kerala State Road Transport Corporation bus dashed against the closed level crossing gate on the eastern side of the track and came to a stop on the other side of the track, in the face of the approaching train. In the resultant, collision between the train and the bus, 8 bus passengers lost their lives and 8 sustained injuries.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. According to the findings of the Enquiry Committee, the acci-

dent was caused due to failure of the bus driver to stop the bus short of the closed level crossing gate. The bus driver was amongst those who lost their lives.

Foolproof Method to Prevent Use of Cheap Flavours

4125. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert studies have been made by his Ministry or any agency to assess the utility of the very common use of artificial/synthetic flavours and colours not only in non-alcohol beverages but also in a number of food articles and its food value;

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

(c) whether at present there is no fool proof method to prevent the use of cheap flavours having harmful effect at the manufacturers' end in these preparations and such colours/flavours are likely to have eventually ill-effects on human health; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to discourage the use of these additives which will also lead to a reduction in the cost of the articles in which these are used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has not undertaken any such studies and Government is also not aware of any such studies carried out by other agencies.

(b) and (c). Use of harmful synthetic flavours and colours has been prohibited under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. Each proposal for the use of synthetic flavours and colours in food is examined and

screened by the experts before these are permitted under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. Only limited number of synthetic food colours are permitted in specified food articles in the prescribed quantities.

(d) Government is taking appropriate action by discouraging the use of artificial colours and flavours in foods, by way of reducing the numbers of permitted artificial colours from the Rules, by reducing the quantities of artificial colour, by enlarging the list of prohibited flavours and by similar various measures.

Accidents due to over speeding of trains

4126. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any instrument installed in locomotives that can detect the speed limit;

(b) if so, whether drivers have been found to exceed speed limits; and

(c) whether several accidents have occurred due to over speeding of trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Locomotives working Mail and Express trains are provided with speed recorders. Locomotives working passenger trains are provided with speed indicators only. Some locomotives working freight trains are provided with speed indicators.

(b) Yes, Sir. Occasionally.

(c) In 1986-87 there were 20 cases of train accidents on Indian railways due to over speeding. During the first 7 months of 1987-88, there have been 4 cases.

[*Translation*]

Re-Construction and Widening of Culverts in Nagpur-Raipur National Highway No. 6

4127. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of culverts reconstructed or widened on Nagpur-Raipur National Highway No. 6 since May, 1987 till date and the number of culverts likely to be reconstructed or widened during the next year;

(b) whether the present progress of work is satisfactory; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Four culverts have been reconstructed/widened on Nagpur-Raipur Section of National Highway No. 6 since May 1987 till date and twelve culverts are likely to be reconstructed/widened during the next year.

(b) Considering the availability of resources, the present progress of the work is satisfactory.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Talaguppa-Honnavar Railway Line

4128. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to

extend the existing railway line from Talaguppa to Honnavar in order to provide railway facilities to Karwar; 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.

Appointment of Teachers for Kendriya Vidyalaya Moscow

4129. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of different categories of teachers which have been sanctioned/created for Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow; and

(b) the details of appointments so, made thereto, category-wise and date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). For Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow, a total of 21 teaching posts including the post of Principal have been sanctioned as per details given below:-

		Category	No. of Posts
		1	2
(i)	Principal		1
(ii)	PGT		9
(iii)	TGT		2

1	2
(iv) PRT	6
(v) SUPW Teacher	1
(vi) Music Teacher	1
(vii) Librarian	1

15 persons have already been selected out of which 14 are in position. The Principal and 13 others joined the school during the month of August-September, 87.

Request for Release of Funds to Control Cancer in Karnataka

4130. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested for the sanction and release of Rs. 100 lakhs for Cancer Control Programme in Karnataka:

(b) if so, when the proposal was received; and

(c) whether Government have sanctioned the above amount?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government sent the proposal with their letter dated the 17th July, 1987.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh

4131. SHRI HARISH RAWAT. Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new Navodaya Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1988-89;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted for selecting the sites;

(c) whether a survey has been conducted in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh for opening a Navodaya Vidyalaya there;

(d) if so, whether any place has been found suitable for this purpose; and

(e) if so, whether the Vidyalaya would be set up there during the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas on the basis of offers of land/buildings made by the State Governments in the first instance. No such offer has so far been received in respect of Pithoragarh district from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. However, the Scheme envisages establishment of one Navodaya Vidyalaya, on an average, in each district of the country by the end of 7th Five Year Plan.

Environmental Clearance of Projects

4132. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many works in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh sanctioned before the commencement of

Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are held up for want, of environmental clearance; and

(b) if so, the complete list of such construction works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI):(a) and (b). No project from hill areas of Uttar Pradesh sanctioned before the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is held up for want of environmental clearance.

Environmental Clearance of Projects in Uttar Pradesh

4133. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state.

(a) whether several construction works in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh which were sanctioned under a special order of Government are held up half-way due to non-clearance of the projects by Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) if so, the district-wise list of such construction works,

(c) whether any special arrangements will be made to accord necessary clearance

for completing such construction works; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to remove the discontentment prevailing among public due to non-completion of these construction works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI):(a) and (b). Six proposals for diversion of forest land for construction works in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh received from the State Government are pending with the Government of India for clearance under the Forest (Cons.) act, 1980. District-wise details of these are given in the Statement below.

Another sixty one such proposals are being treated as closed & are pending with the State Govt. for want of essential information sought from the State Govt. prior to 29.9.1987.

It is not known if these sixty seven projects have been sanctioned under a special order of the State Government.

(c) and (d). Decision on the pending and closed causes can be taken on receipt of requisite details from the State Government as per the guidelines issued.

STATEMENT

District-wise list of proposals received from Govt. of U.P. for diversion of forest land for construction works in hill areas of U.P. which are pending decision under Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, as referred to in part (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question no. 4133 for answer on 3.12.1987.

<i>District</i>	<i>Sl.no.</i>	<i>Name of proposal</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Chamoli	1.	Construction of godown of Food & Civil Supply Dept.	2.20	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 30.11.1987

1	2	3	4	5
	2. Constructions of iron bridge over River Pranmati	0.272		Essential details sought from State Govt. on 26.11.87
	3. Construction of Balsbara-Bijaybara motor Road	0.64		Essential details sought from State Govt. on 21.11.87
	4. Construction of Ghaniyal-dhar (Trickat) canal	0.44		Essential details sought from State Govt. on 20.11.87
Pithoragarh	1. Construction of Dhauliganga Hydel Project - Stage I	102 583		Essential details sought from State Govt. on 12.11.87
Uttar Kashi	1. Construction of approach road to village Arakot	0.30		Essential details sought from State Govt. on 18.11.87

[English]

Malaria Prone Areas

4134. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the malaria prone areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken for the eradication of the disease from these areas in particular and the country in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):(a) The whole of the country except areas above 5000 ft. from sea level is prone to Malaria.

(b) The following specific steps are

being taken to control malaria in the country :-

1. Residual insecticidal spray with appropriate type of insecticides such as DDT/BHC/Malathion in areas where Annual Parasite Incidence (API) is 2 and above.

2. Regular fortnightly surveillance in all malarious areas of the country.

3. Laboratory service at the Primary Health Centre for prompt examination of blood smears and administration of radical treatment without any time lag.

4. Distribution of anti-malaria drug to the fever cases through Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots functioning in the remote areas of the country.

5. Implementation of P. falciparum Containment Programmes in P. falciparum strain areas of the country.

6. Intensification of health education on Malaria to create public awareness.

Appointment of Yoga Teachers Against the Posts of Physical Education Teachers

4135. DR. SUDHIR ROY:
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI

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

(a) whether some Yoga teachers working in Kendriya Vidyalaya have recently been promoted to the Posts of Physical Education Teachers;

(b) if so, whether Promotion and Recruitment Rules, 1971 provided for such a promotion;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, how these promotions and postings were given on promotion-pattern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Consequent on the decision of the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to integrate the scheme of Yoga Education with the Physical Education Programme, Yoga Teachers possessing the requisite qualifications have been put in the regular post and grade of Physical Education Teachers.

Allotment of bookstalls to educated unemployed

4136. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 956 on 25 February, 1974 regarding allotment of bookstalls to educated unem-

ployed and state:

(a) the names of railway stations proposed for awarding the bookstalls to the educated unemployed; and

(b) the number of educated unemployed on those stations to whom bookstalls have been allotted during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Allotment of a new contract depending upon availability of vacancies and as such, it is not possible to draw up a list of stations for award of bookstalls to the unemployed graduates and other eligible for the same.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table to the Sabha.

Allotment of Bookstalls to Unemployed Graduates.

4137. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion for refund of all the earnest money deposited by a number of unemployed graduates for allotment of bookstalls on those stations which were previously held by M/s. Gulab Singh and Sons in Delhi and Ferozpur Division due to Supreme Court orders; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) It has been decided to refund the earnest money to the applicants.

[*Translation*]

Linking of Big Cities with Railway Lines Including Shahganj, Azamgarh and Mau

4138. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to link every big city of the country with rail line is under consideration of Union Government; if so, the criteria so far adopted for that; and

(b) whether Shahganj, Azamgarh and Mau (Uttar Pradesh) are also proposed to be linked under this scheme and, if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. Most big cities of the country are already linked with rail lines.

(b) Shahganj, Azamgarh and mau are already linked with M.G. rail line.

[*English*]

Bio-Sphere Reserves

4139. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set-up some new bio-sphere reserves in

the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). 13 potential sites in different parts of the country have been identified for setting up of Biosphere Reserves. One Biosphere Reserve, namely, Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, has already been set up.

[*Translation*]

Blackmarketing of Tickets at Bombay Railway Stations

4140. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested and punished for blackmarketing railway tickets and railway reservation tickets at Bombay Central, Bombay V.T. and Kalyan railway stations during the last three years and upto 15 November, 1987; and

(b) the number of railway employees out of them and the nature of punishment given to each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The number of persons arrested and punished during the last three years for blackmarketing in railway tickets at the three stations was as under:-

	1985	1986	1987 (upto 15.11.87)
Persons arrested	864	748	459
Persons punished	544	428	249

(b) No railway employee was either arrested or punished during the last three years.

[English]

Setting up of National Institute of Maternal and Child Health in Nagpur

4141. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a National Institute of Maternal and Child Health at Nagpur during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether some expert Group of the Ministry has made evaluation of all the basic infrastructure facilities on the spot at Nagpur; and

(c) if so, when the proposed Institute is to be set up and the outlay to be provided for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Government have decided to set up a National Institute of Maternal and Child Health. The Expert Group constituted for identifying ideal location has visited various places in the country including Nagpur. Final decision will be taken based on the report of this Group. An outlay of Rs. 100/- lakhs has been earmarked during the 7th Plan for setting up of this Institute.

Target/Achievement to Control Population State-Wise during Seventh Plan

4142. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for population control

during Seventh Plan. State-wise; and

(b) the achievement made by the State Governments in this regard. year-wise, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). While the targets for population control for the Seventh Plan are available at the National level. State-wise targets for different family planning methods are fixed every year. The State-wise target and percentage achievement of targets in respect of different family planning methods during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto September, 1987/October, 1987) are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5464/87]

Field Trial of Herbal Drug (Ayush 64) for Malaria

4143. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a herbal drug (Ayush 64) for cure of Malaria has been developed, undergone field trials and put on sale and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any other herbal drugs likewise have been found effective after field trials; 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. The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has evolved a herbal compound, Ayush-64 which is found beneficial for the treatment of malaria caused by Plasmodium Vivax. This drug has been patented by the

Council and released for commercial exploitation to about 15 firms through National Research Development Corporation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not applicable.

Spread of Aids Through Eunuchs

4144. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether eunuchs are AIDS danger as has been discovered in San Fransisco in the United States where 70 per cent of the homosexuals are AIDS infected; and

(b) if so, the steps Union Government propose to take in this regard in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Eunuchs and homosexuals are among the high risk groups for AIDS. Surveillance Centres are screening high risk groups for AIDS. Several centres have screened Eunuchs but none of them have been found positive for AIDS. Only one homosexual has been found who have developed AIDS.

Environmental Clearance of Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarover Projects

4145. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received rehabilitation master plan and compensatory afforestation plan for Narmada Sagar Project from Madhya Pradesh and Sardar Sarover project from Gujarat;

(b) if not, whether Government intend

sticking to the time schedule strictly and go ahead with the construction of Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar Multipurpose Projects; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not fulfilling the conditions laid down by the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Detailed action plans for rehabilitation and compensatory afforestation are yet to be received.

(b) and (c). It has been clearly stipulated, with commitment of all the four concerned States, that progress on the construction works will be pari-passu with the implementation of environmental action plans.

Rehabilitation of Oustees of Sardar Sarovar project, Gujarat

4146. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area required for rehabilitation of the oustees of the Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat;

(b) whether entire non-forest land has been identified by the State Government;

(c) whether a team from Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh jointly inspected the land and found it to be either insufficient or not available;

(d) whether Government of Gujarat has submitted complete rehabilitation plan; and

(e) if not, Government 's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) An area of 27500 ha is required for rehabilitation of Sardar Sarovar Project oustees in Gujarat.

(b) Non-forest areas and surplus lands likely to become available on implementation of Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act have been identified.

(c) Separate teams of officers from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have inspected likely rehabilitation sites.

(d) and (e). Year-wise plan for first phase of rehabilitation of Gujarat oustees only has so far been prepared.

Policy to Ask for Health Certificates from Foreign Visitors

4147. **SHRI D.P. JADEJA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the reluctance of Government to frame the policy of asking for certificate from foreign visitors indicating their health status with special reference to AIDS;

(b) whether Government are aware that Innoculation Certificates and other health papers are demanded from Indians whom they visit Europe and USA; and

(c) the reasons for not Institution similar safeguards so as to prevent AIDS carriers into our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Facilities for conducting laboratory test for AIDS do not exist in some countries and also the quality of testing is not uniform all over the world. Therefore, reliance on such tests could result in a false sense of security.

Therefore, the screening of AIDS is done in India on arrival. However, government has also agreed to accept HIV free certificate issued by WHO collaborating laboratories for AIDS from different parts of the world.

(b) No vaccination certificate is required from Indians going to U.S. directly from India. As per available information from WHO sources, the same situation obtains in European countries. However, for immigration purposes medical examination is required by most of the Countries.

(c) Foreign students being admitted in any Indian Universities are required to undergo AIDS testing in any of the surveillance centres within one month of arrival.

The Government has also decided to screen foreigners for AIDS who intend to stay for more than one year, except those working in missions.

Restructuring the Posts of Commercial Clerks

4148. **SHRI RAHIM KHAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Commercial Clerks was re-structured in January, 1979; and

(b) if so, the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The cadre of Commercial Clerks along with other Group 'C' and 'D' cadres was restructured with effect from 1.1.1979. In the restructuring process enhanced percentages are given in higher scales resulting in upgradations. The percentages fixed under these orders are as under:-

STATEMENT

<i>Scale of pay in rupees (Revised Scales)</i>	<i>Revised percentage applicable on and from 1.1.1979</i>
260-430	45.0
330-560	40.0
425-640	6.0
455-700	4.0
550-750	4.0
700-900	1.0

Children Benefited in Delhi Under ICDS

4149. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH. Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children being benefited in Delhi by the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme and how the scheme is being implemented;

(b) the funds allocated for 1987 and how do they compare with the funds allocated during the last three years and how these funds are expended; and

(c) how much expenditure was incurred on nutrition food and from where the nutrition items were purchased and whether there is any proposal to buy these requirement from the source to effect more saving in the funds allocated to be used further for some other purpose for the children?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): (a) In 23 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects in the Union Territory of Delhi, 3.46 lakh children in the age group 0-6 years have been enrolled. Integrated Child Development Services are provided to them through the Anganwadis, which number 2695.

(b) and (c). For the nutrition component, a budget provision of Rs. 5.40 crores has been made in the Area Grant for 1987-88. Rs.3.38 crores under Plan and Rs.2.02 crores under Non-Plan. Expenditure on other components is incurred against the consolidated provision made in the budget of the Department of Women and Child Development.

Provisions for 1987-88, compared with the expenditure figures for the 3 earlier years are as under:-

STATEMENT*Expenditure*

Item	Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(Rs. in lakhs)				
1	2	3	4	5
Nutrition	1984-85	162.25		162.25
	1985-86	164.35	100.28	264.63

1	2	3	4	5	
		1986-87	225.75	111.41	337.16
		1987-88	338.00	* 202.00	540.00
Other Components		1984-85	116.28	-	116.28
		1985-86	150.30	-	150.30
		1986-87	184.29	-	184.29
		1987-88	246.87	-	**246.87

* budget provision.

** estimated requirement

Delhi Administration has reported that they provide the following items as supplementary nutrition:-

Item	Source of procurement	Number of days per week supplied.
1	2	3
Soya Fortified Fruity Bread	M/s. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. (A Government of India Undertaking)	2
Soya Fortified Bakeman's Biscuits	Super Bazar	2
Ready to eat saltish balls (Mongra)	M/s. Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd. (A Government of India Undertaking)	1
Parched gram and rice murmura, mixed together.	Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation	1

(Children in the age group 1/2 year - 1/2 years are, however, given Fruity Bread and Bakeman's Biscuits 3 times a week each.)

The requirements, are being purchased from the manufacturer/source and government/semi - government organisations.

National Parks

4150. SHRI C.K.KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where National Parks are located, State-wise and their areas; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop more National Parks during the Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) National Parks are established by State Governments or Union Territory Administrations and their number is not pre-determined. The Government of India helps in developing the national parks that are established.

STATEMENT*National Parks in India*

Sl.No.	Name	Location District(s)	Area in Sq. Kms.
1	2	3	4

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

1.	Marine National Park	Andamans	281.50
2.	Middle Button National Park	Andamans	0.44
3.	Mount Harriet National Park	Andamans	46.62
4.	North Button National Park	Andamans	0.44
5.	Saddle Peak National Park	Andamans	32.54
6.	South Button National Park	Andamans	0.03

Total

361.57

ANDHRA PRADESH

--NIL--

1	2	3	4
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ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1.	Mouling National Park	Siang	500.00
2.	Namdapha National Park	Tirap	1807.82
		Total	<u>2307.82</u>

ASSAM

1.	Kaziranga National Park	Jorhat	430.00
		Total	<u>430.00</u>

BIHAR

1.	Betla National Park	Palamau	979.27
		Total	<u>979.27</u>

CHANDIGARH

NIL—

DAMAN & DIU

—NIL—

DELHI

—NIL—

GOA

1.	Bhagvan Mahadev National Park		107.00
		Total	<u>107.00</u>

GUJARAT

1.	Gir National Park	Junagadh	359.48
2.	Mandla Wildlife Sanctuary	Jamnagar	162.89

1	2	3	4
3.	Vansda National Park	Bulsar	24.00
4.	Velavadar National Park	Bhavnagar	34.08
		Total	<u>580.45</u>

HARYANA

—NILL—

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1.	Great Himalayan National Park	Kullu	1736.00
2.	Pin Valley National Park	Lahaul-Spiti	675.00
		Total	<u>2411.00</u>

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1.	Dachigam National Park	Srinagar	141.00
2.	Hemis High Altitude National Park	Leh	3350.00
3.	Kistwar National Park	Kistwar	310.00
		Total	<u>3801.00</u>

KARNATAKA

1.	Anshi National Park	Uttara Kanada	250.00
2.	Bandipur National Park	Mysore	874.20
3.	Bannerghatta National Park	Bangalore	104.34
4.	Kudremukh National Park	South Kanara & Chickmagalur	600.33
5.	Nagarhole National Park	Mysore, Kodagu	571.55
		Total	<u>2400.38</u>

1	2	3	4
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KERALA

1.	Eravikulam National Park	Idukki	97.00
2.	Periyar National Park	Idukki	777.00
3.	Silent Valley National Park	Palghat	89.51
Total			<u>963.51</u>

MADHYA PRADESH

1.	Bandhavgarh National Park	Shahdol	448.84
2.	Fossil National Park	Mandla	0.27
3.	Indravati National Park	Bastar	1258.00
4.	Kanger National Park	Bastar	200.00
5.	Kanha National Park	Mandla, Balaghat	940.00
6.	Madhav National Park	Shivpuri	156.15
7.	Panna National Park	Panna, Chatarpur	543.00
8.	Pench National Park	Seoni	292.85
9.	Sanjay National Park	Sidhi/Surguja	1938.00
10.	Satpura National Park	Hoshangabad	524.37
11.	Van Vihar National Park	Rhopal	4.45
Total			<u>6283.56</u>

MAHARASHTRA

1.	Nawegaon National Park	Bhandara	133.83
2.	Pench National Park	Nagpur	257.26
3.	Sanjay Gandhi National Park	Bombay, Thane	94.69
4.	Tadoba National Park	Chandrapur	116.55
Total			<u>602.33</u>

1	2	3	4
MANIPUR			
1.	Keibul Lamjao National Park	Imphal, Bishnupur	40.00
2.	Sirohi National Park	East Distt.	41.30
		Total	<u>81.30</u>
MEGHALAYA			
1.	Balphakram National Park	West Garo Hills	220.00
2.	Norkek National Park	West Garo Hills	68.01
		Total	<u>288.01</u>
MIZORAM			
—NIL—			
NAGALAND			
—NIL—			
ORISSA			
1.	North Simlipal National Park	Mayurbhanj	303.00
		Total	<u>303.00</u>
PUNJAB			
—NIL—			
RAJASTHAN			
1.	Desert National Park	Jaisalmer	3162.00
2.	Keoladeo Ghana National Park	Bharatpur	28.73
3.	Ranthambore National Park	Sawai Madhopur	392.00
4.	Sariska National Park	Alwar	273.80
		Total	<u>3856.53</u>

1	2	3	4
SIKKIM			
1.	Khangchendzonga National Park	North Sikkim	850.00
		Total	<u>850.00</u>
TAMIL NADU			
1.	Guindy National Park	Madras	2.71
2.	Marine National Park	Gulf of Manaar	-
		Total	<u>2.71</u>
TRIPURA			
—NIL—			
UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	Corbett National Park	Garhwal, Nainital	520.82
2.	Dudhwa National Park	Lakhimpur Kheri	490.29
3.	Nanda Devi National Park	Chamoli	630.33
4.	Valley of Flowers Park	Chamoli	87.50
5.	Rajaji National Park	Dehradun, Saharanpur Pauri-Gharwal	831.53
		Total	<u>2560.47</u>
WEST BENGAL			
1.	Neora Valley National Park	Darjeeling	88.00
2.	Singalila National Park	Darjeeling	78.60
3.	Sunderbans National Park	24- Parganas	2585.00
		Total	<u>2751.16</u>
		National Parks	63

[Translation]

Overbridge at Jhansi near Bina Junction

4151. SHRINANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government in regard to construction of a overbridge at Jhansi level crossing near Bina Junction on Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Central University Status to Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University, Sagar (M.P.)

4152. SHRINANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made to Government to make Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University, Sagar a Central University;

(b) if so, the action taken so far to convert the above mentioned University into a Central University; and

(c) the time by which the above mentioned University is likely to be made a Central University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government, as a matter of policy, is not in favour of conversion of State Universities into Central Universities.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

House Building Advance to Employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

4153. SHRI RAHIM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for grant of loans for House Building to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees;

(b) the details of norms governing such a loan;

(c) the details of amounts granted to employees category-wise as HBA during the three preceeding financial years;

(d) whether Government propose to enhance HBA grants/allotment to KVS; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rules and norms for grant of House Building Advance as applicable to the employees in the Government of India have been adopted mutatis-mutandis by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(c) The amount of House Building Advance sanctioned to employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan category-wise during the last three financial years is given

in the statement below.

(d) and (e). During 1987-88 an amount

of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was approved in the budget for the purpose of House Building Advance. In 1988-89, it is proposed to enhance the amount.

Sanction of House Building Loan to the Employees in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

Category	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	No. of employees	Amount granted	No. of employees	Amount granted	No. of employees	Amount granted
GROUP A	03	RS.1,05,960/-	08	Rs.3,66,116/-	04	Rs. 1,44,260/-
GROUP B	06	RS.3,39,552/-	15	Rs.9,07,950/-	24	Rs.12,06,795/-
GROUP C	14	Rs.6,49,800/-	49	Rs. 21,72,270/-	55	Rs. 25,52,440/-
GROUP D	01	Rs.19,320/-	-		-	-
Grand Total	24	Rs. 11,14,632/-	72	Rs. 34,46,336/-	83	Rs. 39,03,495

Ganga Action Plan and Water Scarcity in Kanpur

4154. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga Action Plan formulated by Union Government and Government of Uttar Pradesh has taken into account the existing scarcity of drinking water in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the particulars of the schemes and projects included in the Ganga Action Plan which shall contribute towards meeting the water famine in that city;

(c) whether the Prime Minister has received any representation from voluntary agencies in Kanpur on the subject; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIZ.R. ANSARI): (a) The focus of the Ganga Action Plan is on abatement of pollution in the river. This will also enable its continued use as a source of drinking water supply for Kanpur.

(b) The integral sanitation project for the Jajmau area in Kanpur is one of the schemes identified under the Ganga Action Plan. The scheme includes a limited component to augment drinking water supply in this area to secure overall environmental improvement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The possibility of augmenting the flow along the right bank of the river in Kanpur has been discussed with the U.P. State Government. Necessary studies to determine steps to be taken to improve the flow along the right bank are in progress.

WHO call for 'No Tobacco Day'

4155. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tobacco related diseases are increasing, if so, how Government propose to discourage and desist people from smoking and using tobacco in other forms;

(b) whether the World Health Organisation has called for observing April 7, 1988 as "no tobacco day"; and

(c) the assistance and co-operation likely to be given/offered by Government in this regard?

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

(a) Yes. The preventive measures include health education campaign through Cinema Slides, mass media and pamphlets. Display of Statutory warning 'Cigarette Smoking is injurious to Health' on cigarette packets/ advertisements and hoardings. Promulgation of laws by State Governments prohibiting smoking in closed areas like Cinemas, buses, educational institutions hospitals etc

(b) and (c). The Resolution adopted at the 40th World Health Assembly urged the Member States to implement following measures to reduce the smoking pandemic:

1. to celebrate 7 April 1988 as a World no-smoking day;
2. to encourage the population, by all appropriate means, to desist from smoking and from using tobacco in all other forms on that day;
3. in conjunction with governmental and non-governmental organi-

zations, to use the occasion to launch, or strengthen existing anti-smoking campaigns and health-promoting initiatives;

4. to encourage vendors to refrain voluntarily from selling all forms of tobacco on that day;
5. appeal to all manufacturers of tobacco and those who promote its consumption to refrain voluntarily from all publicity activities in all countries, specially in developing countries, and calls upon the press and the other media in each country voluntarily to do likewise.

The Government will take appropriate measures to reduce use of tobacco products.

Wages of Transshipment workers

4156. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of transshipment workers in each Zonal Railway as on 31 October, 1987;

(b) the remuneration they get for their work in each of the Zonal Railway;

(c) whether there is a great disparity in the wage rate from zone to zone;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the transshipment labourers of Rupsa Railway Junction under Kharagpur Division have represented their case to increase the rate of their wages; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Transshipment work on the Railways is done through regular Group 'D' staff, labour directly engaged by the Railway, and by labour engaged by the contractors. The total number of workers engaged varies from day to day depending upon the fluctuation in transshipment work

(b) to (d). The remuneration for other than Group 'D' staff varies from place to place and depends on the prevailing wage rate fixed by the State Governments. No minimum wages have been prescribed under Minimum Wages Act for transshipment labour on the Railways.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) A group of local labour doing part time transshipment work at Rupsa, depending on the quantum of work available on each day, and paid on piece rate basis, had represented for revision of wages. The representation was examined, and it was decided to revise the piece rate with effect from 1.4.1987.

Salaries of Commercial Clerks

4157. SHRI RAHIM KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to restructuring of posts of Commercial Clerks in the grade of Rs. 700-900 in 1980 with retrospective effect from 1 January, 1979, the juniors have been paid higher than their seniors who could not offer themselves for selection in 1980 having been retired by that time, and they were paid less than their juniors from 1 January, 1979 to the date of their retirement in violation of the rules;

(b) whether such senior Commercial Clerks will be paid arrears to bring their

salary at par with the beneficiaries by restructuring of posts for the period they were in service; and

(c) if so, when the arrears are proposed to be disbursed to such retired employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The category of Commercial Clerks was restructured by the Ministry of Railways in 1979. The restructuring resulted in placement of more posts in scale of Rs. 700-900 (RS) effective from 1.1.1979. Appointment to this post in scale Rs. 700-900 (RS) is made by "selection". Under normal rules, when a post is upgraded the benefit accrues to the appointee only from the date he actually takes over charge after his fitness has been adjudged in accordance with the prescribed procedure. Therefore, the question of promoting employees against upgraded posts who could not appear for the selection as they had quit service due to retirement, resignation etc. does not arise.

Environmental Clearance of Irrigation Projects

4158. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively considering to clear from environmental angle all those irrigation projects which are in advance stage of completion; and

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines framed in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Railway over-bridge on National Highway No. 31 in Kishanganj (Purnia)

4159. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposal for the construction of a railway overbridge on National Highway No. 31 in Kishanganj, Purnia;

(b) whether the estimates have been finalised;

(c) whether Government of Bihar has agreed to share the cost of construction,

(d) whether the funds have been allocated and preliminary work taken up; and

(e) if not, when the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The State Government has not yet furnished to the Railways a complete proposal with technical data, plan and estimate.

(b) to (d). No, Sir.

(e) After joint finalisation of technical details, including plans and estimates, and on the State Government agreeing to share the cost, action will be taken to include the work in the Railways' Works Programme

Social Forestry Programme

4160. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise allocation for social forestry under the centrally sponsored schemes as well as in the State sector;

(b) the cumulative allocation for social forestry in the State of Bihar, District-wise, since the programme was undertaken;

(c) the number of trees planted in Bihar under this programme so far, with year-wise break-up; and

(d) the number of trees which are estimated to have survived as on 31 March, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The state-wise allocation of funds during 1987-88 for afforestation including social forestry under centrally sponsored schemes as well as the State Sector Schemes is given in the statement below.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 67.62 crores has been spent during the 6th plan and first two years of 7th plan for social forestry under centrally sponsored schemes in Bihar. District-wise information is not maintained at national level.

(c) The year-wise number of trees planted during the 6th plan and first two years of 7th plan under afforestation programme in Bihar is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of trees planted (in lakhs)</i>
1	2
1980-81	371.23
1981-82	553.60
1982-83	901.00
1983-84	1069.58
1984-85	1373.79

1	2
1985-86	1523.00
1986-87	2711.00

(d) There is no systematic or scientific study carried out for estimation of survival rate of trees planted under afforestation programme.

STATEMENT

Funds allocated for afforestation including social forestry for different States during 1987-88.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Allocation*

S. No.	State/U.Ts	1987-88
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3022.70
2.	Assam	1784.50
3.	Bihar	3281.00
4.	Gujarat	2859.25
5.	Haryana	1460.80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1919.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	790.25
8.	Karnataka	2085.00
9.	Kerala	1812.75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4238.25
11.	Maharashtra	3663.55
12.	Manipur	306.50
13.	Meghalaya	670.75
14.	Nagaland	519.00

1	2	3
15.	Orissa	2416.45
16.	Punjab	815.00
17.	Rajasthan	2741.75
18.	Sikkim	228.25
19.	Tamil Nadu	3143.25
20.	Tripura	434.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6191.00
22.	West Bengal	2228.25
23.	A & N Islands	143.50
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	438.00
25.	Chandigarh	24.35
26.	D.N. Haveli	68.25
27.	Delhi	113.80
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	139.65
29.	Lakshadweep	4.75
30.	Mizoram	527.50
31.	Pondicherry	38.50
Total		48326.55

Note: Includes the funds allocated under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of NWDB, Rural Development Department and State Sector Schemes.

**Conservation of Historical Monuments
In Delhi**

4161. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of historic
monuments in Delhi which were surveyed in
the late 19th and early 20th century have
disappeared over the years;

(b) if so, the number of such monu-

ments with reference to the last recorded archaeological survey;

(c) whether any existing historic monuments in Delhi are not in protected category;

(d) whether there is a law for the protection of those monuments by the Delhi Administration which are not taken care of by the Archaeological Survey of India; and

(e) the composition, function and power of the inter-departmental conservation committee formed by the Delhi Administration and the budget allocation for conservation works and for protection of monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). No historic monument has disappeared over the years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Delhi Administration is framing its own Act for the preservation of monuments which are not under Central protection.

(e) No conservation committee has been formed by Delhi Administration. A sum of Rs. ten lakhs has been earmarked for 87-88 for the preservation of monuments which are not under Central protection.

Mineral Deposits in Sea-bed in South Indian Coastal Belt

4162. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the mineral deposits in deep-sea bed along the coastal lines of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka,

(b) if so, the minerals that are likely to be available and in what quantity;

(c) whether Government have any proposal for the exploration of sea bed, deep sea mining activities along the coastal belt of Konkan, Coramandal and Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The minerals likely to be available are Ilmenite, Monazite, Rutile, Zircon, Sillimanite, Garnet and Opaque Oxides of iron and Titanium. Sea bed sediments of Quilon Varkala and Muttam Sectors in Kerala contain more than four percent concentration of such heavy minerals located over an area of 700 sq. km. within territorial waters of India. Sea bed samples off Tamil Nadu Coast contain low concentration of Ilmenite, Zircon and Opaque Oxides of iron and titanium and locally high values of Zircon within the territorial waters. Close grid sampling of sea bed in selected potential areas is in progress in the areas.

(c) and (d). The National Institute of Oceanography and the Geological Survey of India have been carrying out surveys for minerals in the continental shelf and in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Coastal belt of Konkan, Coramandal and Tamil Nadu. Studies are now afoot for the detailed exploration of the placer concentrations identified so far by these surveys.

[Translation]

The School Health Service Scheme

4163. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme "The School Health Service" was introduced in the country through Municipal Committee;

(b) if so, the names of the States where this scheme is working smoothly;

(c) whether State Governments have drawn the attention of the Government towards their inability in operating this scheme smoothly through Municipal Committees;

(d) if so, whether Government have considered some measures to operate this scheme smoothly; and

(e) 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Marketing of Irrational Combination Drugs

4164. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of irrational combination drugs being marketed by certain drug companies with the profiteering motive; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) and (b). State Drugs Controllers are the Licensing Authorities for permitting manufacture of drugs under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder.

The Drugs Consultative Committee, a statutory body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act has constituted a sub-committee to screen formulations being marketed in the country from the angle of safety, efficacy and rationality. Screening of formulations is a continuous process. Government has also acquired Power under Section 10A and 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics (1982) Amendment Act to Prohibit import and manufacture of drugs formulations considered harmful/irrational. In exercise of the power and as recommended by the expert committee, Government has so far banned through notifications 26 categories of drugs, including combinations.

Occupational Diseases due to Pesticide Poisoning

4165. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of occupational diseases in agriculture continue to increase as result of the growing use of chemical products such as pesticides, herbicides and insecticides; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent pesticides poisoning affecting more farm labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) and (b). No nationwide or statewide authentic data on prevalence of occupational

disease due to pesticide poisoning is available with the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

Pay Scales of Employees of Indian Medicines and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Mohan, Almora

4166. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for revision of the existing pay scales of the employees of the Indian Medicines and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Mohan, district Almora has been submitted by the Board of Directors, with its recommendations; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal for the new pay scales is likely to be approved by Union Government and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KIHAPANDI): (a) and (b). The Board of Directors of Indian Medicines and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Limited had approved certain pay scales, and designation for the workers of the IMPCL who are at present getting minimum wages under the U.P. State Minimum Wages Rules. The proposal has been referred to this Ministry for approval. Financial and other implications involved in the proposal are being looked into at present

12.00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We have given notice under rule

193....(*Interruptions*) Ajitabh Bachchan has owned a property, that is a five-room apartment in Switzerland....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Just listen to me

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission, you start speaking. I want to (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

What are you doing? What is happening? Do you think it is good to behave in this manner? It does not behove you. You are aware that on 27th November we had a question answered in this House (*Interruptions*)**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: On 27th November.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?.....On 27th November we had a question answered on this very subject which you are referring to; and it says:

"That Enforcement Directorate have initiated enquiries regarding Shri Ajitabh Bachchan's alleged acquisition of a flat in Switzerland and his other

business interests in contravention of FERA. The enquiry is still in progress. On the basis of the outcome of the investigation, if any action is warranted under the law, action will be taken."

So, I have got nothing to say.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: What can I say?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY
(Mahbubnagar): How long can you ignore it?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. No discussion on this.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: You can give me.....*(Interruptions)***

[Translation]

Why are you making noise? Why do you speak so loudly? I am ready to have a talk with you. I can talk to you. If you have any motion, I can admit it provided it is within rules. I do not have any objection to that. You may discuss with me. I will see to it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is all we want.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It does neither look nice nor behove you to show the newspaper in the House. You have yourself framed the rules. It does not look nice. Instead if you had handed it over to me, I would have also looked into it. But this does not behove you

If everybody stands up simultaneously it won't serve any purpose. What you did yesterday and what you are doing now does not behove you. I do not have any objection. If you want to continue like this I will adjourn the House. I would like to reiterate that I am always ready to have my discussion if it is within the rules. But even then if you want to obstruct the proceedings of the House, I do not have any objection. I will not come in between

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to assure you that everything will be done in accordance with the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a matter of approach. Do not repeat today, what you did yesterday. You tell me, I am always amenable to reason. But if 50 people stand together then how can it be done?

[English]

And it is in your best interests is, it is in the best interests of this institution and it is in the best interest of the country. This is my appeal.

*(Interruptions)***

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I can discuss anything.

[Translation]

You tell me that this matter should be discussed. I will get it done. I will not refuse but it should be within rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you doing like this again?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You give a notice. If it is worth discussing, I will get a discussion held on it.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is exactly what we say. Under rule 193, are you allowing?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Do we understand that specifically, you have no objection to this matter being admitted under rule 193?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you one assurance; and that is that if permissible under the rules, I will allow it.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The session will be over within a week.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything about it. You get it extended. I am helpless.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No enquiry is going on. *(Interruptions)* It is all an eye wash. *(Interruptions)* **

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will sit here until you run the House. I will be here. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any discussion.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You kindly admit it under 193.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have given you a notice in advance.

(Inte

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You kindly admit it under 193.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: How can I tell you without looking into it? I will tell you after looking into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The session will be over. The enquiry will remain pending. Nothing will come out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How can I say about a thing of which I am not aware? For instance, privilege motion was moved against Shri Bhagat. I referred it to him for his version. I have got the reply and now I will do something about it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If I am convinced that it can be done, I will do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I have given a notice.....

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You have given it to me. Why do you behave like this? Wait a minute you have given a notice regarding Censure Motion?

[English]

I have to go through due process of law.

[Translation]

You have given it to me. It has reached me today.

[English]

I will take immediate action.

[Translation]

I will act according to the rules. I cannot give a ruling within a minute. I will look into it

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not divulged anything new; it is the same thing which you can find out from him.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is he referring to the Censure Motion against Mr.

Buta Singh? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): You kindly expedite it.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not have a machine. I will act in accordance with the rules.

[English]

I have to find out whether it is admissible or not; whether it falls within the rules. I will go through it and then I can assure you. I will do appropriately.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kalia-bar): For the last two weeks I have been waiting for your ruling on my notice. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have received a reply from Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP: You have to give your ruling.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have just said that you too give it. Prof. Madhu Dandavate's reply has come.

[English]

I have received it. If other members are also willing to give, they can do so.

(*Interruptions*).

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): There is an acute shortage of medicines in Delhi. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing. I will get that done as well.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Actually, the enquiry is not in progress.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No enquiry is going on. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. You have already said it. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is surprising. You are gentlemen and you yourselves understand it. I am alone. for how many times do you want me to repeat that without looking into it, how can I say anything? You are quite old members.

[English]

I will find it out; and if it is within the rules, then I will allow it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: According to the rules, it is permissible.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have received it only today.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you tomorrow after looking into it.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The whole country is agitated over this.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Guptaji, you also do wonders. You are quite an old Member.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: There is a documentary evidence.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It would have been better if you had used your energy for a good cause.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on and Annual Report of Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (Indian) Ltd., Ranchi for 1986-87 and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd., Bhubaneswar, for 1986-87

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): I beg to lay

on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A, of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1986-87 along with the audited accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5161/87.]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1986-87 along with the audited accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5162/87.]

Notifications under Dock workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, Major Port Trust Act, statements re delay in laying the latter Notifications and Report of and Review on Madras Dock Labour Board, Madras for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Kandla Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Revocation Sch-

eme, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 820 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1987, under Section 8A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5163/87.]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963:-

(i) G.S.R. 608 ('E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1987 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees, (Conduct) Regulations, 1987, annexed to the notification.

(ii) G.S.R. 679 ('E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1987 approving the Kandla Port Employees' (General Provident Fund) Amendment Regulations, 1987 annexed to the Notification.

- (3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5164/87.]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Dock Labour Board, Madras, for the year 1986-1987 along with Accounts and the Audit of Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Madras Dock Labour Board, Madras, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5165/87.]

Annual Accounts etc. of Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow for 1986-87 and a statement re delay in laying them, and Annual Accounts of Regional Engineering College, Rourkela for 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow for the year 1986-87 along with Audit Report thereon.
(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5166/87.]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela (Orissa) for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5167/87.]

Review on and Annual Report of Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur, for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers ((Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc

Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1986-87.

- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1986-87 along with the audited accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5168/87.]

Annual Report of and Review on International Institute of population Sciences, Bombay for 1986-87 and Notification under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

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 International Institute for population Sciences, Bombay, 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 International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5169/87.]
- (2) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Third Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 852 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1986 together with corrigendum there to published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1149 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1986 under sub-section (2) of section 23 of

the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5170/87.]

Annual Report of and Review on Centre for Environment Education (Nehru Foundation for Development) Ahmedabad for 1986-87, and Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Environment Education (Nehru Foundation for Development) Ahmedabad, for the year 1986-87 along with Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Centre for Environment Education (Nehru Foundation for Development) Ahmedabad, for the year 1986-87 [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5171/87.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with the Audited Statement of Accounts, under sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi,

for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5172/87.]

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

(1) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the 'Rajya Sabha' at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1987, agreed without any amendment to the Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th November, 1987."

(2) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre Workers, (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1987."

CINE WORKERS AND CINEMA THEATRE WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) AMENDMENT BILL:

[English]

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on

[Secretary-General]

the Table the Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

- (I) **Need to clear the proposal of Government of Maharashtra for nationalisation of Shreenivas Cotton Mills, Bombay**

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): The textile undertaking belonging to the Shreenivas Cotton Mills, Bombay, employing about 4558 employees closed down on 23rd March, 1984 as a result of the alleged differences between the managing partners. Subsequently the company went into liquidation and the property of the company is in the possession of the official liquidator attached to the High Court, of Bombay.

The proposal for nationalisation of the mill has been accepted by the Maharashtra Government to safeguard the interests of employees and for utilising the existing idle workable capacity by reorganising and rehabilitating the Mill. A draft ordinance in respect of the Mill has been submitted on 12th August, 1987. The Planning Commission has also been requested on 23rd March, 1987 to grant an advance plan assistance to the extent of Rs. 32.54 crores so as to enable the State Government to pay compensation to the owners of the Mill and also for payment of past dues of workers, retrenchment compensation and gratuity to workers not to be

employed, payment of dues of financial institutions and banks, start up expenses and operating cost, etc.

The proposal relating to nationalisation of the Mill and grant of advance plan assistance are still under consideration of the Government of India.

I request the Government to clear the proposals expeditiously.

[*Translation*]

- (II) **Demand for a Railway line between Sahajanwan and Utrala in Uttar Pradesh in the Eighth Five Year Plan**

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh, where Basti is located is a quite backward area from the development point of view.

In Basti district, world's famous goods are produced but due to the lack of the means of transport it is a tough job to send these goods outside. Since the goods produced there cannot be sent outside, it is but natural that it has a great impact on their demand. For example in Amardoma powerloom cloth is produced, in Bakhira unique bronze utensils are manufactured and in Bansi the rice known as Kalanamak is produced in a large quantity. If means of transport had been there, these goods would have surely been sent to far-off places and their demand too would have increased day by day.

Due to these very reasons ever since independence the social workers, the representatives of people and the respectable persons of this district have been demanding construction of a railway line from Sahajanwan to Utrala but this demand has remained unheard till date, with the conse-

quence that even today this area remains backward from every point of view.

Therefore I submit to the hon. Minister of Railways that in order to ensure development of this area and promotion of goods manufactured here, the construction work in respect of a railway-line from Sahajanwan to Utraula may kindly be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan so that the inhabitants of that area are able to send their manufactured goods out of town, lead a comfortable life by getting fair price in return and the development of the above mentioned backward area is ensured.

(iii) Demand for removing the pumps installed in Sarhind feeder canal to enable Rajasthan to get its full share of Water

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, by installing pumps in Sarhind feeder canal the water of Bhakra Canal is being supplied to Punjab which is reducing the percentage of Rajasthan's share and thus harming its interest.

The water of Bhakra Canal which flows into Rajasthan through the Sarhind feeder running through the territory of Punjab is being supplied to landlords for quite a long time by installing pumping sets in the canal at different places. Thus approximately 400 cusecs of water is being supplied to the landlords of Punjab without any official records, whereas no such provision for supply of water from the Sarhind feeder exists in the agreement relating to supply of water to Rajasthan. Due to this pilferage of water, Rajasthan is getting less water which is causing a loss of lakhs of rupees every year to both the landlords, in the area being irrigated by Bhakra waters, and the Government of Rajasthan.

Therefore, the pump sets installed at

various places should be removed immediately or else, in place of the water being pilfered, the percentage of Rajasthan's share may be increased.

[English]

(iv) Demand for fixing responsibility for decision to decontrol the price of Vitamin bulk drugs which lead to steep increase in the prices of multivitamin formulations .

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Vitamin bulk drugs are mostly the monopolised production of one or two drug companies. These bulk drugs have been price de-controlled. Single ingredient vitamin formulations have also been price de-controlled when their annual sales turn-over runs into many hundred crores. The same criterion has not been applied in case of other bulk drugs production and single drug branded formulations. There appears to be no justification for such a favourable treatment. How the consumer's interest will be safeguarded with 40% increase in MAPE over the ex-factory cost of multi-vitamin formulations accompanies by de-control on prices of bulk vitamins. All these actions would lead to steep increases in multi-vitamin formulation prices, profiteering by drug companies, bringing untold misery to poor patients suffering from diseases like T.B. and mal-nutrition. I request the Government to get the matter investigated thoroughly and fix responsibility.

(v) Demand for allotting work of SYL Canal to a Central Agency to complete the project within a reasonable time

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): The portion of SYL canal falling within the State of Haryana was completed some 10 years back but, unfortunately, the Govern-

[Sh. Ram Narain Singh]

ment of Punjab have yet to complete the construction of the cannal in the State though time and again it has been stated that the canal would be completed by March, 1987. It is now being stated that the work would be completed by March, 1988. There does not seem to be any possibility of its completion by that date. The Chahal Engineering Company to whom the construction of aquaduct across Sirsa Nadi has been entrusted has now stated that the work cannot be completed even by March, 1989. Unless Government is serious about the completion of the canal, there is no hope of its early completion and the State of Haryana will continue to be deprived of its share of water.

I would urge the Government that considering SYL canal a life line for the State of Haryana and a permanent measure against drought, the work should be taken up by a Central Agency and necessary measures should be taken to accelerate the progress of work to complete the project within, a reasonable time.

[*Translation*]

- (vi) **Demand for directing the Rajasthan Government to complete the projects for supply of water to Jodhpur city on a war footing**

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT (Jodhpur) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the population of 6 lakhs people in Jodhpur is facing an unprecedented shortage of water due to which great fear and worry is prevalent among the people. For want of new construction work, unemployment is also increasing. Small and cottage industries are going on closing down. According to an announcement water

was to be supplied for only two hours once in two-three days, whereas it is being supplied for hardly half an hour to one hour that too at low pressure. The water supply position in the whole city is getting worse. According to the information available, this crisis is likely to assume a more serious proportion after 15-20 days.

There is great anger and resentment prevalent among the common people for not formulating an emergent scheme for bringing water from Ransigaon-Rampura on war-footing and for not taking it very seriously. If these plans are not completed in due time, the situation will get out of control

The State Government should be directed to supply water to Jodhpur city by implementing emergent plans at war-footing, otherwise the situation may become horrible due to lack of water.

- (vii) **Demand for completion of maintenance and conservation work of ancient temples at Puri expeditiously**

* SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Puri, the abode of Lord Jagannath is one of the four great Dhams of the country. The Archaeological Department is looking after the maintenance of different ancient temples located there. But the work undertaken by this Department is not making good progress. The local people are under the impression that the Government do not take adequate interest in the conservation work. Moreover, if the maintenance work is not undertaken in time the condition of the temples will further deteriorate resulting in substantial increase in the maintenance cost. If expenditure increase too much then the Government might stop further maintenance work on the plea of the constraint of resources.

* The speech was originally delivered in oriya.

In view of this, I demand that the maintenance and conservation work of the ancient temples located at Puri should be completed as soon as possible.

(viii) Need to stop exploitation of farmers by the DDA and to evaluate its performance

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rostera): The property of the common people and farmers is taken at throw away prices by the D.D.A. and distributed the same for crores of rupees. Due to the collusion between high officials and property dealers the people are being exploited and corruption is at its apex. The laws of the D.D.A. are being applied arbitrarily. A substandard house constructed at a cost of Rs. 25 thousand is being sold for lakhs of rupees.

Therefore I demand that the property of the high officials of D.D.A. should be enquired into and a Parliamentary Committee be formed to see whether the D.D.A. has been successful in achieving the aim for which it was formed? If the D.D.A. has not been able to achieve its aim then it should be dissolved.

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is no Minister on the Treasury benches.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): The House must adjourn, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I can understand your feelings.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): For the first time, the House is going on without a single Minister. *(Interruptions)* Sir, let it go on record that it is pointed to you that at the stage it was pointed out, there was not a single Minister and that the House was conducted without a single Minister on the Treasury benches. It is a matter of shame for the conduct of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: For five minutes, there was no Minister in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is here now and he will be here continuously.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There should be a roster for the Ministers so that they may be present here in turn.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, it is a serious matter. It has never happened before.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghasi): Sir, this will not solve the situation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs tell this House why a single Minister was not present in this House?

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, we want your ruling on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Sir, is it sufficient?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have also accepted that a Minister must be present in the House.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I would like to apologise

(Interruptions)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: I want the Minister's explanation.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want now? The hon. Minister wants to say something about this.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I would like to apologise to all the Members that such a thing has happened. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has raised some queries. I would like to go into them and come back to you.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: You should explain the position.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: For that I have apologised to the hon. Members in the House on behalf of my Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Sir, I would like to apologise to all the hon. Members that such a thing has taken place. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has raised some queries. I would go into them.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want then? She has already regretted.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I apologise to the hon. Members in the House on behalf of the Government.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

ix) Demand for early clearance of Bakreswar Thermal Project in the State Sector.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Sir, 630 MW Bakreswar Thermal Project was techno-economically cleared by CEA in 1985 and two proposals were submitted to the Central Government. The Prime Minister gave assurance at Calcutta in September, 1986, clear the project within two months, but it is yet to materialise. In the mean time, several rounds of discussions were held by Central Government with USSR-India Consortium culminating in final proposal furnished to Central Government in March, 1987. The latest message from the Government of India indicates that USSR State-to-State credit for the project has been linked up with the pre-requisite of its implementation in the Central sector which will mean that West Bengal system will be denied about 2/3rd of Bakreswar generation. Project site has already been identified with excellent infrastructure, power evacuation facilities and satisfactory rail and coal linkages visualised. The State Government has already provided Rs. 100 crores for this project during the 7th Plan and Rs. 35 crores earmarked for the project during 1987-88. The State Government is capable of funding the balance project cost which is expected to be about Rs. 210 crores during the 5-year construction period, assuming USSR credit will cover 70 per cent of the project cost.

Under these circumstances, I would request the Government to clear the project immediately in the State Sector with appropriate clearance of financial arrangements required in order to reduce demand-availability gap of 457 MW and 866 MW by the end of the 7th and 8th Plan respectively to avoid further time and cost over-runs.

12.29 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1987-88 - Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1987-88 and also further discussion on cut motions moved on 2nd December, 1987.

Now I request Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty to continue. Mr. Srirama Murty, you have already taken 14 minutes. Therefore, try to be brief.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): Sir, I have yesterday exhorted the Government to be more vigilant and alert and reminded them of the warning given by the Reserve Bank of India about the fast closing debt trap with grave consequences on the economic growth of this country. External indebtedness in fact rose by Rs. 18,500 crores between 1981 and 1987. The increase in six years has nearly equalled the borrowing for previous 30 years.

Now, about the internal debt, there is a large scale borrowing, as much as Rs. 8,570 crores in 1986-87 itself. The public sector undertakings, the financial institutions, even

the private sector units have all resorted to public borrowing. The quantified aid in the pipeline is about Rs. 23,000 crores. Thus the warning of the Reserve Bank of India about the debt trap is of special significance.

Sir, diminishing foreign exchange reserves, increasing debt servicing obligations, annual trade gap are the real danger signals. Deficit financing is swelling into high peak and is giving a more awful picture. About the 7th Plan, I made a mention earlier. But I would again reiterate that the 7th Plan is almost collapsed. Its targets, its resources and resource calculations have all fallen by way side. The Plan outlay for each State and Union Ministries will be frozen in 1988-89 at the current year's level. There will be no growth of income, national income this year. In fact, there will be a decline.

Let me first refer to the Central expenditure. The expenditure stood at Rs. 530 crores in the year 1950-51 and has moved up to Rs. 57867 crores in 1986-87, i.e. an increase of about 21% of GNP. May I point out in this connection that the Government is also taking recourse at certain measures for tightening the belt, by introducing some economy measures. I also had one such experience. When I wanted the front doors of my house which are only of glass to be replaced with wooden doors, from the point of view of security and other things, the Urban Development Ministry has said, in view of the economy measures due to the drought situation, nothing can be done and they would not be able to undertake any improvements, whatsoever. It is very good. But at the same time, may I point out here one thing, When the Prime Minister undertook a foreign journey. His recent foreign journey has cost over Rs.5/-crores. He travelled in one of the world largest jets 747. It was grounded one month in advance for being redone.

Shri MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): It is a wrong story.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:

Right or wrong, it is for them to rebut: It is not for you to rebut.

"Even the President Ronald Reagan does not fly in 747 And the Sultan of Brunei uses a small plane."

What more can I say? It is not only that. There is again another report, PM's 2-hour Orissa trip to /cost Rs.2 crores. That was in connection with the National Children Film Festival held in Orissa. I may make one more reference in identally. The advertisement costs increased from 1984 to 1987 from Rs.400 crores Rs. 600 crores. This is how the non-plan expenditure is increasing on the one hand. On the other hand, as far as MPs are concerned, even for replacement of doors, it is not possible because of paucity of funds and the drought situation and conditions of economy, which they have imposed.

I may also incidentally refer in this context to the requirements of one of the ex-Presidents of India, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy. It also went on record. Now, not even a Private Secretary has been given to him. He wanted to stay in bungalow. But that was also not given. Therefore, this is the type of austerity measures which the Government is undertaking. While such non-Plan expenditure is ever increasing, the Government is very miserly and meagrely as far as the ex-President, Shri Sanjiva Reddy is concerned.

Now, the Government is following anti-development fiscal policies. That is what I want to point out. The surplus in the Capital account has been increasingly used to finance growing revenue deficit. Asset building resources are used to finance non-Plan expenditure. For instance, in the year 1985-86, the revenue account is minus 5565 crores. Capital account is Rs. 628 crores. The total deficit is Rs.4937 crores. In the

year 1986-87, the revenue account is minus Rs.7233 crores. In the capital account, it is again minus year, -1052 with total 8428, as deficit.

In the year, 1987-88, revenue account is -6742 with capital account 1,054.

Therefore, annual deficit during the last three years has outstripped the total volume of deficits envisaged during the Seventh Plan period which is said to be of the order of Rs.14,000 crores and now we have over-reached this Rs.18,000 crores.

Deficit financing is not the method to stem the tide of the present economic crisis. Resorting to heavy and huge internal and external borrowings, I do not commend even that aspect. You cannot indiscriminately impose additional imposts with a view to mobilise funds.

The best course which I can suggest is to prevent the flight of capital to other countries. That is siphoning off our own funds. That is what is happening. You have to take this aspect into account.

Some time back the Prime Minister said "Give evidence. I shall hold an inquiry." Recently, the hon. Minister Shri. B.K. Gadhvi has said that no inquiry into bank accounts had been ordered since we do not have authentic information about the same. There is no authentic information. Therefore, we would not be able to make an inquiry." This is what the hon. Minister said. The IMF stated that nearly rs. 3,000 crores of our country's foreign exchange is salted away in Swiss bank accounts. This amount is growing annually by 15% when the growth-rate of per capita income is only 2.5%. Why does the hon. Minister say that the question of freezing of any bank account in foreign banks does not arise when the IMF has very clearly stated that an amount to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores is already in foreign

banks ? All numbers and figures are always being frozen. IMF says that over Rs.1,800 crores per annum are slashed away illegally in Swiss accounts by Indian residents. This is a report.

As far as US Government is concerned, they have already published two studies on the size of amount of Indian funds which have gone into other countries. Similarly, Government of India has not taken any steps.

Now, I come to another point namely, the black money. The amount involved in the sales and also purchase every year is about Rs.one lakh crores by most of the public sector enterprises. For instance, ONGC sells crude oil outside the country. Who decides the price of the crude sold by ONGC excepting the officials in the Ministry concerned? Similarly, in regard to fertilisers the contracts are handed over to Swan Pragati. The decision is taken not by Tatas and Birlas but by the bureaucrats in Delhi and perhaps at the instance of the other top people at the helm of affairs. If you add up all such contracts, you have a tidy sum of about one lakh crores of rupees a year in sales and purchase/and even if 1% pay off is there, it comes to about Rs.1,000 crores year i.e. about Rs.3 crores a day.

Similarly, imports amount to about Rs.20,000 crores a year. 10% pay off comes to about Rs.2,000 crores.

The World Bank commented on the high prices at which we are buying power and fertiliser equipment in overseas market. It is estimated that prices at which we buy are between 20-30% higher than the ruling prices in European markets.

IMF has, therefore, said that even if 5 per cent of India's money involved in India's foreign trade - i.e. Rs. 30000 crores was siphoned off, in 15 years, it comes to Rs.

15000 crores. This is how our money is going to other countries. Therefore, something is required to be done so far as this aspect is concerned. So, with these words, I once again request that the Government should take necessary suitable steps to immediately freeze any Bank account abroad. I mean the question of Indian Government's proposal to Swiss Bank authorities to free any Bank Account did not arise, that position the Government will have to give up and suitable enquiry into the Swiss Bank Accounts in general has to be ordered so that the funds may not reach the other countries.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Finance Minister. Before I make my observations, I would like to draw my hon. friend's attention here. He said about the Prime Minister's visit to Vancouver and that also in a smaller plane. From India to Vancouver, it is almost 35 hours flying time. He must know that only he can travel, by 747s and not even by 707, 737s or smaller planes which are used in Andhra Pradesh or in Bombay. So, it is not fair to criticise the Government and the Prime Minister's trips just because some Newspaper has written something. There should be authentic reports and then only it is worth mentioning... (*Interruptions*) What we have read in the papers does not mean that it is all true. What we have read in the Paper about you and your Chief Minister may not be true also. Just because it is written about the Prime Minister in the Papers, you cannot say that they are all true.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: You speak about your Prime Minister first.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: We are talking about the Prime Minister only. Of course, you cannot speak about the Prime Minister. You will never be able to speak about the

[Sh. Murli Deora]

Prime Minister, Don't worry.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Prime Minister's speech when he presented the Budget. It is contained in Page 12, Para 51 and I quote:

"The deficit is high and I do not like it. I have decided that the deficit in the Budget Estimate for 1987-88 shall not be exceeded...."

This is the commitment of the Government when the Budget was presented and I would like to request the hon. Minister that when the Budget was presented, the House and the people of India thought that there will not be any Supplementary Demands; if there is a Supplementary demand, then it will be with the Matching revenue side also. The deficit announced in the Budget was Rs. 5688 crores. In the first Supplementary Demand, which Mr. Gadhvi himself presented, it was Rs. 687 crores and the second one which is there today before this House, it is Rs. 1780 crores. This means, the total deficit may go up - I say 'may' because I know of some of your revenue measures also - to Rs. 8155 crores. This will be one of the highest deficits faced by the Government of India or the country after the Independence of our country. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to three basic factors, which are causing this high deficit in our Budget and these three are: (i) the interest charges; (ii) the Defence spending and (iii) the subsidy.

First, I would just like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister about subsidy. In this second Supplementary Demand for Grants itself, there is a provision of Rs. 156 crores for the fertilizers and Rs. 300 crores another subsidy, non-Plan subsidy to fertilizers over and above the original subsidy, Mr. Gadhvi, of Rs. 1910 crores. I wonder. I would like the

hon. Minister to reply to this point when he replies to the debate in this House, whether it is correct that the large amount of fertilizers of different kinds imported by different Ministries due to lack of coordination amongst these Ministries was the reason. A huge amount of fertilizers was imported. There was a serious glut in our Fertilizer Plants because of this. The indigenous Fertilizer Plants could not sell their products. And that is why you are giving this Rs. 156 crores. You are giving to the indigenous plants a sum of Rs. 300 crores extra subsidy over and above Rs. 1910 crores earmarked in the Budget. So, I would like the hon. Minister to correct it in case I am right on this.

The second most important point after the subsidy where the deficit of the Government of India is going up is the interest charges. There are people who are forecasting that the time may come when we will fall into the debt trap. Today the amount of Rs. 10,650 crores is only the interest charges that the Government of India is paying while the net tax revenue of the Union Government is Rs. 27,711 crores. This means that nearly one-third of the net revenue of the Union Government is going as interest charges. There have been some reports that our rates of interest are very high; I have seen some advertisements in the foreign magazines given by the foreign banks, the Grindlays Bank and the City Bank, that India has the highest interest rate. When the interest rates are so high, it becomes very uneconomical for industries to thrive. I agree that the interest rates should be high enough to encourage savings, but they should not be so high as to discourage investment and entrepreneurship. Today the people are feeling as to what is the use of putting the money in an industry; they think that it is better to put the money in banks and get more interest tax-free. Although the Government has corrected it to some extent, Government has reduced one per cent in the last Budget which has helped, still there is a

further scope for reducing more the interest charges.

We are tapping the NRI's foreign money. Nearly Rs. 7,000 crores are deposited with the Government of India under the two schemes, FCNR and NREER - non-resident foreign accounts. But the rate of interest paid to these NRIs is nearly 3 to 3 1/2 per cent higher. I do not know what is the need to pay such a high rate of interest. There are cases which are reported all over the world that some NRIs borrow money at a lower rate of interest, say, 6 or 6 1/2 per cent, and then they deposit this money in the Indian government company at 7 or 7 1/2 per cent. 55 per cent of this money is NREER where you cannot convert it back into dollar or pound. 45 per cent is in the Foreign Currency Non-resident Account. I would request Shri Gadhvi to look into this fact. When we are paying them 10 1/2 or 11 per cent, we are not paying interest only; we are paying the effective devaluation of the Indian currency. At the time of borrowing a dollar was Rs. 12 and at the time of paying back a dollar is Rs. 13 1/2, which means we have paid Rs. 1 1/2 more per dollar; that means, nearly 11 to 12 per cent extra over and above the interest. So, something should be done in this regard. What I would advocate is that, instead of asking these NRIs who have so much money to deposit their money in the banks here which has been done to the extent of Rs. 7,200 crores, it is better to utilise that money for productive investment. Now you have a ceiling; with any public limited company the NRI can hold upto five per cent. Why don't you increase that ceiling? Government should increase that ceiling from five per cent to ten per cent or 15 per cent, which will give a chance to the NRIs to effectively invest in the development of our country.

Due to the severe drought, this year, the foodgrain production of our country has fallen by 10 to 15 million tonnes, and it is

expected that this year the estimated production will be 135 to 140 million tonnes. But fortunately the industrial production is not so bad; this year it has been forecast that the industrial production will reach 7 or 7.2 per cent against last year's 8.7 or 8.8 per cent. I would like the hon. Minister to make some suggestion as far as growth or acceleration in the industrial production is concerned. What is really needed is this. If Government supports the capital market, if Government supports formation of capital in our country, it will automatically give a boost to investment, it will automatically give a boost to more industries coming up which will generate more jobs, which will give more employment opportunities as well as more revenue to the Government. So far as capital market is concerned, in 1986-87 approval by the Controller of Capital Issues was given to the tune of Rs. 5,800 crores, but this year not even Rs. 3600 crores have been given uptil now. There is a general slackness. I am not talking of stock markets or share bazars going down or going up. I am not bothered about that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You are bothered.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: You may be a share-holder. But I can tell you that you may not be knowing. There is nothing wrong to be a share-holder of any company. What I am trying to say is that recently the confidence of the investors is shaken. Fortunately, the Government have recently constituted the National Security Board. You have constituted a Dave Committee and another Abid Hussain Committee has been constituted. What really needed to give boost to the capital market which will give more production and more employment is the two things. I would like the Hon. Minister to reply to these points when he gives reply to the debate. The first point is there was something called Investment Allowance. Now, when a company puts an industry, when they put equip-

[Sh. Murlideora]

ment, they get investment allowance of 15% or 20% on the total equipment for three years, four years or five years. He is allowed to off-set the losses or the profit. That way, he does not have to pay the income tax. This helps our country in industrial development. Unfortunately, this Investment Allowance is withdrawn and substituted by some other scheme which is not really working in an effective manner. By this scheme, you can deposit money in IDBI etc., without interest. This is only applicable to high profit company and not to new companies. This is discouraged. I would request the Hon. Minister to think about re-introducing Investment Allowance which has worked very well for several years in our country.

The second point is that if you want to give a boost to the capital market and the investment climate, there should not be dual tax. At present, a share-holder or a debenture-holder has to pay a tax as well as the company has to pay the tax. There are large amounts of people in rural and semi-urban areas who want to invest in productive thing rather than on land, gold and other things. In order to encourage or in order to mop up their savings, the Government should remove tax on dividends. Let there be equivalent tax; let it be collected from the company at the time of the dividends rather than at the time of the dividends as well as at the time of receipts. I am not talking of reducing the tax on that. But let the same amount of tax be there and the same amount of tax be collected. What I am trying to say is that if this is simplified, these people in the villages will be helped. They do not want to fall in the tax net; they do not want to go to the income-tax office in the area and fill their 'Bahi-Khata' everyday. (Interruptions) I am talking about tax on the dividends which they invest. That is why, they are not investing in the company debentures and shares. Just to give you one example, what happened to cement?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): But what happens if there are no dividends declared in a particular year? The company has to pay taxes because the company has earned profits. Now once the tax is to be paid on profits, you are telling that tax should not be paid on dividends. What happens if the company does not pay?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Just now, the company pays tax on dividends as well as the man who receives the dividends. What I am suggesting is that if the tax is due, if the profit is made, income-tax cannot be met unless and until you get profit, it should be charged at the level of the company. I will give you a note on this. I have submitted a note to the Minister. It will explain how it encourages thousands of people in the rural areas and semi-urban areas to invest their savings for productive purposes. It should help investment, it will help the production, it will encourage new industries. Otherwise, they will be investing in gold, land and all these speculative items.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: What we want is dividends should not be added to other incomes and taxed.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Correct. How a liberal licensing policy, with a proper tax incentive, helps. Mr. Madhu Dandavate will remember what was happening to cement in India during 1975, 1973 and 1979? How much shortage of cement was there. The market price of the cement was Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 against the official price of Rs. 16, Rs. 17 or Rs. 19. Thirty to forty rupees black market was there. Thanks to the liberal policy of the Government, thanks to the liberal industrial policy as well as proper fiscal incentives, we are producing from 30 million tonnes to 40 to 43 million tonnes. There is no shortage because some manufacturers are allowed to charge Rs. 60 to 65, whatever is

the price. Otherwise, middleman or other people are making money out of it. This has given you the revenue.

In 1981, the Government was collecting Excise of Rs. 137 crores. Today they are collecting Rs. 820 crores - 600 times more Excise Tax you are recovering. The Government should further follow liberal licencing policy. People should be allowed to manufacture a product; rather than calling them FERA, non-FERA, ex-FERA, etc, as my communist friends talk. But when a FERA or a multi-national goes to West Bengal, Mr. Jyoti Basu welcome it rightly. I support that. Here they are talking about ideals and principles. But when it is difficult, they are not following them in West Bengal itself.

A cement plant of one million tonnes costs Rs. 630 crores. Who will come to a cement plant? Only big companies come. If you say that big companies are not going to get exemption, then there won't be cement, again there will be black-market and again there will be imports. The same situation will come. So, I am requesting that the Government must encourage such fiscal incentives, so that like cement, other shortages also can go away.

We are talking about drought. For the last four-five days the House has discussed about the remedies which are needed for tackling drought. I would give one simple solution to the Hon. Minister. Upto the last year there was a provision that under the scheme of rural development, all the industries - all the public and private limited companies - can do rural development work.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please speak upto the lunch hour. I want to speak afterwards.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: OK. If you want, I can speak upto dinner also! (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me Prof. Dandavate, I have

been listening to you for the last 2 1/2 years.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have been listening you for the last 30 years!

SHRI MURLI DEORA: That is why you are looking so young and fresh no wonder!

There is a section 80-J which was allowing these companies to off-set these investment. The otherday I was reading a Report on the drought situation. 30% of our tubewells are not working. What is needed is that we should reintroduce under 80-J the rural development work only for one single purpose of taking out underground water in designated areas. In Gujarat, Rajasthan or Andhra - wherever there is drought - these private limited companies and public limited companies have put their plans before the Government. They are ready to undertake the tubewell drilling programme. After being certified by the State Government and collectors, after giving the specific areas, this will give a massive boost to the exploration of underground water.

I was told earlier that when this scheme was in vogue there were some people who took advantage of this and they off-set their other expenses. For two years or three years only for the period of drought - if this 80-J exemption is reintroduced, it will help a lot.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I would request that we forego the lunch hour so that we can continue with the debate.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are many Members; let them speak. Those who want to take food, they can go and come back. I hope the House will accept.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): I rise to welcome the Motion Placed

[Sh. Harooobhai Mehta]
by the Finance Minister.

Specially several features of the supplementary Demands are worth welcoming. Additional expenditure on the rural employment guarantee programme and additional expenditure on the group insurance for agricultural labourers show the direction of the Government. The Government wants to utilise the resources for the betterment of the conditions of the poor particularly in the rural areas. Therefore, I welcome this.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, there is an item under the head of indirect taxation which pertains to requirement to satisfy certain court decrees. I have been crying horse for several years and even before I entered Parliament that something must be done in order to prevent the courts from decreeing indirect taxation amount collected by manufacturers and traders from consumers. What happens is that a dealer charging say sales tax from the consumer does not pay to the Government saying that it is illegal sales-tax and retains the amount with himself. Similarly, manufacturers collect excise duty and customs duty from the consumer and pay it to the Government and then ask for refund from the Government. The court decrees that amount in favour of the manufacturer whereas the amount must have collected from the consumer. It does not come from the pocket of the manufacturer but after the court decrees the amount it goes back to the manufacturer and not to the real consumer who has paid the amount. Gujarat High Court has taken the view that in such matters the amounts should not be refunded to the manufacturer or tax-payers because the real person who has paid the tax is the consumer and not the manufacturer. So why should there be decrees in favour of the manufacturers in the matter of indirect taxation? But our voice remains a voice in the wilderness. It

seems the bureaucracy or somebody else has not applied his mind to this problem, namely, refusal of refund in favour of the manufacturer when the amount happens to be an indirect tax amount already collected from the consumers. I request the Finance Minister to go into this question so that Government is not faced with decrees in the matter of indirect taxes. We are aware that the question of satisfaction of decrees falls within the purview of items charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and, as such, Parliament does not have voting right on it but by way of observation I am drawing the attention of the Government to this.

Another point is that something should be done to curb the imports. Lot of amount seems to have been spent by the Government on import of non-essential items. When we are having tight foreign exchange position can we not have a tight belt as far as imports are concerned so that non-essentials are not imported. Sometimes in the name of sports a lot of foreign exchange is spent. I am told in arranging Reliance Cup 11 lakh pounds worth of foreign exchange was sanctioned by the Government. Similarly some foreign exchange has been sanctioned for India-West Indies test series. When we are facing drought and stringent financial conditions in the name of sport let us not waste our foreign exchange. Why should foreign exchange be wasted on staging matches like Reliance Cup or 'X' or 'Y' match? After all we are a poor country. We can certainly refuse to spend foreign exchange in the name of sports.

Sir, coming to my constituency textile industry is facing grave crises. Today in Gujarat 28 textile mills are closed - the latest being Ajit Mills. There are several reasons which are held out for closure. Some people say the new textile policy should be reviewed in order to ensure that the textile industry does not face the crisis. Reserve Bank of India analysis says that 52 per cent of the

closures are due to mismanagement by the mill-owners. Even the experience of the workers is like this. Similarly a court of inquiry appointed in Ahmedabad has found that mismanagement by textile magnates is the main contributory factor to the closure of mills. Some people say that central excise on certain types of yarn or fabric is a contributory factor. Recently some modification in the excise structure has caused hurt to the textile industry. I want to point out that due to the said modification cheaper cloth worn by the common man has to bear more excise duty as compared to the affluent more sophisticated varieties of cloth worn by whatever be the cause, the matter has to be set right. I am representing that constituency dominated by workers. I am no scholar in economics. Workers are not concerned with undertaking an exercise in order to find out the causes. The industry has to be saved and workers restored to their employment. They are concerned with the problem of their employment.

In Ahmedabad, the problem is more acute scarcity conditions in the rural areas. About 50,000 workers are unemployed today. A time will come when people will flock into the secretariat to demand unemployment allowance in case the Government is not able to manage the problem of unemployment. It is the responsibility of the Government. Are we not responsible to the people to ensure them right to work? Undoubtedly the right to work occurs in the chapter on Directive Principles. That does not diminish its importance. It is a constitutional obligation of the Government to ensure that right of employment materialise in favour of the people. I, therefore, specifically draw the attention of the Government to apply its mind to the question of textile industry and to ensure that textile industry is restored to its original health so that the employment and production problems should not become more acute.

One more thing I wanted to say. When same financial demand is made from the Government, it is denied in the name of drought. One wonders how despite drought, judges can be given higher house rent allowance. Much of the revenue of the Central and State Governments is bogged down in courts on account of the orders issued by the judges. A time has come to inform the House that smugglers and anti-social economic offenders have started looking at the courts as their paradise. The result is that any socio-economic measure is immediately challenged by them. Even if a raid takes place, they immediately go to the court and take a stay from there. A time has come for the Government to appoint some commission or to have a general review for finding out what is the role of judiciary in hampering the development process and the progress of socio-economic legislation in India. Otherwise you will go on trying to increase the revenue resources and the courts will go on striking them down or staying the recovery and you will be helpless. With these observations, I welcome the motion of the Finance Minister and support it.

Dr. Sudhir Roy (Burdwan): Sir, I oppose the Demands for Grants presented by the Hon'ble Minister. When the budget was placed in this House during February last, many Opposition Members expressed their apprehension that it would give rise to tremendous inflation because there was already a deficit of Rs.5,688 crores. But the Government argued that it would not lead to inflationary pressure. We agree that a severe drought has taken place and there have also been many natural calamities. But what is the net result? Rupee has registered a record low. Viewed in the context of 1950, its purchasing power is now only 9.7 paise.

Often it is argued that some sort of inflationary spiral, some sort of deficit financing is essential for rapid economic development. We do not contribute to this view. It is

[Dr. Sudhir Roy]

also a fact that deficit financing can be taken recourse to only when there is a strong administration dedicated to people's cause. But unfortunately the malady of our under-developed country is the malady of under developed administration. It is not a steed frame; it is a broken reed. But does not down to the pressure of the people who want jobs, who want security and who want food.

This Government is insensitive to the demands of the poor who require house, work, education, etc. But this Government is inclined to the monopolists, World Bank and other multi-nationals. I find that, from an answer given by the Minister, Mr. Arunachalam, within two years the assets of the top monopoly houses increased by 50 per cent. In 1983, it was Rs. 13103 crores, in 1984 it was Rs. 15448 crores, in 1985 it was Rs. 20136 crores. This shows that top monopoly houses could increase their assets by 50 percent within two years. No wonder that the World Bank, the multi-nationals, the top monopoly houses are very much praising this Government for its functioning. These monopoly houses have been building a parallel economy. Many of them are engaged in smuggling of foreign exchange. One of them was caught and the Prime Minister was very much shocked as to why he was arrested. The Government has not been able to control parallel black money because of the policy of taxation. During the 1950s, over 40 per cent of the tax revenue came from direct taxes. But now, it is only 15 per cent and majority of the revenue is collected through indirect taxes and excise duties, etc. Naturally, the burden is borne by the common people and because of this inflation is unbridled. Prices are soaring day by day as has been pointed out by my friend, Shri Bhattam Srinamamurty. Already the prices of foodgrains, edible oils and essential commodities have gone up. It is beyond the reach of the common people. The other day, the Governor of Reserve Bank said that

the country has 18 million tonnes of reserved foodgrain stocks. As the country has 18 million tonnes of reserved foodgrain stocks. As the country has huge foodgrain stocks, it could easily use these bufferstocks to combat inflation. It could supply 14 essential commodities through fair price shops and ration shops. But it would not do that. Naturally, it is the poor people, people belonging to the lower income group who have to suffer much. What is the result of the new import policy? We find that because of the liberal import policy followed by the Government, one after another established concerns are becoming sick. For example, take M/s. A.C.C. Babcock at Durgapur. It was a reputed concern. It supplied boilers to many power plants but because this Government under the pressure of the World Bank is importing boilers from Sweden, Austria, Japan, etc., the ABL is not getting orders. Similar is the condition of BHEL and ABL is closed for 14 months. 7000 workers are now without employment. This is because of the liberal import policy followed by the Government. Because of this policy, our cotton textile mills, the jute mills are suffering. Many jute mills in West Bengal are now closed. In West Bengal, all the political parties including the Congress (I) passed a resolution that these jute mills should be nationalised. But this demand has been rejected by the Centre and because of the import of synthetic fibres, the jute mills are facing a severe crisis. The jute growers are not getting due prices, the cotton growers are also not getting remunerative prices. Therefore, we do not know why this import of synthetic fibres is there. This has not benefited the peasants as also the workers. One after another all the jute mills and textile mills are being closed because of the liberal import of synthetic. I hope, the Minister will answer this.

Yesterday, Shri Madhavrao Scindia in an answer pointed out that the Indian railways would import 40 electrical locomotives

and each locomotive would cost Rs.240 crores. What would be the result ? Within a year or two, Chitrangan Locomotive Works would be declared sick. Already more than 1.4 lakh industrial units are sick and as a result, unemployment is mounting. Over three crores of people are unemployed and in the rural areas, crores of people have no regular employment and lakhs of young men and women are going without employment. This is the result of your new economic policy and new import policy.

What is the result of education policy? We have always demanded that ten per cent of the Central Government Budget should be allocated for education and specially the mass illiteracy should be eradicated. The development of a country lies in the development of its human resources, but it seems that the Government and the ruling party have got a vested interest in retaining mass illiteracy. This is because if majority of the people remain illiterate and consequently remain below the poverty line, they would not be able to raise their voice against the Government and its policies. In the name of new education policy, the Government is continuing the old elitist education policy, and model schools have been started. In these model schools, so far as our information goes, only the sons of the top bureaucrats and sons of the rich people have been admitted. When we advocate that the general schools, where majority of the people send their sons and daughters, should be strengthened and when we argue that all sorts of measures should be taken for eradication of illiteracy, this Government has no political will to do that.

The Government under the pressure of the World Bank is singing the glory of import liberalization and South Korea, Taiwan and Hongkong are their models. But I want to remind the hon. Members that these countries have authoritarian type of Government and under the pressure of the imperialists,

they often take recourse to authoritarian methods and deny trade union rights to the working class and others. Since the new liberal import policy has been accepted, the World Bank and other financial institutions would argue that our political structure and industrial culture should also be reformed. But India is not Hongkong or South Korea. Thanks to the people, we have got democracy. This is the result of our peoples' struggle. Therefore, we should not allow our country to become another South Korea, Hongkong or Taiwan.

Now, Sir, we find that the World Bank has said that there will be a zero growth this year and there will be one billion dollars deficit. This is a terrible picture. The economic situation is in the doldrums. Because of this new import policy, because of parallel black money and because of scuttling down the public sector, people are suffering. Therefore, before I conclude my speech I request the Government to take steps so that people may enjoy right to work and right to education. 14 essential commodities should be supplied through Fair Price Shops or ration shops. And then there should be remunerative prices for agricultural produce. As I have already pointed out, jute growers or cotton growers are not getting any remunerative prices. Therefore, I would say that there should be a remunerative price for the agricultural produce and there should be an all out effort to combat the problem of unemployment. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1987-88. I understand that Supplementary Demands are presented by the government when funds granted for a year are found inadequate. I would like to give some suggestions in regard to some of

[Sh. Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

the demands presented here. These are especially related to our current problems.

First of all, I would like to say that without doubt our country is passing through very difficult times due to drought for which we need enormous funds. It is therefore necessary that we should be very cautious while allocating these funds to the states to overcome these drought conditions. The Centre should monitor the utilisation of these funds. It should be seen that the funds released for the drought affected areas are not misused, and are made available only to those areas where these are needed. For instance in my Haryana state, today the situation is such that the people are being looted in the name of drought relief measures. The people there call the drought relief fund as** relief fund and** openly misuse it. Instead of affecting any particular person, the drought affects everyone in the state be they beaurocrats, businessmen, farmers or petty shopkeepers. So I would pray that monitoring be done from here so that the people do not misuse the money and do not take advantage of the situation created by drought. Undue advantage should not be taken and people should not be put to any trouble. I will go to the extent of saying that conditions created by drought are so trying that the Haryana State Government has failed on every front. I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers there are being treated as goats and sheep. The manner in which these people are suspended and transferred has created a bad situation over there. Recently two officers of the senior-most Commissioner's rank, Mr. R.S.Malik and Mr. Vashisht, were suspended on flimsy ground without giving any reason. So I would like to say that the government should take note of such things. It should be seen whether the assistance given by the Central Government to the State Governments is not being misused or is not being used for political gains.

These type of things should be looked into. Over there money is being misused in the name of drought relief. This is the kind of situation existing there. I will say that in my Haryana state the law and order has completely failed. Our ex-Minister Shri Rajendra Singh Malik belongs to Haryana. His son was got shot in broad daylight. In it and** an appeal was made but no action was taken. I want to say that in this way congressmen are being shot at and killed and nobody pays any heed to it.

Secondly I would like to draw your attention towards unemployment. Regarding this my view is that many expenses of the Government can either be checked or reduced. All the Government vehicles are misused in the name of official work. Government officials use them for their own purposes and petrol expenses keep mounting. Nobody is bothered about this. Administrative expenses should be reduced and money thus saved should be spent on our country's development work. On the one hand the officials misuse government vehicles in the name of official work, on the other thousands of our youngmen are dying of hunger. During the 1987 elections in Haryana, the Lok Dal promised in its manifesto that if their Government came to power they would give an unemployment allowance. At that time they said that unemployment allowance would be given at the rate of Rs.150/- to matriculates and Rs.300/- to graduates. But I am very sorry to say that they have not kept their promise. They will have to suffer for befooling the people by not living upto their promise. I am only requesting that this disease of unemployment be permanently eradicated. Unemployment is leading our youngmen to follow a wrong path resulting in deterioration in the law and order situation and deficiency in tasks related to development. They instigate the people to resort to strikes and pick up quarrels and thus disturb

** Not recorded.

peace in the country. So I would like to say that some provision should be made under which some allowance of whatever amount be given to unemployed matriculates and above because we cannot provide jobs to all.

Thirdly I would like to say that as far as the question of education is concerned many states provide free education to females backward classes and harijans upto matric level. In this context my request is that education should be free for all upto the Matric level. Not only should it be free but also be made compulsory. In this way the children of poor people are sure to pursue their studies. This will help us to raise their standard of living in future.

I would like to give one more suggestion. This is in relation to electoral reforms about which adequate details have not been made available. It is a very important subject and if enough attention is not given to this matter our entire democratic structure will collapse. Until we introduce election reforms our position will remain uncertain. Today if you go and see in my Haryana state the situation is such that a gunman stands at the polling booth and controls the election by pursuing the people to vote according to his wishes. A ten-year old votes in place of an old man of 60 years and a man votes in place of his wife. I would like to say that this system should be stopped. I would like to give two suggestions for election reforms. One is that identity cards should be issued and the other is that electronic machines should be used for voting. Through identity-cards we will be able to check impersonation and by using machines we will be able to solve problems which we have to face in the course of voting and counting processes. These problems arise when people collude with the counting authorities or people with clout tamper with the processes of voting and counting. The remedy for such ills is the identity-card and the voting machine. After this, I think 90% of our problems will be solved. Whosoever

goes to vote should get his identity card stamped, and signed by the presiding officer. Currently a mark is made on the identity card. If anybody tries to create any disturbance it should be made a cognizable offence. If a man has voted and his identity-card does not have the presiding officer's signature then action should be taken against the presiding officer. This was that I wanted to say in this matter.

I would like to say one more thing. In every state loans are given to the poor people and in relation thereto promises are made by both the parties at the election. Some of the parties try to exploit the poor people and purchase their votes in the name of loans being written off. Such thing will adversely affect our economy to the extent that all the progress we have made in 40 years will come to nought. For this purpose, suitable laws are required to be made so that nobody could indulge in such things that affect our economy adversely. Today, what we see in this that the Chief Minister of Haryana told the people that he would write off all the loans advanced by banks to the people and anyone found realising these loans from the people would be handed over to the police and fearing arrest by the police, nobody dare come their door to demand money from them as the police is in their control, no matter the banks are under the control of the Central Government. So creating an atmosphere in which State and the Central Government appear to be at logger heads, will weaken our economic condition and due to this reason, people have started withdrawing their money from banks and started depositing their money in the banks located in other States. In this way the general public of the State is losing the confidence of the banks. If the banks lose their confidence in the general public, they will not sanction loans to the people. Everybody thinks it proper to get his loans written off without thinking about the consequences of such a step in future. Keeping this in view,

[Sh. Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

our Government should make such a provision under which no political man can indulge in such acts and exploit the people. They should rather think of strengthening the economic condition of the State or the Central Government.

In this regard, I would like the hon'ble Minister to clarify the position of the banks located in our state, as a lot of confusion is there at present. People are facing a lot of difficulties. Neither further loans are being given to them nor they are returning their loan's amount to banks as a result of which their liability in terms of interest on loan's amount is increasing day by day. Their economic condition instead of improving, is further worsening. I urge upon the hon'ble Minister to clarify the position in this regard while giving reply to this discussion so that this malady is prevented to spread in other States.

Another point which I would like to mention here is that it is a very wrong thing to get the people murdered to take political revenge or to take vindictive action against Senior I.A.S. and other officers. In this regard, it is my humble request that judicial enquiry should be instituted in such matters. There must be some legal provision under which the Central Government can get a judicial enquiry instituted if any State Government indulges in such a wrong thing so that the matter could be dealt with properly and set right well in time before it goes out of control.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

[*English*]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands that have been put before the House. While supporting the

Demands, I will take this opportunity to highlight some points that have been agitating the minds of the representatives of the people.

The main additional demand is for the relief in drought-prone areas and relief in the areas which have been hit by floods. Unfortunately, this has been a very old problem in our country and it is an irony of fate that on one side we have to face the dangers from heavy floods and in the other parts of the country we also face the dangers because of lack of water, even for drinking purposes.

The Government of India since long, has been, thinking and planning in this direction but unfortunately up till now no long term plan has come out. I remember that, when I was in charge of Irrigation in the State of Maharashtra there was a scheme under consideration for connecting the Ganga and the Brahmaputra basins, and also to bring the water to Godavari and Cauvery basins. So many schemes have been discussed but up till now a final decision has not been taken. Every year we spend thousands of rupees for helping the flood-stricken people and for helping the drought-stricken people. I think the time has come when a final decision should be taken as early as possible and the decision should also be taken as early as possible and the decision should also be implemented on a war footing. Resources should not be a hindrance in implementing this decision.

Recently in the media, I have gone through some very good articles. There are two alternatives. The first alternative has been, since the time of Dr. Rao who was in charge of Irrigation Department in the Government of India, the thinking was to bring this water into the Godavari and Cauvery basins. You must have also noticed that for the last two or three days our Members from Bihar have been agitating that water from Nepal and other areas coming to the North-

ern side of Bihar has been causing a great havoc for the people of that State. If a proper consideration is given to this problem, I think this problem can be solved. As I said, in the media, recently I have read some articles which suggested two ways of thinking. One school of thinking was that this water can be connected or brought to South, or to the Godavari and Cauvery basins by canals. Now, the latest idea that has come is that instead of bringing that water by canals it can be brought to the Godavari and Cauvery basins through pipes, and if this is done, so many advantages will be there. Seepage of water will not be there. The time taken for digging canals will not be consumed. It will be easier and the wastage of water also will not be there. Comparatively, maintenance will be easier and the needy areas can be served through the pipeline, and water can be made available to that region.

I take this opportunity - I know that this occasion of supporting additional demands is utilised for highlighting so many different problems _ to highlight this problem and I very sincerely appeal to the Government of India to tackle this problem on a war footing and to take some final decision. I am sure Sir, even if it is taken in public sector, there is a possibility people of this country investing in such kind of projects, which would cost more than Rs. 10,000 crores or Rs. 20,000 crores. People will come forward because that will be very productive scheme, not only productive but it will be a permanent solution for our sub-continent. Our country is just like a sub-continent.

I will now come to the problem of agriculturists. It has been a constant policy of the Government of India and the State Governments to give support prices to the agriculturists. Unfortunately in the prices of industrial sector and other sectors and the prices of agricultural commodities, up till now, there is no parity. The industrial goods are much costlier than the produce which is taken out

of the agricultural lands. To solve this problem, some States have tried and implemented their own schemes. The Monopoly Cotton Scheme of Maharashtra is one such scheme, which tried to help the agriculturists and the Government of India has been helping this scheme. So, this year we have seen a different phenomenon. Because the cotton price had been monopolised, so many people have lost their profits and that is why they are indirectly taking to damage the scheme by purchasing cotton outside the state borders at higher prices. In this connection, we have approached today only the Government of India to allow the Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Scheme to raise their rates by one hundred rupees per quintal and we also assured the Government of India that this financial burden will not be on the Government of India. We have also asked permission to allow us concession in technicality and to allow us to spend our own money for paying the cotton growers. We are sure, in the end by way of bonus, all these finances can be compensated properly.

I would like to draw your attention to another problem. As regards agriculturists, the sugar policy was decided last year and the decision was taken that the factory which has a capacity of 2,500 tonnes per days should only be allowed. This has affected the small agriculturists adversely and the Government had assured that the factory with the provisional capacity of 1,250 tonnes per day will also be allowed and that proposal was under consideration. I request the Government to expedite its decision in this matter and to allow these factories to come up so that there is an opportunity for the agriculturists to start agro based industry.

Sir, day before yesterday, while discussing the drought problem, complaints were made in this House by the hon. Members that in some areas, the water is saline and it is not potable. Now, the technology has advanced so much. De-salining technol-

[Sh. Madhusudan Vairale]

ogy has gone much forward and my information is that today at the cost of two paise per litre, salty or saline water can be converted into potable water. I would request that the Government, if not on a scale but atleast on a small scale, may try this scheme. I am sure that their own technicians must be knowing about this technology and this technology can be used during the difficult times of drought and help to solve the problem of drinking water.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Government about giving more and more encouragement to agro-based industries. Up till now, as the hon. Minister, Shri Gadhvi comes from Gujarat, he may be aware, that we may be thinking that only cotton is the raw material. But we must know that now new technology has come about and with its help agricultural waste can be converted into a very good raw material for creating substitute for wool. We know that wool has become a rare commodity in the country and is becoming very costly. That also is harming our ecological environment. If agriculturists are encouraged to establish industries based on agricultural waste to produce wool, it will be in the interest of the economy of the agriculturists also.

I am thankful to you for giving me the time. I sincerely hope that though all these things do not directly relate to the Ministry of Finance, I hope that they in turn, will refer all these things to the concerned Departments. I hope that we shall listen something about the concrete suggestions from the Minister. Let us not get the feeling that only those who shout get the reply and those who make study and remain silent will not get the reply. I hope, the hon. Minister will attend to our request.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): I stand to support the Supplementary Demands in respect of Budget.

The country is passing through drought and flood. The rural development is under the Agriculture Ministry. As the time is very limited, so I confine my speech mainly on agriculture.

My main purpose of standing today is to take this opportunity to request the Government that usual planning and budget of agriculture will not help our country any more. The whole nature is fast changing. So we have to think completely on new lines. It is important to develop dry land and rain-fed farms.

13.48 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Although agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy, still I am sorry to say that it remains more or less a gamble of monsoon.

Agriculture occupies a key position in the Indian economy because of its contribution to overall economic growth through supplies of food, raw materials and exports. It is a source of livelihood for a majority of our population. A more balanced growth of agriculture can lead to a rise in the purchasing power of the rural poor of our country.

Irrigation, drainage, roads, credit institutions are required in less developed areas. Also we need new technology. There should also be afforestation and special plan should be evolved for increasing the output of agricultural production. We should not concentrate on major irrigation schemes only, but concentrate on minor irrigation also. If we do not go for minor irrigation in a big way, I think, the drought and flood will continue in our country. Effective water management is absolutely necessary for an all round progress of the country. Surplus rain water is usually wasted. Why should I say 'usually'? It is always wasted in our country. There

should be arrangement for storing rain water. Sir, we have so much water in our country, we have rivers, we have vast seas and coastal areas. But still we suffer from drought because we are not thinking in that way. I would like to point out that though money is allotted for adult education, actually the trouble is that the release of the grant by the State Government and the Union Government is so much delayed and that it is not possible to imagine the delay. It is delayed not for months but it is delayed for years. The result is that the enthusiasm is completely lost. I request the Government to look into this matter in a very serious way. We have complained about this a number of times. But we did not find any results yet. So, I take this opportunity to request the Government, to request the appropriate authorities to look into this matter urgently. I further suggest that more time should be allotted for the adult education on T.V. and the radio. I have asked the concerned Minister about this and he has agreed for the allotment of time in TV and Radio but only allotment of time will not help the situation. A proper programme is to be drawn up and before drawing up the proper programme, I would request the Government to have a few meetings with those who are working on Adult Education Programme. Only drawing up the programme by the officials will not solve the problem. I am sorry to say that quite often only officers meet and they draw up the programme. They never do any work in the field. But the workers who are working actually on the adult education programmes should be consulted and after the consultation, after the discussion with them, these officers should draw up the programme.

Lastly I would like to point that in my constituency, Contai, the producers of 'kaju' are in difficulty because the export of 'kaju' from that area is not taking place. In this connection, I would request that 'kaju' from that place should be exported to save the growers. With these words, I support the

Supplementary Demand for Grants.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, the Supplementary Demands are very limited in nature, but this occasion is being used by all the hon. Members to discuss the general economic policy and the general scenario and I also refer to them today. At the outset, I should say that I do oppose the Supplementary Grants not because I am sitting on this side but because of the general economic policy followed by the Government. Now, the scenario is very big. For instance, the average consumer price index for industrial workers has been rising unabated in the last seven months. It was a 9-point rise just in one month, that is, between August and September. In the Capital itself, it shot up to 64 points in July and August. I need not go into the plight of the house-wives and their resentment on this question. But that is a very very sore question which we should understand. The Government has decided to use the rocket of price-rise for jumping into the 21st century. That seems to be the best vehicle for them. Well, it may be so for the Government, but for the people it takes them to the 18th Century back, from the point of view of their living standard. The drought situation doubtless has added to the plight of the peasantry very much. It is known that fertiliser and pesticides are in good stock though compared to the requirement it is not very much. But even then our peasants are not in a position to buy. That shows their plight. Also, Sir, it is true that in the agrarian scene, the policy followed of the so-called Green Revolution has not even utilised the full potentiality of expanding domestic market. The gains of the so-called Green Revolution in production and productivity have been so unevenly distributed both socially and geographically that relative price stability as well as excess of the mass of the people to the available supplies have not been achieved and land reform has now been given a go-by. So, the whole strategy itself has restricted

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

the domestic market and has led to various social tensions. This is the situation in the agrarian field.

As far as the general economic policy and its effects are concerned, we understand that the mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan is being made. Unless a very strong crutch is there, the plan is going to be in great jeopardy due to resource constraint. In this situation foreign debt has been growing and everybody has pointed out that this year it stands at Rs. 31,919 crores, and in one year only there is an increase of Rs. 1600 crores in terms of foreign debt, and it goes without saying that in the present context, deficit financing is going to be the highest this year. Now this situation has not arisen because it was an inevitability. As I said, there could be no other alternative emanating from the Government's economic policies.

On the question of zero growth of GNP which is being apprehended in the coming years, incidentally here only Deoraji who is the true exponent of the capitalism claimed that there will be 7 per cent growth in the industry. It is known that in the agricultural sphere up to 25 per cent production may be less. But the question is, whatever growth is taking place in industry, for what purpose at whose expense and to whose benefit? Here, Sir, I want to say that there is a linkage between deficit budget, heavy domestic and increasing foreign borrowing and the new pattern of consumer's life-style that is being encouraged by the Government. This is an integrated result of the present policy. As far as this question of the total linkage is concerned, here comes the question of foreign debt and liberal import. Our foreign debts have increased and many of these debts are also related to foreign collaboration projects and also our industrial policy inside the country. Whatever little growth that is taking place actually for the elite consumers. That

is the drive.

14.00 hrs.

You are importing such things which need not be imported even in the capital goods field. For example, why do we need fast food technology? Why technology of good cars? Why should there be import of technology of consumer durables in the electronic fields? There is a method in the madness. This is not our priority area. Even then, priority is being given to those items for which definitely our foreign debts are increasing and also deficit financing has contributed to it. There the main thing is, first in the name of technological advance, the capitalists both in foreign and domestic sectors are aiming at small market for affluent middle class and serve the policy in a way so that, they can have imports in those fields, even in the sphere of capital goods, in order to produce luxury goods, not for developmental purposes for our country, not in the major sectors where we need to be self-sufficient which is our declared goal. But they enter into another sector which will be catering to affluent strata of population, up to the very affluent middle class and cater to that market and to have maximisation of profit. Therefore, in this strategy, development is no more the goal. The goal is, satisfying a small strata of population. In this process, employment generation has become a main casualty. It is because neither in agriculture the main thrust is such as would develop economy in a big way and generate employment, nor certainly in the industries.

Incidentally, while talking of industries, let me say, sick industries are creating a big problem. Government has taken a very funny attitude. They are trying to wash their hands off. Even those projects which are under Government management for a very long time are being denotified, saying that there is resource constraint. One such case is the

Bengal pottery where so much money has been spent for giving wage for a long time but the working capital was never supplied to them. Now the Government says, because there is drought, it cannot give Rs. 15 crores which need not have to be given at a single point of time, but to be phased out. Even that money is denied, saying that they would denotify the industry: let the workers go to hell. The golden hand-shake which is offered has actually become a golden hanging rope. This is the drive of the entire economy which has created this state of affairs. Therefore, there should be basically change in the ideas now being propagated. The earlier ideas have been given a go-by. I have not said that the earlier ideas were implemented well; they were not. But the difference is, even those earlier ideas have been given a go-by, not to talk of their implementation. There is no apology of these slogans like self-reliance, land reforms, no import of nonessentials etc. These are all being given a go-by. Therefore, unless totally a different direction is taken, they would land in a far bigger mess, the preliminary soundings of which we are already seeing today in all these fields.

In this background, many things have been said about the Plan, the Plan resources. The question is, priority and non-priority. Priority sectors are not being given priority; non-priority sectors are being given new priorities. If I may indulge in going to a small thing, because that is somewhat relevant, there is a question, how do we spend and all that. I understand that Government has given direction that there should be a curb on non-Plan expenditure and all that

In this very background, I see that one of our Ministers from West Bengal has built two bathrooms in his bungalow at a cost of Rs.80,000 which seems to be a great priority in expenditure. This is happening in a situation when the maximum limit for flood relief and rehabilitation which was stipulated by

the Central Government has not yet been reached and the Central contribution is still far behind and the Prime Minister is saying that we are not giving account. The entire direction of the economy must be changed.

With regard to the supplementary Grants, there is the Grant No. 5 for Haldia Fertiliser Project. I would like the hon. Minister to examine if the amount of Rs.600 crores which has been spent for this Project has produced 60 tonnes of fertilisers. Without really going into the total reorganisation of the plant, will this save us? I do not know. Haldia Fertiliser is next to my Constituency and is in my home district. Therefore, I know the things personally. You being doing things without just taking the view as a whole and neither looking backward nor forward.

Another grant of Rs.23 crores to NTC and Rs.16 crores to NJMC has been allocated. On the one hand, you are getting from outside this synthetic granules. On the other hand, you want to give help to this IJMA people. IJMA people are not coming forward. You are not making NJMC state enterprise a leading organ of your intervention. NJMC management was not changed as it should be and workers, participation has not yet been given though in nationalising those mills they were very active.

These Supplementary Grants will not really have any serious impact on the economic situation unless the entire direction of the economic policies is changed.

[Translation]

Dr. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants amounting to Rs.1780.49 crore that have been presented before the House. I am of the opinion, as drinking water problem is likely to arise in the time to come, we will require more water resources. For this pur-

[Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra]

pose, we will have to install more rigs. But on going through these demands for grants, I find that a very meagre amount has been provided for it. 70% of population of our country lives in villages and is dependent on agriculture. At present, they are facing many problems. So, we will have to pay more attention towards proper utilisation of water resources in the rural areas. As my colleague who spoke before me, has pointed out, we will have to make more allocation for setting up fertiliser plants.

Necessity for supplementary demands for grants arises because the amount provided in the budget is, later on, found insufficient to complete the work or financial difficulty arises in completing the work, secondly because there are some plants, which are not making any production. For example, I would like to mention Korba Fertiliser Plant which was set up at a cost of Rs 20 crores. But it has not so far started production. Lakhs of rupees are being spent on it every month. Thus we should check the misuse of public money and prevent the economic damage being caused to our country so that we could get return by making use of such things which are beneficial to our economy.

Similarly, we demand money for drought relief operation. For the last so many years, we have been requesting the South-eastern railway, Bilaspur to accord sanction to the Bilaspur/ Mandla railway line by including it in the plan. I think such type of work, which is likely to continue for 10 to 15 years, will provide concrete relief to the local people and we will get fruitful return from it. Thus, we should utilise our money in a planned and systematic way.

I would like that more amount should be provided in this supplementary demands for grants for tele-communications. Today, tele-communication services are required even in rural areas. Therefore, tele-commu-

nication facilities are required to be expanded by spending more amount on it.

Some time ago, the Govt. of India declared that interim relief would be given to the workers. In fact, some workers were given interim relief, but a large number of workers were not given interim relief due to paucity of funds, as a result of which workers are going on strike everywhere. For example, as I have told you that in the Korba industrial complex where coal mines, the N.T.P.C.'s plant and BALCO are located, workers are on strike due to non-payment of interim relief to them. In order that the strike in BALCO does not engulf the N.T.P.C. & Coal India also, thereby damaging our public sector, I request you to spend more money on this count in time so that the work in our public sector undertakings is not interrupted.

In the context of public sector I would also like to point out that in view of the nature of its organisation, it can contribute to the development works of the country even going beyond their activities. As we know that a lot of water gets accumulated in mines, if this water is properly utilised, it is drained out to the fields of the farmers, irrigation facilities can be provided at a less cost, thereby saving money for water resources and helping in increasing production in the country.

In the same context, I would like to say something about cottage industries. No special attention has been paid to it. Today, a situation has arisen that the people are migrating in search of work. After harvesting season, our rural areas are otherwise also short of work. In such circumstances, incentive should be given to such cottage industries which are likely to continue round the year and by which people could supplement their income.

I would also like to invite your attention to agricultural produce as no proper ar-

rangements are made for marketing of agricultural produce and in view of the present prices of inputs required for production of agricultural produce, farmers are not getting proper return. I would like to give an example. In Madhya Pradesh, milk is supplied to Raipur from Indore. Milk producers of Bilaspur produce milk with the help of loans taken from banks, due to which their cost of production is higher. But the producers there get less price because of the low fat percentage in comparison to that of brought from Indore because of its high fat percentage. As a result, the farmers, who produce milk by purchasing milk cattle after taking loans from banks remain under debt and their economic condition continues to be weak. I, therefore, request that arrangements should be made to ensure remunerative prices for agricultural produce by making proper marketing arrangements.

It is also submitted that thousands acres of acquired land is lying unutilised at many places. In Bilaspur district, thousands acres of land has been acquired for Tilahati Cement Factory but it is lying unutilised, nothing is being produced there. Neither the C.C.I., nor the SAIL is coming forward to set up factory there. In the conflict between the C.C.I. and the SAIL, thousands acres of land is lying unutilised and the nation is not getting any benefit out of it. So, such type of work which weakens our economy is also one of the factors for asking supplementary demands for grants. Similarly, those people who want to improve their economic condition after taking loans from banks, become defaulters due to some pressing circumstances and thus they are deprived of the benefits of the new schemes of the Govt. by which they can improve their economic condition. In the same context, I would like the hon'ble Finance Minister to find some ways and means to give benefit to such thousands and crores of villagers who are defaulters because they are unable to get rid of the present pitiable condition. In regard to

the incentive being given to industries, I would like to say that the incentive is being given at the cost of agriculture. You see that in order to set up an alcohol plant, land and loan are provided by the Government, even electricity is provided at concessional rate, but the people living around the area have to suffer as a result of pollution caused thereby. Their medical expense increases year after year due to outbreak of diseases and their livestock catch diseases. In this way a damage is caused to them. Even drinking water is also polluted. So, in my opinion, there should have been some provision for all these things in the budget and special attention should have been paid to this problem. Mostly small towns are facing problems caused by pollution and environment. I cite some examples. In such small towns with ten to twenty thousand population, where there are fisheries, not only urea is mixed in the water of ponds, but drainage water is also discharged into them for getting better yield the residents of these villages use the water of that pond for drinking purposes as well as for other requirements of daily life. They suffer a lot due to this. Similarly, there is the Brooks Bond Paper Mill in Bilaspur. Anybody entering into the river in which the water of this mill falls suffers from blisters. It is a dangerous situation and causes financial loss to the people. The amount of their annual medical bill increases due to water-borne diseases suffered by them or by their animals. The people who are negligent about the environmental problem pay a heavy price. Rather, everybody has to pay this price.

Finally, I would like to draw your kind attention towards the statement of my previous speaker, Shri Vairale. All the programmes formulated by you should be agriculture oriented so that they are beneficial to the farmers who are 70 per cent of our country's population and are dependent on agriculture. With these words I thank you once again and conclude.

SHRI. JAJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views on the Supplementary Demands for Grants which have been presented before the House. As has been said by my previous speakers, an amount of Rs.1780.49 crores has been sought under these Supplementary Demands for Grants and this is the second time when a supplementary budget has been presented before the House. More than two-third of this Budget will be spent on floods and drought. Rs.300 crores are being provided for fertilizer subsidy and Rs.815 31 crores for drought.

Famine and drought have become a regular phenomenon in our country and their effect and fury go on increasing year by year. It is not known for how long this state will continue. More than the total amount earmarked for floods and drought for the entire five year plan period has been spent within one year. There is no guarantee that we will not have to face such a situation next year. There has been a lot of discussion on floods and drought during the past few days. I would not like to repeat those very points. But I would like to request the hon. Minister to make some permanent arrangements so that the frequency of floods and droughts is reduced. Now I would like to tell something about the area from where I have been elected. Though Rajasthan is a famine affected state there is no famine in my area. I have no hesitation to admit this before you. There have been normal crops in Jhalawar and Kota regions except famine in some pockets. But had there been no rains for 15 days, there would have been such a severe famine in Kota region as would have not occurred in any other part of Rajasthan. It is because the occupations of the people living in other parts of Rajasthan are different from those of people of my area. In the desert area of Rajasthan one person in almost every family is in the army and one or the other almost every family is employed with some industrialist. They get some support from

outside employment. But the people living in my area entirely depend on local resources. In the event of an emergency a very serious situation will arise there and the people will die in their houses. I would like to submit that this is an area where famine should not occur at all. Water resources are maximum in my area. Water is available there after every three miles. There is a lot of both surface and underground water. But the hon. Minister will be surprised to know that the average of irrigation in my parliamentary constituency is 14 per cent against 22 per cent in the whole of Rajasthan. Thus the average in respect of my area where 80 per cent area could be brought under irrigation is less than that of Rajasthan and the people have to face famine for not utilising the water resources in a systematic way, may be either due to indifferent attitude on the part of the Department of Planning and Administration or due to political considerations. Why these resources are not being utilised? Secondly, even from those water resources which have already been developed water is not being supplied for irrigation. It is also there in your reports that there is a gap of more than 5 million hectares between the water resources so far developed and the quantum being utilised. An area of more than 50 lakh acres can be irrigated. Resources have since been developed, but they are not being utilised for irrigation purposes. This potential is even more than that which you have envisaged to develop in the Seventh Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 14 thousand crores. Who is responsible for this? Water is available, but it is not being utilised. Similarly other resources developed by you like electricity, etc. are also not being fully utilised. Presentation of supplementary budget has now become a regular feature and now its frequency has increased. If there can be a little efficiency on the part of the administration this gap can be reduced. Since you come from a rural area you know that there is a lot of corruption, carelessness and callousness. It might have come to your notice

that all bags of foodgrains contain 10 to 15 kg.

[English]

Who is responsible for it? Why can't something be done? When you calculate this total, it comes to more than thousands of crores of rupees which is just wasted because of negligence and callousness of the officers who are handling these food bags

[Translation]

Actually what happens is that the foodgrains is damaged due to rains, etc. because of our carelessness. Nobody bothers about it. As such the foodgrains rot. It is for this reason that the Government brings Supplementary Budget every year to impose taxes on the people. If the Government pays due attention towards improvement of the efficiency of the people who ultimately handle such things, this gap could be reduced to a large extent. I would also like to point out that there are several reasons behind the disturbance in the rain cycle. It is because deforestation is taking place on a large scale. I know that these incidents take place in other parts of the country also. As I have already submitted that the land use policy of the Government is defective. There is a flow of water after every two, three or four miles in my area. It is but natural that erosion takes place where ever there is a flow of water. Under the land use policy of the Government barren land becomes loose, the rate of erosion increases. When floods occur in the rivers of my area sitting increases. Which in turn gives rise to erosion. If any land, which is close to a river and is prone to erosion, is given to a landless person for agricultural purposes, erosion will take place there. Such land should be given for tree plantation for which the Government has already launched a programme. This will not allow the soil binding become loose. If this provision is made and land allotted,

there will be less erosion. On the other hand after a little rains rivers start overflowing due to sitting in the river. In the absence of forest cover rain water falling on the earth reaches the river be within a few hours and it starts overflowing after a few hours. This causes heavy losses.

The menace of drought and flood visit us due to removal of forest cover, deforestation, defective land use policy and manmade reasons. I request you to take action as per my suggestion.

With reference to Rajasthan in a reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha it was stated that for three plantation a sum of Rs. 87 crores was released during the last one year. There is a lot of corruption and wastage in the name of tree plantation. I would not like to say anything on this subject now. But the tree plantation programme undertaken by the Government will not stop soil erosion. It is because tree plantation is being done at places where the Ministers and leaders can show and publicise that something is being done. But the work of tree plantation and afforestation should be done at the sites where erosion is on the increase. What steps the Government is taking to maintain and preserve the traditional forests which have been denudated? Of course the Government is releasing Rs. 85 crores for tree plantation but the Government should also take steps to preserve the traditional forest. If no arrangement is made in this direction floods will occur, erosion will take place and the fertility of the land will go down. There should be some balance and practicability whatever is done.

The main point, I have told you is that the administration should be made efficient. Today the sphere of the Government has become so wide that at each step the people feel the presence of the Government on which the people have to depend for money, land etc. It is therefore, necessary that the

[Sh. Jajhar Singh]

Government should be efficient otherwise the people will feel annoyed and disturbed and a sense of revolt will spread among people. Kindly balance the Budget by paying due attention to various aspects.

* SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore): Hon. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of AIADMK, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants for 1986-87.

The accompanying Bill seeks to appropriate a sum of Rs. 1780 crores. Deficit in the budget is steeply increasing. During 1985-86, the budgeted deficit was Rs. 3650 crores, but it actually touched 8285 crores. During 1987-88, the budgeted deficit was Rs. 8688 crores, but it has already crossed 8000 crores.

The anticipated budget deficit for the whole of the 7th five year plan was only 14,000 crores. But the deficit, at the end of 3 year period of the Plan, has crossed Rs. 17,000 crores. This is a very serious matter which requires the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. The conditions of the agriculturists in our country are, as many other Members have pointed out, far from satisfactory. Agriculturists are the backbone of our economy. Agriculturists all over the country, candidly speaking, are not getting remunerative prices for their products. I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the pathetic condition in which the agriculturists are living. On the one hand prices are increasing and on the other hand, the agriculturists are not getting remunerative prices. This is the irony. All steps should, therefore, be necessary taken for fixing remunerative procurement prices of agriculture products. Conditions are being created in this country that a day is not far when the very profession of agriculture may be given up by our farmers for obvious reasons. The prices offered

for rice and sugarcane must be raised immediately.

Next come the textile workers. The weaving industry is in doldrums. 4 lakhs tonnes of cotton have been exported which has contributed to rise in prices of cotton yarn in the country. We have allocated Rs.700 crores as assistance for modernising textile industry. But only 53 crores have been allocated for handloom industry. This 53 crores assistance includes handloom clothes like Janata brand and other yarn, the prices of which are controlled by the Govt. This is a paltry allocation. The Govt must pay more attention to handloom industry. The Govt. has been providing 60 days wages has subsidy to handloom industry but they have now halved it to 30 days wages. This 60 days wages as subsidy must be restored orthwith. There is also recession in handloom industry. If recession in handloom industry continues, poor handloom workers will not be able to lit fire in their hearths. Govt. must take immediate steps in preventing this. No doubt, you must carry on the process of modernising the textiles industry but not at the cost of handloom workers. Their interests cannot be neglected. These 2 to 3 crores of handloom workers will have to be provided alternative employment.

I must with regret state that the quantum of financial assistance being provided to States is on the decline. During the 5th five year Plan, the financial assistance to the States was 41.5% of the total resources. In 6th five year Plan and 7th five year Plan, the percentages came down to 31.6% and 23%. This has pushed the States to a corner and they have to function under heavy financial constraints. I hope, at least in the 8th Plan period, the assistance would be increased to 45 to 56%. Many of the hon. Members here have pointed out that the increased allocations have been made for meeting the

* The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil

drought situation. I welcome this. However, the financial assistance provided to State Govt to tide over the drought situation should not be treated as an advance money out of plan allocation for the State Govt. It must be treated as a grant and should not be adjusted against the plan allocations for that State. Drought is a natural calamity. You provide grants to tackle the situation rising out of floods and you must provide similar grants for managing drought situation also.

During 1986-87, the Central Govt has levied administrative taxes to the tune of Rs.2000 crores. The proceeds has not been distributed to States thus imposing a serious constraint on the finances flowing to the State Govts. from the Centre.

For the past 7 years, Rs.4200 crores have so far been spent on managing the drought situation. We could have prevented such a huge spending if we had devised some prudent and permanent ways of managing drought situation. While we are utilising only 46% of the existing water resources in our country the rest of waters are being wasted into sea. We must make use of these waters also. We must plan linking different river water systems for efficacious use of water resources in the country. The peninsular river development scheme is long pending. It proposed to link Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauveri.

The Govt must also come forward to execute the Ganga-Cauvery project. If you specify 10 or 15 years time span for completing the project, then every year you will be allocating paltry funds and the project will accumulate dust after some years. Cost escalations will also be there. Therefore, execute the project within the shortest possible time. Mr. Chairman, Sir, a regretful fact about Tamilnadu industry is that after 1967, no big industry has so far been set up by the Central Govt.

Our Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivar (Leader Revolutionary) Dr. M.G.R. has consistently supported all the constructive programmes of the Central Govt. whether it was led by Madam Gandhi or by our present P.M. hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Our Govt. under Dr. MGR. continues to extend support to the Central Govt. on all matters and has cordial links. But, do corresponding benefits flow from the Central Govt to the people of Tamilnadu? I would say, definitely, no! Hon. Minister may have to learn this sad fact.

Many of the plans sent by the Tamilnadu Govt. are in cold storage at the Centre. But many new projects are coming up in the North. As our late Chief Minister Perarignar (The Enlightened) Annadurai said, while the North is prospering the South is being doomed.

Next is about the Telugu Ganga Project. It was inaugurated by our late beloved P.M. Madam Indira Gandhi. She made the initial allocations and with her own hands inaugurated the scheme. The Tamilnadu Govt also paid their share of money in the hope that Krishna water would come to Madras. But still clearance has not been given to the Project. The Centre, if it wishes, can complete the project within a very few years. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister that the residents of Madras city are suffering without drinking water. Though some Southern districts of Tamilnadu have recently registered sporadic rainfall, northern districts like Madras, North Arcot and South Arcot districts have not received any rain. Big lakes are dry. There is acute shortage of drinking water. Hon. Minister must therefore clear the Krishna water Project immediately for execution.

The Cauveri river water dispute is also a long pending problem. This a discord between two States. Official level talks were held. Ministerial level talks were also held. Even the hon. Chief Minister of Tamilnadu

[Sh. A.C. Shanmugam]

and Karantaka have conferred over the matter. We have also brought this matter to the notice of Govt for the last three years. After the talks held under the Chairmanship of former Minister Shri B. Shankranand have failed, The matter was left to the Central Govt for setting up a Tribunal for adjudicating the issue. We really do not understand why this inordinate delay in setting up the Tribunal. When talks have failed between the Chief Minister of the States it is incumbent upon the Central Govt to appoint the Tribunal without further delay. I hope you would at least heed to the appeal of our Hon. Chief Minister Dr. MGR in this regard.

If you take 2 to 3 years for appointing a Tribunal, the worst losers would be only the once fertile lands in the Cauveri delta area. That area is turning into a desert. Thousands of agriculturists are affected by this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon. Minister Shri Chidambaram, hails from Tamil Nadu and he has made a statement in Tamil Nadu. He has stated that the 1924 agreement on Cauveri river has lapsed in 1974. It is a matter of great regret that a Minister who hails from Tamil Nadu should have spoken such words. There is no provision in the Agreement for lapsing of the Agreement. What indeed contained in the agreement is that both parties after 50 years of the agreement might make a review of sharing the surplus water and resolve the same by negotiations. The Hon. Minister and the Hon. members assembled here may, therefore, appreciate that the agreement has not lapsed as has been wrongly stated by the Hon. Minister Shri Chidambaram. No clause of the agreement contains a provision for renewal of the agreement after 50 years. Instead of impressing upon the Central Govt. for speedy setting up of the Tribunal over the issue, the Minister has sorrowfully uttered these words.

There is traffic congestion in Madras during peak hours particularly. To obviate the traffic congestion, the Rapid Transit System was planned. Every year, they are allocating 1 crore or 2 crores and they are not going to complete it in the near future. Now the Central Govt. is asking the State Govt. to bear 50% of the cost of the Project. But the Central Govt. has provided 100% assistance to the Calcutta Metro Project. But the Central Govt. now asks us to share 50% of the cost. Why this discrimination? If we bear 50% of the cost of RTS project in Madras, then will you confer on us the rights to run the railway and an equal share of the earnings? Hon. Minister may kindly reply. I, therefore, request the Govt. to expeditiously execute the project.

We asked for a steel plant in Salem. What you gave was is only a steel rolling plant. You also propose to expand the steel plant in Salem at a cost of Rs. 54 lakhs. I hope the Govt. will at least complete this expansion quickly (*Interruptions*)

I will take only two minutes, Sir.

Coal sold at Rs. 1000 per tonne in Delhi is being sold at Rs. 1200 in the South. Iron at Rs. 4000 a tonne here is sold at Rs. 5000 there. An uniform price policy should be there all over India.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has made a demand for import of coal from Australia. The demand has been rejected on the ground that the imports would erode the foreign exchange reserve with the Govt.

The coal from Singerani and other northern parts contains more ash content. Further it is costlier than coal from Australia. Stones are also there. Permission must, therefore, be granted to import coal from Australia.

If imports of coal affect foreign ex-

change reserve, then why did you allow SAIL to import 2.5 m tonnes of coal from Australia? Is it because SAIL is a central Govt. undertaking? TNEB is a State Govt. undertaking and therefore you have denied permission for import of coal.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is doing great service to the Tamil Nadu people by providing electricity free and at cheap rates. Dr. MGR has provided with free electricity to 5 lakh villages. Small farmers have also been provided with free electricity. Annual nominal charges are made in the case of big farmers. Electricity charges are the least in Tamil Nadu comparing the charges made by other States. This has resulted in Rs.200 crores revenue loss to the State exchequer. The Central Govt. must generously come forward to provide financial assistance to tide over this revenue loss.

Next is about the Okkanekhal Hydel Project. It can generate 1200 mw of hydel power. Govt must grant permission for this project or otherwise take over the project.

We have also sent the proposal for repairing the irrigation canals in the Cauveri delta region with the assistance of 150 m from the world bank. Even that proposal is awaiting clearance of the Central Govt.

Funds must also be allocated for the 100 crore project for converting sea water into drinking water for the benefit of Madras city.

(Interruptions)

Last point, the State Govt. has asked for 359 crores as Drought Relief Assistance. The Centre has disbursed only 34 crores. The Central Govt. must realise that this is totally inadequate and provide the assistance in full sought by the State Govt.

Lastly, Sir, the report of the Sarkaria

Commission is also with the Central Govt for a final decision. A decision to implement the recommendations of the Commission may also be taken at an early date for healthy and cordial Centre-State relations.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants placed by the Minister. In order to tackle the economic situation of the country, there is every likelihood of unforeseen expenditure and hence the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The Supplementary Demands for Grants, in the wake of far-reaching effect of the unprecedented drought that is prevailing in the country, are to be taken seriously. A sum of Rs.815 crores which is related to drought and flood relief measures has very much relevance. The quality seeds are to be supplied to the farmers for which the supplementary grant is required, to provide funds to the National Seeds Corporation. My point is that the farmers should be supplied good quantity of seeds because previously they used to get seeds from their own fields and in the context, it is not possible for them to get the seeds. So also for the fertiliser development programme the supplementary grant is there. Fertiliser is an important input for the agriculture and hence it is required in the present situation of the country. We have to see that the use of fertilisers should be raised, specially in the backward areas which are much below the national average in consumption. There is increase in expenditure of our requirement and uncovered deficit is going on increasing. We have to see the price rise and the inflationary trend are contained and the prices of essential commodities and vegetables are also contained because this shortage of these items will exercise a tremendous pressure on the price line. The shortage of these items will put a tremendous pressure on the price line. We are facing drought this year. In fact, every

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

year we are facing some short of calamities. The drought situation this year that is prevailing throughout the country should be a warning year for our planning and action. What do we find today? We do not get rains, or if we get rains, it is not in time. So, there is a change in the atmosphere and ecological environment. We should, therefore, have a long-term and short-term planning. As far long-term planning, I urge upon the Government to prepare a National Water Policy. We should have proper water management. As regards short-term planning, we have already discussed it; bunds should be constructed for the perennial streams, there should be water sheds, lift irrigation and all that. But what I feel is most important is that we should learn from such situations and there should be some change in the cropping pattern.

Several strategies have been worked out to increase the rabi crop production, but what we see and apprehend is that the total foodgrain production target is unlikely to be met and hence this will affect our economy.

Agriculture has been neglected in the 7th Plan. Irrigation in the plan has been reduced to only four lakh hectares as against 2.5 to 3 million hectares in the earlier Plan. A long-term strategy for fighting droughts and promoting dry farming was formulated in the early seventies. The centrally sponsored National Wasteland Development Programme for rain-fed agriculture is merely Rs.239 crores and intends to cover no more than two to three lakh hectares per annum. The Plan outlay for soil and water conservation measures is less than Rs.200 crores. The Plan outlay in 1987-88 has been cut. The progress in command area development has been tardy. Alongwith this, we are facing the drought situation. It is affect the country in various ways like drop in the supply of food-grains, sudden adverse shift of real incomes, rise in prices of food and

essential commodities and lead to unemployment.

When the disruption goes so deep, it impedes recovery in the next year too. The rain may come next year, but the asstts required for agricultural operations by that time will not be left. Economy will be badly affected. Therefore, we have to think seriously of some programmes for the farmers. There should also be rural development programmes meant for the agricultural labourers.

One section of the society which has been badly neglected is the women. Women are engaged in the agricultural operations right from the beginning, from the farming stage to the stage of preservation of foodgrains. It has been stated by the FAC that more than 80 per cent of the agricultural operations are being carried out by women. In the drought situation, when the women do not have any work, some special measures should be taken for them. The country, specially the bakward States are facing hardship due to severe drought. Those States should be given drought assistance as hundred per cent great instead of advance Plan. My State, Orissa, has faced every year, either drought, flood or cyclone. In 1980, my State faced severe floods and in 1982 and in 1985 also, there was the severe flood of 1982, a parallel of which we did not have in the last 200 year. Again in between we faced drought and cyclone. The present situation is that the whole State is facing the drought. Here, I just want to quote what an opposition Member said. One of the hon. members from the Opposition benches said that the drought assistance has been diverted to other work. With the other work he meant to say for the development of the Cuttack city. It is not at all so. In 1982, the Cuttack city faced every danger. It was once upon a time the Capital city and was known for its cultural, commercial and educational heritage. Now, we have taken up the

strengthening of the embankment, expansion of the embankment and the construction of barrages which will be useful for the farmers. Still they are not looking towards the backwardness of the city. They are not looking at the improvement of the Cuttack city. They are just saying that the funds have been diverted for some other work. It is not, so, Sir. The only thing that happened is that there is slight diversion of funds from one department to another and which was also regularised by voting on the floor of the assembly.

There is also another criticism from the Opposition side about the Report presented by the House Committee. Our hon. Members are saying that the House Committee went to Kalahandi. It is true that the House Committee has gone to Kalahandi to probe into the matter and it has said that there was no starvation death. So, I request the hon members that they should give the authentic report and not what appear in paper. This is my earnest appeal to them.

Sir, the Budget of the backward states will face the difficulty because of the resource mobilisation. In our State with 40 per cent of the SC and ST population, the resource mobilisation is bound to be affected and as a result the plan development of State in the Five Year Plan will be affected. There is no doubt about it. So, the Government of India should come forward to assist the backward State like Orissa.

Sir, I am giving much emphasis on afforestation because it not only preserves the ecological environment but also generates employment. More women should be employed for the afforestation work, especially, in view of the present situation of the State.

Sir, the infrastructural development of the backward states should not be slackened. More emphasis should be given in the field of power generation because this is the

basic requirement of the agriculture as well as the industry. So, the IB Valley Project and the Talcher Super Thermal Plan of Orissa should be properly financed as early as possible. In order to have these projects, Coal Mine development should start immediately and in order to do this, Orissa badly needs at least a Division with a divisional officer at Bhubaneswar.

In order to boost up the economy of the backward states like Orissa, port development is necessary. We must thank our Minister of Surface Transport for clearing the long felt Paradeep Port expansion project and asking the Hyundai Corporation of South Korea to prepare DPR. This project which includes expansion of the Port, improvement and development of the minning and completion of the railway lines leading to the Port must be expedited.

We need the development of the backward states, comprising 40 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the total population. We need to fight against the natural calamities. We need to take up drought relief measures; we need flood control measure. When we consider all these things, the most important thing to bear in mind is the removal of regional imbalances in respect of economic development. Accordingly, the backward states should be helped with more funds and should be helped in all respects.

[Translation]

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH (Hissar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Demands for Rs.1780 crores have been presented, out of which Rs.815 crores have been set aside to deal with drought and floods in the country and Rs.300 crores have been allocated for subsidy on fertilisers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, out of 35 meteoro-

[Sh. Birinder Singh]

logical zones in the country 25 zones are in the grip of drought whereas 10 zones are stricken by floods. I mean to say that the Kharif Crop is badly damaged because of failure of monsoons in most parts of the country. Our foodgrain target was 90 million tonnes but we expect a shortfall of at least 20 to 25 per cent in it, because of failure of monsoons. The way monsoons have behaved this year throughout the country and even in the area which is called the Granary of India, it seems there would be tremendous shortfall in our target. The geologists and other scientists have termed this failure of monsoons as El Nino Phenomena. The scientists believe that changes in temperature and atmosphere take place after every 30-40 years particularly in the pacific ocean area where pressure develops. Consequently, the clouds drift away from land and burst in the sea, thereby resulting in quick evaporation. Some scientists are of the opinion that there has been heavy snowfall in the Himalayan ranges between January and May during the past few years. I mean to say that besides changes in the surface temperature of the pacific ocean there can be other reasons as well. The nuclear tests can also be one of the reasons. Keeping in view the possibilities of monsoon failure in the years to come what means and arrangements have we made to provide regular supply of water to the farmers whether it is under-ground water, canal water or river water ? I see a ray of hope in the melting snow of Himalayas. If that could be regulated and diverted to the granary of India i.e. Haryana, Punjab and Western U.P. - where 80 per cent of foodgrain stocks are stored it can solve the problem to a great extent. But prior to that we will have to make arrangements in order to make the farmers aware of the way monsoons will behave during the next two years. They will have to be made aware of the climatic conditions, the amount of rainfall and the knowledge of allied things. In this connection, an eminent agro-scientist

Shri Swaminathan had recommended to set up a National Centre for Monsoon Management, so that we could conduct weather analysis from time to time and warn the farmers of impending drought or flood in the country. The meteorological and oceanographic experts will have to come together to help in this research. If such centre are set up, we would be able to make proper assessment of monsoon and work accordingly.

I would also suggest that all the canals and channels of snow-fed rivers should be made *pucca* so that the farmers get regular water supply for their fields.

15.00 hrs.

Rs.300 crores have been provided for fertiliser subsidy. I am surprised that on the one hand we have such a large stock of fertilisers whereas on the other we talk of producing more. When there is drought in the country, the consumption of fertilisers will automatically decline. A subsidy of Rs. 2,000 crores is being given for fertiliser out of which Rs.400 crores will be provided for transportation. I would like to cite an example which would amply make it clear the way this subsidy on transportation is being wasted. The IFFCO factory at Kandla produces Urea. The NFL factory at Panipat also produces Urea with the help of the same formula. I am not able to comprehend, why a rack of fertilisers is sent from Kandla to Panipat to be sold there, whereas another rack of fertilisers is sent from Panipat to Jharia to be sold there. In this way, Rs. 400 crores are being wasted. If there is a demand of 20 lakh sacks of IFFCO mark fertiliser in Haryana and Punjab, then why can't 20 lakh empty gunny bags be sent to Panipat, where they can be filled up. This would save us Rs.400 crores of subsidy amount. Besides, the Government says that Rs. 2,000 crores worth of subsidy on fertilisers is being given for the welfare of farmers and to

compensate their cost of production. But who decides the cost of fertilisers? It is the factory owner, whether he is in the co-operative sector, private sector or public sector. When the cost of fertiliser is to be decided, the representative of factory and the representative of Government are present there. Suppose the cost of fertiliser has come to Rs.150. It is decided that Government will give subsidy of Rs.50 and the farmer will have to pay Rs. 100. The method of costing is not practical. A farmers' representative should also be present there when the cost is decided, so that Rs.2000 crores subsidy on fertilisers which is allocated in the name of farmers is spent on them instead of on factorised.

I would like to submit a point regarding crop insurance cover. We launched a crop insurance scheme. The members who spoke prior to me pointed out that crop insurance scheme insures the loan amount which is taken through cooperatives. I would like to submit that if the Government wants to implement the crop insurance scheme in right earnest it should implement it on all the crops throughout the country and deduct the premium amount from Rs.1600 crores which is given as subsidy in the name of consumers and Rs.2,000 crores given on fertilisers. I feel that this can be a way by which the farmer could be saved from natural calamities like drought and floods.

I want to submit one thing more. For the last 17 years we have been hearing that Ravi and Beas waters will flow in Haryana and irrigate over 30 lakh acres of land in our State. Besides, for past many years construction work on Sutlej-Yamuna link canal is continuing and I am sorry to say that in spite of an assurance four years ago that 117 km. long stretch on the Punjab side would soon be completed it has not been done so far. The farmers of Haryana are braving a loss of Rs.400 crores every year because of non-availability of water from this canal. I

would like to urge the Government that keeping in view the present day situation in Punjab the construction work on this canal can be expedited. If this canal is completed it would not only benefit the farmer of Haryana but also the entire country. Today Haryana produces over 30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. Early completion of this canal would give a tremendous boost to foodgrain production and benefit the country in general and the farmer of Haryana in particular.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

The hon. Minister is present here. He belongs to an area where there is no rainfall and the underground water is saline. That water cannot be used for irrigation, though no doubt we have developed the technology of utilising saline water. Our army jawans are posted there and they are trying to desalinate sea water in order to make it potable. Our scientists could also work in this direction so that desalinated water could be supplied to farmers for irrigation. Besides, our scientists could also tell the farmers about improved techniques of agriculture so that their economic condition improves.

We have been hearing for quite some time that agrospecialists in the country have developed new techniques for the promotion of agriculture. Earlier, 20 maunds of wheat was produced in one acre of land but today 60 maunds are produced in the same area. That is true. But the need of the hour is that scientists should develop such varieties of seeds which can produce in drought hit areas.

Where there was drought last time in our area, the Kharif Crop was completely ruined. Mustard and Toria Seeds could not be sown in September and October because there was excessive heat in earth. The seeds which were sown did not sprout. The

[Sh. Birinder Singh]

agro-scientists should develop such techniques which could enable the farmers to produce foodgrains even if there are such natural calamities.

In the end, I would like to say that new and improved techniques should be introduced in agriculture so that the economic condition of farmers and others living in the villages improves.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr Chairman, Sir: The Minister has presented a demand for Supplementary Grants. Normally, one would not object to conceding the Supplementary Demands at all. But I think it is an opportunity and occasion when we can discuss whether this Government and its financial management deserve the Demands being granted; and that way, it is a good opportunity to scrutinize the work of various departments of the Government, of course very briefly.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI) : And relevantly

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Relevantly, of course. I am not a Minister. So, I will be relevant. (Interruption) When I was a Minister, I was more relevant.

Sir, the economy today is completely mismanaged, and corruption has become quite rampant.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur). 'Hear, hear' you said.

PROF. N G.RANGA: No; I am saying 'Arre wah'. I did not say 'Hear, hear'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you

do not accept it, you can just push it below the carpet, but sometimes the carpet may blow away.

As I was saying, because economy is mismanaged and the corruption is rampant, a lot of burdens are thrown on the people, and the Minister comes forward with demands for fresh Grants. I will pick up only a few issues to demonstrate the manner in which very skilfully this Government is mis-managing the economy of the country.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): rose.

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not referring to West Bengal; I am referring to the Centre. I will take a concrete illustration to show how partisan the entire machinery has become. Take, for instance, the question of loan *melas*. As far as various schemes to give loans to the weaker sections are concerned, Weaker sections particularly from among the women. If any accelerated schemes for giving loan to the women beneficiaries or the weaker sections are prepared, one would be very happy about it. But the trouble with this government is some of the best schemes can be spoiled. They have got technique and the technology to do that.

Take for instance the question of loan *melas*. Recently, there were meetings on 14th and 10th November in Bangalore of various bankers. I want to give here an evidence as to how partisan is the machinery. When you are sitting in the Chair, you are not a Congress. You are just a Chairman. Therefore, I am taking an advantage of your neutral stance. You will be probably shocked and surprised to hear as to what type of forms are circulated when applicants come to get the benefit of loan *mela*. But before I read out that, I would just like to say something about the style of functioning of our Ministers. I have respects for the young

Minister Mr. Poojary. He is a good friend of ours; nothing personal. But sometimes when the power comes, it bring along with it a certain abrasiveness in functioning. Every Minister must remember that the staff that is associated with his Ministry are the staff for the Minister to assist him and sometimes even to advise him. But now the employees and the officers of the Ministry are to be treated like bonded labour; the bonded labour laws are to be applied not only to the manual labour outside but also to various Departments of the Government by the Minister. I am sorry to say about the abrasive manner in which our Ministers treat various employees including the officers and extract work out of them; it is an extremely abrasive manner; many of them feel like that; they have no voice. We, the MPs, have voice, but officers and employees have no voice, but I am expressing their voice; many of them feel that they are functioning like bonded labour. Instructions are thrust on them and even if there is a partisan touch, jolly well, they have to implement them because they have to worry about the security. When these loan melas are organised and the forms to the applicants are circulated, what is the proforma of the forms? I have here with me a form. It was circulated to those applicants who are sympathetic towards the ruling party. Of course, there are various good questions; they are very nice that is whether you could get loan very easily; whether there was any difficulty, whether there was any middleman; and if they find that there was a middleman he can be eliminated. I am not referring to Bofors; I am referring to bank loans only. So, the middle man can be eliminated. It is a good thing. I have with me a scheme of ration card loan for which some forms were prepared; and un-officially a form was circulated containing the following questions.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I am not on a point of order but on a point of information to the hon. member. He is a senior Member. He

may kindly refer to rule 216 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. On page 100, it reads as follows:

"The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion.

So, there is no item like that. That is why stated, be relevant; kindly come to relevance.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have studied all these rules.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: Are you leading for the poor men?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: With the permission of Kumari Mamata Banerjee, I will proceed further. I fully appreciate the point of order, but he can also go through all the debates right from the First Lok Sabha upto the last.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not his point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: His point of information is point of order; that is right. Very nice. First he said, point of order; then he converted it into point of information. It is very nice. So, that suits me very well. In the form that was circulated, — it is a typed, cyclostyled form—and I can give you a hundred form if you want, instead of one.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Question No. 15, circulated to the applicants, women, among the weaker sections, question No.15 is, "Whom do you intend to vote next time," I (*Interruptions*) Then, Question No.16 is, "Have you heard about Janardhana Poojary?" (*Interruptions*) Question No. 17 is...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should be tolerant. Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI. T. BASHEER (Chairayinhil): We want to know what form is it. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You ask me the question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI. F. BASHEER : Is it given by the Bank?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: How can it be from the bank? (*Interruptions*)

Unfortunately, the tragedy is they are not listening. They are exercising their fundamental right of ignorance. I have already said that this is an unofficial form that has been circulated to those who are the sympathisers of the ruling party and I will get you one hundred forms from Bangalore and I shall produce them before you, if you so order. (*Interruptions*) I can produce them before you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Professor Sahib, when it is unauthorised you should not quote. It may be distributed by anybody. If it is unauthorised, do not quote. (*Interruptions*) Please take your seats. When I am standing you should take your seat.

Professor Sahib, when it is unauthorised, you should not quote.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am fully armed. Whether it is X or Y during the debate I am fully authorised. During the

import licence scandal in this very House so many unauthorised documents were read.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The form is not authorised. It is an unauthorised form. You should not quote.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not making any allegations against anyone.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am fully within my rights. I will give you precedents. When the import licence scandal was being discussed in this very House many unofficial documents were read and ultimately Mr. Dhillon gave a ruling in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot quote anything like that. It is not an authorised form. It may be circulated by anybody.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): He cannot quote. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I shall never be cowed down like this. Let it be understood. (*Interruptions*) Lot of material is yet to come. This is the beginning. Lot of material is yet to come.

SHRI. A. CHARLES : We will not allow this sort of thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Who are you to allow me? Madhu Dandavate Will not be allowed to be cowed down like this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Members, you take your seat.

[Translation]

You please sit down I will see what is relevant in it.

[English]

It is for me to see. It is not for you to do. Please take your seat.

SHRI A.CHARLES: Please do not allow him.

He should withdraw it. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, have I made any defamatory remark? Is 'Mr. Poojary' unparliamentary?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I can even refer the name of the Prime Minister

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah): I quote Rule 216. It says:

"The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion".

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has forgotten the latter part.

SHRI MANOJ PONDEY: This point is absolutely relevant so far as the discussion which is going on in the Lok Sabha is concerned. The discussion is related to the

General grant of the Budget. This is absolutely relevant. So, I would request your ruling on 216 Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before you give the ruling, shall I make a submission on the point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had appealed to you. please hear me first. Then I will hear you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to tell what Mr. Murali Deora has said....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is the convention of the House that whenever we are asked to sanction the Demands, we have the right to tell them that you are mismanaging the economy.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard your point of order. Please take your seat.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, it was a false document. He is misleading the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no ruling. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: These are the people who have read out the newspaper clippings about C.I.A. Agent in this very House. They had fifty C.I.A. Agent clippings from the newspapers sent to their addresses.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have only a very little time. Please continue your speech.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has already ruled out your point of order. Please take your seat.

SHRI. A. CHARLES : This is a false document. We won't allow.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let them not exhaust their shouting on one item....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Then, the next item : ' If you get a chance, would you vote for him.' If you know any background about the same, then what is your opinion on all these things?

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER : This is highly objectionable. He is reading the false document.

MR. CHARIMAN : Your turn also will come. Why are you worried ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now, they want the official document. Now I am coming to the official document. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

Mr. CHARIMAN : We will examine what he has said. Nothing parliamentary will go on record.

(English)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You better examine them next week Sir. They want the official document. Here is an official document. What is this document ? These are the minutes of Bankers' meeting held on 4th November, 1987 in connection with the programme of accelerated lending to women belonging to weaker sections in Bangalore. *(Interruptions)* These are the minutes of the bankers' meeting. I take the responsibility.

SHRI. GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : These minutes must have been set by Mr. Hegde

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are not prepared to forget that they have been kicked out of power from Karnataka. Every time they remind me that. Why do they remind me that?

Now I come to the official document. *(Interruptions)* I will submit it to you. In that meeting, "Shri Paldiyyar, Deputy General Manager, Syndicate Bank, informed the meeting that as advised by the hon. Minister the convenor bank has given 85,000 application forms to the social workers nominated by the Minister for the purpose." He gave 85,000 forms to the social worker nominated by the Minister, Mr. Poojary. That is how they are managing the economy. That is how they are using this national institution. That is how they are using the banking machinery. So long as they are conducting the banking institution in that particular manner, they are behaving in a very aggressive manner with the members of the staff... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES : I want to know whether those forms were printed by you? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If I had

printed them and you have the evidence. I can be alleged of forgery; I can be put in the court of law. Sometimes, they are calling us anti-nationals. They say that we are the destabilisers, that we are unpatriotic. For that we will be treated guilty of treason. We are always prepared for that. Let them charge me of forgery also if they want.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is limited.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is to be done? Do you not think that they are taking more of my time? (*Interruptions*) We are in the opposition not to offer *aarti* to you, but we are here to expose your failures. We are not here as sycophants. We are not here as His Majesty's Opposition, to sit here to become the sycophants of the ruling party. That is none of our task. I am performing the task of a vigilant opposition member and that I will continue to do. (*Interruptions*) You may shout hundred times, but I will never be cowed down. When we could not be cowed down during the emergency, we cannot be cowed down during normal times. You can shout to your heart's content, my voice will never be suppressed. Rest assured. I can speak even upto 12 O'clock if you want and if they continue their heckling like that. My voice will never be cowed down.

We come to the second part. There is a loan that is granted—a very fine scheme—of Rs. 25,000/- to educated unemployed. I welcome this measure. If it is utilized in a proper manner, it will be a very fine device. I shall request you as the Chairman occupying the presiding authority just now, let the Government appoint a committee, even a committee of the Members of Parliament, and try to find it out. I do not mind even if it is 100% ruling party Members' committee because we will put before them the evidence about this. There are many cases in which you will find that out of Rs. 25,000/- only Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 reach the pockets of the unemployed and rest of it is

swallowed by the middlemen. Appoint a committee of Members of Parliament. Let it be a committee of the ruling party members alone. We shall be prepared to place before them and we will produce the people who are prepared to admit that out of Rs. 25,000, they could get in their pocket only Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: He is saying about the ruling party in Karnataka. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He does not understand that unemployment loan is given not by the State but it is given by the Centre; it is given by the Bank. He has forgotten that banks have already been nationalised. Sir, he is still like a 'Rip van Winkle' in the olden days. He is still roaming in the old days.

I will come to another point. As I said, not only the economy is mismanaged, but I will give a few more examples. Now I come to corruption. Please remain silent for some time. Sir, as far as corruption is concerned, recently when there were severe droughts in various parts of the country, various Chief Ministers, Chief Minister of my own State, we all MPs and those belonging to the ruling party in the State made our demand at the initial stage of about Rs. 480 crores. Initially we were given only Rs. 30 crores. I do not blame the Central Government because unfortunately they have mismanaged and they have squandered away the money in such a way that middlemen had swallowed it to such an extent. What can poor Prime Minister do? There are a lot of leakages in the Central Treasury.

Sir, International Monetary Fund has come out with a report that in one Swiss Bank alone, so much amount has been deposited by those persons who have violated FERA and kept the money there. They have amassed money and taken it out of the

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country and the fact is that the Swiss Bank does not reveal their names. The total amount indicated by IMF is Rs. 1332 crores and a former Finance Minister also confirmed that it is exactly Rs. 1332 crores. Now, this amount is lying in Swiss Bank alone. God alone knows how much is in Paris, how much is in London, how much is in Washington and how much is in Frankfurt. In one bank alone, to which the IMF made a reference, they have kept Rs. 1332 crores. Now, Sir, I will refer to the official document laid on the Table of this very House.

Sir, the Indian Institute of Public Finance and Policy has prepared a report on the amassing of black money in the country and that report was laid on the Table of this very House by the finance Minister and there, in that report, it is mentioned what is the latest figure of annual amassment of black money in the country excluding smuggling. It is Rs. 38,000 crores. Now, if Rs. 38,000 crores excluding smuggling is supposed to be the accumulation of black money annually in this country, which is lying in a single Swiss bank alone, then it is all due to mismanagement of the economy and this has been mentioned in the Report of the I.M.F.

Then, Sir, Government has accepted *prima facie* case and therefore, I can refer to it. This morning only, Mr. Speaker, told us that already this question had been referred to and an enquiry is going on. Sir, we have already got the document and it has been established. I would like to tell you that the Registrar of Property, Revenue, in Switzerland has already given the document. It has been published everywhere, it has been published in that country, published outside, in which it has been accepted that a 5-room villa has been owned by Ajitabh Bachchan and its valuation was originally put at Rs. 48 lakhs and now it is found to be anywhere between Rs. 65 lakhs and Rs. 80 lakhs.

Obviously, money has travelled out of India and that was in foreign exchange release and therefore FERA was violated. And this particular purchase has taken place on 3rd April, 1986. So at that time the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act existed. At that time this gentleman, let me call him Advani, he was Indian national. Five-room apartment was already owned by him, its evaluation was between Rs. 65 lakhs and Rs. 80 lakhs. From where did he get it? Somebody contradicted the report earlier. But after going away from the House, we find that that is correct, the documents are correct. And, Sir, in doing that, in having the foreign exchange sent out of the country, which are the sections of FERA that they violated? Firstly, Section 8 of FERA in so far as he has acquired foreign exchange to purchase the apartment, that has been violated. No. 2—Section 9 of FERA transferring the foreign exchange to some one else outside the country without taking the permission of the Reserve Bank of India. That is the second violation. No. 3—Section 25 of FERA, that is, without the permission of the Reserve Bank of India he acquired immovable property situated outside India. So, FERA violations—Section 8, Section 9 and Section 25—have taken place. Unless you are able to find the facts and tell the House that 'we are going to punish the guilty'—every one should not be sent out of the country when he is required as a culprit, every one should not be Charles Sobraj—when he is required, he goes out of the country. And therefore, this case must be investigated. So far nothing of that type has been done.

Sir, only a few minutes more. Sir, extract the hecklers' time!

I will come to an eternal problem. Sir, the Maruti factory was set up in the country. In the morning one Congressman congratulated the Government for liberalisation of licence policy. Sir, Maruti factory was an epitome of liberalisation of licence policy. I

would like to tell you, Sir — you are an old parliamentarian — when Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was Industry Minister in the Government of India, he had announced that the Government policy will now be not to give licences for manufacturing small cars because, he said on the floor of the Parliament, what the country needs today is public transport, we have enough factories manufacturing small cars and therefore, the public transport factories will get the licence. The moment Sanjay Gandhi put in the application, the policy was changed within 48 hours. Maruti Car got the licence, but they were told that it was 100 per cent indigenous factory, the motor car. Today, if you see the Maruti-Suzuki car, try to find out whether that indigenous character has been maintained. In today's Maruti car, if you ask me a question 'what is indigenous?', I will say, only the air inside the tyre is Indian, otherwise everything is actually imported. That is the position. All right forget the past, Sir. Past is past, Sanjay Gandhi has also gone. But let me tell you, Sir, afterwards when the Maruti was in loss, it was nationalised. I say it is nice, nationalisation of losses, when it was nationalised. And recently when we had the collaboration with the Japanese company, Suzuki, Sir, only last week you must have read in the newspapers, the multinational Company Suzuki, the Japanese Company, has demanded that their equity share should be increased from 26 per cent to 40 per cent. Sir, we are talking about self-reliance, we are talking about strengthening the economy of the country and if we allow them to increase their equity from 26 per cent to 40 per cent, it will mean the share of the public sector Maruti Udyog factory will be transferred more and more to the Japanese multinational. That is the policy that they are following.

Once a friend asked me whether this Government supports the public sector or the private sector. I said, the simple proposition is, they publicly support the public sector

and privately support the private sector. That is exactly what is happening. Today, increase from 26 per cent to 40 per cent of their equity share—that is going to happen.

Sir, because the Home Ministry's Demands are also there, I will give only one instance as to how the Home Ministry Functions. Of course, I don't blame the Minister. Somewhere the mistake has been committed. But in good faith, as one who has also participated in the freedom struggle, I welcome this list of 97 veterans who participated in the freedom struggle. Unilaterally the Government correctly decided to give them freedom fighters pension, because they are towering freedom fighters. You will be shocked and surprised to know as a freedom fighter, that Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, the former Chief Minister of Haryana—I may differ with him but I can never forget that he was a great freedom fighter—his name was included in the list of freedom fighters, but you will be shocked to know that a communication went to him from the Home Ministry that: your name has been included in the list of eminent freedom fighters. Kindly send your passport size photograph and your finger prints. They asked for his finger prints. Criminals are asked to give their finger prints, not freedom fighters. Those of us who have fought for India's freedom or God's freedom, we are proud that we have not committed any crime and if the Government or any officer treats the freedom fighters as criminals and demands finger prints from them, it is a matter of shame for all of us, even for you, who has been occupying this Chair. And, therefore, the style of functioning has to be changed.

Unless the style of functioning is changed, the economy is properly managed, austerity is observed, mismanagement is averted and bureaucratism in the functioning of the Finance Ministry is averted, it will be difficult for you to manage the resources. That is why, I recorded my

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protest. This is the only way, we can give voice to the sentiments of the people, grievances of the people. Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me a patient hearing despite the background music.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. There has been a tradition that Government expenditure is got approved in the legislature and Parliament through supplementary Demands for Grants.

Many hon. Members have pointed out that prices are rising at a fast pace. Similarly, inflation is also increasing because of drought and floods in the country. It is true that last year the estimated deficit was Rs. 3,703 crores whereas the actual deficit touched Rs. 8,285 crores. The earlier Supplementary Demands were for Rs. 687 crores and once again the Government has come with Supplementary Demands. It is very easy to criticise the Government but I would suggest that the opposition and the Ruling party should come together to solve the problems of the country and work towards achieving progress and prosperity. I do not hesitate to utter truth. I belong to the ruling party, but if my party commits a mistake, I shall raise my voice, because I am the representative of the people. The prime duty of a public representative is to listen to the grievances of the people and that is what we do. We have high regard for Prof. Madhu Dandavate but it is unbecoming of an opposition Member to criticize at such a crucial hour instead of giving constructive suggestions. We want the opposition to give us constructive suggestions regarding curbing the rate of inflation, checking floods and drought and controlling price rise. But it is unfortunate that even though Dandavateji is a Senior Member of the House, he is lev-

elling charges against a Minister by furnishing forged documents and thereby supporting a corrupt Bank Officer. The Government has 20 point programme for the upliftment of the poor but the Opposition has 1 point programme that of criticizing the Government. They do not have any other programme. The entire House witnessed the adjournment motion. But what for had they brought it? There was no political issue for the opposition. They had to create a scene during the zero hour and that is why they did it. There was no point in bringing an adjournment motion. They had just to create pandemonium. The projects of the non-Congress (I) States should be cleared. We also emphasize on it. That is in public interest. There are many pending projects in West Bengal. Those should also be cleared. We are also concerned about it. But no purpose will be served by creating pandemonium in the House. The Speaker would simply adjourn the House and go away. When the issue of price rise is being discussed in the House not even a single opposition Member is present here.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: The House is discussing Supplementary Demands for Grants.... (Interruptions) Supplementary Demands have been brought in the House.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: There is no doubt that the opposition will level allegation against the Government. That is its business. But at the same time the opposition should ensure whether it is appropriate or not. Whether there is a point in it or not? Whether it is authentic or not? That is all I want to say to the opposition.

Sir, I did not want to raise this issue but because Madhu Dandavateji had pointedly spoken about it I had to mention it.

Sir, Indiraji nationalised the banks for the welfare of poor people. We are not supporting the management but we also do not say that all the bureaucrats do not cooperate. There are bureaucrats no doubt who do not cooperate with the Government and who pass on confidential documents to Opposition and ask them to raise it in the House.

Sir, two-three days back many hon. Members had pointed out that the management of banks is not proper. Nobody works there. It was suggested that a team of MPs should be sent there. It would have some impact on the State of affairs there. There are large scale irregularities in bank loans. Particularly, in case of poor people this should be enquired into. If a poor man is to receive a loan of Rs. 500, he gets only Rs. 300 from the bank. The middle man swindles away Rs. 200. Prof. Madhu Dandavate speaks a lot about middlemen in Bofors deal but he is not concerned about middlemen in banks. I want to say that there should at least be no difference of opinion among the MPs. We should cut across party lines on such issues. We should safeguard the interest of people. You are the representative of people and so are we.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Government to another point. The Government has paid attention to modernisation of industries. It is true that inflation has increased in India but it is a world wide phenomena and not a problem for India alone. Besides, the country is marching towards industrialisation. Industries are the backbone of our country. If we do not set up industries the unemployment problem can not be solved we support Prof. Madhu Dandavate for his plain speaking. Shri Murti Deora has also pointed out that the new entrepreneurs should be provided more incentives so that they could set up new industries in the country. There are many sick industries in our country. The Government does not believe in the policy of taking

them over. When an industry becomes sick it is the worker who is rendered jobless thereby suffers. The person who belongs to the management is able to manage a job somewhere, whether in the public sector or elsewhere. But there should be a special rehabilitation package for the workers of sick industries and they should be given interim relief. I would like to cite the example of Bengal. It tops the list of States where there are maximum number of sick industries. Special rehabilitation package should be formulated for Bengal. Similarly, we can revive some of these industries. The Government should pay attention to the AVL. It can reopen if necessary attention is paid to it. The condition of Hindustan Fertilizer, located at Haldia, needs to be reviewed and a time bound programme made for it. If there is a problem somewhere it percolates down everywhere. Today it takes 6 month to one year for a file to move from one table to another. The Government should accept the schemes suggested by MPs because by the time these are launched we may or may not be here, as ours is a democracy. Something should be done for the people of our Constituency.

I have already spoken about price rise. The prices of baby food, rice, wheat, vegetables and edible oil have risen tremendously. This should be checked immediately and there is need to pay attention in this direction. Similarly, there is need to pay attention to the public distribution system in the country. It should be improved in the states where it is not properly functioning.

I want to mention an important point regarding ban on recruitment. There is serious unemployment problem in the country and ban on recruitment for the last five years has further worsened the situation. This ban should be relaxed so that the unemployed youth get an opportunity. The provision of examination fee should be removed in the case of unemployed youth. Numerous youth

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in the villages are not able to apply for jobs because they cannot pay the fee, even though they are brilliant. Therefore, there is need to improve the system.

(Interruptions)

Floods and drought are causing serious problem in the country. Adequate facilities should be provided to Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa to deal with these natural calamities. The Government has provided lot of assistance to the States and for that it deserves to be congratulated. But we have come to know that many States are not maintaining proper accounts of the Relief Fund and therefore attention should be paid in the direction. The accounts should be properly maintained. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shri Tiraky has also pointed out that more funds should be provided for flood relief. (Interruptions) I support this suggestion. There are CPI and CPM Members in this House but they cannot raise this issue, because they know that if they did, they will be removed from here. I am not a partner of left front Government but I know that they have adopted a resolution to this effect. The CPM Government in Bengal has not given flood relief to the workers. (Interruptions) I want to submit that the Centre should provide as much flood relief to the States as they want but it should ask for proper accounts. (Interruptions)

There is need to increase the number of credit camps, because the number of unemployed youth is increasing in the country. Besides, more such credit camps should be set up for women and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. When the Banks were not nationalised, only the industrialists used to get credit but today poor people are also benefited by the banks. The allegations hurled by the Opposition will not have any effect. This is their habit. Whatever we have to do for the country that has to be done. We

went to Nagaland during elections. We are aware that proper communications facilities are not available in Arunachal, Meghalaya and Tripura. The Government should pay more attention so that communication facilities may improve. As Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat and Mrs. Sheila Dikshit are present here, I want to submit an important point. We are the representatives of the people and hence we have to work for the removal of their grievances. If we don't take up public grievances then who would do it? The fact is that when we forward someone's representation about a certain grievance, the letter goes to him instead of coming to us. The M.Ps and M.L As are the representatives of the people and therefore when someone files a complaint we should also know about its fate. I had forwarded a representation of one lady who had some problem. Subsequently, a letter reached her which I quote:

[English]

Mr. K.C. Seth, Deputy Director of Administration (for Director General), has given one letter to that lady.

"Subject: Warning under rule 20 of the Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

"This Directorate is in receipt of a letter No. Nil dated 18th June 1987 from hon. Miss Mamata Banerjee, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, regarding absorption of Shrimati Mira Mukhopadhyay in the post of Production Assistant.

"Under rule 20 of the Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1964, a government servant has been prohibited to bring outside influence to further her interests in respect of matters pertaining to her service conditions. Shrimati Mira Mukhopadhyay is, therefore, advised not to approach

Members of Parliament/Members of State Legislatures either herself or through any of her relatives/friends in future...."

(*Interruptions*)

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): It is a shame on democracy.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you should direct the Minister concerned to say something about it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): The service regulations are in the jurisdiction of the Department of Personnel. I completely appreciate the feelings of the Hon. Members. Certainly we will bring it to their notice.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): These rules must be changed. The rules must be scrapped. (*Interruptions*) He must explain.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mamataji, please conclude early.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We want to request the hon. Minister to look into it. Our Government is committed to the Welfare of the poor and of the nation but sometimes, certain people....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mamataji, you may continue tomorrow.

16.00 hrs.

[*English*]

DISCUSSION RE: RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES-Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up item No. 16, Discussion under Rule 193. Shri Sriballav Panigrahi.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on price rise which is going on in the House for some days past under rule 193.

16.0 1/2 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Sir, the price rise is a problem not confined to India alone but it is a global problem. It is a knotty, vexed and global problem. But the question is that the price rise should be kept at the minimum possible level. However we may try, the prices that were there in 1947 at the time of achieving our Independence or in 1951 at the beginning of our Five Year Plan, we cannot expect that price level to exist now. It will go up. It has gone up. But actually, the question is how to contain it. Considering that, now the situation in our country is really unsatisfactory, it is serious and that is causing concern in various circles including the Government. I know the Government feel concerned about it. Government have started taking several measures to contain the price rise, to make essential commodities available to consumers throughout the country and at fair price.

Sir, the rate of inflation that we are having now is 8.7% at the end of August 1987 and it was 7.5% in April, 1987. This shows how the rate of inflation is on the increase. There is an apprehension that we may have a double figure inflation this year.

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

What are the reasons for such an abnormal price rise? We have to come to the reasons. They are obvious. India is still very much an agricultural country. Our budget—as was called during British days—still continues to be a gamble on monsoon. If the monsoon does not behave properly, things go bad and there will be serious disturbances in all the fronts, including the price front.

As you know, we had a budget where the deficit was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 5688 crores, against a deficit of Rs. 8255 crores in 1986-87. Further, there was an expectation, an assurance that because of tightening up of our economy coupled with a good production, a good crop and yield, it could be curtailed. But to our ill-luck, we had, far from a bumper crop or even an average crop, the worst drought of the century this year.

What has happened in the agricultural front? Only 37% of the land in the country got an average to excessive it has experienced inadequate rainfall. As you know, inadequate rainfall leads to disaster in the agricultural front. That way, when a very big drought, the unprecedented drought is looming large, the effect of it we have to experience for a long time. Till the next Kharif harvest, we have to go through the scarcity conditions. We have to remember this and accordingly take redressal steps.

As I told you, about 10 to 15 million tonnes will be the shortfall in production. This has been further contributing to the deficit budget and the deficit budget has contributed to the price rise.

Again, the increase in Government expenditure is also alarming. In 1986-87 it was of the order of Rs. 95000 crores, against Rs. 83,498 crores in the previous year. So, the Government expenditure is on the rapid

increase and the deficit could not be curtailed. Therefore, the net result is a higher rate of inflation.

That way this is not something which is within the reach of the Government. We cannot just blame the Government alone for all this. Natural calamity is also responsible. We have made commendable progress in the field of irrigation. We have doubled our irrigated area within 15 or 16 years. Between 1965 and 1981, it was raised from 31 million hectares to 62 million hectares. Unfortunately, the more the crop and fodder area we bring under irrigation, the more is the area coming under drought and floods. We have enhanced our crops area almost double; but in spite of that, the situation is like this.

This provides us an opportunity to take a fresh look at our planning. We have to give a fresh look at our planning. We have to decide whether to go along the same lines or have a departure from them. We have to lay more emphasis on irrigation and energy. We should adopt dry farming techniques where there is drought. Naturally when we cannot expand our irrigation potentialities what we should do is to develop dry farming technology so that where there is not adequate rain we are able to have production. Then crop insurance has to be implemented properly and there should be a practical approach to it. Today it is far from becoming practical.

Many cultivators are now diverting to other areas because they are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. Let their representatives be put in authoritative positions on different committees so that they can determine the remunerative prices. Painfully we have to observe that there is no reasonable parity between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce. A simmering discontentment is growing among the farmers. We have to read the danger that is being written on the wall for tomorrow. We have to take proper care of

agricultural sector. Passbooks should be issued to them. There should be simplification of procedures for getting loans. Now there is drought but what is the deal that we are giving to the farmers! Even a middle-class farmer owning 30 acres of land is worse off in economic position than a class IV employee of the Government. I can prove it. Commission after Commission is being set-up periodically to enhance the pay-scales of the Government servants. Whenever there is increase in prices the same is being neutralised by giving them further dearness allowance. But what about the agriculturists? Their loans are mounting up. Our policy is that unless an area suffers consecutively for more than three years they cannot be given certain benefits like remissions suspensions etc. So let us have a practical approach. Let there not be a feeling among the agriculturists who are the backbone of our country that they are being neglected. I would request the Minister to take up this matter to the Cabinet and evolve a practical approach so that there is both agricultural growth and at the same time the farmers remain contented.

I want to blame the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Is there any parity between the pay scales in some undertakings? There is wide gap. What is our economic policy? Our objective is industrial and agricultural growth with social justice. That gap that is there between incomes of different sections should not be widened. It should be bridged. We are wedded to democratic socialism. When we are committed to bring about socialism how can we do this unless we really bridge the gap between different sections in respect of income.

We have to pay attention to energy also. If there is no energy there will not be any industrial units. Industrial units are getting closed one after another for want of energy. We have to give priority to energy. About the price rise, whatever may be our require-

ments, naturally there will be hardship in a year like this. The purchasing power of our rupee has fallen to about thirteen paise. The other day, we came across a news-item that the value of dollar has also recorded an unprecedented fall. That's why it is not only confined to India, it is a global problem. At the same time, our requirements should be assessed properly. The foodgrains should be supplied in an adequate measure to all the places. We have to strengthen our public distribution system. We have to widen its base. How can we do it? There are certain limited articles coming under the Essential Commodities Act. That list has to be increased. There should be a price policy. How can we have a price policy? Everywhere there are certain items for which you regulate their availability and the price. But there are other commodities over which you have absolutely no control. Therefore, we should have a control over everything essential. We can amend our laws accordingly. We have to intensify our dehoarding campaign. Of course, that is the responsibility of the State Government. You have called the Chief Secretaries here. Various steps have been discussed. Naturally all these things have to be monitored.

Whatever we may do, individual retailer has a profit motive. We cannot rule out that. Therefore, we have to encourage the PDS to be manned by cooperatives, municipalities, gram panchayats, etc. They require financial support for that which should be provided. With this I conclude. I know the Government has started taking some action to contain the price rise. These measures should be further strengthened.

PROF K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, the price rise and inflation are always causing severe headaches to both the Central and the State Governments. A study on price rise and inflation will clearly show that the Central Government has been taking adequate steps to control them.

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

Even though some of my friends in the opposition say that inflation rate has gone up at an alarming rate, I cannot agree with them. If you study the inflation rates for the last 15 years, it can be very clearly seen that the Central Government is able to control the inflation. In 1974-75, the inflation rate based on consumer price index was 16.7%. During the months of April and May this year, there is a slight increase. Everybody will agree that this nation is facing an unprecedented floods and severe drought for the last three years. It is quite natural that there may be an increase in prices.

Sir, a group-wise analysis of the whole sale price index on a point-to-point basis indicates that primary articles and manufactured products contributed to the bulk of price rise in 1986-87. My request to the hon. Minister is that these are two groups where Government has to give emphasis to control the price rise. The index on the price rise of the primary articles, that is, cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables is 4.9 per cent in 1986-87 while it is only 2.8 per cent in 1985-86. On a further study on the price of vegetables which is the common man's item, we can see another phenomenon of price highly fluctuating from day-to-day and from market to market. The study made on 9th August of this year on the price of vegetables in Delhi markets is quite peculiar. In Saket, the cost of cauliflower per kilogram was Rs. 12, in Kailash colony it was Rs. 24, in Tilak Nagar it was Rs. 20 and in Paharganj it was Rs. 16. Prices of the same vegetable fluctuate in different markets of Delhi. So, we have to find out a machinery to stabilise the price of vegetables and other items so that at least in different markets of the city on the same day, the price is controlled.

Another factor is that how the State Governments are reacting to control the price rise. In my State, in Kerala, the price rise within a short period of 7-8 months is 100

to 150 per cent. Onion and potato is sold from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.5 per Kg. and green chillies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10. Price of rice is so high that from Rs. 3 it has gone up to Rs. 5. Here, the State Government cannot blame the Centre. If you look at the help given by the Central Government to the State Government, for the State of Kerala, the subsidy for rice is about Rs. 126 crores every year. Similarly, for kerosene the Central Government is giving the subsidy. My state is getting about two lakh tonnes of kerosene but when the ordinary man goes to the market, the price is so high.

Another item is edible oil. We can find that price of edible oil changes from day to day. We know that a sizeable amount of our foreign exchange goes towards importing of edible oil but where is the edible oil going? I am staying in South Avenue. Even for the Members of Parliament, edible oil is not available. When we go to the Super Bazaar, we are told that we can get only one kilo of oil. Sometimes we cannot get even that. In spite of importing in huge quantity, where is the control?

We have to monitor how the edible oil is being distributed.

Another point is that we can control the price rise only if we have got a very efficient public distribution system. I am very happy to state that we have got a good public distribution system, but it has to be made more effective. When hon. Minister, Shri Bhagat was in Kerala, he had some conference. As I said, we have got a very effective public distribution system in Kerala and rice, kerosene and other commodities are distributed there through fair price shops. We had demanded that at least Rs. 25000 should be advanced by the nationalised banks to the fair price shops so that they can get all the required items from the Food Corporation or other agencies, but till date, though a year has passed since then, the fair price shops

have not got any financial assistance from the nationalised banks.

One more important point is regarding quality and quantity of foodgrains. In Kerala, we get rice of three qualities; one is the ordinary rice, the other is fine rice and the super-fine rice. The consumer does not know which type of rice is being given by FCI to the fair price shops. Earlier the practice was that when the fair price shop people go and get the rice from the FCI, they were given rice in small sealed polythene bags and for that the fair price shop people had to pay one rupee, but now-a-days, we get only polythene bags, not the rice. The consumer does not know whether it is ordinary rice, fine or superfine rice. There should be some machinery so that the consumer knows which type of rice or wheat is being distributed through the fair price shops.

The responsibility for controlling price rise does not lie with the Central Government only, it also lies with the State Governments. We would like to know how many State Governments have enforced the existing laws and have brought the hoarders to book. No effective measures are being taken by some State Governments to catch the hoarders. The Government must be active in this respect so that hoarding is stopped. Unless the hoarding is stopped, we will not be able to effectively prevent the price rise of consumer items.

Lastly, vegetables is one of the items where fluctuation is very high. These should be distributed through fair price shops or some other agency, so that the urban population is able to get vegetables at a reasonable price.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have got the opportunity to speak after two or three days.

It takes a long time for the turn to come.

In regard to price-rise, I want to submit that on the one hand, the value of rupee is falling and on the other Departments under the charge of Mr. Bhagat are not making proper arrangements to meet the situation. In the existing crisis, if the Government Departments take appropriate measures we will definitely be able to provide substantial facilities to the people in the prevailing drought conditions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as has been discussed day before yesterday, you might have also noticed as to how essential articles are being distributed. Now-a-days essential articles are not available at the Super Bazar outlets. Mr. Bhagat has himself pointed out two days ago that neither onions, potatoes nor edible oils including vegetable oils are available there. Thus due to short supplies people are facing difficulties and are compelled to pay more for these commodities. Therefore, first of all I would like to request the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to make efforts to gear up and streamline the working of the Department. During every critical situation, the people of our country become united and cooperate with the Government in combating it. Today also when we are facing a grave situation due to unprecedented floods and drought and with all our systems in disarray, is the Government aware as to what to do in such a crisis? Therefore, it is necessary to gear up the Department. The State Governments should also be geared up in this respect. Along with it, the people of the Public Sector should be involved in improving the distribution system. The backbone of the distribution system is the system of cooperatives. Have you thought of providing assistance to them? Today, the cooperative societies are not being able to provide essential commodities at cheap rates on account of financial constraints. Government should take steps in this regard and provide due assis-

[Sh. Girdharilal Vyas]

tance. So far you have neither directed NABARD nor any other organisation to improve the financial position of the various cooperative societies so that the essential articles may be distributed properly. This aspect has not been paid any attention due to which the cooperative societies are not functioning properly. It is due to financial constraints that these societies are not able to function properly.

Similarly marketing societies are working at the block level which supply all the essential articles to the various societies. Has it ever struck to you to provide assistance to these marketing societies? In order to ensure proper distribution of essential commodities through cooperative societies and Fair Price Shops, the Government must assist these marketing societies at the block level. It is also essential to streamline the working of super bazars and such other agencies which are engaged in supplying essential commodities to the public. What steps have been taken so far to review the function of the Public distribution system and to rectify the shortcomings? It is also essential to see as to what arrangements have been made to strengthen the consumer societies. The Department should pay special attention to the Public Distribution system in order to ensure that essential items are available to people in time and at fair prices. So far the Department has done nothing in this regard. It is high time for the Government to consider the situation seriously and take steps to strengthen these institutions so that the people of this country are able to get relief.

Secondly, in regard to the acute drought conditions prevailing in some state particularly in Rajasthan, I want to request the hon. Minister to inform the House as to how much edible oil, sugar and other essential commodities are being released for those areas to ensure that the poor people are able to get

all the items properly. In the F.C.I godowns irregularities and corrupt practices are being indulged into. You will notice that the contractors are responsible for most of those malpractices. The FCI people are not at all interested in removing them. The subsidy of Rs. 2 thousand crores which you give is pocketed by these contractors. These people indulge in maximum bungling. I had mentioned this fact when a discussion on this subject was held earlier. In Bengal there are two kinds of procedures. In some godowns Government employees are engaged and in others contractors are doing the same work. Wherever contractors are there, trucks loaded with hundreds of maunds of foodgrains disappear. The system is in total disarray. It is said that Government employees do not work properly, yet the godowns in which Government employees are working, are functioning efficiently. From such godowns we are earning profits and not losses. It is essential to consider this issue. If you do not control the F.C.I, our entire economy will be disrupted. You are saying that we have ample stocks and so we don't need to have any fear. But when pilferage takes place on a large scale, you will raise your hand and express your incapacity to meet the demands. Therefore, you should rise to the occasion and make efforts to check such malpractices in time. So that the F.C.I. godowns which supply foodgrains to the whole nation remain safe. Strong action should be taken against those people who indulge in pilferage. The Government should be vigilant about the requirements of every area and strengthen the public distribution system for the distribution of sugar, wheat, rice and other essential commodities. Only then will you be able to meet these situations effectively. With the onset of summer within 3 or 4 months our stocks would nearly finish. Then you will realise as to how much losses have been suffered due to sheer carelessness. Similarly it is essential to pay special attention to the hoarders, proprietors and smugglers. The system will improve only

when you take strong action against them and in case you are not able to do so these elements will bring maximum harm to the nation. Whatever laws you may frame they are never enforced properly against the proprietors and hoarders. Even the highest officials of the Government kneel down to these rich people and are not able to take strong action against them. If you are able to control them then you will definitely succeed in this matter and make the Public Distribution System function effectively.

I want to submit about edible oils. Though sugar and wheat are available in the rural areas but edible oil which is being imported in large quantities at a cost of Rs. 400 crores, is not reaching the villages. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what are the reasons that the edible oil is not available in Cooperative Societies and other institutions in the villages. Today the price of edible oil in the market is Rs. 30-35 per kg. Even then adulterated oil is being sold through these shops by the middlemen, but the Government is not looking into it. This needs to be checked. Neither oil nor cheap varieties of cloth of the National Textile Corporation is being made available to the common people and to those, who are drought affected, through co-operative societies. The Government should take constructive steps to see that the cloth and oil are made available to the common man. In case no arrangements are made in this regard, the country, which is passing through a critical phase due to floods and drought, will have to face more grave situation. The distribution should be strengthened to overcome the problems being faced by the country.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the country is passing through a critical phase and everybody feels concerned about the price hike. This price hike is creating a difficult situation and I cannot resist saying that the Government is very active in this regard. They have

taken suitable steps to check the rise in prices. A Cabinet Committee has been constituted which will find out the causes of price rise. The Cabinet has announced a five point programme to strengthen the public distribution system. Mobile centres will also be set up. Besides this, the Government should devise ways to check the malpractices prevailing in the public distribution system and should ensure proper monitoring so that maximum essential commodities are available to the people. The Central Government has issued a directive to the State Governments to take steps to see that 23 items of essential commodities are made available to the people. I think, the Government is very alert in this regard. If the Government really takes strong steps, we would be able to control the price effectively. There are several causes of price rise. You see that there is no price rise for two-three months, say from January to March, when the Budget is presented, but after that, there is all round price hike. The Government should ensure that a balance in the economy is maintained. There may be a slight fluctuation in prices, but we are to check the sky-rocketing prices. The price rise is an international phenomenon, but such an hike is crushing the people. The main reason is that we are a backward and a developing nation. Had the programmes to remove poverty been implemented honestly the people would have been benefitted and they would have not bothered about such a price-rise. We are at a loss to understand as to how our economy has been adversely affected. I think, inflation is the biggest contributory factor to price hike then comes deficit financing. The Government should take steps to check inflation and resist from presenting deficit budget in future because this has a great impact on prices.

Black money is another factor which contributes in a big way to rise in prices. Our market is flooded with a very big amount of black money running into thousand of crores of rupees with the result that farmers poor

[Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta]

people, messengers, women and all others are adversely affected by it.

There has been a significant increase in both the retail price index and the wholesale price index during 1987-88. Shri Vyas rightly said that out of 480 districts, nearly 280 or 300 districts are facing the calamity created by drought, which has adversely affected our economy and has caused an unprecedented price rise. Agricultural production has gone down which has also contributed to the price rise in a big way. The Minister of Agriculture should take steps to check the decreasing trend in production. In order to overcome this difficult phase the Central Government as well as the State Governments will have to exercise a cut in their establishment and other expenses.

It is a matter of happiness that our Prime Minister has taken it seriously and he has given a directive to reduce the Government expenses. Keeping in view the menace of flood and drought, being faced by the country, he announced that except in unavoidable circumstances, foreign tours will be avoided. I welcome his move, the country as a whole has appreciated it. Foreign tours have been reduced, but there is still scope for further reduction. The Government expenses should be curtailed, deficit financing should be minimised and black money should be unearthed.

There was a news-item in the Patliputra Times, published from Patna, dated 2 December, 1987 that one Swiss Bank is being run abroad and several Swiss banks exist in the capital of Bihar. The hon. Minister should look into it and take steps to see that no such banks are here in our country and no parallel economy is allowed to run, only then we would be able to check the price rise.

There has been an unprecedented rise in prices. During 1987-88, the rise has now

gone upto 6% whereas it was 4.8% during 1986-87. The whole-sale price index which was 369.5 in January 1987-88, reached 376 in February, 378 in March, 381 in April, 389.3 in May, 400 in July, 407.3 in August, 408.4 in September and in October it touched 409.2. Thus, there is rising trend every month, the Government should look into the reasons and take steps to check it. The Government has implemented 5-point programme and set up a Consumers Council in order to provide protection to the consumers. A Bill was introduced in the last session, it was a very good step, we were hopeful that supply Department will deliver the goods and interests of the consumers will be protected. I hope the Government will earnestly implement the programmes drawn for the protection of the consumer.

I would like to say that the position today is... (Interruptions) my time is still not over... (Interruptions). I am still on my legs...

Mr. Speaker, Sir, how will low paid employees or the poor farmers will pull on. There is no production, absolutely no crop, even if a farmer is having 500 acres of land. How are you going to feed them? Arrangements should be made so that they may get two times meal. One day, two women of the Congress Seva Dal came to me. I casually asked them as to what they had taken in their meals, they replied that they had taken 'Sarson Ka Saag' this is the position. There are no pulses available there at all. Next day they said that they did not take anything then I offered them some food. Today, the cost of vegetarian as well as of non-vegetarian food are more or less the same. The price of onion touched Rs. 20 per kg. in Darbhanga and Motihari during floods. Here, in Delhi, Cauliflower is available at Rs. 2 to 4 Rs. per kg. but its price in Patna and in other cities in Bihar is Rs. 6 or Rs. 8 per kg. The people are in distress there, there is no production due to floods there. The price of mustard oil is Rs. 40 per kg. as against Rs. 22 last year. Two

kg. tin of mustard oil costs Rs. 78/- in Kendriya Bhandar but in I.N.A. market costs Rs. 80/- the fish is as 50 to 60 per kg. Thus, prices are sky-rocketing.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I submit to the Government, especially to the hon. Minister concerned, that the announcement of 5-point programme is a welcome measure. It will provide scope for discussion and considered action. The Government should maintain simplicity and thereby reduce expenses so that the people are less burdened. Traders should also be taken into confidence and they should be asked to serve the people. The Government have introduced a good programme.

The Government have started 209 mobile and 3 thousand new shops. I think this number is not sufficient. To-day even the 23 items of essential commodities about which the Government has declared that these would be made easily available, are not available to the common man. I am a mother, a sister and above all an Indian woman. I understand the gravity of the situation and say that the people are living in distress due to non-availability of essential commodities. The Government should gear up its administrative machinery. Here, in the House, speeches on the subject are made every year, but the prices in the market go on soaring high. Taking 1945 as a base year, the value of a rupee has come down to 15 paise. The value of the rupee and the purchasing power of the consumer are decreasing day by day. The people are in distress. I welcome the programme, the Government has undertaken, but I request that it should be strictly implemented.

*SHRI M. MAHALINGAM (Nagapattinam): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely glad to participate in this discussion on 'Price rise' under rule 193 on behalf of AIADMK.

Total production of goods and services in the country is the best indicator of the health of the economy. If demand and supply factors in the economy are matching, then nobody could deny that the economy would be sound. If production falls, prices will rise. A situation will be created in that case where too much money would be chasing too few goods. If Govt. resorts to minting of money to control inflation and hopes to increase the purchasing power of the consumers, then it will not arrest inflation rather it will increase inflation. Such a policy of generating money supply will not serve as a basis for rehabilitating an inflated economy.

In January 1984, the consumer price index was at 563 points. It rose to 736 points in August, 1987. This is the kind of galloping inflation that is prevailing in our country. In 1985-86, the cost of living index, was at 6.5. In 1986-87, it has increased to 8.7. Based on the wholesale price index, in 1985-86, the inflation rate was 3.88%. During 1986-87, the inflation rate has reached 5.3%. The rupee has got devalued in sizeable proportion. The value of a rupee in July 1986 based on 1960 prices was 16.45 paise. In one year, that is, in July 1987, the value further came down to 15.20 paise.

Prices of all the commodities are increasing day by day. The prices of essential commodities like rice, wheat, cooking oil etc., are increasing daily. We have serious fears that the inflation rate may become double digit one.

Inflation is not a disease that has affected Indian economy only. Even big free economies like that of England, Japan and America are afflicted with inflation. In America, the stock market has crashed. Factories have been closed down. Millions are out of employment. The purpose of my pointing out this is that such a situation should not hap-

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. M. Mahalingam]
pen in our country.

Take our own country, unemployment is rampant. All steps must be taken to tackle this unemployment problem. All sick mills must be taken over by the Govt. By such take over of sick units, you will be able to wave millions in India from starvation.

In my constituency, in Vedaranyam, there are many salt workers. The salt produced in Vedaranyam lie in heaps in the salt pans without being procured by the wholesalers. This is because of lack of adequate transportation facilities. There is no facility for transportation of salt by rail. The roadway from Thanjavur to Vedaranyam must be repaired and made a national highway. If this is done, there will be proper movement of salt from the salt pans and thus we can avert a salt recession in Vedaranyam.

Likewise, in Nagapattinam, ONGC is tapping oil and gas reserves in cauveri basin. The oil tapped is unrefined and is taken to Madras for refining. This results in enormously wasteful expenditure. A refinery should be set up in Nagapattinam itself. This would create employment opportunities in Nagapattinam which is a backward area and has an high unemployment rate.

The Govt. attributes two reasons for the present rise in prices. One is the steep fall in production due to drought. Second is the deficit in the Budget to the extent of nearly Rs. 7000 crores. Both these reasons are inter-connected. If you increase production, then you will net revenue from the consumers of the products and with the help of that revenue, you can make up the deficit. The Govt. must, therefore, start more factories and encourage production in the existing factories.

The Govt. has announced a five point strategy, to meet the situation arising out of

inflation. Those are (1) to open more public distribution shops (2) to distribute adequate foodgrains to these shops (3) to monitor the distribution through these shops (4) to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing and (5) to bring a sense of self-discipline in the traders against profiteering through negotiations with representatives of trade and industry.

The Govt. has also identified 23 essential commodities and has issued directions to the State Govts. to monitor the distribution of these items in the States. I welcome this.

I also welcome the amendment to the Guest Control Order brought to curb wasteful expenditure in big hotels and on dinners.

Tamil Nadu Govt. is taking all possible steps to control the prices of essential commodities. Commodities are being distributed at fair prices in every village in Tamil Nadu. The govt. is also feeding school children and elders under famous 'Nutritious Meals Scheme' I request the Govt. to assist the State Govt. so that the scheme could cover more and more persons.

Drought is a main reason for the current rise in prices. But, drought, floods and other national calamities are a matter of routine annual occurrences. Therefore, the Govt. must have a permanent solution to the problem.

The drought conditions in Tamil Nadu has affected the agricultural production. There is acute water shortage. I request the Hon. Minister to appoint a Tribunal to adjudicate the cauveri river water dispute. The State Govt. has reminded the Central Govt. of this on so many occasions.

The Govt. is spending huge sums to tackle the situation arising out of drought and floods. If all rivers in India are linked on a national basis, then that will serve as a key to solving the problems arising out of drought

as well as floods. This would also save huge amounts of wasteful expenditure.

India is a big country. In some parts floods ravage and in some other parts we have drought. This situation could be averted only when we link all the rivers in India. If this is done, during the rainy seasons, the excess water in rivers in the flood-prone areas may flow into other rivers and thus help fruitful utilisation of all water resources. Drought situation can, hence, be managed in this way in a efficient manner.

I hope the Govt. would consider the suggestions I have made. With these words, I conclude.

17.00 hrs.

[English]

SHIR P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Chairman Sir, there are two major problems that I think are reaching a level where a revolution could be around the corner. The first one is price rise and the second is unemployment. Sir, today the House is discussing price rise. Discussions take place on and off. The Members of Parliament seriously air their views; but it looks as if it is all that happens.

The price rise will soon reach such as phenomenal proportions that the poor who are living would find that 'living is worse than death' Today, whether one admits it or not, we have reached a stage where the poor no longer dream of *dal*; no longer dream of edible oils; they are restrained today to somehow managing to get some edible substance into their digestive system.

Sir, I do not stand here either to support the Government or to oppose the Government. I stand here as a Member of Parliament representing my constituency, knowing that the majority of the people in my

constituency are poor and are going through dire circumstance. The price rise even statistically is reaching phenomenal proportions. In January 1985 when I was elected as a Member of Parliament to this House, the Consumer Price Index was at 568 points.

In september 1987, it has reached 745 points. Obviously, there has been an increase of about fifty per cent. Is this my contribution to the people who have voted me to this House? Not only that. Today the rate of inflation is 8 per cent. If 8 per cent is not galloping, then what else? Does it have to be 20% when one admits it to be galloping? We understand quite reliably that the Government has set up a Cabinet Committee to monitor day to day prices. But what is it doing? Monitoring does not mean drawing up statistics. That can be done even by statisticians. Collecting data is not the end of everything. What is the ground effect? Are we able to control prices? No. What have we done? There are demands that the wholesale trade should be nationalised, retail trade should be nationalised. But is it really possible? Yes, if it is nationalised, it will be welcome. But is this present system capable of handling it?

In 1960 our CPI was 100 points, this month we are nearly 755 points. From where to where have we come? Not only that. The price of edible oils, this year, has gone up by 37% -beyond the reach of even middle class people like me. I can say categorically that even for families like ours, edible oil is becoming a question mark. It does pinch. Then one can imagine what is the position of the poor of the nation? It is not sufficient to give first lip sympathy. We need some action. If we do not have action, I can assure you that all the institutions that you may have, however high sounding and high flown they may be, they will all be broken up. The people of India will not tolerate a system which does not give them at least one square meal a day.

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

17.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The unemployment has reached a level where we have registered unemployed of about 5 crores. Young men between 20 and 30, many of them qualified, are now reaching the figure of five crores. Do you mean that these unemployed people are able to have even one square meal a day with the present price rise? Yes, at least the employed are fortunate. Shri Harish Rawat, Rangarajan Kumaramangalam, Indrajit Gupta, etc. raise their voice for dearness allowance which really do not compensate, but at least there is some sort of compensation from the point of view: "Do not cry, have half a glass of milk if I cannot give you one." What about the unemployed, the poor, self-employed? Is their income matching the price rise? What about those who, at the moment, are in a situation where even with the price like of 1960 they cannot survive and have two meals a day? I think, it is time that the Government decides seriously to look at this problem and not just go through exercises on paper and what is normally called in Hindi natak. What is really required is real results on the ground. What is also required is that none of us look at this as political issue, because what is at stake is the parliamentary system itself. I am sure, the Members on the other side of the House, would agree with me and join with me that it is no longer a party issue, whether this party or that party. We should bring an end to this profiteering that is going on. Profiteering in essential commodities, in food articles, is a crime. It is no longer a business, because every bit of profit they make, they make at the cost of the poor, the have-nots. Profiteering in food trade should be made a crime. It should not be justified and supported. Of course, these traders have tremendous support because of the wealth they have at their disposal. But it is time that we realise that we have reached the vicious circle where if we do not contain them, we will be contained and we may be pushed out from this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, another very unfortunate thing is that in F.C.I., for example,—the hon. Minister, I wish, is aware of this problem—they used the system of contract labour often in violation of Contract Labour Abolition Act. The most important point is that the Labour Ministry has requested—in fact directed—the F.C.I. to do away with this system which is illegal. But they did not think it justified and they are saying that it is cheaper to allow them. But let them look at the pilferage figures. How is it that a contractor can pay a labourer Rs. 5 per bag and collect only Rs. 2 per bag from the authority? Is it not obvious that he is losing Rs.3 per bag? and for making up this loss, he should be collecting more than Rs.3 per bag from some other source because his motive is not national service. His motive is definitely making profit. I would like to state that it is necessary for the Government to pay attention to these things because the system is collapsing. The hon. Minister would not misunderstand me but I am confident directly on day to day basis, especially in Delhi, is aware of the feelings of the people on price rise. If the system as it now prevails is not sufficient to control, let us do away with it and bring a system which can control it.

According to me, there is an immediate need to have more number of fair price shops. Unless we have more fair price shops, we would not be able to serve the people. Second, there is a need just like during the Emergency, to fix retail prices of not only the essential commodities, the so called essential commodities, but all commodities and ensure that all retailers and wholesalers give display of these prices in prominent places in their shops and in cases where excessive profiteering is noticed, penal action should be taken. It should not mean just a 'Nam ke vaste' find. Anybody in

the Food Adulteration Department is found taking encouragement in any form, whether in kind or in cash, to help these evaders of law, I think the law should come down on them very heavily.

Sir, we have seen in the food trade, formation of cartels; they almost become a group monopoly. They exploit every item. If one goes to the agriculturist and asks him at what rate he is selling tomatoes, you will find that it will be between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per kilo while here in retail, it sells sometimes at Rs. 12 or even Rs. 10 per kilo. There is just no connection between the purchase price and sale price. There is a level to which profit can be justified and we are not able to do anything about it. If one says that these items can be sold through public distribution system, then it is said that these are perishable commodities and therefore we cannot stock them. Then what is public distribution system for? Therefore, if it is serving the people, and if there is loss, then it should not be done. You give thousands of crores of rupees in subsidy in various forms like wiping out debts etc. which is for the benefit of rich man. Can you not give subsidy to food? It is necessary for the Government to change its overall approach to controlling prices. More lip sympathy is not sufficient. It is the Government, the Opposition and all those believe in the parliamentary system who should take steps to ensure that profiteering of food items should at least be stopped. Profit motive is justifiable, may be in a capitalist State. But we are, according to the Constitution, a socialist, secular and democratic republic. And if we are one, it is time that all of us wake up and move immediately to take steps to have public demonstration, and public action to ensure that prices are controlled.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would only like to end by saying one thing. I am not criticising either this Government or that Government, but for the last 40 years we

have seen many Governments in power, but none of the governments can claim that they managed to contain price rise except in the period from 1975 to 1977, those two years during the Emergency. I think in the Emergency there may have been, according to a few, certain amount of excesses. But it is time that we realise that there were certain benefits which we, the people of India obtained. I am not suggesting from the floor of this House that Emergency is required, but what I am suggesting is, there were certain measures that were brought in Emergency which contained profiteering and brought benefits to the common people. Let us bring them back at least. Let the common man at least have two square meals a day.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Government for the way it has met the situation created by price rise with its limited resources. It is praiseworthy but the condition of the country which has come before us is that the poor people of all States feel that there has been too-much rise in prices. To my mind big hoarders are responsible for such a situation. The Government should take strict action against them and raid their stores. Due to drought prices have gone up as has also been stated by the hon. Members. A plate of meal costing about Rs. five and Re. one and eighty paise now costs Rs. twenty in the canteen. The salary which a Member of Parliament receives is Rs. 2250 equivalent to that of a peon. Though an M.P. serves the people day and night. Prices have risen for them also. In our parliament there are some M.P.s whose position is sound but there are many poor people whose plight is miserable. What I want to say here is that the way the Government has met the situation is laudable. But I would like to point out that in my constituency comprising three districts and 17 assembly constituencies with a vast hilly area adjoining Tibet and in other areas

[Sh. K.D. Sultanpuri]

like Leh, Laddakh and Bharmaur, Kullu, Lahaul Spiti and Kinnour adjoining China, the people have to face great difficulties. Owing to snowfall foodgrains are supplied by helicopters. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to make some permanent arrangements for keeping a stock of foodgrains enough for 6 months at Lahaul Spiti, Keylong and Bharmaur, so that the needs of tribal areas can be fulfilled.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Excuse me for a minute. I wanted to assure the hon. Member that in certain areas which become snow-bound in Kashmir or in Himachal Pradesh anywhere, about these articles I have told my officers that in cooperation with the State Governments they should store six months commodities making available the sort of warehousing and other facilities. I agree with him entirely that in areas becoming inaccessible at least six months stocks should be kept.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: I am very grateful to you for issuing such instructions. I want to cite an example of the last few days in this august House. My areas experience so much snowfall that a Gram Sewak going to some other village had to discontinue his further journey due to snowfall. He was even reported missing or dead by newspaper. When roads opened people could not recognise him but he survived because he had two bags of rice a small quantity of pulse and some coal to live on. He got caught in the snow while going to Kala village near Kunjapark. I have seen him. There the condition of people is very bad. I think the State Government must be working on the instructions of the hon. Minister.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: A few days back Officers have been instructed to make permanent arrangements in the area for six months so that people don't face any difficulty. We will inspect warehouses and other things there. Officers of Central Government in consultation with Officers of State Government will make arrangements.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: In the hilly areas crops have been destroyed due to drought and failure of rainfall as in other areas. Farmers owning small pieces of land adjoining plains are able to cultivate if there is a rainfall. In the absence of rains cultivation is not possible. This time rains have totally failed. In this difficult situation the Government has taken a commendable decision to open depots in the far-flung areas. This has given much relief to the people. But Government must ascertain the requirements of the people in respect of sugar, rice and wheat. Even if these commodities are distributed through cooperatives, people will have to go to far off areas if wheat is not made available there. I appeal to you to give instructions to the State Government to make available these commodities to the people there through fair price shops so that the people there have not to face any difficulty in this regard.

The State Government has taken another good decision and allocated Rs. 31 crore for giving subsidy to the people. It has decided to sell gram dal at Rs. 4 per Kg. Urad dal at Rs. 4.50 per kg., gram at Rs. 1.50 and flour at Rs. 1.75 per kg. The State Government has come under pressure due to this decision.

I would like to point out that the benefits which are made available to our neighbouring States like Haryana, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, are not being made available to the Government of Himachal Pradesh. I request the Government to allocate more and more funds to Himachal Pradesh State

so that it can fight inflation and help the people of far-flung areas.

A little while ago Kumaramangalamji said here tomatoes are brought to Azadpur in Delhi and sold. The farmer is not able to sell his goods directly to the people whatever quantity of sugarcane, Bananas, Potatoes and vegetables he may produce. In the evening the farmer is told that their goods have been sold. This is exploitation which needs to be stopped by taking proper steps. When you do this then farmers will get benefit. Auctioneers should be eliminated. It should be ensured that the farmer get fair price for their produce. The Commission Agents do not display any price list for the information of farmers at which their goods have been sold, as due to high prices he is able to sell it at whatever prices he likes. Therefore, this system should be streamlined.

So far as F.C.I. is concerned, at many places wheat is made available to flour mills at low rates and even on credit. But what the owners of these flour mills do is that they dispose of some quantity in black market and convert the rest into Maida and Suji and earn profit. They buy rotten wheat from Punjab at low rates and after cleaning and washing sell its flour at high prices. Now-a-days there is no control over wheat so there is need to pay attention towards this matter. Wheat should be allotted Panchayat-wise and Depot-wise. There is need to monitor the allotments as these mill owners are at present earning lakhs of rupees as profit.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy that since the hon. Minister has taken over the charge the functioning of the Department has improved. Raids at many places have proved useful. Administration's functioning has improved. I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that when I visited Madras I saw that workers on daily wages were being exploited. Regular labourers should,

therefore, be appointed to check such an exploitation. Often there labourers go on strike. With great difficulty the last strike was got ended. These labourers may please be protected from this exploitation.

I want to say one thing more. After granting pay scales of Punjab in Himachal Pradesh, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has to pay Rs. 43 crore to its employees. The employees in organised sector are able to get their demands accepted by resorting to agitation. Our Government has to accept their demands under pressure. Their grades have been revised but our grades remain the same. Government must pay attention to these things because we are asked about the work done and the matters raised in the Lok Sabha.

The Government has done a commendable thing by taking over the responsibility of the supply of foodgrains all over India which the Government is discharging efficiently. We hope this work will be further improved and the scarcity prevalent in the States would be removed. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in 1977 Mrs. Gandhi made an issue of the hike in prices of onion and gold and thereby ousted the Janata Government. A huge uproar was created in the whole nation, voters were attracted to her side and thus the elections were won. Today one of our colleagues was talking about emergency and said that though he was not advocating the cause of emergency, yet prices were in control during that time. But I would like to remind him about the prices of sugar and onion in 1977 when the Janta Government was formed. Due to certain reasons, the prices of gold and onion increased, for which a lot of uproar was made but what about the prevailing prices of gold and onion today? The rise in the price of gold does not make a difference but what do

[Sh. C. Janga Reddy]

you say regarding the prices of onion? Since the past fifty years of my life I have never before witnessed the price of oil at the rate of Rs. 30-40 per kg. What is its reason and what are you doing about it? You will say it is all due to the drought. But the impact of drought will be seen only next year. Last year the crop has been good and there was rainfall also at certain places. Looking at this year's prices it seems, that edible oil, onion and vegetables will go out of stock and only non-vegetarian food will be available. It has just been said here that there is no difference between the prices of vegetarian and non-vegetarian food. The farmers do not get remunerative prices and similarly the consumers too do not get commodities at fair prices and that is why people are very much worried today leave aside eating, the middle class and lower middle class people are not able to even touch pulses. The price of arhar pulse is not more than Rs. 600 per quintal but in the market it is available at Rs. 14 per kg. Same is the case in respect of 'moong' and 'urad' too. The poor do not stand any chance of getting pulses which are full of protein. No one knows the condition of next year since the crop this year was not good. It is said that F.C.I. has a stock enough for three years and in the newspapers we read that we will have to get them from foreign countries. What is the reason behind this? The farmers also do not get the fair price. What is the reason that in the retail market the price is 100 to 150 per cent more? You should find out who is responsible for this. It will be extremely difficult in future, if we are not able to control this. Mr. Kumarmangal just said that both unemployment and prices are increasing. The Government should take steps to check this phenomenon, and there must be a common policy. What is the reason that while the price of groundnut is Rs. 400 or 500 per quintal, the price of oil is Rs. 30 to 40 per kg. After viewing the prices of all the commodities, we find that there are some drawbacks in our policy. Something must be done to rectify

them. I have already submitted and the hon. Minister is aware that due to a storm, pulses were spoiled, and these can be used only for boiled rice. No one in the market is prepared to buy a bag at a rate of Rs. 150, 130 or 120. You have opened some centres for the sale of rapeseed oil which is purchased by the State government in order to protect the interest of the farmers. If a rich person buys it, the banks are prepared to give loan upto Rs. 2-3 lakhs but a farmer has to mortgage ten acres of land for taking a loan of Rs. 2-3 thousand. Boiled rice is sent to Kerala and Karnataka where it is eaten by the people. In order to decrease the prices, due attention should be paid towards the profiteers and the support prices fixed by the F.C.I. The rotten pulse should be purchased, and boiled rice should be stored in the godowns and sent to places where such a rice is consumed. At present only the middle-men are purchasing it. This practice also needs to be put to an end.

Now-a-days we do not get anything except wheat, rice and oil. Since pulses have a lot of protein and in South India 'Sambhar' which is prepared with a pulse is consumed everyday there, therefore, pulses should also be made available through F.C.I. and these should be distributed against ration-cards. Otherwise it would become difficult for people to get the pulse which is more important than sugar. The expenses being incurred by the F.C.I. which amount to Rs. 1.70 to Rs. 2.00 per kg. should also be stopped. The wheat for Warangal mills comes from Hyderabad and for Hyderabad mills wheat is sent from Warangal. What objection do you have in providing wheat to them in their respective places. Whatever wheat you give under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. is sold in the market and there is no one to consume it. You should give more rice since in South India wheat eaters are less in number. Wheat is sold by the contractor at a high rate. You must send rice and wheat to their respective areas through

N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. What do you do in sending wheat to the rice consuming state and *vice versa* which results in black marketing. Whatever wheat is given to Andhra Pradesh goes to Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh through black market. This practice should therefore be stopped. In order to decrease the transport charges licence should be given to the flour mills at places which are near godowns.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: If you have a list of those flour mills that are near the godowns but are not getting their supplies from there, you may please send it to me and if there is any such thing I will see that it is done.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Thank you very much, I will write you a letter. The support price of rice in Haryana and Punjab is quite high. What is the reason that in Andhra Pradesh paddy and rice is bought and sold at low prices. The support price should be same throughout the country. The F.C.I.'s support price in Andhra Pradesh is twenty rupees less than that in Punjab and Haryana. In this connection, I had written a letter, enquiring about the rates of the price and tax, but I have not received any reply even after one year. This is your own responsibility and it should not be left to the State Government. The fact is that in Vishakhapatnam whatever palm oil was imported from other countries was sold in black market as reported in the press. I took up this issue in the House and asked for its verification too. Punishment should be given irrespective of the fact whether the Central Government or the State Government is involved in it. A lot of people took the draft for purchasing essential commodities, but never paid the amount. This has caused a lot of loss. In Karim Nagar and Warangal districts, the palm oil coming from Vishakhapatnam disappeared and all went to the black market. In order to stop such an arrangement, I request that you get the entire matter examined and it is only after this verification that

you will get to know the reality.

I have already submitted to the House regarding the prices of vegetables. Today tomatoes are being sold in the market at a rate of Rs. 12 per kg. and the same is for all other vegetables like cabbage, brinjal etc. Besides controlling the prices, I also request that you should arrange to ensure fair prices for the farmers. Cooling centres should be arranged for them so that vegetables too can be kept fresh like fruit and other things. Along with this some control on banks also needs to be exercised because the bank people do not give loans without keeping their own profit. Loans of small amount should be given to the commission agents for buying foodgrains and those who overdraw should be prosecuted. Along with such an arrangement, I want that farmers must get fair prices which are not at all being, given today. This is the reason that our farmers are moving towards commercial crops like cotton, tobacco and ganja. Recently unlicensed ganja worth Rs. 10 crores was caught in our district in an open market. Besides stopping this, you should also try to decrease the prices of wheat and other foodgrains, so that both consumers and farmers be helped.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHURI (Amaravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the House is discussing serious issues like drought, floods and price-rise in the same week. These issues have created serious problems for our country and our society. Both are closely related to each other. The hon. Members who have spoken before me have unanimously expressed their concern on these issues. The hon. Members hailing from all parts of the country and speaking different languages are present in this House. All of them have spoken as one voice in attracting the Government's attention to these natural calamities and the issue of price-rise. I want the Government to seriously think over all these questions which have been raised here so that solutions can

[Shrimati Usha Choudhuri]

be found to them. In this context, I would like to express my feelings in a few words.

I have listened very carefully to the speeches made till now. It is not our country alone but the whole world is facing the problem of price-rise. Many reasons have been given for this ranging from a rise in price at the international level to budget deficits. Besides there are some other reasons too. To some extent our social framework and economic system are also responsible. Although many of our brothers have already expressed their anger over this matter, we should try to bring about some improvements in them. If we are able to exercise control over profiteering, bring about improvements in the public distribution system, involve the common man in development works and encourage farmers by offering them fair prices for their produce, we will definitely be able to control prices to a great extent.

One of our colleagues has mentioned that on being elected we come to this House with some hopes. But today we see prices increasing day by day. In the First Five-Year Plan prices rose by 15% in the Second Five-Year Plan by 25%, in the Third Five-Year Plan 35% and after that 45% and today prices have increased by 60%. Many other discussions have been held here. My view is that it would be wrong on any person's part to hold the Central Government solely responsible for any country-wide problem whether it is flood, drought, price-rise or any other cause. The Central Government and our honourable Prime Minister has taken a decision to reduce our expenditure because of deficits in Budget. We will spend only what is essential for the welfare of the people and reduce the rest of our expenditure. The Government has taken the right step in trying to do so. Further, as a citizen I want to say that the states where we come from should also try and cut down their expenditures. For

this purpose they should form committees at the district level to find out ways to curb the excess expenditure. This would strengthen the efforts of the Government to reduce expenditure at the national level.

Some days earlier our hon. Finance Minister has said in the Rajya Sabha, that keeping the price rise in view, essential items like edible oil are being imported to provide relief to the people. Presently 15 lakh metric tonnes of edible oil are to be imported. If the shortage persists imports can be increased further. We are grateful that the Government plans to take these steps. Along with this a question arises. Before achieving independence we used to depend on other countries for everything. We have made tremendous progress since independence. Today our Government says with great pride that we have enough stock of foodgrain to feed the entire nation in the event of floods, drought or crops being destroyed. If this is so why are we importing edible oil and other items from abroad? The production of oilseeds, wheat, paddy, pulses and vegetables is going down day by day. I cannot understand it. We can easily grow these things in our fields. We must try to increase their production in our own country. We should see how we can encourage farmers to increase the production of these things. Today the prices of industrial goods are increasing and the Industrialists are earning huge profits while the farmers' labours are not sufficiently rewarded. This is because agricultural produce is undervalued. The difference between the prices of agricultural and industrial products is also causing price-rise. It is not as if only international factors lead to price-rise. To help farmers to increase their produce they should be supplied with seeds, manure, water and electricity at cheap rates. A state-wise plan should be drawn up which should provide for continuous and easy availability of essential items. Farmers should be trained to produce good quality seeds, vegetables and crops.

Though the Government has done and is still doing a lot of work in this direction, this work needs to be done faster and on a larger scale.

Shri Janga Reddy is not here now. He speaks and goes away and does not sit here to listen. During his speech he said that price of sugar came down considerably during the Janta regime. But he forgot that in Janta's time farmers set fire to their sugarcane crop and used it as fodder for their animals. Later the farmers stopped sowing sugarcane. When the Congress came to power, farmers and some others were satisfied. They wanted to gain popularity by reducing the price of sugar during the Diwali period.

But its effect remained for many years. Indian farmers reduced the sowing of sugarcane crop which led to a fall in the production of sugar. Thus, we had to procure sugar from abroad. It is not a question of running a Government or fighting price-rise, economic, social or political problems or gaining popularity or making someone bankrupt. But this is a question of running a family. The Government do try to solve problems and while discussing such serious issues, the Opposition should think over this and give us some constructive suggestions if they have any. We too like suggestions.

I would also like to say that there are certain things which we can do at our level. So long as we are not self-sufficient we should keep up the timely imports of essential items.

A lot has been discussed here about racketeering and smuggling. I would like to tell you that there is an Adivasi area in my constituency. Everywhere there are fair price shops. If you make a survey you will find that traders who own shops buy goods at controlled-rates and sell them through their own private shops, saying that no controlled goods have arrived. Why are restric-

tions not imposed on them by the Government? The Government should enact a law so that co-operative societies, women societies or consumers' societies and unemployed youth can get loans from nationalised banks to open fair price shops. This way they will get a means of livelihood along with an opportunity for honest public service. This can also put an end to racketeering and smuggling.

There is a proposal with the Government to open about 3000 shops with a view to streamline the distribution system, but stocks cannot be maintained in tribal areas. Stocks do not arrive during rainy season. As such people do not get foodgrains for 4 months. The shop-keepers say that they are not able to get the stocks due to rain. Hence arrangements should be made to store the stocks.

The Government of Maharashtra is doing a good job with regard to providing employment to the labourers. Under the employment guarantee programme the labourers are given foodgrains in lieu of half the wages. Controlled cloth and foodgrains are given under this programme. It will be very helpful if labourers are provided employment.

In the end, I would like to say that this work cannot be successful by depending on bureaucracy and petty representatives of the people. Consumers' movement should be promoted in the country. The consumers movement is gaining momentum in big cities and villages. But no attention is paid towards it. The Government should be mindful towards its co-ordination. Committees should be formed at the State, district and taluka levels to make this movement a success. Efforts should be made to provide the commodities to the people at reasonable rates.

With these words I conclude

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the price rise has been flayed by all sections of the House. Some of the hon. Members have drawn attention towards the factors responsible for price rise among which inflation tops the list. There will be no recession in price rise till such time deficit financing, the basis of inflation is allowed to continue. I feel that there is only one remedy to check inflation and that is avoiding the wasteful expenditure being incurred by the State Governments. There are a number of ways of wasteful expenditure. There are many officers whose only assignment is to prepare sketches of foreign visits and they go on spending on that count.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has been my personal experience when I was a Union Minister, I found proposals of foreign visits daily on my table. No Minister will dare to reject the proposals of foreign visits of the Officers working under him, because it will cost him his Ministership. One of the Secretaries spent Rs. 1 lakh during his 5 day foreign visit. Hence wasteful expenditure must be checked. There are a number of schemes in every department but only essential schemes should be undertaken. I am of the opinion that industry should be given first priority followed by education at second position and provision for electricity and water should be at third position. Thereafter, schemes having links with agriculture should be taken into account. The remaining schemes which are only for the purpose of show or demonstration should be given up. There are certain schemes which can be postponed for 10 to 20 years. Until and unless the Government takes these aspects into account there will be no change in the rate of inflation. The Government expenditure will go on rising and it will have its impact on prices and we will not be able to check this trend.

Several hon. Members have made a mention of black money. Why black money

is being created. Due to high taxes in the country people become tempted to evade tax. I would cite an example. At the time of selling property people show comparatively a low cost so that they may get some relief from the high charges of registration. I know that the rate of income tax is very high in our country in comparison to that in other countries of the world. The black money cannot be eliminated if the present system of collecting income tax continues. It is, therefore, essential to see that the tax rate is reduced and more attention is paid towards realisation of taxes. The more the tax is reduced the more people will refrain from adopting dishonest means. The former Finance Minister had given some hints in this direction and the rates were actually brought down. Consequently there was some improvement in the realisation. More needs to be done in this direction.

Thirdly, the Government will have to pay attention towards the large scale corruption prevalent in the distribution system, though it has been termed as praiseworthy. But nobody talks about corruption nowadays. What I feel is that the Government, the Ministers and the Officers are of the opinion that it is a normal thing. They feel that there should be no discussion on this subject and there is no need to give a thought to this point. We will have to find where the corruption lies. There is rampant corruption in the department of public distribution system and the Government as well as the Minister concerned are well aware of it. After all what the distributor gets in the process. He is paid very less commission which cannot meet even the transportation charges of the goods. All Officers and the Minister are quite aware that without indulging in black marketing nobody can run a fair price shop. In spite of that nobody thinks about raising the commission of the distributor. I fail to understand the reasons for this.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am not pre-

venting you from speaking but it is not so what you are telling. It is not that nobody can run a fair price shop without indulging in pilferage. At certain places the commission of the distributor has been increased so that he may get some profit in the process. It is not that he has no profit and whatever he earns is spent on transportation. I have also some feelings about corruption and leakage in the system. I will tell you about that while replying. It is not so that we do not increase their commission even fully knowing that there is total corruption. The Government has raised the commission. There is some criterion which is followed in this connection.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI VIR SEN: The hon. Minister has tried to clarify.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I will tell you while replying. I do not believe in clarification.

SHRI VIR SEN: In fact there is not a single shop in India where wheat, sugar and oil are not sold in black market. If they do not indulge in black marketing they cannot run the shop.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am also conscious of the facts as you are. I am not challenging you nor I am denying your statement. I only say that it is not correct that nobody can run a shop on the existing commission. If somebody wishes to run, he can.

SHRI VIR SEN: Then I throw a challenge to you. Could you please show me a single shop in India which is not indulging in black-marketing? Any how, you can say so far the sake of clarification.

Now I shall come to Palmolein Oil which is being discussed in the newspapers these days. It is a fact that the boiling point of

palmolein is higher than the normal human body temperature. Everybody is aware of the fact that palmolein oil when consumed clots in the veins. It may cause fatal heart attack. This thing has been discussed in the newspapers. When palmolein oil is harmful to human-health and can cause heart attack why it is being imported?

Secondly, the rapeseed oil is being imported at a rate of Rs. 6/- per k.g. according to Government figures. The vegetable oil industry maintains that it spends Rs. 6/- per k.g. for hydrogenation alone. In this way the total cost comes to Rs. 12. Is the Government not aware that vegetable oil industry is earning a profit of Rs. 18/- per k.g. Is the Government not aware that even 1 per cent of total rapeseed oil does not reach the consumers. All the rapeseed oil goes to the vegetable oil industry on which they are earning a profit of Rs. 18/- per k.g. Why is the Government not paying any attention towards it?

I was told that Germany is prepared to supply butter oil at a rate of Rs. 18/- per k.g. But our officers are of the view that it will cause a loss to farmers. The price of ghee has gone up to Rs. 70/- per k.g. They think that the farmers are getting good profit out of it. But this argument is wrong and meaningless. I should be excused for saying this that the Central Government officers from top to bottom are in collusion...(Interruptions).... I am concluding. I was saying that some sort of bungling is prevalent from top to bottom. You need no licences to open a fair price shop until and unless you give bribe at 10 different counters, you cannot get the licence.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the fact that during the period from April to September the price of wheat in market is less than that in the fair price shops. Thereafter, when prices go up in the market people start coming to fair price

[Sh. Vir Sen]

shops. If you find out as to how much wheat is lifted by the fair price shops during these months then you will come to know when the prices are high and when these are low. Similarly, there are a number of other things. Previously, there used to be six to seven thousand units under a fair price shop. But now the number of shops has been increased leaving two to three thousand units with each fair price shop. Now there is no other way than to adopt dishonest means and show fictitious units. Hence I could say that the entire public distribution system is faulty. The Government should take steps to eliminate such corrupt practices.

Some of our colleagues have raised some other points. Perhaps Shri Vyas has left the House. He made a reference to co-operatives. It has been my personal experience that most of the co-operatives are fictitious. All the goods including cloth coming to co-operatives are being shown as sold overnight and these things do not at all reach the consumers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what the Government is monitoring? The Government is monitoring ends with the arrival of goods in the district and their onward movement. But the govern-

ment does not monitor whether the goods have reached the consumers. All these fair price shops are more for show only. It is not possible to ascertain the difficulties of the consumers by sitting in the officers chambers. Those officers who receive salary to the tune of Rs. 9,000 cannot assess the difficulties of the consumers. It makes no difference for them if the prices go up beyond any limit.

There are certain islands which are in no way affected by whatever happens around them. The Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha come under this category. The Government admits that the price rise does not affect them. Hence the Member Parliament faces the same situation whereas peon getting Rs. 2,500 as emolument faces. Therefore, the Government should pay attention towards their plight also. With these I conclude.

[English]

18.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the clock on Friday, December 4, 19
Agrahayana 13, 1909 (Saka).*

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