

Eighth Series, Vol. XII No. 23

Thursday, December 19, 1985
Agrahayana, 28, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XII contains Nos. 21 to 24)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4.00

**[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND
ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE
TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]**

CONTENTS

No 23, Thursday, December 19, 1985/Agrahayana 28, 1907 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Members Sworn	...	1
Oral Answers to Questions—		
*Starred Questions Nos. 449, 450, 452, 455, 456 458, 460 and 461	...	2-28
Written Answers to Questions—		
*Starred Questions Nos. 451, 453, 454, 457, 459 and 462 to 469	...	28-36
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4640 to 4852, 4852 A and 4852 B	...	36-226
Member Sworn	...	226
Ruling Re : Laying on the Table Reports by		
Private Members	...	226-232
Papers Laid on the Table	...	232-246
Message from Rajya Sabha	...	247-249
Estimate Committee—	...	
Nineteenth Report and Minutes	...	249
Public Accounts Committee—		
Twenty—Second and Twenty—Third Reports	...	250
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—		250
Seventh Report		
Committee on Government Assurances—		
Third Report	...	250
Statement Re : “Long Term Fiscal Policy”	...	251-252

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

Matters Under Rule 377—

(i) Need to provide a hand-pump for drinking water in every ward of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh		
Shri Mankuram Sodi	...	252-253
(ii) Need to adopt necessary measures to provide housing facility to the Sindhi migrants working at Kandla Port		
Shrimati Usha Thakkar	...	253
(iii) Need to provide relief to the commuters in Bombay by providing additional rakes on the Western Railway suburban section		
Shri Anoopchand Shah	...	254
(iv) Need to increase the capacity of Kota T.V. Relay Station to 10 K.W. to enable the people of the adjoining districts to avail of T.V. facility		
Shri Shanti Dhariwal	...	254-255
(v) Need to set up a nickel extraction plant in Sukinda area of Orissa		
Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik	...	255
(vi) Need to provide a ring electric railway system in Trivandrum city		
Shri A. Charles	...	255-256
(vii) Need to streamline the drug policy and regulate the production and marketing of drugs		
Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal	...	256-357
(viii) Need to consider the proposal of the Bihar Citizens' Council of Education for improvement of education in elementary schools in Bihar		
Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav	...	257-258
Presentation of Petition	...	258
Motion Re : "Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985—90" Contd.		
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	...	258-273
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	...	274-279
Prof. N.G. Ranga	...	279-289
Shri Kadambur Janarthanan	...	289-294
Dr. Phulrenu Ghuha	...	294-296
Shrimati Krishna Sahi	...	296-299

(iii)

Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan	...	299-301
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	...	301-303
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	...	303-306
Shri Asutosh Law	...	306-308
Shri Manvendra Singh	...	308-310
Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav	...	310-313
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	...	313-317
Shri Raj Kumar Rai	...	317-319
Shri Salahuddin	...	319-321
Shri Kamla Prasad Singh	...	321-324
Shri Piyus Tiraky	---	324-326
Shri C.K. Kuppaswamy	...	327-328
Prof. Narain Chand Parasher	...	329-332
Shri K.N. Pradhan	...	332-334
Shri Jaffar Sharief	...	334-335
Shri A. Kalanidhi	...	335-340
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	...	340-343
Statement Re : Non-Extension of Term of Commission of Inquiry Appointed by Government of Madhya Pradesh on Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster	...	344-346
Paper Laid on the Table	...	347
Re : Business of the House	...	347-348
Half-An-Hour Discussion—		
Telugu Ganga Project—		
Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy	...	348-382
Shri B. Shankaranand	...	363-388
Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer	...	370-374
Shri C. Janga Reddy	...	374-388
Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	...	350-388
Shri B.N. Reddy	...	378-380
Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda	...	378-384
Shri S.G. Gholap	...	384
Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan	...	384-385
Motion Re : "Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985—90" Contd.		
Shri R. Jeevarathinam	...	389-392

Bills Introduced—

(1) The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1985	...	393
(2) The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 1985	...	393
(3) The President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1985	...	393-394
(4) The Salaries and Allowances of officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1985	...	394
(5) The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1985	...	394-395

Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of**Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1985—****Motion to Consider**

Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	...	395-397
--------------------	-----	---------

Clauses 2 to 8 and 1	...	398
----------------------	-----	-----

Motion to Pass—

Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	...	398
--------------------	-----	-----

Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill--1985**Motion to consider—**

Shri S.B. Chavan	...	398
------------------	-----	-----

Clauses 2 to 5 and 1	...	399
----------------------	-----	-----

Motion to Pass—

Shri S.B. Chavan	...	399
------------------	-----	-----

President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1985—**Motion to consider—**

Shri S.B. Chavan	...	399-400
------------------	-----	---------

Clauses 2 to 5 and 1	...	400
----------------------	-----	-----

Motion to Pass—

Shri S.B. Chavan	...	400
------------------	-----	-----

Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1985—**Motion to consider—**

Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	...	400-401
--------------------	-----	---------

Clauses 2 to 5 and 1	...	401
Motion to Pass—		
Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	...	402
Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parlia- ment (Amendment) Bill, 1985—		
Motion to consider—		
Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	...	402
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	...	402
Motion to Pass—		
Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	...	403
Motion Re : Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985—90—Contd.		
Shrimati Usha Thakkar	...	403-405
Shri U.H. Patel	...	405-408
Shri B.N. Reddy	...	408-410
Shri Bharat Singh	...	410-412
Shri P. Namgyal	...	412-415
Shri Amar Roypradhan	...	415-420
Shri M.L. Jhikram	...	420-422

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 19, 1985
Agrahayana 28, 1907 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur)

SHRI SHARAT KUMAR DEB (Kendrapara)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
(Krishanganj)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, Door-darshan was discriminating a lot. They showed so much of Somnath Chatterjee and none of our Party members was shown.

MR. SPEAKER : Somnath is an old Member

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Sir, it seems Doordarshan felt that it was the only welcome result

(Interruptions)

2

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Increase in Polio Cases

*449. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH†
MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether cases of polio have considerably increased in the State of Haryana during the last two years ;

(b) if so, whether cases of polio have also increased in other parts of the country during the same period ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) & (b) According to the reports received in Central Bureau of Health Intelligence there was no increase in polio cases in the State of Haryana during the last two years. Further there was no increase in the Polio cases in the country as a whole during last two years.

(c) Steps are being taken to reduce the incidence of Poliomyelitis through National Immunization Programme,

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is based on official figures. Many polio patients get themselves treated by private doctors and

hence the Government do not have any record thereof. According to my information, there has been a considerable increase in the incidence of polio. This problem needs a study in depth. I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of disabled and handicapped persons in the country and how many of them are affected by polio ?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, poliomyelitis is not a notified disease. Monthly reports of occurrence of this disease are compiled by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence. We are aware that the reporting is uneven and the data does not cover all the polio cases in the country. But the figures available show a declining trend in the prevalence of polio in the last three years. Polio is to be checked through the immunisation programme which has been launched in an expanded scale on the 19th November last. This is the biggest child survival effort as also anti-polio effort ever taken up anywhere in the world.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Sir, a Working Group set up by the Planning Commission has made a number of recommendations regarding the patients suffering from polio. I want to know what action has been taken on the recommendations of this Group ; which are the districts of Haryana covered under this programme and what has been the result thereof ?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, there is no Central scheme as such for the curing or curative treatment of polio disease. The treatment is given in the regular hospitals and other medical infrastructure in the country. Our effort is mainly confined to the prevention of the disease through vaccination. In the State of Haryana, we have taken up one district, Kurukshetra as also the outreach of the area of Government Medical College, Rohtak for universal immunisation this year. This programme will be expanded

to cover all the districts of Haryana in the next 4 years that is in the remaining period of the Seventh Plan.

DR. K.G. ADIYODI : May I know from the hon. Minister what is the percentage of immunisation conducted, the birth rate and the infrastructure available for the field work ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, in the country, the target group for immunisation infants, within the first year of their birth. 60% of such children are covered by polio vaccination in the country. This is to be expanded into a coverage of 100% by the end of the Seventh Plan, 22 million children are born every year. This is the extent of coverage.

The vaccination is given through our auxiliary nurses, mid-wives and multi-purpose workers who are trained for the purpose as also through the medical institutions in the country.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether it has come to the notice of the Government that private agencies are conducting huge camps so as to give better treatment for these polio affected persons. And, if so, what is that Government is going to give, whether Government is going to encourage such persons who are already treating these polio affected persons in large numbers ? Very recently we had a very huge camp and continuously it is going on in Bangalore. If such persons are located, could the Government encourage such persons because many children have been relieved from this disease ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : As I said, there is no specific Central scheme to help polio curative institutions, apart from the immunisation programme that we have taken up. We are willing to encourage every voluntary organisation in the country who joins us in the immunisation programme.

As regards assisting treatment facilities for polio, which mainly relate to physiotherapy and surgical intervention, Government are willing to consider the matter subject to the constraint of resources.

Safety procedure prescribed for shipping companies

*450 SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Shipping Companies operating within the country are not following the safety procedure prescribed by Government ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to ensure that safety procedures are followed by such shipping companies ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :

(a) Some cases have recently come to notice where repairs required under the safety rules under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 have been avoided by the shipping companies.

(b) Instructions have been issued to Director General (Shipping), Bombay to ensure that the safety clauses in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and rules made thereunder are strictly enforced. Any ship not satisfying the safety requirements shall be detained by the surveyor of the Director General (Shipping). Classification Societies to whom survey work has been delegated have also been told to ensure that safety requirements are fully met.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : These safety measures are observed more in breach by the shipping companies. Very recently during the last Session, we discussed about missing ships, Nitya Nanak and Nitya Ray. The shipping companies have no regard for the safety measures. They are criminally negligent towards this rule. With the connivance of the officers concerned of the Shipping Department or the Merchant Department, these ship-owners are playing a fraud on the lives of the public. They are cheating the public. For nearly five months, we have not heard even about the debris of these missing ships. 34 innocent lives were lost.

May I ask the hon. Minister how many cases of avoidance of safety rules have been brought to the notice of the

Government and what action has been taken by the Government, how many ships have been detained, and whether these ships have all undergone sea-worthiness ? The hon. Minister may kindly reply to that.

SHRI BANSI LAL : For cases of our country ships and one from abroad, five cases have come to our notice. Four were sent and one is held up. We are trying our level best to enforce the rules and we have issued strict instructions to follow the rules in future.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Before a ship is made sea-worthy, they have to obtain for certificates from the authorities concerned, Safety Construction Certificate, Safety Equipment Certificate, Load line Certificate and Radio Telegraphy Certificate. The House is aware that with regard to the missing ships, there was no radio contact at all for five weeks.

Mr. SPEAKER : You are talking about those ships, two ships which we discussed on the floor of the House. That has been done.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : What happened is, the officials are callous. It is the duty of the particular officers of the Shipping Department to see that before a ship is made sea-worthy and before they issue the certificate, they should see that the ship is sea-worthy. What happen is, in collusion with the shipping companies they go on extending the life of the certificates. That is how it has happened. Such things should be avoided.

I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps are you going to enforce in the safety rules. Are you going to bring stricter rules ?

SHRI BANSI LAL : We have issued instructions to strictly follow the rules.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : The hon. Minister for Shipping Shri Z.R. Ansari himself admitted that Forward Seimens Union brought it to the notice of the Shipping Ministry that M.V. Nityaram and M.V. Nityananak were leaking but

the Ministry did not pay any heed to this allegation. Now I have come to know from the Union that M.V. Ratnakirti which is sailing towards Rumania is leaking. Will the hon. Minister inquire into this allegation that M.V. Ratnakirti which is sailing towards Rumania is leaking?

MR. SPEAKER : Have you sent the complaint?

SHRI BANSI LAL : Inquiry into the missing of the ships is being conducted.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad...

[Translation]

I thought you wanted to say something because you had raised your hand.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That was my hand, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that, where the safety arrangements fail and there are some victims among the passengers who are travelling by the ship which is sinking, they provide some relief and some insurance arrangement is done. Is it not a fact that some gross cases of gross misuse of this also have taken place? It is not a fact that Jain Vanaspati proprietors in collusion with some of the insurance agents had actually put 10,000 barrels on the ship claiming that it was oil but actually filling up water into those barrels and then manipulated to see that the ships were sunk near the shores of Burma and Ceylon, and after doing that, is it not a fact, they made the claim from the insurance company? Is it not a fact that that the matter was raised in this House by me and is it not a fact that the Minister gave an assurance that they would deal with the case very firmly? In case you have dealt with this case firmly on the basis of what your predecessor had informed me, I want to know what concrete steps have been taken.

SHRI BANSI LAL : This does not arise out of this Question.

MR. SPEAKER : You may inform him later on. That was raised, and I was also of the opinion that that must be taken care of. Please inform him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Minister, the Speaker has given a direction. Kindly obey the direction.

SHRI BANSI LAL : Okay.

Representation from Kerala Government regarding wharfage charges on food materials

*452 PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government has represented to the Union Government that the wharfage charges on food materials imported under World Food Programme should be at a concessional rate as in the case of materials supplied under CARE ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) It has been decided to extend the same concession as being allowed on items under other bilateral agreements to imports under W.F.P. Scheme and instructions have been issued to all Major Ports.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : I thank the hon. Minister for taking a favourable decision. But I would humbly point out that, even though decisions are taken, there is a great delay in implementation. In this House we have passed the Bonus (Amendment) Act, but the workers in the Cochin Port and the DLB have not yet been given bonus. When an enquiry was made, they said that it had not yet been intimated to the concerned authorities. May I humbly request the hon. Minister to see that the instructions are given to the Cochin Port authorities to implement

the decision that he has taken now and also the decision about the Bonus (Amendment) Act ?

SHRI BANSI LAL : Instructions have been issued on 13th December itself.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants them to be implemented.

SHRI BANSI LAL : They will be implemented.

States Covered under village health guide scheme

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

(a) names of the States which have been covered under Village Health Guide Scheme;

(b) the names of the States which are likely to be covered under this scheme during the current year; and

(c) the allocation made to Orissa for implementing this scheme in 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Village Health Guide Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at covering the entire country. This Scheme has been accepted by all States except the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) During 1983-84, against an allocation of Rs. 284.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 315.00 lakhs was released to Orissa for the implementation of this Scheme.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : May I know from the Hon. Minister what are the qualifications, experience and training of these village health guides ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The village health guide is a community volunteer, preferably a lady. She should have passed the 6th standard and she should be acceptable to the community.....

(Interruptions)

Acceptable in the sense that she should have a social service background. The training component consists of 200 hours of training given at the PHC level and the community volunteer is trained in treating minor ailments. They are also trained in family welfare, emergency health care education, immunisation, nutrition and a host of related subjects.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : May I know from the Hon. Minister the allocation made to West Bengal for implementing this scheme in the year 1983-84 ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : A total of Rs. 55 crores is set apart this year for the implementation of this scheme. The statewide allocation is, for West Bengal, Rs. 419 lakhs this year.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : What is the amount spent by the West Bengal State Government out of this allocation ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Exhausted already.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Let us see whether it is exhausted or not.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : I do not have the exact figure of disbursement. But this is the amount we have earmarked for West Bengal this year.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The allowance paid to the village health guide is a paltry amount i.e., Rs. 50 per month. Is there any proposal to increase the allowance which is paid to the village workers from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 minimum ? This has been fixed two years back.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The village health guide scheme has been implemented as a part of the national health policy for mobilising village health volunteers. They are not expected to be Government servants and Rs. 50 is a sort of allowance given to them for out of pocket expenses. Already a sizeable amount of our resources is being spent for this-scheme. There is no proposal whatsoever to increase this allowance.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That was fixed by Mr. Shankaranand. Now you should increase it.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The village health guide is being given medicines and other things to distribute. We want to develop it as a voluntary force and we do not want to give a Government service connotation to this scheme.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : A small amount of Rs. 50 is given to the village volunteers. That also is not paid regularly. Once in five months or six months this is paid. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he can make arrangements so that this small amount of Rs. 50 is paid regularly.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : We shall definitely see that the disbursement is streamlined.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we take up next question. Q. No. 456.

Unmanned Railway Crossings

*456. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**†

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unmanned railway crossings on Indian Railways at present Zone-wise; and

(b) the number of unmanned railway crossings which have been manned during the last three years, year-wise and zone-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, actually the answer to this question should have been that a statement is laid on the Table of the House. If you like, I may read it out.

MR. SPEAKER : You need not read out the whole thing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : At least the total number should be read out.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : (a) Zone-wise position of unmanned level crossings (other than cattle crossings) is as follows :

Zonal Railway	Unmanned level crossings
Central	1,219
Eastern	747
Northern	3,512
Noth Eastern	2,756
Northeast Frontier	1,342
Southern	2,710
South Central	2,105
South Eastern	3,469
Western	4,700
	22,560

(b) Manning of unmanned level crossings zone-wise is as follows :

Zonal Railway	During 82-83	During 83-84	During 84-85
Central	35	32	17
Eastern	11	12	3
Northern	5	64	30
North Eastern	24	30	10
Northeast Frontier	—	17	17
Southern	12	51	1
South Central	93	35	103
South Eastern	21	43	6
Western	50	90	68
Total	251	374	255

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister for giving correct figures, but there is something wrong with the progress.

MR. SPEAKER : Should there be no progress ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The speed is slow.

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Only 880 crossings have been manned during the last three years and the number of total unmanned crossings is 22,560. Thus, 21,680 railway crossings are still unmanned. Therefore, the speed of manning the crossings is rather slow.

MR. SPEAKER : You have slowed down the speed of your question also.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : At what speed are the Railways running ? The speed of the trains today is also the same.

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Are any steps proposed to be taken during the Seventh Five Year Plan to man the unmanned railway crossings ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : There are about 22,000 unmanned crossings and we take up manning of about 300 to 400 crossings per year.

AN HON. MEMBER : 22 lakhs or 22 thousand ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : 22 thousand. Of these, we take up 300 to 400 crossings for manning annually and employ gatekeepers there. The submission of the hon. Member that judging from the figures, the speed of employing gatekeepers is slow.....

MR. SPEAKER : He believes that 'slow and steady wins the race'.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I want to make it clear that we attach considerable importance to this matter. The

speed has picked up as compared to the previous years. If you see it statistically, about 30 to 35 level crossings used to be manned between 1977 and 1980 and the target for the current year is 300, i.e. ten times more.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is commendable.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Special attention is being given to this programme and it is our endeavour to get these level crossings manned. Not only that, we also see to it that the level crossings so manned have trained gatekeepers with latest equipments.

[English]

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : The demand of new manned and unmanned level crossings is a continuous thing because every year our villages and cities are developing very fast. Sir, in my constituency, we had applied for one new manned level crossing in 1980. Then the whole term of Lok Sabha has passed. Now, in the present Lok Sabha, one year has already passed. But we have not been able to get the level crossing till now. It is a very important level crossing. I have to say that the procedure for sanctioning a new level crossing is so long. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will consider that if the demand is genuine, the matter should be decided within a period of one month. I would also like to know what is the procedure and what is the criterion followed for the new manned level crossing ? How many applications are pending with the Railway Ministry for new railway crossings ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : do not know whether the level crossing which the hon. Member wanted in his constituency, is a manned or un-manned one.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : I want a manned-level crossing. This is very important.

MR. SPEAKER : What is important about it ? He will not have the opportunity

for it. He has a set of rules and guidelines for the purpose.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Sir, it is a genuine demand.

MR. SPEAKER : You send him the demand in writing.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Sir, I want that there should be a simple procedure for this so that a genuine demand is fulfilled within a specific time.

MR. SPEAKER : He will do that.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I still want to be clear about it as to whether he is talking about a new level crossing or he is talking about manning the existing unmanned crossing.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : I am talking about the new manned-level crossing. We have already deposited Rs. 4 lakhs for this purpose.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, the new level-crossings are, normally, sponsored by the State Governments or the local authorities. In some cases, of course, where necessary, we also undertake this work. But normally it is done by the State Governments or the local authorities sponsoring it. As far as priorities for manning the level crossing are concerned, there are a number of priorities which are basically made on the basis of the number of train/vehicle units which go through that particular unmanned level crossing. All that is taken into consideration. Every five years, a census is taken and the number of trains passing and the number of vehicles passing through a particular level crossing are multiplied and accordingly the priorities are laid down. I can convey the priorities to the hon. Member. If you want, I can read them out.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Even in the category of manned level crossings, there are two types. One is manned round the clock and the other is manned only in the day time. I would like to know how many level crossings are there which are manned

in the day time only and in the night time people are not allowed to pass the unmanned level crossing. What is the number of people killed in the case of unmanned level crossings in this year ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : As far as the figures of level crossings manned for 24 hours and those manned partially are concerned, I will have to collect the information and sent the same to the hon. Member. As far as the total number of accidents are concerned, I would like to use this question for giving certain information to the House that for the first time after many years, the total number of accidents on the Railways have diminished in April-November period, as compared to the previous years. What is worrying us is the slight increase in the number of accidents at unmanned level crossings. Upto November the number of accidents was 28. But I would also like to point out just by way of information that even in advanced countries like Japan, the annual rate of accidents at level crossings in 1983.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I simply wanted to know the number of accidents here, and no comparison with the advanced countries.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : I would like to know whether the Government have a proposal to build flyovers over the level crossing to avoid accidents and delay intratic.

MR. SPEAKER : Where is the money for that? You are asking for the stars.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : May I have the indulgence of the House on my maiden question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes ; all attention.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : But he is not maiden to us.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The hon. Minister is young and energetic and has also ideas and dreams of his own.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you add one more adjective, handsome ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Others pale into insignificance when Mr Bachchan is sitting here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The hon. Minister is very happy that there is ten times increase in the number of manned railway level crossings. I would like to know whether the number is decided on the basis of financial allocations or on the basis of necessity of manning them. The lesser number of accidents may be more due to the alertness of the people than performance of the railways. Therefore, I would like to know whether you decide the number of manned level crossings on the basis of your financial allocations. And how do you decide your financial allocations for this ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Naturally, the financial allocations have to be kept in mind. It is against the backdrop of the entire financial allocations that we have to decide our priorities and our allotments. But there are certain set priorities and certain laid down procedures on the basis of which level crossings are given priorities within the level crossing allocations to be manned. There is a judicious mix; it is a blend of the two.

SHRI SARAT DEB : The hon. Minister mentioned that the manning of the railway crossings has to be done by the State Governments. I would like to know under which notification etc. the State Governments have been notified about this. When in the State Assembly we raised this question about level crossings, the Minister concerned invariably said that this was a matter concerning the Central Government. Here, you say that it concerns the State Governments. I want to know what is the clear position.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Are you giving me the responsibility for answering all the maidens, Mr. Speaker, Sir ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do not advise him to resign and go to the State Assembly.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : They are certain set procedures, which are decided in the Railway Board and the

Railway Ministry from time to time. I would also like to state that the manning of the level crossing in the majority of cases unless it is something which comes down on our priority of train-vehicle units, is normally sponsored by the State Government and the local authority concerned. But also we have the Railway Safety Works Fund and Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund, which is a percentage of the total capital at charge on a specific date, and from the first fund, specially, the Railway Safety Works Fund, eighty per cent of the money collected is reimbursed to the various States.

MR. SPEAKER : We have three Members absent all the time and the questions pass. I thought, I would allow these three maiden Members in a row. This is a hat trick of the maidens.

[Translation]

Superfast train between Delhi and Varanasi

*458. **SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV .** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to introduce a superfast train between Delhi and Varanasi which will cover the journey in one night ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir, (b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Sir, I was very hopeful that Shri Scindia would say 'yes' in reply to this question, because his ancestors had been closely connected with Varanasi. GHATS were constructed in Varanasi to perpetuate their memory. Will the hon. Minister likewise introduce

a new train? It needs no mention, the hon. Minister of Railways knows it pretty well that lakhs of Indian and foreign pilgrims and tourists visit Varanasi. From industrial point of view also, Varanasi is a big centre of carpets and sarees. Therefore, when the government have announced that Delhi will be connected with important cities by trains, why do you not help Varanasi, so that Indian as well as foreign tourists could visit the city? May I know the reason why the hon. Minister does not want to extend such facility to Varanasi?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, there are three daily trains from Delhi to Varanasi. In addition to that two super-fast trains also go to Varanasi thrice a week. It will not be proper to give more trains because the track between Allahabad and Varanasi is somewhat weak and is not electrified. Besides, I would also say that for the Capital, there are a number of connecting trains from Mughal Sarai which is quite near to Varanasi, perhaps 17 miles or Kilometres.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Sir, the hon Minister has stated that Varanasi—Allahabad track is weak. Therefore, I want to know whether trains cannot be run to Varanasi via Mughal-Sarai's loop line which has a double-track and does not touch Mughal Sarai?

The second point is that the distance between Mughal Sarai and Varanasi is 17 Kilometres, but the train service there is highly inadequate. Repeated requests have been made that a shuttle service of 1 hour frequency should be run there, but you are not prepared for that on the plea that road transport will take care of this service. But, sometimes due to traffic jams, it takes hours to cover this distance and the people often miss their trains. Therefore, in view of all these things, will the hon. Minister reconsider this demand?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Both of your suggestions shall be examined.

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA : The hon. Minister has stated that new trains

cannot be started. Therefore, if one of the three Super-Fast trains is run daily from Delhi in the evening, it will serve the purpose. The Super Fast train should start from here in the evening and reach there in the morning. Similarly, the same train may start from Varanasi in the evening and reach Delhi in the morning. If you give facility, it will serve the purpose

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Not three, but two Super Fast trains run between Delhi and Varanasi and they run thrice a week. This frequency is adequate.

[English]

Compensation to relatives of Kanishka Crash Victims

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

(a) whether the nearest kith and kin of the victims of the accident of Air India Boeing Kanishka on 23 June, 1985 have been offered compensation by Air India;

(b) if so, what are the norms for the payment of compensation;

(c) whether the nearest kith and kin of the victims who were foreign nationals have been given compensation of 75000 U. S. dollars per victim whereas the amount of compensation to the kith and kin of Indian victims is sought to be settled through bargaining and negotiations;

(d) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(e) whether this discrimination will be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Air India have invited claims from members of the families of the victims 'Kanishka' crash for the purpose of compensation payable to them under the Carriage by Air Act, 1972.

(b) A limit of US \$ 20,000 per

passenger has been laid down as compensation payable under the Carriage by Air Act, 1972. Some major airlines, including Air India, however, have increased this limit of liability upto US \$ 75,000. Actual amount of compensation payable within this limit in each case is determined in accordance with the general principle of law based on the assessment of the pecuniary loss sustained by the family members as defined under, under Carriage by Air Act taking into account the age, earning capacity, status and the number of dependents of the victims. The crew covered under the Corporation Self Insurance Scheme to the following extent :—

- (i) Commander—Rs. 2,25,000/-
- (ii) First Officer—Rs. 2,00,000/-
- (iii) Flight Engineer—Rs. 1,75,000/-
- (iv) Cabin Crew—Rs. 1,20,000/-

In the case of death by accident while on duty, the crew are eligible for additional compensation at the rate of sixty times the basic pay.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the hon. Minister has given a reply on the basis of information given by the office. I am asking supplementaries on the basis of the information given to me by the parents of those who died in this accident. I have been told by the parents—at least three families—whose sons and daughters died in this accident, that when they themselves approached the authorities for compensation, they found out from so many other guardians of foreign nationals that in almost all the cases without much scrutiny maximum amount of 75,000 dollars was given to those who were actually the relatives of foreign nationals who had died in the accident. As far as those who were Indian nationals, when they approached, they were given of course given this reply, "Actual amount of compensation payable within this limit in each case is determined in accordance with the general principle of law based on the assessment of the pecuniary loss sustained by the family members as defined under Carriage by Air

Act, etc., etc." What I want to ask the hon. Minister is : will he personally look into the cases of those who have already sent letters to the authorities bringing to the notice of the Ministry that this is the discrimination, that is being made while paying compensation to the Indian nationals and the foreign nationals and if he finds there is a discrimination, will he come before the House correcting his answer and assuring this House very clearly that no discrimination will be made between Indian nationals and foreign national as far as compensation is concerned ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like to inform the hon. Member that first of all no foreigner has been paid anything as yet because most of the foreigners are waiting for the outcome of the Kripal Commission. We have received till today 95 claims and, out of these, 36 claims have been disposed of, and the remaining 56 claims are under discussion with them. And as I said that no foreigner has been paid compensation.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you referring to the Commission that is going into the accident or, are you referring to the Claims Commission ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : There is no Claims Commission. I am referring to the Commission going into the accident. Most of the foreigners are waiting for the outcome of that, so that they could go to their own courts or they could ask for a better compensation. So, there is not a single complaint in the Ministry which we have received on the basis of the things you have just mentioned. Rather, we have been in touch with all the next of kin of the people who have died.

As I have told you, we have paid to 36 people and about the rest of them, there have been problems. We are not in receipt of the vital information from the next of kin. We also have to get the net income of the deceased. We are also trying to find out whether any or more of the members of the family were dependants of the deceased passengers for

their maintenance at the time of their death.

Then I come to admissibility of the claim, excepting the claim amount offered by the Insurance to the claimants. Now, I would like to tell you, that I am myself very much concerned that a full compensation under the Act, under the Law, should be given to them. I have not received—my Ministry has not received—any complaint. But if some complaints have come to you, you may pass them to me. I will be too happy to go into them personally and see that things are done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to clarify that as far as the Commission which is trying to investigate into the causes of the accident is concerned, that has nothing to do with the claims for compensation. For instance, when railway accidents take place, i.e. while the accident takes place, who are responsible for it is a different proposition.

MR. SPEAKER : He is speaking about the other thing, viz. that the foreigners are waiting for compensation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No; I would like to ask him, rather than give clarification. I would like to ask : is it not a fact that the work of the Commission that is investigating into the causes of the accident has nothing to do with the quantum of compensation? As far as compensation is concerned, once a passenger dies, and it is confirmed that he is dead and you have no doubt about it, you need not worry about what the Commission does, because the Commission will enquire about who is responsible for the accident. As far as compensation is concerned, if there are any conditions, try to liberalize them, and as far as Indian nationals are concerned, I am prepared to hand over the letters of certain parents. If you have not received them, as you say, I would be prepared to hand over to you the letters from the concerned persons who have this complaint. And these conditions should be made as liberal as possible. Once people die, you need not worry as to who is responsible for their death.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I have not for a moment said that the outcome of the Commission is in any way related to the compensation being paid. But somehow or the other some lawyers in the foreign countries have given us the impression that on the outcome of the Commission, they will be able to get us more. We are ready, for everybody. Not even for one person we say that we are waiting for it. We have already been in touch with all the next of the victims who had died in the Kanishka.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you make it clear to the foreign experts that as far as the quantum of compensation is concerned, it has nothing to do with the causes of death? Why don't you make it clear? Your expert knowledge should be more than the expert knowledge of the foreigners.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like to inform you that we have done everything possible. We have offices in Canada. We have created cells in London, and we have advertised in all the newspapers on the compensation paid by Air India to the insurance companies. We have done everything possible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only the payment of compensation is left. Everything else has been done.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The hon. Minister has mentioned two facts: first, that no foreign national has been paid any compensation so far. The question is not whether compensation has been paid, but whether it has been sanctioned. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether compensation of \$75,000 has been sanctioned to the foreign nationals. Secondly, he has mentioned the figure of 26 Indian nationals who have been sanctioned compensation.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I never used the word sanctioned...

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : You have said 26 Indian nationals have been paid or sanctioned. I would like to know the range of compensation that has, in fact, been given to the 26 Indian nationals.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : There are 36 claims, not 26. There is no set compensation being paid (*Interruptions*). I just had mentioned ..

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I am not asking for the basis. I am asking for the actual figure.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he is saying. There is no single figure. It varies.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Let us know the range. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like to inform the hon. Member that the rates vary depending on the earning capacity of the people concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got some figures to give ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I don't have, but I could tell you this : out of these people, three Indians have received, when we were settling claims, \$75,000.

Decline in standard of Medical Education

*461. **SHRI D.N. REDDY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fall in medical education standards due to indiscriminate opening of private medical colleges ;

(b) whether Government are considering to open a Medical University with the affiliation of all the medical colleges in the country with a view to ensure higher and uniform standard ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Medical Council of India which has been statutorily charged with the responsibility of maintaining uniform minimum standards of medical education in the country keeps a vigil and takes necessary action in

order to maintain the prescribed standards in medical education.

(b) & (c) The Medical Education Review Committee has made recommendations regarding setting up of Universities of Health Sciences in order to bring out coordination between educational and training institutions of the modern and various Indian Systems of Medicine, Nurses, Pharmacists, etc. Government are yet to take a final view in the matter.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Is the Minister aware that the decline in the standards of medical education is chiefly due to the capitation fee system which is not only violative of Article 14 of the Constitution, but it is a negative discrimination between the haves and the have-nots ? and the naked aberration of the rich man's influence ? Dr. Sinha, President of the Medical Council of India, has consistently been saying that he is against capitation fee system and the raising of the mushroom medical colleges ; and he has also gone on record by saying that whenever the Medical Council wants to take action, high political pressure is brought upon them.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The government are of the very firm view that capitation fee should not be charged. Government have also been trying to tell the State Governments that this practice should be abolished. But, now, we are taking decision to amend the Indian Medical Council Act which will enable us to abolish the capitation fee system. We have so far been handicapped by the absence of any enabling provisions in the Act.

AN. HON. MEMBER : You amend the Act. who prevents you from doing it ?

SHRI D.N. REDDY : While the government has been consistently against the capitation fee system, the Andhra Pradesh Government is the only Government which has abolished capitation fee system voluntarily promised in Telugu Desam Election Manifesto... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES : There is no

system for receiving capitation fee in Kerala for the last one decade. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Andhra Pradesh Government is the only Government which has abolished capitation fee system. (*Interruptions*) All right. Conceded. (*Interruptions*) I stand corrected. Andhra Pradesh is one of the States which has abolished capitation fee as promised in the Telugu Desam Election Manifesto. Will the Government at least consider now to start a medical university with affiliation of all the medical colleges and prescribe a uniform code of standard and education purely on merit basis ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The Medical Education Review Committee headed by Dr. S.J. Mehta have recommended that a University of Health Sciences should be set up at the national level first and at the State level later in order to unify all aspects of medical and health education and training in this country. An Empowered Committee appointed by the government have also supported this recommendation. The government is examining the matter and will be shortly taking a view.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : The capitation fee sometimes is upto Rs. 3½ lakhs. There is no limit to the capitation fee system.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask a supplementary.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Is the Minister aware of the capitation fee system ? Sometimes it goes up Rs. 3½ lakhs. (*Interruptions*) They are charging capitation fee even for post-graduate courses.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Even though we do not have any record or official information to this effect, we are aware that about 17 colleges in the country are levying capitation fee. I have already stated that government is against this practice and is trying to abolish the practice through an amended legislation.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Have the government any proposal to

abolish the quota system in respect of medical education because there is some discrimination going on ? The capable candidates are not getting a chance. I know personally a case in West Bengal... (*Interruptions*) There people are fighting with the Jadavpur University to abolish the quota system. But in the medical University, there is a quota system. (*Interruptions*) May I know whether the Government will abolish quota system...

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Standing joint commission on utilisation of water resources by Nepal and India

***451 SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a standing joint commission with Nepal which could chalk out common schemes for the utilisation of water resources ; and

(b) if not, what new steps are proposed to be taken for the identification of such projects which require active cooperation of Nepal Government in the matter of research/survey and construction work?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) A proposal to set up an Indo-Nepal Joint Commission to deal with all subjects of Indo-Nepal Cooperation including water resources development is under discussion between the two countries.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Talks on Cauvery water dispute

***453. SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the talks between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu were held on 23rd

November, 1985 for the settlement of the Cauvery water dispute ;

(b) if so, whether any final decision in regard to this issue has been taken ; and

(c) the main reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c) Talks were held between the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu on the November, 1985 with regard to the Cauvery Water Dispute and it is understood that they have agreed to meet again.

Safety Officers in Railway undertakings in West Bengal

*454. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Railway undertakings in West Bengal have been asked to comply with the requirements of Section 40B of the Factories Act, 1948 and to appoint Safety Officers ;

(b) if so, the names of such undertakings and the number of workers employed therein ;

(c) the date by which these undertakings were required to appoint Safety Officers ; and

(d) the names of the undertakings which have not so far complied with the requirements of appointing Safety Officers alongwith the reasons therefor and the steps taken/proposed ?

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

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) The West Bengal Factories (Safety Officers) Rules, 1978 were notified on 19.7.1978 and come into force at once.

(d) Required number of Safety Officers have already been posted in each of these workshops.

Statement

(b) Names of the Railway Workshops located in West Bengal which have been asked to comply with the requirements of Section 40B of the Factories Act relating to appointment of Safety Officers and the number of workers employed therein, are given below :—

Railway	Name of workshops	No. of workers employed
Eastern	Lilluah Work-shops Kanchrapara Workshops	11875 13077
South Eastern	Kharagpur Work-shop	9960
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works		8459

[Translation]

Agreement with foreign countries on rail facilities and exchange of equipment

*457. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of foreign countries with which Government of India have entered into agreements regarding rail facilities and exchange of equipment and technical know-how;

(b) the extent of foreign exchange being earned by India, as a result of these agreements;

(c) whether Government of India are importing railway engines and communication equipment from foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) Major Technical collaboration agreements were mainly entered into with Japan, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A., France and West Germany for facilities for manufacture of rolling stock and other railway

equipment. Indian Railways have also exported coaches and locomotives worth about Rs. 45 crores so far.

(c) and (d) The Railways are not importing railway engines, but to upgrade technology, orders have been recently placed for 18 proto-type high horse power electric locomotives. Some telecommunication equipment is also being imported from a few countries.

[English]

**Non-availability of vital medicines,
to common people**

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

(a) whether there are many villages and backward areas in the country where vital medicines are not available to the common people; and

(b) if so, whether any positive initiative is contemplated in the matter by the Union Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Medicines are available both in urban and rural areas through retail licensed dealers and Government health institutions.

(b) Primary Health Care infrastructure is steadily being expanded to meet the needs of the rural areas including backward areas.

**Rajdhani Express Between Delhi
and Guwahati**

*462. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Rajdhani Express connecting Delhi with Guwahati;

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Introduction of a train like Rajdhani Express would require additional special type of high speed coaches which the Railways do not have at present. It will also require upgradation of the track to permit higher speed.

**Refusal of permission to air India
officials to visit Toronto Airport**

*463. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Canadian Government and Air Canada have refused permission to Air India officials to visit and inspect the Toronto Airport premises in connection with the Kanishka crash; and

(b) if so, whether the Canadian Government has given any reasons for refusing permission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) & (b) The Air India team accompanied by their lawyers was not permitted by Transport Canada to inspect the airport premises during their visit to Toronto on 5th November, 1985. The team was informed that the permission was being refused on legal advice. Subsequently, in the course of the hearing of the Court of Inquiry on 26th November, 1985 at Delhi, the Counsel for the Government of Canada extended an invitation to Air India and other parties to visit and inspect the premises at Toronto Airport. Its offer has been accepted by Air India.

**Direct railway service between
Mangalore and Bombay**

*464. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have any plan to provide a direct railway service

between Mangalore and Bombay via Mangalore-Hassan-Miraj meter gauge line for the benefit of large number of passengers now patronising private tourist buses; and

(b) if so, the problems deterring its introduction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : No, Sir.

(b) Such a train is not likely to be popular as it will involve problems of transshipment and slower speed encountered on the ghat sections where night running is also not permitted.

[*Translation*]

“Deep screening” work in Railways

*465. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that previously Railway itself used to do the work of “deep screening” in trains;

(b) whether it is also a fact that now the contract of this work has been given to private contractors and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the poor quality of screening work done by contractors has resulted in increase in the number of railway accidents;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to get this work done again by railways for the safety of railway passengers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir, Deep Screening of tracks used to be done by Departmental labour.

(b) Where the existing labour with the Railways is not able to cope with the work, it is being given on contract,

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The work is adequately supervised by Railway Staff to ensure safety as well as quality.

[*English*]

Plan allocation for irrigation for M.P. during Sixth Plan

*466. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the plan allocation for irrigation for Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan and the actual expenditure;

(b) whether Government are considering any major irrigation scheme for Madhya Pradesh in the Seventh Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the World Bank loan assistance has been provided to the medium and major irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : The approved outlay for irrigation sector for the Sixth Plan was Rs. 1047.75 crores while the expected expenditure is of the order of Rs. 945 crores.

(b) & (c) While 24 on-going major irrigation schemes are to continue in the Seventh Plan, new projects are to be considered by the State Government having regard to the approved State Plan outlay and the priorities envisaged in the Seventh Plan.

(d) Yes, Sir, about US \$ 265 million of World Bank assistance for major and medium irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh is available in the Seventh Plan under two credit agreements.

Sharing of Ganga water by India and Bangladesh

*467. SHRI MANJIK REDDY : Will

the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Bangladesh arrived at an understanding for sharing of Ganga Water at Farakka for the next three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) & (b) India and Bangladesh have decided to have a joint study by experts of the two sides of the available water resources common to both countries, with a view to identifying alternatives for the sharing of the same to mutual benefit, including a long-term scheme/schemes for augmentation of the flows of the Ganga at Farakka, and to share the Ganga Waters available at Farakka for the next three dry seasons on the same terms as 1982 Memorandum of Understanding,

Incentives for family planning

*468 SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:

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

(a) the new incentives proposed to be offered in 1985-86 and 1986-87 to make family planning measures more effective; and

(b) the financial implications of these incentives ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) & (b) No new scheme for giving incentives for promoting family planning has been finalised.

Requirement of additional fleet by Indian Airlines

*469. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the requirements of additional fleet of the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) the steps being taken to acquire the additional fleet; and

(c) from which countries the additional fleet is proposed to be acquired and at what cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) At the projected growth rate of 10. % per annum, Indian Airlines will require capacity equivalent to 31 Airbus A-320 aircraft by 1991.

(b) Indian Airlines, with the approval of the Government, has already placed a Letter of Intent on M/s Airbus Industrie for the acquisition of 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft on a firm basis with an option on another 12.

(c) Airbus A-320 aircraft are proposed to be acquired from M/s Airbus Industrie, a consortium owned by the Government of France, West Germany, United Kingdom and Spain. The project cost of acquisition of 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft is Rs. 1238 37 crores.

Countries giving recognition to ‘Mercy Killing’

*4640. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) which are the countries that have given recognition to “mercy killing” ;

(b) what are the common conditions accepted by these countries under which “mercy killing” is justifiable; and

(c) whether our Government have considered extending recognition to “mercy killing” under any circumstances and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Government are not aware as to which countries have given recognition to “mercy killing”. The Government do not have any proposal under considera-

tion relating to the recognition or otherwise of "mercy killing" under any circumstances.

New routes for air India in seventh plan

*441. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the proposals of new routes to be operated by Air India during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Air India, for the present, have no proposal to operate any new route during the Seventh Plan.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Increase in the cases of Cholera

*4642. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of Cholera has rapidly increased in various States of the country and many persons have died of this disease;

(b) whether Union Government have taken any action in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a), (b), (c) & (d) : According to the available information there has been an increase in some states in the incidence of cholera. Provisional number of cases and deaths due to Cholera reported upto 23.11.85 are 3965 and 106 respectively.

Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Program-

me for combating cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases in the country is being implemented which includes the following measures :

1. Oral Rehydration Salt is being supplied to the Sub-centres and village health guides at the rate of 200 and 100 packets respectively per annum for controlling diarrhoeal morbidity.
2. 11 lakhs booklets have been printed in different languages for prevention of diarrhoea and promotion of oral rehydration therapy.
3. Medical and para-medical workers from States, District and P.H.C. level are being trained in Oral Rehydration Therapy.

[English]

Orders for manufacturing of bulk carriers

4643. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the tenders of a Japanese firm for construction of bulk carriers;

(b) if so, what is the order worth;

(c) whether any orders were given to Cochin Shipyard for the manufacture of bulk carriers in the past two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) & (b) Poompuhar Shipping Corporation, a public sector undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu, has been allowed to acquire two bulk carriers to be constructed at Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering Ltd., Japan, at a cost of JY 4610 million each, in the recent past.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**CGHS Dispensary, Lakshmi Nagar,
New Delhi**

4644. **SHRI KAMAL NATH** : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that CGHS Dispensary (67) Lakshmi Nagar, New Delhi is located in a dilapidated house in an unclean atmosphere and the accomodation available is also quite insufficient to the requirements; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not accepting the land offered by the Nirman Vihar Housing Society for constructing a new building for the Dispensary at a very convenient place ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The Central Government Health Scheme dispensary No. 67 at Lakshmi Nagar is functioning in a rented building not specifically designed to house a dispensary. A plot of land had already been allotted by the Delhi Development Authority for this dispensary and a building will soon be constructed. In view of this it is not considered necessary to accept the offer made by Nirman Vihar Housing Society.

**Submergence of Madhya Pradesh land
due to Irrigation project under
Construction**

4645. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH** : Will the Minister of **WATER RESOURCES** be pleased to state :

(a) in which major or medium irrigation projects the land of Madhya Pradesh has gone or likely to go under submergence due to projects under construction by neighbouring States in its territory on the border of Madhya Pradesh for which no agreement exists;

(b) the extent of land and its classification going under submergence in each such project; and

(c) whether adequate compensation has been paid or proposed to be paid by the concerned States in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) An area of 622 hectares is likely to be submerged in Madhya Pradesh due to the construction of Mahi-Bajajagar Dam by Rajasthan. The details of classification of land to be submerged are not available. The Rajasthan Government has already paid to Madhya Pradesh an amount of Rs. 17.74 lakhs as compensation towards an area of 84.6 hectares. The payment of compensation for the balance land is proposed to be settled between the two State Governments.

**Multipurpose irrigation projects
in Orissa**

4646. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of **WATER RESOURCES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have considered the major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects in Orissa which have been accorded the approval of the Planning Commission for execution during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) If so, the details regarding the fund earmarked for executing these projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) & (b) An outlay of Rs. 550 crores has been made for major, medium and multipurpose projects in Orissa during the Seventh Plan.

**Roads and bridges of Inter-State or
Economic Importance in Uttar
Pradesh**

4647. **SHRI AKHTAR HASAN** : Will the Minister of **TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether early sanction of funds has been requested by Government of Uttar Pradesh for immediately taking up of road and bridge projects of Inter-State or Economic Importance, especially in the districts of Meerut, Muzaffar Nagar, Bijnore and Saharanpur Districts;

(b) if so, the number of projects to be taken up and the amount asked for;

(c) whether Government propose to grant the allotted funds for early implementation of these developmental works; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL : (a) & (b) : A Statement giving details of the works for which the Government of Uttar Pradesh requested for allotment of funds is attached. Out of these, one work at S. No. (7) of the statement is not included in the approved programme at all. The

works at S. Nos. 1 & 2 have already been sanctioned and the estimates/technical particulars for the remaining works are under correspondence with the State Government.

(c) & (d) : Funds under this scheme are allotted only for sanctioned works to the State Governments in lumpsum and not workwise taking into consideration the requirements projected by the State Govts. and availability of funds for the scheme. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 65 lakhs has so far been allocated to Uttar Pradesh. Allocation of more funds is likely to be made during the remaining period of the year.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of work	Estimated Cost	Requirement of funds for 1985-86
1.	Ganga Bridge at Nana Mau.	732.00	300.00
2.	Yamuna Bridge near Baghpat.	387.00	150.00
3.	Manjhi Ghat Bridge on river Ghaghra in Ballia District.	450.00	200.00
4.	Construction of Khurauli Babuganj-Suchi road in Raibareilly District.	39.01	19.50
5.	Construction of bridge over river Yamuna on Banda-Fatehpur road.	351.09	175.50
6.	Construction of bridge near Dara Nagar over Ganga river on Bijnore-Muzaffar Nagar road (including approach road of Bijnore side).	185.19	92.51
7.	Construction of approach road for the above bridge on Muzaffar-Nagar side.	185.65	92.80
8.	Construction of bridge over river Ramganga in Rampur District.	342.00	171.00
Total :		2671.94	1201.31

Appeal of society for orthopaedically crippled and handicapped individual's services, West Bengal

4648. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Society for the Orthopaedically Crippled and Handicapped Individual's Services, West Bengal has made further appeal to Government for Consideration of their Project for aid and assistance including that from World Health Organisation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government had earlier rejected the Society's request without calling for the Project and on the plea that it did not match with National Programme ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action being taken to examine the proposal so as to facilitate the Society to carry on its mission for national cause ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) A request from the Society for the Orthopaedically Crippled and Handicapped Individual's Services, West Bengal was received for a grant from W.H.O. As W.H.O. assistance is project oriented and the activities under WHO projects are related to national programmes, the request of the Society was not recommended. The main objective of WHO collaboration is to enable the Member Countries to achieve the social target of "Health for All". The major thrust of WHO collaboration during 1986-87 biennium will be on ; (i) further development of health infrastructure with the objective of providing universal primary health care, (ii) application of the principles of the managerial processes for national health development as applicable to the various levels of health services, (iii) formulation and implementation of health manpower development policies and programmes commensurate with the actual needs of the health services, (iv) integration of the processes of health situation and trend analysis on a sound epidemiological base, (v) implementation of need-based programmes in support of the Inter-

national Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade balancing the two components, (iv) application of cost-effective and appropriate technology in the control of major communicable diseases, etc.

The Society for the Orthopaedically Crippled and Handicapped Individual's Services, West Bengal again requested this Ministry to reconsider its proposal for WHO assistance. This request has been reconsidered in the Ministry and it has not been acceded to.

Rules for local purchase of Ayurvedic and Allopathic Medicines

4649. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there exist two sets of Rules for the local purchase of medicines-ayurvedic and allopathic-prescribed by the Senior Physicians/Surgeons-by the CGHS Dispensaries through the agents appointed by it and the Super Bazar, respectively and in case of their non-availability direct local purchase by the CGHS beneficiary and its subsequent reimbursement ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a differentiation ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the CGHS Ayurvedic Dispensaries do not record the 'Non-Availability' on the prescriptions and reimbursement for local purchase in this case is not allowed ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remove this anomalous position and save harassment being caused to the CGHS beneficiaries by the Ayurvedic Dispensaries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The local purchase of Ayurvedic medicines is made on the basis of 'Non-availability' of the particular medicine, the reimbursement of which is permissible under rules.

(d) Does not arise in view of above.

Bengali books translated into other languages by N.B.T.

4650. **SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) number of Bengali titles which have been translated into other Indian languages by the National Book Trust during the last three years ; and

(b) the authors of the original titles

and the languages in which these were published ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b) A book containing twenty one Bengali Short Stories compiled by (Shri A.K. Mukherjee has been translated by the National Book Trust into Hindi, Malayalam and Telugu. The names of authors of the original stories included in this book are as under :—

Story	Author
1. Gach	Jyotindra Nandy.
2. Bacha Janya	Prafulla Roy.
3. Voter Savi Triwala	Balai Chand Mukherjee. (Banphul)
4. Tasher Gharer Moto	Syed Mostafa Siraj.
5. Shesh Katha	Tarasankaer Banerjee.
6. Bandhur Janya Bhoomikar	Bimal Kar.
7. Choto Katha	Santosh Kumar Ghosh.
8. Seemarekhar Seema	Asapurna Devi.
9. Khara	Sunil Gangopadhyay.
10. Bharat Varsha	Rama Pada Chaudhuri.
11. Manonie Parikshak Samisasu	Narayan Gangopadhyay.
12. Seshibikaleer Dooti Mukh	Moti Nandi.
13. Niroodesh	Premendra Mitra.
14. Ekti Premier Galpa	Narendra Nath Mitra
15. Dhash	Bhutnath Bhaduri (Satinath Bhaduri)
16. Sarang	Achintya Kumar Sengupta.
17. Rani Pasand	Ananda Sankar Ray.
18. Thagini	Sobodh Ghosh.
19. Pran Pipasha	Sarmaresh Basu.
20. Amake Dekhan	Sirshendu Mukherjee.
21. Pachibhumi	Debesh Ray.

Criteria of local purchase of Ayurvedic Medicines

4651. **SHRI D.P. JADEJA** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the procedure laid down on the Ayurvedic side of CGHS for the local purchase of medicines prescribed by Specialists and not available with the Medical Store Depot and how does it vary from that obtaining on the Allopathic side particularly the reimbursement aspect in case of non-availability ;

(b) whether presently such purchases are made only through some restricted agents, who not only delay supply but at times supply sub-standard and cheap products ;

(c) criteria to select these suppliers ;

(d) whether these suppliers do not supply those medicines which they do not stock but which are standard ones and available in the market, as it is not very paying to them ; and

(e) If so, what steps Government propose to take to overhaul the existing procedure and bring it at par with the Allopathic side ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The medicines which are not available in the Ayurvedic and Allopathic CGHS Medical Stores can be purchased from the Chemists authorised by the Scheme. The procedure for reimbursement of Ayurvedic medicines is the same as that for Allopathic medicines.

(b) Only selected chemists of repute are recognised under the scheme. There had been some instances of delayed supply but no instance of supply of sub-standard medicines has so far come to notice.

(c) Chemists are appointed through open advertisements after satisfying their capacity to supply medicines.

(d) & (e) No such instance has come to notice and, therefore, no change in the existing procedure is required.

Shortage of Ceneraria Mertima Succus (Homoeopathic medicine)

4652. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of Ceneraria Mertima Succus, a homoeopathic medicine used for eye ailments ;

(b) the brands available in the market and their comparative prices ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make this medicine easily available in abundance at reasonable prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) & (c) There is no shortage to CINERARIA MARITIMA SUCCUS.

(b) Many brands are reported to be available in the market at prices varying from Rs 8/- per 8 ml bottle to Rs. 18/- per 8 ml. bottle.

Admission of pharmacy graduates through GATE

4653. **SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD** : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pharmacy Graduates will have to take test in such subjects also which were never studied by them in the entrance test named "Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE-86)" proposed to be held during February, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether the various pharmaceutical institutes of the country have represented about their problem in this regard ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to solve this problem by reconsidering it so that the Pharmacy Graduates may not face any difficulty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE, (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No Sir.

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

Proposals for Development of National Highways in Orissa

4654. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Orissa has sent certain proposals to develop National Highways in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have approved them and if so, the details of funds allotted therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) So far 45 proposals have been received. 20 of these works have been approved already and the remaining are under examination as per details indicated in the statement enclosed. During the current year an allotment of Rs. 7.70 crores has been made for the development of National Highway works in Orissa including these works.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Work	NH No.	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Present Position
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Land Acquisition from Km. 43.11 to 46.11	23	6.34	Sanctioned AA 023 OR 85.009 dt. 18.9.1985
2.	Land Acquisition from Km. 54.58 to 58.64.	23	8.70	Sanctioned AA/023/OR/85/014 dt. 28.10.1985
3.	Land Acquisition for Andheri Bridge approaches.	23	1.90	Sanctioned AA/023/OR/85/016 dt. 29.10.1985
4.	Improvement to low grade section from Km. 168.84 to 180 and 249.0 to 253/2.			
	(i) Km. 249.0 to 253/2.	42	16.50	Sanctioned 042/OR/85/009 dt. 22.11.1985
Widening to two lanes including strengthening				
5.	From Km. 225 to 229	6	44.18	Under scrutiny
6.	From Km. 432.5 to 437.0	6	22.22	—do—
7.	From Km. 437 to 440	6	21.59	Sanctioned 006/OR/85/010 dt. 11.12.1985

1	2	3	4	5
Strengthening weak two lane stretches (1st stage strengthening)				
8.	From Km. 0/0 to 3/5, 6/0 to 7/0, 9/0 to 11/0, 28/0 to 29/0 and 31/0 to 32/0.	5A	55.40	Under scrutiny
9.	Reconstruction/widening of weak and narrow culverts	42	4.02	Sanctioned AA-042-OR-85-017 dt. 30.10.1985
10.	—do—	42	1.11	Under scrutiny
11.	—do—	43	9.57	Sanctioned AA-043 OR-85-020 dt. 29.11.85
12.	—do—	43	7.84	Under Scrutiny
13.	—do—	43	5.42	Under Scrutiny
14.	Construction of Meramundali Bypass.	42	92.49	Under Scrutiny
15.	Approaches to Pathargarh bridge at Km. 488.	6	10.29	Sanctioned 006/OR/85/068 dt. 11.12.1985
16.	Approaches to minor bridge at Km. 263.9	5	15.48	Under scrutiny
17.	Land Acquisition for Gallagedda bridge approaches	43	0.39	Sanctioned AA-043-OR-85-008 dt. 2.9.1985
18.	Traffic Rotary at Ainthapalli Junction.	6	9.44	Sanctioned AA-006-OR-85-019 dt. 25.11.85
19.	Land Acquisition for bridge across Umri Nallah.	43	0.61	Under Scrutiny
20.	Land Acquisition for realignment Khallikotghat (Reach I)	5	0.14	Sanctioned AA-005-OR-85-012 dt. 4.9.1985
21.	Land Acquisition from Km. 316.8 to 329.75	23	1.02	Sanctioned AA-003-OR-85-010 dt. 23.9.1985
22.	Land Acquisition for bridge across Nudei.	23	0.40	Sanctioned AA-023-OR-85-015 dt. 28.10.1985
23.	Supply, fabrication and erection of revised road signs.	NHs	8.39	Under scrutiny

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Land Acquisition for improvement of geometrics from Km. 547/2 to 548/4.	6	0.65	Under scrutiny
Strengthening weak two lanes pavement/ providing thin overlays				
25.	From Km. 255 to 261, Berhampur bypass.	5	25.20	Sanctioned AA-005-OR-85-007 dt. 23.9.1985
26.	From Km. 203 to 205	5	9.31	Sanctioned AA-005-OR-85-018 dt. 18.11.1985
27.	From Km. 70 to 80	6	43.50	Under Scrutiny.
28.	From Km. 21/0 to 23/0	6	10.40	Under Scrutiny
29.	From Km. 13/0 to 16/0	6	16.01	Under Scrutiny
30.	From Km. 269/2 to 273/0	5	10.78	Under Scrutiny
31.	Earthwork and culverts in section from Dadraghat to Kalanda Reach I—Ch.29810 to 37500 Reach II from Ch. 37500 to 43110.	23	16.28	Under Scrutiny
32.	Land Acquisition for the portion from Km. 429.0 to 440.0	6	1.50	Sanctioned AA-06-OR-85 013 dt. 30.9.1985
Reconstruction of weak and narrow culverts and improvement of geometrics				
33.	From Km. 437.0 to 473.2	43	9.67	Sanctioned AA-043-OR-85-006 dt. 22.5.85
34.	From Km. 437.0 to 473.2	43	29.14	Sanctioned 043-OR-85-006 dt. 25.7.1985
35.	Widening to 4-lanes. Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Section from Rasulgarh to Palasuni (Km. 2.49 to 3.515)	5	9.91	Sanctioned AA-005-OR-85-011 dt. 18.9.1985
36.	H.L. Bridge across river Lingra.	42	43.558	Sanctioned 042-OR-85-005 dt. 28.8.1985
37.	Bridge at Km. 263.90	5	12.297	Under scrutiny
38.	Bridge at Km. 317	5	8.3115	—do—
39.	R.O.B. on Khallikote-Aska Road	5	15.915	—do—
40.	Gamharis Nallah ch. 21680	32	20.163	—do—

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Bridge at Ch. 28490 on missing link.	23	8.684	—do—
42.	Bridge across Malliguda I.	43	7.839	—do—
43.	R.O B. Tangrapalli	6	17.81	—do—
44.	H.L. Bridge over Umri Nallah	43	25.626	—do—
45.	Bridge across Andheri Nallah	23	33.03	—do—

Procedure to make appointments to various posts in Central Council for research in Homoeopathy

4655. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what procedure is adopted to make appointments to the various categories of posts in the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy;

(b) how many appointments (different groups) have been made in the year 1984-85 and in the current year, and how many out of these are regular and how many are on adhoc basis;

(c) how many of the appointments (group-wise) have been made in the new

schemes and how many in the schemes existing since 1981; and

(d) whether the ban on new appointments announced by Government in 1984 applies to new appointments in the Central Council for Research in Homeopathy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Appointments to Group 'A' and 'B' posts under the Council are made by the Headquarters office by open advertisement on all India basis whereas appointments to Group 'C' and 'D' posts are made at Unit levels as per the prescribed procedure and in accordance with the approved Recruitment Rules.

(b) The appointments made during 1984-85 and in the current year (group-wise) are as under :—

	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	Group 'C'	Group 'D'
1984-85 Regular	6	16	16	20
Ad-hoc	—	4	32	7
1985-86 Regular	—	3	7	4
Ad-hoc	—	1	7	2
(c) Appointments made under the new scheme.	Appointments made (group-wise) under the schemes existing since 1981.			
Gr. 'A'	4	25		
Gr. 'B'	14	25		
Gr. 'C'	30	64		
Gr. 'D'		35		

(b) Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

Repair of National Highway No. 8

4656. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Highway No. 8 between Delhi-Bombay is damaged at several places and its condition between Ajmer and Abu Road is very bad; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government for repair of this National Highway ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) National Highway No. 8 is in a traffic-worthy condition. This Highway, *inter-alia*, connects Jaipur-Ajmer-Beawar-Udaipur-Ahmedabad and Bombay. Ajmer-Abu Road *via* Beawar-Pali-Sirohi is a State Road and as such the Government of Rajasthan are essentially concerned with its maintenance

[English]

Construction of field channels and drains

4657. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government has proposed to grant assistance to the Government of West Bengal for constructing field channels and drains in the major irrigation commands of Kangsabati, Damodar valley, Mayurakshi and Teesta Irrigation Projects during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the target fixed for such works;

(c) the amount of assistance released by the Union Government for such works under the Sixth Plan and what percentage thereof was actually utilised by the State Government; and

(d) the Sixth Plan outlay for such works in West Bengal and the actual utilisation of such funds by the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) As these projects are included in the Centrally Sponsored CAD programme for the Seventh Plan, they will receive Central assistance for Field channels according to the approved pattern and for subsidy on the IRDP pattern to small and marginal farmers for field drains.

(b) The Government of West Bengal has still to communicate the project-wise targets for field channels though an overall target of 3 Lakh hectares has been fixed for this item for the Seventh Plan for the State.

(c) An amount of Rs. 46.945 lakh was released to the State Government in the Sixth Plan for field channels. Such assistance is released on reimbursement basis.

(d) The total approved outlay in the CAD Sector for all works including field channels for West Bengal was Rs. 822 lakh against which the expenditure was Rs. 384.75 lakhs.

Loss due to transportation of coal by box 'N' type wagons

4658. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether transportation of coal to Thermal Power Stations by box 'N' type wagons results in a loss of 15 to 18 per cent; and

(b) what are the rules regarding the time limits for emptying goods from such wagons by the labourers and tippers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is no such loss on the Railways.

(b) Free time for unloading a rake of 45 or more Box-N wagons is 11 hours in the case of manual operation and 10 hours in the case of mechanical operation.

Increase of oral cancer due to chewing of Pan Paan Masala

4659. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :

SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT :

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

(a) whether incidence of oral cancer is on the increase due to chewing of Paan Masala;

(b) whether Cancer Doctors' Association has recommended that a warning should be inscribed on tins of Paan Masalas like the one inscribed on cigarette packets; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) There is no evidence as yet available that oral cancer is on the increase due to chewing of paan masala.

(b) and (c) No such recommendation has been received in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

[Translation]

Linking Jhunjhunu with Vayudoot

4660. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether district Jhunjhunu of Rajasthan is a place full of pride and importance; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to link Jhunjhunu through Vayudoot service by providing halt at Jhunjhunu during flights from Jaipur to Bikaner and Jaipur to Delhi especially because throughout the year, pilgrims come here to visit the religious places like temple of Rani, Sati, Khatu Shyamji and Salasar Hanumanji ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

[English]

Manufacturing or import of prototype narrow gauge diesel locomotives

4661. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce a new prototype of narrow gauge diesel locomotive;

(b) if so, whether such locos are proposed to be imported or built indigenously; and

(c) what are the different types of narrow gauge locos presently manufactured by Indian Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Prototypes of this locomotive, designated NDM5 of 450 HP, suitable for operation on Narrow Gauge sections which do not permit an axle load of more than 6.0 tonnes, are proposed to be introduced.

(b) These locomotives will be built in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

(c) ZDM4A type locomotives of 700 HP, with 9.25 tonnes axle load, are presently manufactured.

[Translation]

Criteria for teachers' qualification for pre-primary education

4662. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down any criteria in regard to qualification of teachers for pre-primary education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) Government of India has not laid down any qualifications for teachers of pre-primary education as such. However, under the scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for running early childhood education centres in the nine educationally backward States, it has been laid down that the teachers should at least have passed middle standard. Voluntary organisations appointing the teachers have to ensure that the candidate has some institutional training in handling children.

[English]

More trains between Delhi and Kota

4663. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether none of the fast trains running between Kota and Delhi stops on small stations on the way ;

(b) considering the heavy traffic of passengers whether Government propose to introduce one more train between Kota and Delhi with stoppages at intermediary stations ;

(c) with a view to providing some relief to passengers, whether Government propose to consider stoppage of Deluxe and Janata trains on one or two more stations between Delhi and Ratlam ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Proposed bridge between Kalinadi and Noida

4664. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) the reasons for the bridge which was proposed to be constructed between Kalindi (Maharani Bagh) in South Delhi and NOIDA has not been shown in the revised Master Plan prepared by DDA ;

(b) whether the bridge was to be constructed by Delhi Administration ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not including the said bridge in the Seventh Plan outlay of Delhi Administration ;

(d) realising the difficulties of the commuters between South Delhi and NOIDA, whether Government propose to consider the construction of the said bridge on priority ; and

(e) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) In view of the fact that the existing bridge across river Yamuna on National Highway 24 bypass upstream of the proposed bridge is under-utilised and there is also a bridge-cum-barrage on Yamuna down-stream of the proposed bridge which is nearing completion, no provision has been made so far, for the construction of a new bridge over Yamuna connecting NOIDA with South Delhi.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Non availability of medicines in CGHS dispensaries and purchase thereof from market by patients

4665. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the most of the CGHS dispensaries in Delhi medicines are not made available properly and in time and patients are asked to purchase them from the market ;

(b) if so, whether medicines are in short supply ; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The medicines which are included in the CGHS formulary are normally available in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi. In case of non-availability, the medicines are procured from M/s. Super Bazar and supplied to patients. It is only in the case of non-availability of medicines in Super Bazar that the patients are asked to purchase the same from market, the cost of which is later reimbursed.

[Translation]

Survey conducted by central ground water Board in Rajasthan

4666. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have conducted geographical survey in Rajasthan through the Central Ground Water Board and if so, the names of the districts in Rajasthan where potable water is available in adequate quantity and the depth at which it is available and the names of those districts where saline water is available for agriculture purpose ;

(b) if survey has not been conducted in some of the districts, the time by which it will be conducted there ; and

(c) whether Government provide financial assistance to States for utilisation of ground water and if so, the criteria adopted therefor and the State-wise amount provided by the Government during the last few years ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) According to the hydrogeological surveys carried out by the Central Ground Water Board in Rajasthan, potable water in adequate quantities has been located in nearly all the districts of the State at depths varying from to 100 metres. Saline water for agriculture use is available mostly in Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Churu, Sikar, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Jalore, Pali, Nagaur and Sriganganagar and in some areas of Ajmer, Jaipur, Swaimadhopur, Bharatpur and Dholpur districts. Surveys in the remaining area of the State are expected to be completed during the VII Plan.

(c) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, matching financial assistance is being provided for purchase of drilling rigs and other equipment for accelerating the exploitation of groundwater resources, taking into account the position regarding the availability of rigs, their utilisation, programme of works and the level of ground water development in the State. State-wise details of the funds released under this scheme during the last five years are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Release of funds to States under centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening of ground water and surface water minor irrigation organisations in the states.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Central assistance released during				
		80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh		6.00	20.86	37.875	44.00
2.	Assam	4.433	—	—	8.470	—
3.	Bihar	—	13.85	—	13.340	—
4.	Gujarat	9.175	—	23.00	85.300	49.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Haryana	2.774	—	—	22 000	25.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	5.54	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	39,150	—
8.	Karnataka	—	—	55.60	1.000	—
9.	Kerala	2,600	9.66	—	68.245	43.39
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4,500	4.70	—	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	6,000	3.50	89.27	39.380	43.20
12.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Orissa	10,515	7.00	—	—	—
14.	Punjab	8,200	10.80	—	45 000	53.23
15.	Rajasthan	6,103	9.40	2.47	23 500	17.95
16.	Tamil Nadu	3,000	1.50	—	67,000	43.74
17.	Tripura	0.500	2.51	—	—	19.38
18.	Uttar Pradesh	7,800	11.30	—	—	81.46
19.	West Bengal	3,400	14.24	—	—	—
TOTAL :		69 00	100.00	191.20	450.26	421.05

Rs. 1231.51 lakhs

[English]

Framing of rules by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

4667. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the past recruitment rules for various posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan were got vetted by or framed with the approval of Government ;

(b) if so, whether recruitment rules of newly created posts of Assistant Commissioner (Administration), Vigilance Officer, Senior Analyst, etc. have been vetted by the Ministry ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Recruitment rules for posts of Deputy Commissioners and above for the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are framed by the Government of India. Recruitment rules for posts of Assistant Commissioners and below are framed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan consults the Government of India whenever considered necessary in framing the recruitment rules.

(b) & (c) The recruitment rules for these posts were sent to the Vice-Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan who is also the Joint Secretary in the Ministry

of Human Resource Development, Department of Education. They have been approved by the Vice-Chairman and the Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Adult education during Seventh Plan

4668. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the promotion of adult education during Seventh Plan ; and

(b) the State-wise allocations made for the above purpose in Financial year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) An amount of Rs. 360.00 crores has been provided for adult education, both in the Central and State sectors, during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) No State-wise allocation is made for adult education in the Central Sector. The grants are released to the various States/UTs on the basis of requirements submitted by States/UTs in accordance with approved projects/schemes. State-wise allocations made for the year 1985-86 in the State sector is given in the attached statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs.	OUTLAY Adult Education
1.	Andhra Pradesh	215
2.	Assam	150
3.	Bihar	400
4.	Gujarat	155
5.	Haryana	25
6.	Himachal Pradesh	25
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	32
8.	Karnataka	120
9.	Kerala	40
10.	Madhya Pradesh	200
11.	Maharashtra	300
12.	Manipur	35
13.	Meghalaya	10
14.	Nagaland	15
15.	Orissa	110
16.	Punjab	10
17.	Rajasthan	100
18.	Sikkim	10

19. Tamil Nadu	128
20. Tripura	16
21. Uttar Pradesh	150
22. West Bengal	267
23. A & N Islands	3
24. Arunachal Pradesh	30
25. Chandigarh	6
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
27. Delhi	30
28. Goa Daman & Diu	4
29. Lakshadweep	1
30. Mizoram	13.5
31. Pondicherry	2

Hill highway in Kerala

4669. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have demanded a hill highway in Kerala to connect all the hill districts in that State;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made about this proposal; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) The Kerala Government included the Hill Highway (Alacode to Mysore) in their proposals for loan assistance under the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance during the 6th Five Year Plan. However, due to constraint of resources the proposed project could not be accommodated.

Use of solar energy for signalling purpose of railways

4670. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether solar energy will be used for signalling purposes of the railways;

(b) if so, whether Government have made sure that the technology has reached a state of perfection because signalling is a vital security clearance for all trains;

(c) if so, the number of tests conducted and the results achieved; and

(d) when the system is going to be introduced.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d) Solar energy has been used on some stations for lighting of first approach semaphore signals at night in sections provided with semaphore type of signals. Nearly 100 signals have been provided with this arrangement so far.

The solar power has also been used to meet the power supply requirement of signals at 2 stations provided with panel interlocking system on experimental basis.

These systems were provided after carrying out some experiments and laboratory/bench trials in the initial stage. The use of solar energy in the field of signalling will be extended further, on the basis of observations and performance

results of the installations already provided with this system and experience being gained.

While planning the use of solar energy in the field of signalling, safety aspect is being kept in view.

New Rail-cum-road bridge on Dharam Shala road in Gorakhpur

4671. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rail-cum-Road Bridge on Dharam Shala Road in Gorakhpur has outlived its normal life and is in a dangerous condition;

(b) whether this old bridge is not able to meet the growing road traffic at present; and

(c) if so, facts thereof and reasons for not constructing a new Rail cum-Road bridge to meet the present requirement of people in this city ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) There is no rail-cum-road bridge on Dharamshala road at Gorakhpur. A road under bridge however exists on this road. This bridge is in good condition. In 1975 a Committee consisting of Civil Authorities, State Government Engineers and Railway Engineers had examined the technical feasibility of providing a road over bridge at this location. The Committee had not found it feasible and had recommended construction of a road over bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 162-A at Km. 507/7-8 on Gorakhnath Temple Road nearby, which was constructed and opened to road traffic in January, 1983.

Untrained class IV personnel as Lab. Technicians in Government Hospitals

4672. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Laboratory technicians working in

Labs. of Dr. R.M. Lohia Hospital and other Central Government hospitals in Delhi are promotees from class IV staff working in these hospitals and do not have any training or technical qualification;

(b) if so, full facts and justification for deploying class IV untrained personnel in Laboratories of Central Government hospitals, Delhi; and

(c) whether Government propose to prescribe certain technical qualification and provide suitable training for the Laboratory technicians in Government hospitals to improve standard of service, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) & (b) No, Sir.

(c) Safdarjang Hospital has started an In-service training in Medical Lab. Technology.

Satna-rewa rail line

4673. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how much expenditure has been incurred on Satna-Rewa Railway Line, sanctioned and included in the current budget by 30 November, 1985;

(b) the proposed expenditure on the above line in the next financial year;

(c) by what time the work on this section is expected to be completed; and

(d) the action taken by Government to complete this work expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Allotment for this work in 1985-86 is now Rs. 25 lakhs. No expenditure has been incurred so far on its construction.

(b) to (d) The Planning Commission is being pursued to accord clearance for

taking up this work. Allotment of funds in the next financial year will depend on resources allocated for New Lines in the annual plan. Its completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

Recruitment at RDSO Lucknow

4674. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons appointed in the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation at Lucknow during the last four years;

(b) how many of them were recruited after imposition of Government ban on fresh recruitments; and

(c) whether the prescribed procedure was followed in such recruitments, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 249.

(b) 68.

(c) Yes, Sir. The prescribed procedure was followed.

[Translation]

Posting of couples at one place in Northern Railways

4675. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the number of applications received under the orders relating to the posting of husband and wife at one place in Northern Railway since 1983 upto now ;

(b) if so, the number of couples posted at one place upto now;

(c) the number of cases in which postings have not been made in accordance with the orders; and

(d) the reasons for not posting them at one place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The number of such applications received on Northern Railway from 1983 to 31.10.1985 is 38.

(b) 28.

(c) & (d) The remaining ten requests will also be considered, as far as possible, on availability of vacancies at the same station, having regard to administrative convenience and merits of each case.

[English]

Yoga education in Delhi Schools

4676. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of yoga teachers appointed by Government in Delhi Schools have been sitting idle for more than two years as no yoga education is being imparted there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) on whose recommendations these yoga teachers were appointed in these schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) No, Sir. Yoga education is being imparted in Govt./Govt. Aided Schools in Delhi.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Yoga teachers were appointed on the recommendation of duly constituted Staff Selection Board.

Supply of sub-standard drugs to patients in Government dispensaries & hospitals

4677. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that sub-standard drugs are supplied to the patients in Central Government dispensaries and hospitals; and

(b) whether loose tablets without proper label and packaging are used on mass scale ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) & (b) : No Sir. Standing Instructions are to dispense loose tablets in envelopes with verbal instructions for their use. In Central Health Scheme, a decision has been taken recently to supply all tablets/capsules in strip packing.

[Translation]

Report of enquiry committee on Jawaharlal Nehru University

4678. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any inquiry committee constituted by Government to enquire into certain matters relating to Jawahar Lal Nehru University has submitted its report, if so, the recommendations thereof ; and

(b) if not, the time by which its report is likely to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) :

(a) The Government have not set up any Inquiry Committee to enquire into matters relating to Jawaharlal Nehru University.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Consumer education

4679. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been approached by consumer organisations for TV and All India Radio Educational Programme for consumer education and if so, details thereof and action taken;

(b) whether suggestions have also been received for inclusion of consumer education in the syllabus of existing curricula in school and college levels; and

(c) whether Government would suitably incorporate principles of consumer protection in all its service courses for IAS, CSS, IPS, IFS, IES, IAAS and IRS etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) :

(a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has not been approached by consumer organisations for educational programmes on Radio & TV on consumer education.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some requests have been received from consumer organisations for introduction of consumer education in schools and colleges.

(c) The principles of consumer protection are suitably included in training programmes for probationers of the IAS. As regards IAAS, they do not deal normally with consumers. Information in respect of other services is not readily available.

Appointment of gaddi rajput candidates against SC/ST quota fall in this category

4680 SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have recognised Gaddi (Rajput) community as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe ;

(b) if not, the reasons why candidates belonging to Gaddi (Rajput) community have been appointed on various posts in the Ferozepur Division of the Railways ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Gaddi Rajput is neither recognised as

Scheduled Caste nor Scheduled Tribe ;
and

(d) if so, the reason why candidates belonging to this community have been given the benefit of reservation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d)

The SC/ST candidates are appointed on the Railways against Reserved Quota on the basis of caste certificates produced by them from the competent authority. The Caste/Tribe mentioned in the certificate is verified from the list of SCs/STs circulated by Ministry of Home Affairs, based on Constitutional Amendments orders, from time to time before the certificate is accepted.

The Gaddi (Rajput) is neither declared as SC nor ST in any of the Lists circulated by Ministry of Home Affairs. However, only Gaddi is recognised as ST in Himachal Pradesh.

Some of the candidates belonging to Gaddi (Rajput) community have been appointed on Firozpur Division of Northern Railway treating them as ST on the basis of certificates issued by Deputy Commissioner, Chamba (H.P.). The matter has been referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Chamba, for clarification.

Who report re : contamination of fruits and vegetables due to insecticides

4681. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:**
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the report in the Indian Express dated 1 November, 1985 that a WHO survey has shown that vegetables and fruits in Delhi are contaminated with insecticides like DDT;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to prevent this; and

(c) whether it is a fact that even potato supplied in Delhi is contaminated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (c) The Government has seen the report in the Indian Express of November 1, 1985. The report refers to the study being carried out by Shri Venkateswara College of New Delhi (not by WHO) on survey of insecticides residue in vegetable and fruit samples from Delhi markets. The college authorities have intimated that their study is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Ground water resources in Andhra Pradesh

4682. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has supplied to Government an Atlas containing maps of the ground water resources in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Union Government has examined the Atlas; and

(c) whether the Union Government are willing to grant sufficient assistance to the State Government for the exploration of underground water in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) & (b) No, Sir. However, the Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources has recently published the Hydrogeological Atlas of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) As water is a State subject, schemes for exploitation of ground water resources are planned, funded and implemented by the States themselves. The Central Government helps the States by carrying out macro level hydrogeological surveys, groundwater exploration and assessment of resource potential through the Central Ground Water Board. The Central Government is also implementing schemes for assisting small and marginal farmers through subsidy on the integrated rural development programme

pattern for development of minor irrigation including groundwater and for providing matching financial assistance to States for purchase of drilling rigs and other equipments for accelerating the exploitation of groundwater resources.

Dereservation of Posts of Apprentice Pilots by Indian Airlines

4683. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines has dereserved a large number of posts of Apprentice Pilots and if so, their number;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) total number of Pilots with Indian Airlines and the number of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(d) whether Indian Airlines Corporation did not dereserve these posts for nearly 8-9 years and if so, the reasons for this sudden de-reservation; and

(e) special efforts made to fill the backlog of reserved posts of commercial pilots in Indian Airlines Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Due to non-availability of suitable candidates, even on relaxed standards, Indian Airlines carried forward 16 points reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates and 10 points for Scheduled Tribes candidates, for recruitment against the posts of Pilots, from the year 1977 to 1984. These points were ultimately dereserved, with the approval of the competent authority, due to non-availability of suitable candidates.

(c) The number of Pilots in Indian Airlines on date and the number of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is as under :—

Total number of Pilots	...	400
Pilots belonging to Scheduled Castes category	...	13

Pilots belonging to Scheduled Tribes category ... 4

(d) The posts were not de-reserved in order to give the limited number of SC/ST candidates maximum opportunity to qualify. When exclusive selection also did not result in recruiting the required number of SC/ST candidates, the posts were dereserved.

(e) Exclusive selections for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates were held in 1977 and 1983. Indian Airlines will continue to make efforts to ensure proper representation of the reserved category candidates in the pilots grade, even on relaxed standards, without compromising with the safety standards.

Institute for Translators

4684. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR ;

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

(a) whether Government have given any emphasis to the translation of various classics from one language to another and have also recognised the role of translators/interpreters in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government have noticed growing demand for setting up an Institute for Translators in the country; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto and whether early steps would be taken for setting up such an institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b) Attention of Government has been drawn to the recommendations made at a Seminar organised by the National Book Trust of India in March 1985 which pertain, among others, to the status of translators a mechanism for selection of books for translation in Indian languages and their publication, establishment of national institute for translation and interpretation.

(c) In so far as the Government's reaction is concerned, this will be possible only after the comments of the various organisation e.g. National Book Development, Central Hindi Directorate and others are received and examined.

Command area development programme in West Bengal

4685. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any target was fixed for coverage in West Bengal, in the Sixth Plan, under the Command Area Development Programme in the three major irrigation Commands of Kangsabati, Damodar valley and Mayurakshi;

(b) if so, the details of the Sixth Plan target and the actual achievement in West Bengal during 1980-85; and

(c) the reasons for shortfalls, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) A target of 55000 hec. for coverage under field channels in the Sixth Five Year Plan was fixed for the State of West Bengal for the projects of Kangsabati, Damodar Valley and Mayurakshi. The actual achievement against this target was 11,144 hec.

(c) The shortfall is due to the reluctance of the farmers to part with their land for construction of field channels because majority of holdings are small.

Unlawful acceptance of despatch of explosives by railway authorities

4686. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of his Ministry has been drawn to Sub-Rules (2) of Rule 37 of the Explosives Rules 1983 as published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 2 March, 1983 on page 118;

(b) if so, the reasons for the manufacturers despatching explosives without

receiving confirmations from the consignees regarding their readiness to receive the explosives as also the reasons for accepting the explosives by the railway authorities without abiding by the provisions of the Rules;

(c) the reasons why consignments remain in Goods Shed for months and are not cleared by the consignees preferring to pay demurrage being cheaper and safe; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to implement the rule position strictly ?

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

(b) Rule 37(2)(c) of Explosives Rules, 1983 envisages that no person shall despatch any explosive to railway administration for purpose of transport unless he has received a confirmation from the consignee regarding readiness to receive explosives. This is to be complied with by the Consignor and not by the railway administration.

(c) and (d) Mostly, consignments of explosives are removed within permissible free time. If the delivery is not taken by the consignee within free time, the Railways cannot dispose of the consignments immediately. In terms of Rules 135 of Red Tariff, notice under Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act is required to be given. After expiry of notice period only, Railway can take action to dispose of the consignment by auction. Moreover, as per rules, consignment of explosives cannot be sold or delivered to a person who does not hold licence to possess explosives.

Reinforcement of embankments along the Sunderbans area

4687. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the river embankments in the Sunderbans area of West Bengal

are in a bad condition as compared to the "pukka", reinforced and high embankments on the opposite (i.e. Bangladesh) side;

(b) whether the embankments on the Indian side have been further damaged and breached in hundreds of places during the cyclone-cum-flood in October this year; and

(c) whether in view of the national security implications urgent steps will be taken in conjunction with the State Government, to repair, reconstruct and reinforce these border embankments?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The river embankments of Sundarbans in West Bengal are not comparable to those in Bangladesh. The embankments on the Indian side are located close to the river banks and are affected by tidal waves, whereas the embankments in Bangladesh are said to be mostly away from the river banks.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of West Bengal is taking steps to restore the embankments damaged by floods/cyclone to their original condition.

Yeluru Projects in Andhra Pradesh

4688. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the progress of Yeluru Project in Andhra Pradesh, intended to provide water to Visakhapatnam steel plant, is very slow; and

(b) if so, steps proposed by Government to increase fund allotment adequately so that the project is completed as per schedule i.e. by 1985?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The project has not yet been cleared by the Central Water Commission

for want of compliance by the State Government with certain comments. However, it is understood that the State Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 46.19 crores on the project upto March, 1985 against the estimated cost of Rs. 158.53 crores. It is for the State Government to provide funds in the State Plan for the completion of their projects.

[Translation]

Refund Department to help in refund to passengers/traders

4689. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up separately a 'Refund Department' for the benefit of the passengers/traders;

(b) if so, the number of cases regarding sending of goods through passengers and goods trains by businessmen received by Government during the last three years and details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that railway department does not make payments in refund cases according to the prescribed norms;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of cases brought to the notice of Government in which concerned officers had irregularly paid less amount than the prescribed limit;

(e) whether Government are considering to frame rules in order to check these irregularities; and

(f) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir. Refund Sections on Railways are part and parcel of the Commercial Department.

(b) The number of cases for grant of refund received by Railways during the

last three years and their details are as per statement attached.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Payment in refund cases are made within the framework of rules depending upon the merits of each individual case. Decisions are always open to revision by higher authorities at their

discretion.

(e) and (f) Rules for the grant of refund are already framed which are revised from time to time. The rules regarding refund of passenger fares are being further simplified, and these are expected to be introduced in January, 1986.

Statement

Year	No. of cases received		No. of cases disposed of	
	Coaching (passenger & parcel)	Goods	Coaching (passenger & parcel)	Goods
1	2(a)	2(b)	3(a)	3(b)
1982	158651	208720	164076	211506
1983	152721	212364	154050	222999
1984	159247	221435	157852	234977

Note :—The No. of cases disposed is more than the receipt, because some cases belong to the earlier year, which could not disposed of in the same year, and got carried forward to the next year.

[English]

Nahor Wooden Sleepers for Railway Electrification work in place of cement concrete sleepers

4690. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEE-KHRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Board is purchasing "Nahor Wooden Sleepers" for Railway Electrification work on Indian Railways through different agencies;

(b) total amount spent in purchasing the Nahor Wooden Sleepers so far;

(c) by whom these Sleepers are being tested and what is the test report for safety from accident; and

(d) reasons for not using cement concrete sleepers for trains running at 130 kilometre per hour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Indian Railways are buying Nahor Wooden Sleepers for railway tracks, including those for electrified routes.

(b) Cost of Nahor Wooden Sleepers purchased during 1984-85 and 1985-86 was as under :

1984-85 : Rs. 13.38 crores.

1985-86 : Rs. 6.46 crores.

(Upto November 1985)

(c) Use of Nahor Wooden Sleepers was introduced after necessary testing and clearance by Forest Research Institute, Dehradun. Individual sleepers are inspected and passed by State Forest Department Officers.

(d) Concrete sleepers are being extensively used on all tracks, including tracks cleared for speed of 130 KMPH.

Delay in release of funds by University Grants Commission

4691. **SHRI BHOLANATH SEN** : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been inordinate delay in the release/utilisation of some funds sanctioned, during the last three years, by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for construction of buildings, Research and Development Programmes and for other works in the Universities in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details of such cases in which release/utilisation of funds sanctioned by University Grants Commission was delayed for more than six months due to lapses on the part of the University Authorities ;

(c) the reasons for such delays ; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to ensure that funds sanctioned by University Grants Commission are released/utilised without any delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI) :

(a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the UGC, during the last 3 years, there have been no cases of inordinate delays either in the release of funds by the UGC to, or in the utilisation of such funds by, the Universities in West Bengal. The first instalment of grant is sanctioned by the Commission for purchase of books and equipment soon after the basic information is received, for appointment of staff after the appointments have actually been made and the Commission is informed, and for building after the plans and estimates duly approved by the competent authorities are received. The subsequent instalments are released depending upon the progress of expenditure reported by the Universities from time to time.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Restoration of seat allocation for Port Blair, Dimapur and Leh by I.A.C.

4692. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL** ; Will the

Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether confirmation of booking of seats in Indian Airlines planes for distant places is being made by the regional stations like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay ever since the computer systems have been introduced ;

(b) whether many distant stations in the country like Port Blair, Dimapur, Silchar and Leh have no communication facilities which connects with the regional computer net works ;

(c) whether allocation of seats previously available for these stations have been withdrawn by the regional offices which resulted too much inconvenience to the intended passengers ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to restore the seat allocation previously available with the above stations till computer communication or telex communication facilities are made available; and

(e) if not, state reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The only stations not directly connected with the computer system are Leh, Allahabad, Khajuraho, Kabul, Nasik and Gorakhpur.

(c) No, Sir. Control of flights from these stations is reverted to them seven days before departure.

(d) & (e) Do not arise.

Cancellation of Boeing 757 order and going in for A-320

4693. **PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime in 1984 a high level Committee headed by then Air Force Chief had recommended

that 206 seat twin engined Boeing 757 is the most suited intermediate capacity plane for the Indian Airlines ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even though a letter of intent was issued to the Boeing Company for a dozen planes, the Government have withdrawn the offer cancelling the earlier decision and have, instead, issued letter of intent to a French company for the supply of 31 A 320 aircrafts ; and

(c) if so, the reasons which weighed with the Government to cancel the earlier decision taken on the recommendation made by the High Level Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This was done because of the techno-economic advantages the of Airbus A-320 aircraft offer over the Boeing 757 aircraft offer.

Dukes and Dykes technology for flood control

4694. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state whether Government have any plans to utilise the dukes and dykes technology of Holland in the coastal areas such as Andhra Pradesh in order to control frequent floods in these areas in order to reduce losses to crops therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : No such proposal is under consideration.

Provision for flood control and anti sea erosion projects

4695. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether provisions were made in west Bengal's approved Sixth Plan outlay for Flood control and Anti-sea-erosion Projects ;

(b) if so, the details of such provisions and the actual utilisation during 1980-85; and

(c) the reasons why the provisions could not be fully utilised in West Bengal during the period mentioned above ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 200 crores was approved during 1980-85 and the anticipated expenditure is likely to be Rs. 91.73 crores.

(c) The shortfall is due to the overall constraint of resources in the State.

Submerged land in A & N Islands

4696. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether large areas of land in various parts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are submerged by sea water for want of repair and construction of sluice gate ;

(b) whether this has resulted in damage to the crops of villagers ;

(c) whether Government have received any representations and conducted any survey in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) & (b) According to the information furnished by Andaman & Nicobar Administration, there is no threat of flood in the territory. However, for protection from sea and river erosion, the Andaman & Nicobar Administration is carrying out the work of strengthening of existing bunds/walls and sluice gates. For 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed for construction of sluice gates, where necessary.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign films based on sex and violence

4697 SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large number of films now released are full of sex and violence and bring a bad effect on the youth of our country ; and

(b) whether Government are considering to import foreign films which are better than the Indian films and do not depict sex and violence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI):

(a) Government is aware of the need to ensure that anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified and human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. Accordingly, efforts are made in this direction by the Central Board of Film Certification which is responsible for examining films intended for public exhibition in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder.

(b) There is no such specific proposal under consideration of Government.

Expenditure on propagation of languages

4698. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) which is the most widely spoken language in the country ;

(b) which are the other widely spoken languages in the country ;

(c) the expenditure incurred on propagation of these languages ; and

(d) whether Government would ensure expenditure in relation on the number of people in each language ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Hindi.

(b) According to the Census of India, 1971, the following languages specified in the VIII schedule to the Constitution were widely spoken :

- (1) Bengali
- (2) Telugue
- (3) Marathi
- (4) Tamil
- (5) Urdu
- (6) Gujarati
- (7) Malayalam
- (8) Kannada
- (9) Oriya
- (10) Punjabi
- (11) Assamese
- (12) Kashmiri
- (13) Sindhi

These languages have been arranged in a descending order on the basis of the number of persons speaking the language.

(c) & (d) The Govt. of India endeavours to promote and develop all Indian languages, classical and modern Indian languages, including Urdu and Sindhi, through a number of Central and Centrally sponsored schemes and institutions established for providing research, development, training and extension support to languages. The year-wise and language-wise details of expenditure incurred by the Deptt. of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the last three years is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Hindi	164.23	321.59	393.59
Urdu	26.07	30.21	40.33
Sindhi	3.10	3.20	4.00
Other Modern Indian Languages	131.19	143.87	170.31
Sanskrit	256.25	306.58	346.04

Apart from the expenditure incurred by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, expenditure is incurred by the States/Union Territories on the development and promotion of languages, particularly the regional languages, the development of which is their primary responsibility.

Bomb explosion in nangalambala cantt shuttle

4699. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI

SHRI R.M. BHOYE

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Strict security steps in Punjab trains" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 24 November, 1985 wherein it has been reported that a powerful bomb explosion took place in the Nangal-Ambala Cantt shuttle at the Shambhu-Railway Station in Punjab on 22 November, 1985 and;

(b) if so, the details thereof as well as action Government have taken in the matter and measures taken to avoid such recurrence in future ?

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

(b) A bomb explosion occurred on 22.11.1985 in Train No. 6 USN while running between Rajpura-Shambhu Railway Stations on Sirhind-Ambala Cantt Section of N. Railway. As a result of the explosion, 4 passengers died and 19 passengers suffered injuries. State Police authorities have made wide arrangements at Railway Stations, platforms and running trains to avoid such incidents in future. Apart from random checking in the district, police also carried out intensive checks in the Punjab State,

Money spent on national service scheme

4700. PROF. M.R. HALDER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) amount of money spent on National Service Scheme (N.S.S.) through different universities during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) money allotted to Calcutta University for this programme; and

(c) the extent to which funds allotted to the Calcutta University were utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN WELFARE (SMT. MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The central share of assistance released to the State governments/union territory administrations for being released to the universities was Rs. 289.30 lakhs, Rs. 305.63 lakhs and Rs. 384.77 lakhs during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

(b) & (c) Information is being collected from the State government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Refresher course on tuberculosis

4701. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items appearing in the 'Searchlight' dated 6 November, 1985 wherein it is stated that a refresher course on tuberculosis was recently organised at Nasriganj (Bihar) under the chairmanship of the President of the Indian Medical Association, Bihar Circle, to discuss about the ways and means to prevent this deadly disease in the wake of the recent development in Chemotherapy;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to control this disease ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Pilot studies for short course chemotherapy drug regimen containing Rifampicin and Pyrazinamide have been taken up in 18 districts of the country. Based on the experience gained and the results achieved, it is proposed to include more number of TB Centres during the ensuing years of the Plan period.

National TB Control Programme is at present being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States. Under the Central share anti-TB drugs, X-ray Units with Odelca. Camera and X-ray films are supplied. At present 361 district TB Centres provided with equipment and staff, 319 other TB Clinics and 45,500 TB beds are functioning in the country.

Acquisition of container vessels by shipping corporation of India

4702. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 90 per cent of the container cargo traffic is being taken out by foreign liners and the Shipping Corporation of India is getting only about 9 per cent due to non-availability of modernised container vessel;

(b) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has not so yet acquired any modernised container cargo vessel to facilitate the coastal trade within and outside the country;

(c) whether some of the shipyards abroad have submitted proposals for supply of container vessels with long term credit facilities for their acquisition and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the action proposed to update the fleet position of Shipping Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL : (a) The Indian

Lines, share of container traffic during 1984 was about 15% and the share of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. was about 14%.

(b) Even though SCI has not acquired cellular container vessels so far, the current requirements are met through time chartering of such vessels.

(c) In response to SCI's tender enquiry for construction of container vessels various Shipyards have offered long term credit facilities ranging from 10% to 20% of the price being payable upto delivery and remaining 90% to 80% price being payable either as Deferred Credit or as loan over a period of 8 to 15 years.

(d) The Seventh Plan acquisition programme of SCI envisages mainly acquisition of modern specialised vessels like container vessels, edible oil carriers, phosphoric acid carriers, ammonia carriers, etc.

Facilities in tinsukia mail

4703. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether passengers travelling by Tinsukia Mail have to face a lot of inconvenience due to lack of proper facilities which are required to be available in a Mail Train, such as fittings in coaches, cleanliness, availability of beddings, catering, etc; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve efficiency and services in the Tinsukia Mail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) No, Sir. Adequate facilities in the shape of proper mechanical and electrical fittings, cleanliness, travel bags and catering facilities have been provided in Tinsukia Mail. However, with a view to improve the services further, adequate maintenance staff from electrical side have been provided to escort the train. Mobile safai-walas to travel with the train and attend

to cleanliness on the run during day time have also been provided. However, when any specific complaint is received, the same is investigated and suitable remedial measures are taken.

Railway lines in desert areas of Rajasthan

4704. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 57 dated 17.11.1983 regarding railway lines in Desert Area and state :

(a) whether the Department of Railways is paying special attention to hilly areas especially North East with regard to construction of new railway lines;

(b) whether desert areas, especially of Thar Desert of Rajasthan State which are more underdeveloped and backward as compared to the hilly areas are being neglected by Government;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(d) whether Government will do justice to the desert areas by removing aforesaid disparities and inequalities; and

(e) whether Railway Department will include Bikaner to Kandla via Jaisalmer and Barmer so that Pathankot may be linked to Kandla Port in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Construction of new Railway Lines in the North Eastern Region have been approved on considerations of national integration and for connecting border hill states,

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Following new lines and gauge conversion projects in Rajasthan are in progress :—

New Lines

1. Kota-Chittorgarh-Neemuch.

2. Mathura-Alwar.

Gauge Conversion of MG Lines into BG

1. Suratgarh-Bikaner (Lalgarh).

2. Suratgarh-Anupgarh Conversion to BG has been opened to traffic in March, 1985. Residual works are in progress.

(e) There is no proposal to include its construction in the Seventh Five Year Plan at present.

Overbridge near rajampet Railway Station (Andhra Pradesh)

4705. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the South Central Railway to construct over-bridge near Rajampet Railway Station in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, since when it is pending; and

(c) if no such proposal is pending, whether Government are considering to take up construction of the said over-bridge ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Railways undertake construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings jointly with the State Government on cost-sharing basis. Proposals in this regard are required to be sponsored by the State Government with an undertaking to bear their share of cost. No firm proposal has been received from the State Government so far in this regard.

[Translation]

Water logging at Lucknow Airport

4706. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that water accumulated in the Amausi airport in Lucknow due to the recent rains and the airport was rendered unusable for some days;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether such situation had arisen in the past also; and

(c) the action taken by Government to ensure that such a situation does not arise in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rain water had accumulated because of (i) blocking of the drainage system outside the airport; and (ii) difference in the levels of apron and the runway. Such a situation had arisen in 1982 also.

(c) Coordination has been effected with the State Government authorities to improve the drainage system within and outside the aerodrome premises. The runway is also proposed to be resurfaced to bring it to the level of the apron.

[English]

Emergency landing Aerodrome at Donokonda

4707. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an Emergency Landing Aerodrome at Donokonda in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it is in use;

(c) if not, will the Government consider to distribute this huge waste land to the landless poor; and

(d) if not, what are the other proposals to utilise this Aerodrome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) There is an airstrip at Donokonda, which is used by Flying Club aircraft for cross-country flight and emergency landings.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Flyover an railway crossing near Rajkiya Inter College in Faizabad (U.P.)

4708. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Department has received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for construction of a flyover on the railway crossing in Faizabad near Rajkiya Inter College situated in the city area for the convenience of traffic; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Shri Ram Sagar Irrigation project

4709. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revised Sri Ram Sagar Irrigation Stage-I project has been approved; and

(b) if not, what is the latest position of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The project has been technically cleared by the Central Water Commission and is under consideration of the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission.

Offer to AI and IA for leasing of Planes

4710. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any offer for leasing the planes to be acquired by Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, the terms of the lease/loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No final decision has been taken in the matter so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Over booking of flights by Indian Airlines

4711. SHRI G. S. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether many a times there is over-booking by Indian Airlines due to computer failure in Bombay and passengers have to suffer;

(b) if so, details in this regard and what remedial action has been taken;

(c) whether on 30 October 1985, for Flight No. IC 183, instead of 230 passengers as per capacity of the flight, 265 passengers were okeyed and trouble was created at the Airport; and

(d) if so, action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) With a view to ensuring maximum utilisation of capacity and on time departure of flights by reducing the number of waitlisted passengers, a small percentage of planned overbooking is done on all Jet flights of Indian Airlines.

(b) Indian Airlines have reduced the level of over-booking on the jet flights to avoid offloading of passengers and the number of seats overbooked is decided

after watching the trend of bookings over a period of time.

(c) The number of passengers booked by Indian Airlines on Flight No. IC 183 of 30th October, 1985 was 33 in J-Class and 252 in Y-Class. The off-loading was, however, due to the reason that 28 passengers booked by foreign Airlines and some of Indian Airlines agents, whose names did not appear in the passenger manifest, reported at the airport.

(b) The matter of these no-record bookings has been taken up with foreign Airlines and the agents concerned.

Factors Responsible for increase in cost of Metro Railway Calcutta

4712. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present estimate of total cost of the Metro Railway in Calcutta;

(b) what are the costs of the major heads of work as now estimated and how does it compare with the original estimates; and

(c) has any analysis been done of the increase in cost, if so, what are the main factors responsible for such increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Estimated cost as per Revised Abstract Estimate which is under scrutiny amounts to Rs. 833 crores.

(b) Break up of cost of Rs. 833 crores as per major heads of works is as follows :

Survey	—Rs. 1.04 crores
Land	—Rs. 11.89 crores
Rent charges for land etc.	—Rs. 6.82 crores
Civil Engineering Structural Works	—Rs. 406.82 crores

Rolling Stock cost	—Rs. 202.92 crores
Electrical cost other than rolling stock	—Rs. 99.82 crores
Signal & Telecom. cost	—Rs. 62.50 crores
General charges	—Rs. 64.19 crores
Credit for released materials & Receipt on Capital Accounts. (—)	—Rs. 23.00 crores

This represents increase of cost by about Rs. 692.70 crores over original estimated cost of Rs. 140.30 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir. The prices of basic material like cement, steel, stone chips, signal and electrical equipment and machinery have gone up substantially since sanction of the original estimate in 1972. Cost of Rolling Stock, wages of the staff have also considerably gone up. Minor increase is also due to change in the construction methodology adopted, as a result of experience gained to minimise disturbance to road traffic. All these account for the cost over run.

Proposal for free travel of children upto 8-1/2 years and full ticket for others to earn more revenue

4713. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether full ticket is charged for children above 12 years, half ticket is charged for children between 5-12 years and children upto 5 years are allowed to travel free in the trains;

(b) whether Government would consider to grant free travel for children upto 8½ years and full ticket for others so that the system of half ticket is ended;

(c) if so, whether under this system more facilities and reservation can be provided to passengers and the Department is also likely to earn more revenue; and

(d) if so, the total revenue and

additional annual profit likely to be earned by the railway under this system ?

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

(b) to (d) Such proposals have been examined in the past. Parents accompanying children of above 5 years would be inconvenienced in case free travel is extended upto the age of 8½ years because they are not entitled to a separate seat/bearth.

Salary and other facilities to licensed porters.

4714. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the licensed porters of the railways are proposed to be given salary according to Minimum Wages Act ;

(b) whether they would also be given medical aid facilities and their children given preference in employment in railways ; and

(c) whether the family members of the licensed porters will be given free travel passes in railways like other railway employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No Sir. The licensed porters are not railway employees. They have to earn their prescribed fee directly from the passengers for carrying their luggage. However, when required

to handle parcels and luggage in the custody of the railway, they are paid wages at the minimum rate fixed by the local authorities in respect of unskilled workers.

(b) Licensed porters are entitled only to free outdoor treatment at railway hospitals/dispensaries. In case the licensed porters sustain injuries while carrying passengers' luggage at the railway station they get indoor treatment also. Recruitment to railway services are made by Railway Recruitment Boards and are based on qualification prescribed for different categories of employments, and no preference is given even to the Wards of regular railway employees or to others.

(c) No Sir, because the licensed porters are not railway employees.

Utilisation of capacity of Cochin Shipyard

4715. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cochin Shipyard has not been securing enough orders and consequently workload in the yard is decreasing ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the action taken by Government to find workload for the shipyard so that it can work to the capacity ; and

(d) whether the Ministry has taken up the question with other Ministries like Petroleum, Ocean Development and Defence and Public Sector Units like ONGC to use the capacity available in the Cochin Shipyard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) One contract for ship 006, a 75,000 DWT bulk carrier for M/s Chowgule Steamship Limited, entered in 1980, has been unilaterally cancelled by owners. A letter of intent for Panamax bulk carrier each of 67,000 DWT given by Shipping

Corporation of India in 1982 was cancelled in 1984.

(c) Shipping Corporation of India has now given a letter of intent for three oil tankers each of 86,000 DWT and an agreement will be entered into with SCI soon.

(d) Cochin Shipyard Limited has been exploring, with the assistance of the Government wherever necessary, the possibility of securing work from other organisations e.g., Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Port Trusts and other Public Sector Undertakings.

Daitari-Banspani Railway line

4716. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the construction of Daitari-Banspani-Railway line in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) how far the construction work of the proposed line has progressed ; and

(d) the details of the allocation made for the completion of the above line.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) First phase of Jakhapura-Banspani rail line i.e. from Jakhapura to Daitari (33 kms.) was completed and opened to traffic in 1981. Work on the remaining section has not been taken up due to non-materialisation of traffic on Jakhapura-Daitari line and severe constraint of resources. Expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 6.78 crores and only a token outlay has been made in the current year's budget.

Proposals/offers for delivery of new ships pending with shipping corporation of India

4717. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

SHRI H.G. RAMULU :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the ships of South Korean origin which are owned by Shipping Corporation of India have not lasted for long ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether several proposals/offers for delivery of new ships including container vessels have been pending with Shipping Corporation of India from the European shipyards including that of West Germany and others with about 90 per cent credit scheme ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action being taken to increase the fleet position of Shipping Corporation of India ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In response to global tenders Corporation of India have received offers from several shipyards including some based in Europe for the supply of specialised vessels to India. In the specific case relating to container vessels, no decision has been taken by the Government.

(d) The 7th plan proposals for Shipping Corporation of India include proposals for acquisition of container vessels, phosphoric acid carriers, edible oil carriers, etc.

Airport at Kanya kumari

4718. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to set up an Airport at Kanya Kumari in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether steps have been taken to undertake a preliminary investigation into the matter ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) There is no plan to construct an airport at Kanya Kumari.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Cochin-Madurai railway line

4719. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cochin-Madurai railway survey has been made ;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations

(c) what will be the distance of the proposed line ; and

(d) the number of railway stations being proposed alongwith names ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b)

Survey is nearly completed and the report is under finalisation.

(c) The length of new BG line between Cochin and Bodinayakanur is (127 Kms.) and that of conversion between Bodinayakanur and Madurai is 90 Kms.

(d) Thirteen stations with following names are proposed on the new line :

Tripunittura (existing station)

Chottanikkara	Thatdakannya Road
---------------	-------------------

Kolacheri	Tannamkupty Road
-----------	------------------

Mucattupazha	Tannel station
--------------	----------------

Kophamanglam	Kuttiratalchan
--------------	----------------

Qnnukal	Thevaram Halt
---------	---------------

Neriyamangalam	Bodinayakanur
----------------	---------------

Existing stations on the M.G. line from Bodinayakanur to Madurai are proposed to be retained after conversion.

Karnataka state seeks World Bank aid for irrigation scheme

4720. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that major Irrigation Schemes of North Karnataka,

Ghatprabha and Malaprabha, await World Bank's approval and assistance for without a fresh aid of huge funds a vast irrigation potential of the region will remain unutilized; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and whether World Bank has been approached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) & (b) The major projects of Upper Krishna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha are under consideration for World Bank assistance. The identification reports are awaited from State Government.

Target and achievement of shipping tonnage during Sixth Plan

4721. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the shipping tonnage added during the Sixth Plan period and that targetted in the Plan ; and

(b) the reasons for shortfall in achieving the tonnage, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Shipping tonnage added during Sixth Plan amounted to 0.77 m. GRT, against the envisaged target of additional tonnage of 2 m. GRT.

(b) World-wide recession in shipping industry, especially after 1982 has resulted in depletion of resources of Indian shipping companies for fresh acquisitions. Further, due to recession, some Indian shipping companies particularly in the public sector have consciously delayed their acquisition programme to take advantage of the falling prices of ships in international market.

Shifting of flood forecasting division

4722. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for

shifting of the Flood Forecasting Division functioning at Busta in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government will reconsider the proposal in view of the growing resentment among the people of the area over this ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c) Since we have no Flood Forecasting Division at Busta, Orissa, the question does not arise.

Kumetpur-New Cooch-Bihar railway line

4723. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rail line from Kumetpur to New Cooch-behar is of 90 bounds ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to replace it by 105 pounds line and if not the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes Sir, approx. 225 Km. out of total length of 298 Km. from Kumetpur to New Cooch-Bihar consists of 90 lb rails.

(b) 90 lb track in a length of 129 Km. is overaged and is programmed for renewal, with 52 Kg. rails.

[Translation]

Claim of electro-homoeopathic practitioners re-cure of cancer

4724. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the claim of electro-homoeopathic practitioners of curing cancer has been got verified;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether some medicine has been found effective in electro-homoeopathic

system in curing cancer patients and whether there is any scheme to improve its production and distribution; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to promote electro-homoeopathic education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d) The so called Electro Homoeopathy is not recognised by the Government of India.

[English]

Central Road Transport Development Finance Corporation

4725. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since set up a separate Central Road Transport Development Finance Corporation to assist the State Transport Undertakings;

(b) if so, the present activities of the corporation; and

(c) if not, when it is proposed to be constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSILAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Certain views about the utility of the proposed set up of the Corporation were expressed in National Transport Development Council. These are to be examined by a Working Group before taking a final view by the National Transport Development Council.

Jeypur-Malkagiri railway line

4726. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for construction of rail line from Jeypur to Malkagiri in Orissa has been included for implementation during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the above project; and

(c) the steps taken for construction of the above line during Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is no proposal at present for taking up construction of rail line from Jeypore to Malkanagiri during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) & (c) : Do not arise.

Allotment of Wagons for steam and slack coal to Gujarat

4727. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Railway wagons for steam coal and slack coal loaded to Gujarat for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 against its demands;

(b) total number of Railway wagons actually despatched to Gujarat from coal-fields during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985;

(c) whether there had been a shortfall to the extent of 50 to 60% in the quota of railway wagons allotted to Gujarat during the last 3 years;

(d) whether as a result of shortfall, brick manufacturing units and ceramic factories have been adversely affected; and

(e) if so, whether Government will ensure that the full quota for steam and slack coal is despatched to Gujarat from coalfields during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) & (b) The daily average demand and loading of steam and slack coal to the state of Gujarat during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 was as under :—

(In terms of 4-wheeler wagons)

Year	Demand	Loading & Despatch
1983	1425	999
1984	1478	1106
1985	1677	1212
(Upto Oct.)		

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Railways do not have any such information.

(e) Assuming adequate offer of coal by companies, railways have no apprehension about moving more coal to Gujarat.

Operation of Electronic auto Pvt. Branch Exchange at Palam Airport

4728. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Electronic Auto Pvt. Branch Exchange (EAPIX) has been operating at Palam Airport, New Delhi under the auspices of the Airport Authority of India since 1982;

(b) whether with the promulgation of National Airport Authority Bill 1985, the management of this Exchange, which had hitherto been running privately, will be run by the Airport Authority of India;

(c) if so, whether the staff now working there will be governed by the service rules of Airport Authority of India; and

(d) if not, what will be the fate of these employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) & (d) The exchange is presently manned by a Contractor's staff and there is no proposal to change this arrangement.

Operation of river transport

4729. SHRI G.S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the river transport which is being planned would be operated by the Public Undertakings or by the Cooperative Societies of the 'Kewats' who are doing this work since time immemorial; and

(b) what measures have been envisaged to ensure that the 'Kewat' class which does the river transportation is not thrown out of its hereditary jobs?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) There are no proposals to restrict operation of river craft exclusively to Public Sector. Private operators would be free to operate river crafts subject to their observing navigational and safety rules on National Waterways.

(b) Does not arise.

Mullorkarai Railway Station in Trichur District (Kerala)

4730. SHRI P.A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation against the Government proposal for closing down the Mullorkarai railway station in Trichur district of Kerala; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the demand and if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) The proposal to convert Mullorkarai station into a flag station without curtailing any facility for booking of passengers and parcel traffic is under consideration of Southern Railway.

Computers for IIT Kharagpur

4731. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur is having no computer for last several years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the said Indian Institute of Technology have been persistently requesting Government for a good computer for last several years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that education in the Indian Institute of Technology is suffering due to non-availability of the requisite computer; and

(d) if so, the hurdles in not providing a good computer to the Indian Institute of Technology and whether Government propose to provide computer to the said Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SMT SUSHILA ROHATGI):

(a) to (d) At the request of IIT Kharagpur for procurement of a large scale computer system Government of India has so far given a grant of Rupees one crore & one lakh to the Institute. The Institute has already selected a powerful system from U.S.A. and obtained clearance from the Department of Electronics for import. The letter of credit will be opened by the Institute after manufacturer obtains necessary export clearance.

New Routes for Indian Airlines in Seventh Plan

4732. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the plan and programme of the Indian Airlines for the opening of new routes and flights during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) In Indian Airlines, the decision to open a new route is based on a close study of the traffic flows and affinity between stations. Such changes in traffic flows cannot be predicted on a long-term basis. During the 7th Plan period, therefore, changes in routes/services will be effected on the basis of the changing traffic flows.

Books in different languages published by N.B.T./sahitya academy

4733. SHRI NANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) number of books written in different Indian Languages which have been translated and published by the National Book Trust and Sahitya Academy during the last three years; and

(b) how many of these were of Hindi Language and how many were of other Indian Languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Number of books written in different Indian Languages which have been translated and published by the National Book Trust and Sahitya Academy during the last three years are 40 and 46 respectively.

(b) Out of 40 books published by the National Book Trust, 26 were in Hindi and 14 were in other Indian Languages. Out of 46 books published by the Sahitya Academy, 3 were in Hindi and the rest in other Indian languages.

Science publications brought out by NCERT

4734. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) number of Science publications brought out by the National Council of

Educational Research and Training in the last three years;

(b) the response of the people in India and abroad to these publications; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the quality and increase the number of those publications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) National Council of Educational Research and Training has brought out 97 Science publications during the last three years. In addition, a quarterly Science Journal for school students and teachers is also published by NCERT.

(b) The responses to these publications in India and abroad is favourable.

(c) One of the major objective of NCERT is to bring in qualitative improvement of science education in schools, continuous efforts are being made to improve the quality of its Science publications. For that purpose efforts are made to collect information in NCERT from the teachers and students about these books and all necessary modifications/changes are incorporated to improve the quality of these publications.

As these text-books are mainly prepared for the Central Schools and the Schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), increase in the number of these publications depends upon their requirements.

Multi drug regi men for treatment of leprosy patients

4735. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a multi drug regimen has been identified by Government which shortens the treatment spell of leprosy; and

(b) whether the new treatment is less expensive and is adequately available to meet the requirements in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The multi-drug treatment of Leprosy cases for effective cure takes two years as against more than ten years with treatment with Depsone which does not guarantee complete cure. Viewed against this background the Multi-drug Treatment can be said to be less expensive than the Depsone treatment' even though the annual cost of drugs involved in multi-drug treatment is more than that of Dapsone treatment.

Availability of drugs for Multi-drug treatment is adequate.

Research in mental diseases by Central council for research in Homoeopathy

4736. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy is conducting research in mental diseases at its Research Centre in Kerala;

(b) if so, since when this research is being carried out and the amount spent on this research so far and what are the achievements; and

(c) when this research is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Research on the efficacy of Homoeopathic drugs in Mental Diseases has been continuing since 1977 in Central Research Institute (Homoeopathy), Kottayam. As the Institute has been assigned various other clinical problems also, it is not possible to quantify the amount spent on research in Mental Diseases alone. 13 Homoeopathic medicines have been identified to be effective in behavioural disorders on the basis of these research efforts so far. From 1984-85, the research

work is directed towards identifying the reliable indications for which these drugs could be prescribed as also their potencies and frequency of repetition.

Research in bronchial asthma by central council for research in homoeopathy

4737. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy is conducting research in Bronchial asthma;

(b) if so, the date from which it is being conducted, number of patients registered so far and amount spent; and

(c) the tangible achievements and when it is expected to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The research on Bronchial asthma has been continuing in various Clinical Units under the Council since July, 1972. So far 10,551 cases have been studied. Since a number of clinical problems are assigned to one Clinical Research Unit for study, no separate break up of amount spent for one disease is available.

(c) The efficacy of Homoeopathy in the treatment of Bronchial asthma has been established by identifying 40 drugs. Since 1984-85, research efforts have been redesigned to identify the reliable indications for which these drugs could be prescribed and their doses and potencies.

Capacity utilisation of public sector undertakings

4738. SHRI JAGANNATH PAT-TNAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the capacity of each Public Sector Undertaking under the management of his Ministry (Surface Transport) and how much capacity in each such undertaking is being utilised at present;

(b) whether there has been low utilisation of capacity; and

(c) if so, the steps that are being taken to increase the capacity utilisation in each such undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) The information is given in the Statement attached.

Statement

1. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation

(a) (i) Rajabagan Dockyard

	Installed Capacity	Capacity Utilisation	Percentage Utilisation
(I) Shipbuilding and Fabrication			
Equivalent Tonnage (Based on manpower requirement)	1710 MT	1150 MT	67%
(II) Ship-repairing			
Value of Production	Rs. 200 Lakhs	Rs. 168.55 Lakhs	84%
(III) General Engineering			
Value of Production	Rs. 100 Lakhs	Rs. 58.51 Lakhs	59%

(ii) River Services Division	Rs. 3.80 Lakhs	Rs. 2.50 Lakhs	65%
	M.Tons	M. Tons	

(b) Percentage utilisation against installed capacity as mentioned above indicates satisfactory capacity utilisation.

(c) Does not arise.

2. Delhi Transport Corporation

(a) On an average working day during the current financial year, the utilisation of DTC buses has been of the order of 90% which is at par with the laid down norm. The average vehicle utilisation was 205 Kms per bus per day as compared to the norm of 200 Kms per day. These norms were suggested by the Working Group on Road Transport for VII Five Year Plan.

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

3. Shipping Corporation of India Limited and

4. Mogul Line Limited

(a) So far as Shipping Corporation of India Limited and Mogul Line Limited are concerned, no specific parameter has been laid down for fixing the capacity. It is, therefore, very difficult to give the details of capacity of Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul Line Limited and the capacity utilisation. However, the fleet utilisation of SCI and MLL are as follows :—

	Total No. of Vessels	No. of Vessels in use	Percentage Fleet Utilisation
Shipping Corpn. of India	147	140	95% approx.
Mogul Line Limited	13	11	85% approx.

(b) The fleet utilisation is considered to be satisfactory.

(c) Does not arise.

5. Dredging Corporation of India

	Capacity 1985-86	Capacity Utilisation April-Nov' 85
(a) Dredging of soft material	173.35 Lakhs Cu. Mtrs.	72%

(b) Capacity utilisation is not considered low.

(c) All efforts are however, being made to maximise capacity utilisation.

6. Cochin Shipyard Limited

(a) Capacity envisaged at project stage is 2 ships per annum (Total 1,50,000 DWT) to be achieved on completion of 10 years of production and on building 11 ships. However, subsequent studies by consultants have indicated that certain additional balancing facilities are indispensable to achieve this capacity.

(b) The best capacity utilisation was during 1984-85 accounting for 58,510 DWT. During 1985-86 the production plan is 53,700 DWT only. This low capacity utilisation is due to want of orders for new construction.

(c) Orders for construction of 3 tankers each of 86 000 DWT for Shipping Corporation of India are likely to materialise shortly. Better productivity has been achieved by introduction of various systems and procedures in production and materials management areas. There has also been better managerial control, supervision and improvement in general discipline contributing to better productivity.

7. Hindustan Shipyard Limited

(a) Installed Capacity (1985-86)	Capacity Utilisation (Apr. Nov. 85)	Target for the year (80% of Capacity)	Target for Apr.-Nov. 85	Percentage Utilisation over target (Apr.-Nov., 1985)
4.10 ships (Ships of Pioneer type of 21500 DWT each. Equivalent to 88,150 DWT)	2.16 ships (Equivalent to 46440 DWT)	3.28 ships	2.18 ships	99.08%

(b) There was a marginal shortfall in utilisation of capacity during April-November, 1985.

(c) (i) Hindustan Shipyard Limited has diversified its activity and has taken up construction of Drill ship and OPSSVS for Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(ii) An exclusive yard has been developed, adjacent to the existing Shipyard, for construction of platforms for Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

8. Indian Road Construction Corporation

(a) IRCC is executing work in Libya, Iraq, YAR and India. The name of the works, rated capacity in each sector and average output in each sector are given as under :—

Title of Project

	Rated Output Per month Rs. Lakhs	Average Output achieved Rs. Lakhs
Libya		
(i) Agadabia, Tobruk Road	290.5	108.1

(ii) Gheriat-Derj Road	283.5	142.1
(iii) Zliten Group of Projects	157.5	69.0
Iraq		
(iv) Road and Concrete Project	87.5	35.7
YAR		
(v) Ibb-Al-Udyan Road Project	70.0	11.5
India		
(vi) Ans Bridge	5.4	0.75

(b) There has been less productivity.

(c) To improve the productivity and capacity utilisation of the Corporation, the following measures have been taken :—

Libyan Projects

- (I) (i) Clients were approached for granting visas as required. Recently Corporation has been informed that the visas as required would be given. As such it is expected that problem of induction of manpower would be eased now.
- (ii) To improve the on-road state of plants/equipments, a loan of 3.5 M US \$ for the procurement of spares and tips has been received in first week of December, 1985. A case for additional loan for these projects is being projected separately for purchase of additional equipments to complete the the project speedily.

YAR Projects

- (II) (i) Clients have been approached for granting visas as required. It is expected that the visas will be released since the long pending issue of labour rates is now settled.
- (ii) A loan of Rs. 1.77 crores as approved by Exim Bank has already been placed with the Project to ease out the cash fund problem. A case for additional loan amounting 1.50 m. US \$ is being projected to cater for future requirements till project is completed.

Iraqi Projects

- (III) (i) Original works have been completed. However, client has increased the scope of work,
- (ii) The necessary guarantee for placement of funds by State Bank of India has since been obtained. It is expected that the Bankers will release the funds early.

Indian Projects

- (IV) The work is being executed with M/s Gammon India Limited as an associate. All resources have been inducted at site. The work is in progress.

Railway Car shed at Panskura Railway Station, South Eastern Railway

4739. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up a Railway car shed at Panskura Railway Station in the Howrah-Kharagpur Section of South Eastern Railway :

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what will be the total employment potential of the said car shed; and

(d) how many persons have been employed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to set up a car shed at Panskura Railway Station in the Howrah—Kharagpur section of South Eastern Railway in future.

(b) In the first phase, work for provisioning of seven stabling lines has been sanctioned.

(c) About 400, when the shed will come up to its full capacity.

(d) None.

Dredger Salvage at Paradip Port

4740. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to salvage the dredger M.O.T. 3 which sunk at Paradip Port in Orissa in the month of June, 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a global tender has been floated;

(d) if so, the countries and organisations which have responded and whose tender has been accepted;

(e) the details of terms and conditions; and

(f) when the work is likely to be started and when it is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) It is proposed to arrange for the removal of the wreck by awarding a contract on a "no cure no pay" basis.

(c) The Paradip Port invited a global tender for removal of MOT-III and another wreck.

(d) Three valid tenders were received, the details which are furnished below :

S. No.	Organisation	Country
1.	M/s. Smit Tak Towage and Salvage (S) Pvt. Ltd. (This firm is a subsidiary of a firm in Netherlands)	Singapore
2.	M/s. Wijsmuller Salvage B.V.	Netherlands
3.	M/s. Marine Divetech Ltd.	India

The tender of the firm at serial 1 above was accepted by the Paradip Port Trust.

(e) The main terms and conditions are as follows :

(1) The contract will be on "no cure no pay basis"

(2) The wreck of MOT-III will be removed at a cost of \$ 950,000 and of other wreck (of Konarka) at a cost of \$ 1,550,000.

(3) Complete removal of wreck of MOT-III and another wreck within this fair season failing which during next fair season within the same contract price.

(4) Removal of wrecks from their present positions to the locations assigned by Port Trust Authorities without any damage to port property, third parties, personnel or waterways.

(5) The wreck removal operation should in no way create any navigational hazard or hindrance to navigation or to the maintenance and/or capital dredging being done in the approach channel and sand trap.

(f) The firm has informed Paradip Port Trust on 6.12.85 that they are now not interested in the contract. It is, therefore, not possible to say when the work will be completed.

Ban on appointments to vacant posts

4741. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have banned appointments to all categories of vacant posts in the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeial Laboratory, National Institute of Homoeopathy and Central Council of Homoeopathy vide order dated 9 October, 1985;

(b) if so, whether the instructions in this regard are being followed by concerned organisations and no new appointments or offer of appointment have been made by any of these organisations;

(c) which of these organisations have made new appointments or offer of appointment since the ban orders came into effect thereby ignoring the directive of the Ministry; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Vide Government Order dated 9th October, 1985 all sanctions issued for filling up of vacant posts in respect of these institutions were ordered to be held in abeyance until further orders. These instructions are,

however, not applicable in cases where vacancy is to be filled on deputation or by promotion.

(b), (c) & (d) The information is being collected.

Shortage of vital drugs in CGHS Dispensaries

4742. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of vital drugs in the CGHS Dispensaries as well as in Super Bazar in Delhi;

(b) whether CGHS dispensaries have medicines categorised as listed or non-listed;

(c) if so, whether medicines such as Indral, Ancidal, Aldomet and disprine are listed or un-listed; and

(d) on what basis, medicines are categorised as "Listed" or "un-listed" ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The medicines such as Indral, Ancidal, Aldomet and disprine are listed items and supplied in generic names.

(d) the medicines for use in CGHS dispensaries are selected by a Committee namely the CGHS Formulary Committee. The medicines included in the CGHS Formulary are listed items. The Formulary is revised once in a year to making additions and deletions of medicines as per requirements of the Scheme.

Central water and power research station Pune

4743. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Water & Power Research Station at Pune is handling 450

major problems referred to it by Government and others including the problems received from abroad;

(b) if so, whether this is in keeping with Government's new policies/programmes to handle only about 10 Technology Missions; and

(c) when does Central Water & Power Research Station with 1600 staff expect to find solutions to the problems in hand?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c) The Central Water & Power Research Station, Pune, handles about 400 to 500 specific problems referred to them by various State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings, Central Departments and others and also a few problems from abroad from the countries of the ESCAP region. This does not conflict with any policy of the Government. The problems are attended to in accordance with the terms and time schedules laid down in each case.

Outlay for education in West Bengal during Seventh Plan

4744. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal had proposed any outlay for education in West Bengal under the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the outlay proposed by the Government of West Bengal for education under the Seventh Plan;

(c) the recommendations of the working groups on education regarding the Seventh Plan Outlay for West Bengal;

(d) the contemplation of the Union Government in the matter; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure proper utilisation of funds in West Bengal during the Seventh Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI):

(a) to (c) The details of Seventh Plan outlay proposed by the Government of West Bengal and the recommendations of the Working Group on Education in the Planning Commission are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Seventh Plan Outlay	
	Proposed by State Govt.	Recommended by the Working Group
1. General Education	43728	75428
2. Technical Education	4528	4528
3. Sports & Youth Welfare	3810	3810
4. Art & Culture	1088	1088
Total :	53154	84854

(d) The Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs. 32, 000 lakhs for West Bengal in the Seventh Five Year Plan for Education, Sports and Youth Welfare and Arts and Culture.

(e) The schemes of education are implemented by the State Governments. In order to ensure proper utilisation of funds for the core sector programmes of elementary and adult education, these have been included under the Minimum Needs Programmes and funds for them are specially earmarked. Also, at the time of State Annual Plan discussions, the Working Group on Education reviews position of utilisation of funds while recommending the outlay for the subsequent year.

Serving of poor quality of food on Indian Airlines Flights

4745. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether poor quality of break-fast/lunch/dinner is being served on Indian Airlines Flights;

(b) whether the sandwiches and buns supplied are very stale;

(c) whether Government will ensure that good quality of South Indian break-fast/lunch dinner is also served on Indian Airlines flights; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the quality of food ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Good quality South Indian dishes like idli, vada, sambar and chatni already form part of one of the breakfast menus served by Indian Airlines.

(d) Indian Airlines makes continuous efforts to improve the quality of food served on its flights through better planning, changes in the menus and by engaging the best caterers.

Objections by Education Minister of West Bengal

4746. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision was taken in a two day conference of Education Ministers held in August, 1985 in Delhi whereby a national system of education was endorsed; and

(b) what are the salient features of the same which were objected to by the Education Minister of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b) A two-day Conference of State Education Ministers was held on 29-30 August, 1985 to initiate consultations with State Governments on the document : "Challenge of Education—A Policy Perspective" brought out by the Ministry of Education as a part of the nation-wide debate preceding formulation of the new education policy.

2. The Conference endorsed the importance of moving towards a national system of education which would include universal access to education for children and adults, improvement of standards, vocationalisation & promotion of national integration through educational programmes. With the exception of the Education Ministers of the Government of West Bengal and Tripura, the idea of evolving and introducing a common corecurriculum within an overall framework characterised by a great degree of flexibility in respect of content and innovative correlation with the environment in relation to the teaching learning process, was welcomed by all the Ministers. They felt that this would be an important means for establishing certain national learning norms, augmenting mobility and instilling nationally shared perceptions and values forming part of the national system of education.

3. The Education Ministers of West Bengal and Tripura, however, were of the opinion that in view of the diversity of languages, cultures and regional disparities, it should be left to the states to exclusively develop the education system according to their needs and aspirations.

Damage to roads and bridges due to transport of heavy machinery

4747. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the transport of heavy machinery by road, the roads and bridges are getting damaged; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to prohibit transport of heavy machinery by road if the load weight is more than 50 tonnes ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) In order that the total weight of the vehicle moving on the road is within the safe limits with reference to the capacity of the road system, maximum safe axle weights have been specified in relation to the transport vehicles, further stipulating that the maximum safe laden weight shall not be more than the sum total of all the maximum safe axle weights put together. The State Governments have been advised that the State Transport Authorities at the time of registration of the vehicle should fix weight accordingly. As for transportation of heavy Machinery by roads, which in many a cases is unavoidable, due to indivisible nature of Cargo, is permitted under specific relaxations on recommendations of the State Governments and also subject to the conditions that the transportation is effected after taking all precautions regarding the safety of roads, culverts, bridges and other structures and under supervision of the Highway Authorities.

Frequent strikes by nurses and doctors of Government hospitals in the Capital

4748. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the poor working conditions and remuneration of the nurses and the doctors in the central Government hospitals of the Capital are the main cause to go on frequently on strikes in the hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take to provide better working conditions and remunerations to the nurses and the doctors of Central Government hospitals; and

(c) if not, the reasons of frequent strikes by them in the hospitals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) While there have not been instances of frequent strikes amongst Doctors and Nurses in the Central Government

Hospitals, it is true that there is scope for improvement in several of their service conditions. The Fourth Pay Commission is seized of the matter and the recommendations of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are also before the Commission.

Publication of books by National Book Trust

4749. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :

SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK :

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

(a) the number and names of original books published in English, Hindi and other Indian languages, language wise by the National Book Trust during the last two years;

(b) the reasons for publishing more books in English than in Hindi and other Indian languages by the Trust;

(c) the number of cases in which the Hindi manuscripts were got prepared but were not published and no remuneration was paid to the authors; and

(d) the reasons for not making the payment for Hindi manuscript of Bihar Ka Bhugol which was got prepared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Number and names of original books published in English, Hindi and other Indian languages, language wise during the last two years is given in the statement attached.

(b) Number of books published in Hindi and other Indian languages was 36 as compared to 24 in English.

(c) and (d) The manuscripts received by the Trust are examined and agreement is signed between the author and the Trust

only if the manuscript is found acceptable. Remuneration is paid only after the manuscript is published. The manuscript of "Bihar Ka Bhugol" was not published by the Trust because by the time the completed manuscript was received, it was found that the author had already published it under the same title in Hindi through the Bihar Hindi Granth Academy.

Statement

The number and names of original books published in English, Hindi and other Indian Languages language-wise by the National Book Trust during the last two years is as under :—

ENGLISH—24

S. No. Title

1. Bihar
2. A Career in the Book Publishing
3. Some Street Games of India
4. Pulmonary Tuberculosis
5. Forecasting Earthquakes
6. Everyday Indian Processed Foods
7. How Munia Found Gold
8. India—Albiruni
9. We Indians
10. Pollution
11. Environmental Pollution
12. History of Printing & Publishing in India—Vol. I
13. Report of the Attitudinal Study and Procuring Habit of Youth Visitors
14. Red Kite
15. Mad Mango
16. Asaf Ali
17. Story of Blood
18. Geography of Himachal Pradesh
19. Ramalingam Poet & Prophet
20. Creative Drama and Puppetry in Education
21. Meghanad Saha
22. A Story about Tea
23. Bullock Cart & Setelites
24. Folklore of Himachal Pradesh

HINDI—23

1. Lets Play Asian Children Games
2. Alha Udai
3. Sanjh Sakara
4. Sur Hin
5. Jai Narmada
6. Esuri
7. Asali Gwah—Brahman Aur Chamar
8. Rani Durgawati
9. Jadi Booti
10. Hardol
11. Idgah
12. Hamara Natak
13. Sant Jambheshwar
14. Mhare Geet
15. Goojari Mahal
16. Aao Ghumen Haryāna
17. Anokha Swembar
18. Haryana Ke Teej Tyohar
19. Chandan Pani
20. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
21. Kala Aur Samajik Mulya
22. Diwali
23. Our Tree

BENGALI—2

1. Chhotoder Bangla Natak
2. Hari Nath De

KANNADA—1

1. Mokshagundam Vishweswaraya

MARATHI—2

1. Samarath Ram Das
2. Vinoba

TAMIL—1

1. Subrmania Bharati

TELUGU—7

1. Suchi Subrati
2. Vyavasayamlokooha Pankaralu
3. Vedi Vainthuru
4. Adavariki Hakkulunnagi
5. Mandu Mokkalu
6. Tenali Ramalingam Kathalu
7. Prakritito Chalagatam

[Translation]

Labour unrest in Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Mohan (Almora, U.P.)

4750, SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that production in Indian Medicine pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Mohan (Almora-Uttar Pradesh) has almost stopped due to labour unrest prevailing there ; and

(b) if so, the causes of labour unrest and the remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) & (b) The Government have no information about any labour unrest affecting production at the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Mohan, Uttar Pradesh. The factory continues to be in production.

[English]

Reports of proliferation in sale & use of dangerous drugs

4751, SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :

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

(a) whether Government had received the reports of proliferation in the sale and use of harmful and contraband drugs in Capital during the last 2 months ;

(b) if so, number of arrests have been made against drug pedlars ;

(c) if so, what is the total number of drugs seized from them ;

(d) whether these drugs were dangerous and could take many human lives ;

(e) whether Union Government have issued directive to all states to apply the

Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances Act 1985 seriously ; and

(f) if so, how many States have so far implemented this Act ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (f) The Ministry of Finance (Revenue Department) has intimated that the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985) and the Rules framed thereunder came into force with effect from the 14th November, 1985 all over the country. It is too early to assess the impact of the application of the provisions of this new Act at this juncture.

Relaxation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled tribe for the posts of clerks/assistants advertised by IAA of India

4752 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent advertisement issued by International Airport Authority of India inviting applications for Clerks/Assistants no relaxation in experience was given to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as provided under the rules ;

(b) number of applications received from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates against this advertisement ; and

(c) the reasons for not giving relaxation in experience at the time of recruitment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of applications received is as under :—

S.C. : 751

S.T. : 58

(c) The provision for relaxation of experience in the case of S.C./S.T. candidates was not indicated in the advertise-

ment due to oversight. The selection from the S.C./S.T. categories is, however, not likely to be affected as the number of applications received from them is large compared to the number of reserved posts.

Seaworthiness of M.V. Unilaxami

4753. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mercantile Marine Department has recently asked the owners of M.V. Unilaxami belonging to the Universal Shipping Corporation, Bombay to carry on certain repairs before it could be declared seaworthy and that because of the poor condition of the ship the Tuticorin Port authorities had initially refused to allow the ship to berth in the harbour ;

(b) if so, the details of the condition of the ship at that relevant time ;

(c) the circumstances under which a certificate was issued declaring the ship seaworthy ;

(d) the details of the warnings/reports received that the ship might be scuttled to claim insurance ;

(e) the circumstances under which the ship was drowned at midsea off Tuticorin Port ; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to prevent recurrence of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The vessel M.V. Unilaxami belonging to Universal Shipping Company had been asked by Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay to rectify certain deficiencies on 13.8.1985. When the vessel left Bombay without further inspection by MMD, the owners were asked to have the vessel inspected at the first Indian port. The vessel reached Tuticorin on 31.8.1985 for loading salt. The Tuticorin Port was initially reluctant to give it a berth for loading fearing that it might occupy the berth for an unduly long period ; thus preventing other ships, from making use of the facility of the berth. However, the Mercantile Marine Department Surveyor who inspected the ship felt

that the repairs required could be done even if the vessel continued to load cargo and therefore the vessel was allowed to load. It was made clear to the owners that they will have to complete the repairs before the vessel was permitted to sail.

(b) The inspection of the ship at Tuticorin revealed that the steel decks were in poor condition and hatchcomings required maintenance and it was recommended that the vessel be dry-docked to ascertain the condition of the hull.

(c) The vessel was not given any certificate of seaworthiness. Rather the owners were told that the vessel would not be permitted to leave Bombay till all the defects were rectified.

(d) According to the Director General of Shipping no reports or warning relating to the scuttling of the ship have been received.

(e) When the recommended repairs were not carried out the Director General of Shipping withdrew the Cargo Ship Safety Construction Certificate on 23.9.85. Moreover, the owner did not maintain the crew on board and as provisions, oil and water ran out, the crew abandoned the vessel. Consequently, the vessel became a wreck and it was taken over by the Port Trust on 7.11.85 as the receiver of wreck in Tuticorin Port. Since the vessel was posing a hazard to ships navigating in the port's water, the Port Trust Officers shifted the vessel by tow to a safe anchorage away from all shipping activity. The vessel sank because of the ingress of water on 18.11.85 at 1800 hours. A preliminary enquiry under the Merchant Shipping Act is already underway.

(f) Any ship which is found to be in an unseaworthy condition as a consequence of inspection carried out by a surveyor could be detained vide Section 290 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and not permitted to leave port till the deficiencies observed are fully rectified. In case the ship is in port and is abandoned by the owner as well as by the master and crew as in case of Unilaxami, then the vessel is treated as a wreck within the

meaning of the Act, the Receiver of Wreck, which was Tuticorin Port Trust in this case, has to take possession of the wreck vide section 392 of the Act and has to take appropriate steps as he thinks fit for the preservation of the vessel and its cargo and equipment. Instructions have been issued to DG (S) to ensure that provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 are enforced strictly.

Maintenance of ancient historical monuments in Madhya Pradesh

4754. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a number of ancient historical places in Madhya Pradesh having Maurya, Gupta and Samrat Ashok monuments ;

(b) names of such places where these monuments are ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most

of these monuments remained unattended so far ;

(d) whether Government propose to develop all these monuments for the tourism ; and

(e) funds allocated, if any, for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of such places is attached in the form of a statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Archaeological Survey of India maintains and preserves the monuments under its protection which are also for the benefit of the tourists.

(e) A sum of Rs. 5,55,000 has been allocated for the purpose during 1985-86.

Statement

1. Gujjara, District Datia	Mauryan
2. Padaria, District Jabalpur	Mauryan
3. Pangoraria, District Sehore	Mauryan
4. Ramgadh Hill, District Surguja	Mauryan
5. Sanchi, District Raisen	Mauryan/Gupta
6. Sonari, District Raisen	Mauryan
7. Ajaigarh, District Panna	Gupta
8. Bachhaun, District Stana	Gupta
9. Bagh, District Dhar	Gupta
10. Bhumra, District Satna	Gupta
11. Burgaon, District Jabalpur	Gupta
12. Dhamnar, District Mandasaur	Gupta
13. Eran, District Sagar	Gupta
14. Gyaraspur, District Vidisha	Gupta
15. Hakim Khedi, District Raisen	Gupta
16. Kundalpur, District Damoh	Gupta
17. Murel Khurd, District Raisen	Gupta

18. Nachna, District, Panna	Gupta
19. Pathari, District Vidisha	Gupta
20. Rajim, District Raipur	Gupta
21. Sakaur, District Damoh	Gupta
22. Sirpur, District Raipur	Gupta
23. Udaygiri, District, Vidisha	Gupta
24. Undasa, District Ujjain	Gupta

Rural areas areas to be put on air map

4755. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has directed to put rural areas on air map and that the best available technology should be inducted to develop the indigenous aviation industry;

(b) if so, details of proposals to bring the majority of rural areas on the air map of the country;

(c) how many rural areas will be covered during 1985-86; and

(d) total amount likely to be spent on such schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) While there is no specific direction from the Prime Minister to put rural areas on the air map, he has expressed the view that subject to the availability of resources, the best technology should be inducted to develop the indigenous industry including Aviation.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Survey by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute regarding impact of marine pollution on Bombay Port

4756. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute,

Nagpur has conducted an exhaustive survey of Bombay Port with regard to the impact of marine pollution on the port;

(b) if so, the main findings of the Institute; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) The main findings of the Institute are as under :—

- (1) The water quality survey showed that harbour water is adversely polluted from the view point of sanitary quality and maintenance of marine life. The water used in the wet docks is polluted as the docks are tidal.
- (2) The pollution impact level can be brought down to a desired level by undertaking remedial measures of pollution control at source such as industries, municipal sewage outfalls etc. As a pre-requisite to this endeavour certain water quality norms specifying desired levels of water quality are recommended on the basis of voluminous data generated in this study and considerations of practical workability. These water quality standards will be useful in ensuring the impact level of pollutant below the desired limit.
- (3) These recommended standards will further enable review of existing effluent discharge standards for suggesting any modifications so as not to impair

the harbour water quality by such discharges.

(c) The report is under examination.

[*Translation*]

New schemes for welfare of women

4757. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details regarding the new schemes for the welfare of women in the country likely to be taken up by Government during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : The new schemes likely to be taken up by the Department of Women's Welfare during the current financial year are :—

- (i) Assisting Women's Development Corporations in the States and Union Territories.
- (ii) Setting up a separate Women's Development Planning and Monitoring Cell in the Women's Welfare and Development Bureau of the Ministry.

Some of the on-going programmes relating to women's welfare and development being implemented during the current financial year as follows :—

- (i) Hostels for Working Women.
- (ii) Setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Production Centres for Women (with assistance from Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD)).
- (iii) Assistance for setting up of Training Centres for rehabilitation of women in distress.
- (iv) Women Development Centres in the various colleges of the Delhi University.

(v) Condensed courses of education and vocational training for women being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board.

(vi) Socio-economic programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board.

(vii) Promotion and strengthening of women's organisations (Training of rural women in public cooperation) being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board.

[*English*]

Progress on new railway lines in North Eastern States

4758. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the slow progress on the on-going projects costing over Rs. 10 crores, which were taken up in the form of new railway lines in North Western States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and North Eastern States) (6 States and Union Territories) and West Bengal in the Sixth Plan and are languishing for want of adequate funds;

(b) if so, the details of these new lines in each one of these regions the estimated cost, the present allocations and the reasons for slow progress; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure their completion in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) Increased allotment of funds for New Lines in the Seventh Five Year Plan has been requested.

Statement

(Figures in crores of Rupees)

S.No.	Name of work taken up in Sixth Plan	Anti-cipated cost	Exp. upto Mar '85	Outlay 85-86	% age Pro-gress	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mathura-Alwar (U.P. & Rajasthan)	34.75	1.16	1.32	5	
2.	Budge Budge-Namkhana including Lakshmikantapur-Kulpi (West Bengal)	40.00	0.0003	0 0001	—	Not cleared by Planning Commission.
3.	Nangal Dam-Talwara & taking over Mukerian-Talwara siding, (H.P. & (Punjab)	37.68	4.11	0.50	6	Nangal Dam-Rai Mehatpur (6.4 kms) completed in 3/85.
4.	Jammu Tawi-Udhampur (J & K)	68.68	5.73	2.07	6	
5.	Rewa-Sultanpur via Garhi Manikpur, (U.P. & M P.)	200.00	0.0001	0.0001	—	Not cleared by Planning Commission.
6.	Construction of rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa alongwith a BG railway line from Jogighopa to Gauhati, (Assam)	87.73 29.61 (Deposit)	0.37	1.00	1	
7.	Eklakhi-Balurghat with extension from Eklakhi to Malda Town, (West Bengal)	48.85	2.87	0.50	3	
8.	Kota-Chittaurgarh-Neemach. (MP. and Rajasthan)	97.87	20.33	12.00	16	

**Arrears outstanding against Railway
catering contractors**

4759. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge arrears of licence fee, water and electric charges etc. are outstanding against many catering contractors working in the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amounts outstanding against those contractors;

(c) since when the arrears have been outstanding;

(d) whether any action has been taken for recovery of the dues; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Loss of revenue due to irregularities
in cargo Departments**

4760. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have been losing huge revenue on high freighted cargoes inscribed as low-freighted;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have come to the notice of Government during the last one year; and

(c) action taken by the Government in those cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) A few cases of misdeclaration of goods tendered for booking by rail have come to notice. However, there is no huge loss of revenue on this account to the Railways.

(c) Penal freight charges, as provided in the Goods Tariff, are recovered in such cases.

Railway Caterers/Contractors

4761. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of private catering contractors have been continuously working as Caterers for more than 25 years;

(b) if so, the particulars of such Caterers/Contractors who have been working for more than 25 years and the places where they have been operating their business;

(c) the reasons for continuing their contracts for more than 25 years; and

(d) whether Government propose to break their monopoly and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Fare charged by Air India for journey
between Canada and India**

4762. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether other International Airways are charging reduced air fare of journey between Canada and India compared to the air fare of Air India;

(b) if so, the reasons for charging full air fare by Air India when other Airways are charging reduced air fare; and

(c) whether Air India propose to give concession in air fares for Indians on vacations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Air fares applicable on the Canada—India sector have been fixed multilaterally at the International Air Transport Associations (IATA) forum & ratified by the concerned

Governments. Hence official fares charged by all airlines including Air India are identical.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Low promotional fares on Air India flights are already available for the benefit of Indians coming home on vacations.

Indian Railways Management Cadre

4763. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no generalist cadre like the IAS in Railways; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to group all the existing administrative posts together and create an Indian Railways Management Cadre (IRMC) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is no generalist Cadre like the IAS in Railways.

(b) There is no such proposal.

[Translation]

Rly. lines in no-rly. districts during 7th Plan

4764. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts in the country where railway lines have not been laid so far;

(b) whether there is any proposal to lay railway lines in any of the aforesaid districts during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the names of these districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 79.

(b) & (c) Yes, Sir. Construction of new rail lines covering the following districts are appearing in Railway Budget and will be progressed according to availability of funds in the 7th Plan period :

S. No.	District	State/U.T.
1.	Udhampur	— Jammu & Kashmir
2.	Shivpuri	— Madhya Pradesh
3.	Manipur West	— Manipur
4.	East Khasi Hills	— Meghalaya
5.	Mokokchung	— Nagaland
6.	Kameng	— Arunachal Pradesh
7.	Aizwal	— Mizoram

DTC bus service between Delhi and Uttar Pradesh

4765. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of D. T. C. passenger buses going to various towns of Uttar Pradesh daily;

(b) whether D.T.C. have received proposals from public representatives to run passenger buses to Pithoragarh-Bagheshwar, Ranikhet and other towns of Uttar Pradesh also; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) At present 112

buses of DTC are going to various towns of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The DTC is running inter-state services to areas in Uttar Pradesh on reciprocal basis on a fixed ratio of Kilometerage. The scheduled DTC services to Uttar Pradesh fully cover the mutually agreed Kilometerage to it. This position has been explained to the concerned representationists.

[English]

Time for loading, unloading and removal of commodities

4766. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has constituted a Committee for reviewing demurrage and wharfage rules with a view to evolving a more realistic and workable policy with regard to free time for loading, unloading and removal of all commodities;

(b) whether due to the effective measures taken by the Northern Railway for removal of operating restrictions, its earning from freight traffic has gone up; and

(c) if so, the other measures being considered in this regard ?

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

(b) As a result of various measures taken including lesser incidence of operating restrictions, earnings from freight traffic have increased on Northern Railway.

(c) The other measures being considered for developing and retaining the traffic are :—

- (1) Monitoring of supply and clearance of stock.
- (2) Intensification of contacts with the trade and industries.

(3) Before and after sales service to important customers.

(4) Undertaking of road/commodity surveys.

(5) Quotation of more station to station rates.

Use of hexagonal precast ribbed concrete blocks for laying highways

4767. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Road Research Institute has developed hexagonal precast ribbed concrete blocks for laying highways across desert sands;

(b) if so, whether an experimental 50 metre double lane stretch is being laid on the National Highway bypass at Suratgarh in Ganganagar District of Rajasthan;

(c) if so, which other National Highways are proposed to be undertaken during the current financial year for laying hexagonal precast ribbed concrete blocks; and

(d) the total amount to be spent on these highways ?

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

(b) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in cooperation with Border Roads Organisation propose to lay a 50 metres long stretch with precast ribbed concrete blocks on Dadusar-Bijidiyar road in Rajasthan on an experimental basis. This stretch is on a State Road and not on the Suratgarh Bypass of National Highway No. 15 in Ganganagar District of Rajasthan.

(c) & (d) The new pavement design developed has yet to be field tested and further work for laying such pavements on Highways will depend upon the evaluation of the results of field tests by the concerned agencies.

Maternal deaths in pregnancy cases

4768 SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one in 50 pregnancies in India ends in maternal death because of lack of medical care and awareness and if so, the corrective steps proposed under the Seventh Plan;

(b) the corresponding position in some of the developing countries in South East Asia and the Western developed nations;

(c) the other more frequent causes of deaths amongst women and children in the country and plans to reduce the same; and

(d) whether medical education and training will be extended on a wide scale to help the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Precise estimates of maternal mortality for the country as a whole are not available. However, study conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research in urban slums of Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and rural areas of Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Varanasi showed a maternal mortality of 3.6 & 2.6 per 1000 deliveries respectively. During VII Five Year Plan, health infrastructure is being expanded to provide better care to mothers during pregnancy, delivery and after child birth. Traditional birth attendants are also trained in a septic deliveries in the villages.

(b) The maternal mortality rates per 1000 live births in the countries of South East Asia and Western countries are :

South East Asia : Bangladesh — 7.0
Burma — 1.3
Nepal — 8.0
Sri Lanka — 0.8
(including abortions).

Western countries : England &

Wales — 0.09
(including abortions)
U.S.A. — 0.10
Canada — 0.06

(c) Some of the other frequent causes of deaths among women besides those related to pregnancy and labour are :

Nutritional deficiencies.

Chronic anaemia.

Cancer cervix and breasts Tuberculosis etc.

Among infants and children the frequent causes of death are :

Prematurity.

Disorders of respiratory system.

Diarrhoea.

Tetanus

Malnutrition &

Fevers.

Under maternal and child health care programmes various schemes covering both women and children have been taken up.

(d) Special curriculum has been introduced in Medical Education. In-service training is also given to both medical and para-medical personnel.

Centrally sponsored dug well programme

4769. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the centrally sponsored dug well programme is proposed to be launched in the States during the year 1985-86; and

(b) if so, the names of the States proposed to be covered under the above programme and the total amount sanctioned for the year 1985-86 for this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) & (d) There is no proposal for launching any Centrally Sponsored programme exclusively for dug wells in the States during the year 1985-86. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production which is being implemented by the Department of Agriculture,

ture and Cooperation since 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is earmarked per block per annum for Minor Irrigation works, which include dugwells. Assistance for Minor Irrigation works is also available from the Department of Rural Development under the Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme. Funds are not allocated separately for each component of the programme.

Irrigation Potential in U.P.

4770. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total irrigation potential in Uttar Pradesh likely to increase (in hectares) on completion of irrigation projects undertaken in 1983-84; and

(b) the number of major and medium projects at present under construction in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) An irrigation potential of 5.48 million ha. would be created after completion of projects under implementation in 1983-84. Information relating to minor irrigation projects is not maintained at the Centre.

(b) 25 major and 21 medium irrigation projects which spill over into the Seventh Plan are under implementation.

Construction of over bridge near Kodur Railway Station (A.P.)

4771. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal pending

with South Central Railway to construct over hridge near Kodur Railway Station in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if the proposal is pending with the South Central Railway when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, when Government would take initiative in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Railways undertake construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings jointly with the State Governments concerned on cost sharing basis. Proposals in this regard are required to be sponsored by the State Governments with an undertaking to bear their share of cost. No firm proposal has been received from the State Government in this regard.

Voluntary organisations given assistance for adult education programme

4772. SHRI CHINTAMANJ JENA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of voluntary organisations in each State which were given financial assistance by Government for Adult Education during 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : A Statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of voluntary agencies	
		1983-84	1984-85
1		2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	12
2.	Assam	15	10

1	2	3
3. Bihar	12	1
4. Gujarat	47	33
5. Haryana	2	7
6. Karnataka	6	35
7. Madhya Pradesh	—	5
8. Maharashtra	54	32
9. Manipur	1	2
10. Orissa	25	11
11. Punjab	—	2
12. Rajasthan	8	27
13. Tamil Nadu	41	36
14. Uttar Pradesh	27	51
15. West Bengal	6	11
16. Delhi	5	8
17. Goa, Daman and Diu	1	1
	—	—
	TOTAL : 258	284

Extension of rail line upto Alanb in Bhavnagar District

4773. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has suggested the extension of the railway line upto Alanb in Bhavnagar District;

(b) the details of this suggestion and the estimated cost; and

(c) whether in view of the immense potential this work will be taken up immediately, and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Gujarat made a request for extension of the Railway line to connect Alang ship breaking yard from Trapaj a station on the Bhavnagar-Mahua N.G. section. State Government was advised that it will be necessary to take off the suggested line/

siding from nearest Metre Gauge station Bhavnagar or Sihore to avoid multiple transshipment and for this a survey can be undertaken at State Govts. cost. No reply to this has been received from the State Government.

Extension of rail line from Victor to Port Pipavav

4774. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested for extension of the existing metre gauge rail line from Victor to Port Pipavav;

(b) what steps have railways taken to cooperate with the Gujarat Government in this matter; and

(c) at what stage is the railways present involvement in this development ?

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

(b) & (c) : The existing Railway line serves Pipavav Bunder via Victor. There is no proposal to further extend this line.

Construction of bridges in Andhra Pradesh with Central Assistance

4775. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the construction works of bridges which were taken up in Andhra Pradesh

with Central Assistance during 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(b) the present position of those bridges ?

* THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSILAL) : (b) & (a) Statement Containing a list of the bridge works approved/sanctioned during 1983-84 and 1984-85 in Andhra Pradesh under the Central Aid Programme of loan assistance for State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance and Central Road Fund Scheme showing the present progress is attached.

Statement

Works under the Central Aid Programme of Loan Assistance for State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance and Central Road Fund.

Name of works	Progress made
1. Under E & I Scheme	
1.1 Improvement to road in Adilabad-Taliguda including construction of bridges.	25%
2. Works approved under Central Road Fund Scheme	
2.1 Bridge across Hundri river at km. 360/2 in Kurnool Town.	30%
2.2 Causeway across Swarnmukhi river in Nellore District.	50%
2.3 Bridge across G&V canal on the proposed link road in Tanuku Town.	Work yet to commence,
2.4 Bridge over Tungabhadra near Nagaldinna on Adoni-Godwal road in District Mehboob Nagar.	—do—

Providing new coaches and speeding up of East Coast Express

4776. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the journey time of Hyderabad-Howrah East Coast Express between Vijayawada and Howrah is 22 hours whereas the journey time of Madras-Howrah Coromandal Express between Vijayawada and Howrah is 19 hours and 25 minutes only ; and

(b) whether the Ministry has taken a decision to provide new coaches and reduce the stoppages between Waltair and Howrah of East Coast Express to bring the journey time at par with Madras-Howrah Coromandal Express to avoid suffering of the long distance passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The journey time of 46 East Coast Express between Vijayawada and Howrah is 24 hours 10 minutes and that of 142 Coromandal Express between Vijayawada and Howrah is 19 hours 50 minutes.

(b) Withdrawal of stoppages of 45/46 East Coast Express to speed it up is not desirable as it will be resented by the existing users.

Provision of new coaches on 45/46 East Coast Express will not help speeding up the train.

Bibinagar-Nadikudi railway line

4777. SHRI B.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the actual progress so far made in the construction of the railway line between Bibinagar and Nadikudi in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) by what time it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 110 Kms. from Bibinagar to Miryalguda has been opened to goods traffic. Cumulative progress is 77%.

(b) Its completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

Revision of special allowances to Flying Checking Squad staff

4778. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board had created a special checking squad namely Flying Checking Squad in 1947 to check ticketless travellers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that special allowance of Rs. 25/- is being paid to them since 1947 to date ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why rates of allowances have not been revised since then ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Special Checking Squads were created in the post. Whether it was done in 1947, cannot be definitely stated as those records are not available now.

(b) & (c) A special pay of Rs. 25/- per month (not a special allowance) was, inter-alia sanctioned to Ticket Checking staff attached to the Headquarters Flying Squads with effect from 1st February, 1965. The question whether the Special Pay need be revised, will be considered in the light of the recommendation of the Fourth Central Pay Commission which is currently examining the pay and allowances and other service conditions of

Central Government employees including Railway employees.

Sale of medicines meant exclusively for use in Government hospitals/ dispensaries

4779. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in several parts of the country, the medicines which are exclusively for use in Government hospitals/dispensaries and having CGHS/CHS markings are openly sold in the market;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been made by Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, details thereof and steps contemplated by Government to stop sale of medicines with CGHS/CHS markings in the open market ?

THE MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No such case has come to notice recently. Further there is no such marking as CHS on medicines supplied to the Central Government Hospitals. The markings are either CGHS or CHS.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Improvement of Gauhati-Silchar Railway Line

4780. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway accidents both passenger and goods trains which occurred between Guwahati and Silchar line in Assam during the last two years (1984-85 and 1985-86 to date) ;

(b) the number of persons died and estimated damage of property as a result thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rails of the Guwahati-Silchar line are very old, worn out and require replacement; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Govern-

ment to improve the Guwahati-Silchar railway line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) During 1984-85 and 1985-86 (upto November, 1985), 91 train accidents involving passenger and goods trains occurred between Guwahati and Silchar.

(b) 27 persons lost their lives in these accidents and the cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at Rs. 10.3 lakhs approximately.

(c) & (d) Only 32 kms. out of total length of 396 kms. has overaged track on Guwahati-Silchar line. The renewal of this track is in progress.

Amount paid or committed for construction work of Metro Railway, Calcutta

4781. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what was the estimated value of the construction work of the Metro Transport Project/Metro Railway which has now been substantially completed and what was the value at which tenders were awarded ;

(b) in respect of such contract how much, if any, amount has already been paid or committed as escalation ;

(c) what is the further amount which is estimated as payable against such work; and

(d) what is the claim of the contractors as against such estimates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Vacant posts of doctors in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi

4782. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the strength of doctors in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Delhi is not full and many posts are lying vacant ; and

(b) if so, the time by which full strength of doctors will be provided in these dispensaries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The vacant posts of Doctors in CGHS Delhi are likely to be filled on regular basis on receipt of the recommendations of Union Public Service Commission. However, as an interim arrangement, CGHS, Delhi has been recently authorised to fill 100 post of Medical Officers on short term (contract) basis.

Shortage of medicines in CGHS dispensaries

4783. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of medicines in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi is not adequate due to which patients are put to great inconvenience ; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to arrange for adequate supply of medicines in these dispensaries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Supply of medicines in CGHS dispensary included in CGHS Formulary are by and large adequate.

(b) In the event of shortage of medicines in the Dispensary Medical Officer Incharge has been authorised to procure the medicines from Super Bazar.

Privileges/school passes and P.T.O's to the wards of Railway Employees

4784. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway administration grants privileges/school passes and PTOs to the sons over 21 years of the Railway Employees with M/Tech. degrees but refuses the same, who continue their studies for MS/MD courses ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Educational Institutions/Colleges/Universities grant stipend to the students who undertake M/Tech. as well as MS/MD courses ; and

(c) if so, whether keeping in view the above fact Government propose to accord sanction for allowing privileges/school passes/PTOs to sons of Railway Employees who continue their studies for House Surgeonship/Registrarship degrees after MBBS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No Sir, there is no discrimination in the conditional facilities extended to M/Tech. course students vis-a-vis MS/MD course students.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Opening of H.P.Y Traffic booking for allotment of wagons

4785. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in regard to booking of wagons by traders for transporting their goods from one place to another the Divisional Railway Managers have been directed by the Railway Board that officers should keep open only H.P.Y. traffic booking for allotment of wagons;

(b) if so, the goods included in the H.P.Y. traffic ;

(c) whether only low fare items are included in the H.P.Y. traffic.

(d) if so, whether Government have received any complaint against closing of booking of all other items and keeping open H.P.Y. traffic only and not allowing the traders to transport goods by Railway; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard and remedial action taken by Government so far in this regard and if no action has been taken the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir. However, selected H.P.Y. commodities are exempted from normal operating restrictions when offered for booking in wagon loads from certain important goods sheds.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

(b) List of selected High Profit Yielding commodities exempted from operating restrictions when offered for booking in wagon-loads from certain important goods sheds :

Sl. No.	Name of commodity
1.	Rubber
2.	Lubricating Oil
3.	Iron & Steel (from other than steel plants)
4.	Tea
5.	Chemicals, non-explosive.
6.	Leather
7.	Jute
8.	Bitumen/Coal Tar
9.	Non-ferrous Metals
10.	Machinery other than electrical
11.	Hemp
12.	Staple Fibre
13.	Soda
14.	Cotton
15.	Sugar

1	2
16.	Piecegoods
17.	Electrical Appliances
18.	Rosin
19.	Soap
20.	Carving Wood
21.	Tobacco
22.	Paints
23.	Marble
24.	Colours & Dyes
25.	Paper
26.	Hardboard

(English)

Bomb hoax aboard Indian Airlines Airbus

4786. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of TRANS-
PORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Hindustan Times' of 25 November, 1985 regarding bomb hoax aboard the Indian Airbus flight 105 (IC) on 24 November, 1985 morning even as a country-wide red alert was given by airport authorities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An anonymous call was received by the Indian Airlines, Bombay at 0600 hours on 24.11.85, that there was a bomb on the Indian Airlines Airbus going to Bangalore on flight No. IC-105. The aircraft was at taxiing point at that time. The aircraft was called back from the taxiing point immediately and taken to an isolated parking pay where all passengers and crew as well as baggage/mail were off-loaded. As a result of a thorough check as per the prescribed bomb threat drill, the threat was found to be a hoax.

While the aircraft was cleared for the flight, the mail and cargo were detained for a further cooling off period. The

flight was delayed by 3 hours 10 minutes on this account.

Discrimination between clinical and non-clinical staff of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha

4787. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding discrimination practised between clinical and non-clinical staff working at Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter will be considered after receipt of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay commission.

Non practising allowance to doctor is Ayurveda and Siddha

4738. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government allows non-practising allowance to the doctors working in literary research, survey of medicinal plants and drug standardisation unit of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(a) The posts in literary research, survey of medicinal plants and drug standardization unit of the CCRAS are not treated as clinical posts for which NPA is admissible.

Need to Improve scope of medical post-graduate education in the country.

4789. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the present context of new developments and intricacies of medical service, there is urgent need to improve, upgrade and widen the scope of medical post-graduate education in the country ;

(b) whether any ratio of undergraduate post graduate education has been fixed and if so, details for all medical colleges in the country ; and

(c) whether imbalances, if any, would be set right ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The post-graduate Medical Education in India is fully diversified to meet the needs of the country in the present context of new developments and intricacies of medical services.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Treatment of Herpes Veneral disease

4790. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there Herpes Veneral disease is becoming quite common in the Urban areas of the country ;

(b) whether there is no remedy for this ravaging disease ;

(c) whether any Research and Development work is in progress to find out treatment for this disease by vaccination or drugs ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d) According to the available information, there were 3,231 cases of Herpes reported during 1984 in the country. Though this disease is incurable, the doctors and medical-officers are well aware of the signs and symptoms of the disease

and the provide sympatomatic treatment to the patients as and when they visit them for treatment.

Two drugs-Vidarabine (Ara-A) and Aciclovir are available for the treatment of genital herpes. Vidarabine can be used topically, orby intravenous injection. Aciclovir can be used topically, by intravenous injection as well as by the oral route. The latter drug is associated with low toxicity and since it can also be given orally, can be preferred to vidarabine.

Several vaccines against this disease have been developed and these are still under trial.

Neglect of air safety regnulations at Sahar International Airport

4791. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a five-star hotel near Sahar International Airport in Bombay has been set up in total contravention of aviation safety requirements laid down by the Ministry and if so, reasons for neglecting air safety regulations ; and

(b) whether Government have proposals to shift the International Airport to ensure safety of the air traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) A five star hotel is being constructed at Leelabagh, near Sahar International Airport, Bombay by a private entrepreneur. The builder had however constructed the hotel beyond the permissible height without waiting for the No Objection Certificate. He has been asked to demolish the excess height.

(b) No, Sir.

Import of coking coal through Visakhapatnam, Haldia and Paradip ports

4792. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL ;

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import additional quantum of coking coal through Visakhapatnam, Haldia and Paradip ports ;

(b) if so, what steps are initiated by his Ministry to clear stockpiling of imported coking coal at these ports at present;

(c) whether additional quantum of imports will be routed through other ports in the country ; and

(d) the details of the proposal in this regard ?

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

(b) The question of clearing of the imported coking coal from these ports has been discussed with the chief executives of the ports, the Steel Authority of India Ltd. and the Railways. It was decided that all the concerned agencies would make all efforts to clear stocks of imported coking coal and ensure its quick handling and movement.

(c) It is proposed to import some quantities through Madras Port.

(d) It has been decided that at present the following quantities of imported coking coal would be handled every month at the following ports :—

1. Vizag	1,30,000 tonnes
2. Haldia	60,000 tonnes
3. Madras	10,000 tonnes (with option to go upto 30,000 tonnes).
4. Paradip	50,000 tonnes.

Total : 2,50,000 tonnes.

Model University Act

4793. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to introduce a Model University Act as recommended by Gajendragadkar Committee;

(b) the recommendations of the University Grants Commission in this regard; and

(c) whether Government intend to ensure teachers' majority in the elected University bodies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b) The Gajendragadkar Committee had made several recommendations on the board principles that should be followed in the structure of the Universities, the pattern of their organisation, the composition of various bodies and the manner of appointment, and power and functions of various officers. The report which was submitted in 1971 was accepted by the University Grants Commission and the Central Government. It was also forwarded to the State Governments for keeping the recommendations in view while framing University legislations. The Central Government have at present no proposal to formulate a Model Act on the basis of these recommendations.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of bridge on Dirak River

4794. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Marghetira-Deomali road connecting Assam-Arunachal Pradesh was constructed under the scheme of North Eastern Council six years back but still the road remains cut-off during monsoon as a small bridge on Dirak river has not yet been constructed:

(b) if so, the reasons for the construction of the bridge being kept pending for so many years;

(c) when the construction of the bridge is proposed to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) & (b) Being a State Road the construction of the road and the bridge in question is the responsibility of the State Governments. However,

it is reported that the Margherita-Deomali Road connecting Assam-Arunachal Pradesh was constructed under NEC Scheme during 1983-84 and the construction of proposed bridge over river Dirok connecting Assam-Arunachal Pradesh was kept pending since the detailed Sub-Soil Investigation etc. were not carried out.

(c) The Sub-Soil Investigation for the proposed bridge over Dirok river has since been sanctioned. As soon as the sub-soil investigation is over and estimates framed, construction of the bridge will be taken up by the Assam Government.

37th Indian Pharmaceutical Congress in December, 1985

4795. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 37th Indian Pharmaceutical Congress will be held at New Delhi in December, 1985;

(b) whether Government officials associated with this Congress celebration have obtained necessary permission from the Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, from 26-28 December, 1985.

(b) & (c) Government officials are not normally required to obtain permission for participation in National Conferences on subjects relating to their specialisation. The period of absence is regulated in accordance with the guidelines on the subject.

Loss to Railways due to flood in Southern States

4796. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways suffered huge loss due to the recent unprecedented floods in the Southern States during November, 1985;

(b) if so, estimated loss to the Railways; and

(c) how far it has affected the smooth running of trains from North to South ?

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

(b) The Railway suffered a loss of approximately Rs. 8.62 crores on account of damage to track, bridges, electrical equipment, signalling gear and other structures. Rs. 3.09 crores loss in earnings resulted from the disruption to train services.

(c) On the North—South (Delhi-Madras) route, 17/18 Madras-Jammu Tawi Janata Express was partially or fully cancelled in November, 1985 on this account.

Loss to Railways in Kerala during recent Rail Roko Agitation

4797. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) estimated loss to the Indian Railways during the recent Rail Roko Agitation in the State of Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was no proper security force to avoid such loss; and

(c) steps taken by Government to avoid such loss in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Due to the Rail Roko Agitation on 18.11.1985 in the State of Kerala, the Railways suffered a direct loss of less than Rs. 1500/-.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Adequate arrangements to maintain law and order and to prevent loss/damage to railway property were made both by State Police and Railway Protection Force. Vulnerable sections, vital

railway installations were properly guarded and for ensuring safety of passengers and security of running trains, police/RPF escorts were provided in all passenger trains. Patrolling of track was also arranged to ensure safety of the track.

Restructuring of K.V.S. Headquarters

4798 SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether considering the expansion of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Steering Committee, appointed by Government has recommended a new organisational structure of its Head-Quarter;

(b) if so, whether the Headquarter has been restructured recently;

(c) if so, whether It is in accordance with the recommendations of the Steering Committee in letter and spirit;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to re-organise the set up in accordance with the recommendations of the Steering Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) The Steering Committee as a recommendatory body suggested a certain structure that was finalised by a High-Power Committee headed by the then Education Secretary. The organisational structure of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been re-structured on the basis of the decisions of the High-Power Committee which largely conforms to the recommendations of the Steering Committee.

Integrated watershed management scheme

4799. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some centrally sponsored integrated watershed management schemes are proposed to be implemented in West Bengal during the Seventh Plan Period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the physical target and the Seventh Plan outlay for such schemes; and

(d) the progress so far made in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a)&(b) The Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of flood prone rivers of Gangetic basin is under operation in the catchments of Ajoy and Rupnarain rivers within West Bengal since Sixth Five Year Plan and is being continued during the Seventh Plan.

Soil conservation measures are taken up for treating agricultural lands with bunding, terracing, levelling for increase in crop production and treating other lands by afforestation and development of grassland, construction of engineering structures for water storage, silt detention, etc.

(c) The physical targets and Seventh Plan outlays for the scheme are yet to be finalised.

(d) During the Sixth Plan, 1423 ha. were treated and 2 engineering structures constructed in the catchment of Ajoy river and 4630 ha. were treated and 20 engineering structures constructed in the catchment of Rupnarain river.

U.G.C. Assistance to West Bengal Universities

4800. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
SHRI BHOLANATH SEN :

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission had agreed to extend assistance

till 1987-88 to the Universities in West Bengal for the posts created/filled with the approval of the Commission during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of such posts approved by the Commission for the Universities in West Bengal during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) the details of such approved posts which were actually created/filled up by the Universities of West Bengal during the stipulated Sixth Plan period;

(d) the reasons why some of the posts could not be filled by the Universities during 1980-85; and

(e) financial implications in (b), (c) and (d) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Commission has agreed to provide assistance for the posts created/filled during the Sixth Plan period, with the approval of the Commission upto 31.3.1988 subject to the condition that the universities/State Governments would take over the recurring liability thereafter and that the expenditure on these posts beyond 31.3.1985 is charged to the Seventh Plan allocation of the universities.

(b) The Commission has sanctioned the following posts for the universities in West Bengal :—

Name of the University	Post approved			
	Professor	Reader	Lecturer	Others
1. Burdwan University	7	9	6	7
2. Calcutta University	13	27	71	12
3. Jadavpur University	4	1	11	4
4. Kalyani University	2	10	16	11
5. North Bengal University	7	9	16	14

(e) The Commission has not received any information regarding the filling up of these posts from the Calcutta and

Jadavpur universities. The posts filled in the other universities are :

Name of the University	Post filled upto 31.3.1985			
	Professor	Reader	Lecturer	Others
1- Burdwan	4	4	2	—
2. Kalyani	1	8	12	6
3. North Bengal	1	2	12	5

(d) The Universities have to obtain an assurance from the State Government to maintain these posts after the Commission's assistance has ceased. The non receipt of such assurance and the completion of the procedural formalities for filling the posts could be the major reasons for not filling up the posts during 1980-85,

(e) The total financial implications in respect of the teaching posts approved by the Commission is Rs. 63.01 lakhs.

Repair of National Highway No. 47 in Kerala

4801, SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned for repairs of National Highway No. 47 after the recent floods in Kerala;

(b) the amount so far spent out of it;

(c) whether it is a fact that the condition of the National Highway between Ernakulam-Edapally and Arroor-Ernakulam is very bad;

(d) whether Government propose to raise the level of the National Highway in these stretches and dig up and lay proper and adequate drains so that roads will not get easily submerged during the floods.

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the works on Ernakulam byepass has been completed;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor;

(h) how much amount out of the allotment has so far been spent; and

(i) by when it is expected to be ready for traffic?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the State Government for covering the repairs to NH 47 & 17 after the recent floods in Kerala on an ad-hoc basis. Further allotment will be made on the basis of scrutiny of detailed estimates.

(b) The allotment is being utilised but the exact expenditure will be known only after finalisation of accounts.

(c) The condition of the National Highway between Edapally and Arroor had become bad during recent rains but after carrying out urgent temporary restoration works, the road was improved and made traffic worthy.

(d) & (e) There is no such improvement proposal as these stretches are to be bye-passed by Cochin bye-pass which is in an advanced stage of construction.

(f) to (i) No, Sir. The completion of Ernakulam (Cochin) bye-pass is linked

with the completion of major bridge across Kumbalam-Arroor and approaches to the Railway over bridge at Ponnurunni, which are under progress. An amount of Rs. 14.72 crores has been spent on the construction of this bye-pass so far. The bye-pass is targetted for completion by December, 1987.

Tellichery-Mysore Rail line

4802. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey is being conducted to link Tellicherry with Mysore with a broad gauge Railway line;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, reasons thereof;

(d) whether any memorandum has been received in this connection; and

(e) if so, details and also action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Secretary, Pannanore District Railway Passenger Association has sent a memorandum requesting for survey and construction of this line. In view of severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already on hand, expenditure on survey for this line has not been considered desirable.

Expansion of Cochin Shipyard during Seventh Plan

4803. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ships built in Cochin Shipyard since its inception;

(b) whether there is any proposal for its expansion during the Seventh Plan;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Three.

(b) & (c) Yes. Proposals for expansion include additional inputs in the form of facilities and housing scheme, adoption of new designs including collaboration for technical know-how for tankers, augmentation of the training facilities, additional quay, additional dry dock, diversification of offshore facilities and renewals and replacements. The total amount allocated during VIIth Plan period for these schemes is Rs. 45 crores.

(d) Does not arise.

Audio-visual teaching at Primary level

4804. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are willing to consider a proposal to switch over to the Audio-visual teaching at Primary level to replace the traditional system of teaching text; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) & (b) From the academic point of view it is neither possible nor desirable to replace the school teaching by any other means including Audio-visual teaching. However, in view of the inadequacy of the school system the Government has been developing alternative and supportive systems to the school system like Non-formal Education system. Use of radio and TV for

educational purposes is also desirable only to the extent of supporting and supplementing the school and non-formal teaching.

Educational Programmes are being broadcast through Radio and TV mostly to the children of elementary age-group and the Government proposes to further strengthen and expand this system during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Grants sanctioned to West Bengal for promotion of sports

4805. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had sanctioned grants through the State Government of West Bengal for the following purposes during the Sixth Five Year Plan period,

- (i) holding of annual coaching camps.
- (ii) establishment of rural sports centres
- (iii) construction of utility stadia/ swimming pools, indoor halls, playfields and sports complex;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent these grants were actually utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c) On the basis of proposals received from the Government of West Bengal, the following grants were sanctioned during the VI Five Year Plan :

S. No.	Purpose	Amount of grant (Rs.)
(i)	Construction of a Swimming Pool at Midnapore	50,000
(ii)	Organisation of annual coaching camps at state level	25,000
(iii)	Purchase of sports equipment of non-expendible nature	50,000
(iv)	Development of 9 playfields and floodlighting of one basketball court.	86,212

The grant at S. No. (i) above has been fully utilised. The utilisation certificates in respect of others are not yet due.

Benefits associated with 'green card' under family welfare scheme

4806. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the benefits associated with the 'green card' under the family welfare scheme ;

(b) the reasons for not giving green card to those who of their own have undergone family planning operation before a particular date ; and

(c) whether Government will consider giving green card to all such persons regardless of date of operation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Under the Green Card scheme, the acceptors of terminal methods having two living children are given green cards as a mark of recognition. The card enables these acceptors to be accorded preferential treatment in all areas where such preferential treatment is feasible as in the case of sanction of loans, subsidies and grants, house allotments, medical benefits and health facilities etc. Central Government has requested all the States and Union Territories to introduce the scheme. Subsequent to the issue of the guidelines by the Central Government on 3.12.1983, many States/Union Territories have reported introduction of the scheme. The scheme has been introduced as an incentive for future acceptance of the small family norm rather than as a reward for its past acceptance.

Making Karate International Game

4807. **SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS** : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Karate-DO Federation, Bombay has suggested to Government to place the game of Karate on the approved list of Games by the Indian Olympic Association and also recommend to International Olympic Committee for approval ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have received any communication from International Olympic Committee in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SMT. MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c) All India Karate-DO Federation, Bombay has represented to Government for its recognition. Approval of the game by Indian Olympic Association is an important element for considering recognition. The Indian Olympic Association, according to information received from them, approves only such Games as are recognised for the Olympic Games by the International Olympic Committee or are included in the Commonwealth or Asian Games. The Indian Olympic Association has stated that it has written to the International Olympic Committee to ascertain as to whether the Game of Karate had been recognised or affiliated by that Committee. The Association has further indicated that the Game of Karate has not yet been approved by the International Olympic Committee for inclusion in the Olympic Games.

Government do not normally correspond directly with the International Olympic Committee, but seek the necessary information from the Indian Olympic Association.

Doubling of Malda-Cooch Behar rail line

4808. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to make double rail line from Malda to New Cooch-Bihar in the North East Frontier Railway ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision so far taken thereon and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Patch doubling/other traffic facility works

to increase the line capacity of Malda-Raninagar-New Bongaigaon section are being taken up in phases to match traffic requirements, subject to availability of resources. Doubling of Malda-Eklakhi section, as a part of Eklakhi-Balurghat New Line construction, doubling of Eklakhi-Kumedpur section, patch doubling of Kumedpur-New Jalpaiguri section are approved works. These and other traffic facility works are being progressed according to availability of resources.

Certificate required for reimbursement of medical bills

4809. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why a certificate for blood purchased from the market is required by CGHS department at the time of setting the reimbursement of medical bill stating that 'the blood was not available in the hospital at that time thus the blood was purchased from the market' while blood is always available in blood banks of the hospital;

(b) though blood is given to the needy patient from the blood bank of the hospital on donation basis, yet while a patient who needs more units of blood in comparison with the blood donated by his relatives and friends, the reasons why blood is not given by the blood bank to save the life of the patient; and

(c) if blood is purchased from the open market to save the life of patient the reason why the above certificate is required by C.G.H.S. authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) At times, blood of the requisite group/quantity may not be available in the blood bank. Since the beneficiaries are allowed full reimbursement of the cost of blood purchased either from the blood bank or from the market, it is necessary to ensure that the beneficiary has resorted to a economic mode of purchase. The certificate is required only to ensure that this practice is resorted to,

Interview of officers of D.G.H.S. medical officers incharge and CGHS beneficiaries

4810. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a senior doctor of D.G.H.S. was interviewed on television on 22nd November, 1985;

(b) if so, the difficulties narrated by the beneficiaries and the medical officers incharge of CGHS dispensaries;

(c) whether Super Bazar was attributed as one of the main reasons for delay in the supply of medicines prescribed by the specialists and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the main reasons for entrusting the job of making available the medicines prescribed by specialists to Super Bazar; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to substitute the present system with some better one to ensure quick supply of medicines to the beneficiaries and if so, what will be the new system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) According to the Doctor, difficulties expressed by the beneficiaries were not communicated to him.

(c) Non-Formulary medicines prescribed by Specialist, are procured through M/s Super Bazar which are normally supplied within 2 days.

(d) M/s Super Bazar has been entrusted with the job as per the policy of the Government.

(e) There is no such proposal.

[Translation]

**Employment oriented Post Graduate courses
in Bihar Universities**

4811. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the universities in Bihar where employment oriented Post-Graduate courses have been introduced ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI) :

(a) and (b) According to information available, the Bhagalpur University and the Birsa Agricultural University are offering the following Post-Graduate Diploma courses which are employment oriented :—

1. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur. Diploma in Shilp-kala.
2. Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi. Diploma in Forest Botany/Forest Zoology/Forest Entomology/Forest Social Science/Forest Economics Forest Mycology and Pathology/Forest Horticulture/Forest Engineering/Forest Agonomy/Forest Soil Science/Silviculture and Forest Management and Production.

**Upper Sakri and Tilaiya Thathar Project
of Bihar**

4812. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount likely to be incurred in the Seventh Five Year Plan on Upper Sakri and Tilaiya Thathar Project of Bihar;

(b) the parts of the scheme likely to be completed during the coming five years as a result thereof; and

(c) the area likely to be brought under irrigation ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAD) : (a) The project-wise allocation of the Seventh Plan irrigation outlay for the Bihar State is not available. However, the Working Group of the Planning Commission had recommended an outlay of Rs. 10 crores for Tilaiya Dhadhar Diversion Project and no outlay for Upper Sakri Project during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) The works to be completed on these two projects in the Seventh Plan would depend on the outlays to be provided by the Bihar Government.

(c) The ultimate irrigation potential to be created from the Upper Sakri Project is 52,000 hs. and that from the Tilaiya Diversion Project is 48,600 ha.

Schemes/projects introduced in Bihar to achieve goal of 'Health for all' by 2000

4813. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes/projects being introduced in Bihar to achieve the objectives of 'Health for all' by 2000; and

(b) the details of the progress made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) & (b) The strategies adopted in the Sixth Plan have been adopted in the Seventh Plan to achieve the goal of 'Health for all' by 200 A.D.

The schemes and the progress made in this respect are as under :—

I.	Sub-centres as on 31-7-85	=	7699
II.	Primary Health Centres as on 31-7-85	...	665
III.	Subsidiary Health Centres as on 31-3-85	...	109
IV.	Upgraded PHCs as on 31.3.85	...	50
	No. of PHCs covered under Health Guide Scheme as on 31-3-85	...	100
	No. of Health Guides trained as on 31-3-85	...	11,180
	No. of Dais trained as on 31-3-85	...	56,029
	No. of ANMS in position as on 31-3-85	...	7,541
	No. of LHVs in position as on 31.3.85	...	1,248
	Number trained under MPW Scheme (as on 31.3.85)		
	M.O. (PHCs)	...	1630
	B.E.E.	...	572
	Health Assistant (M)	...	1640
	Health Assistant (F)	...	681
	Multi-purpose Worker (Male)	...	5183
	Multi-purpose Worker (Female)	...	2933

[English]

Introduction of train between Titlagarh/
Sambalpur and Bhubaneswar

4814. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA:
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce a train between Titlagarh/Sambalpur and Bhubaneswar in Orissa;

(b) if so, when the above proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not feasible due to paucity of resources such as coaches, locomotives and maintenance facilities at these stations.

Incentive scheme for Kendriya Vidyalayas teachers

4815. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is following any incentive scheme by giving selection grades to its various categories of teachers;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme in operation;

(c) the number of teachers of different categories who have been given selection grades in the various Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi during the last three years; and

(c) the number of SC and ST teachers among them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) There is a Scheme of Selection Grade for teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas. Under the present Scheme 20% of sanctioned strength of all categories of teaching posts are converted into Selection Grade posts. Teachers are appointed to the Selection Grade posts on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness.

(c) The number of teachers given Selection Grade in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi during last three years is as under :

Year	Category	Number
1982-83	PRT	13
	TGT	11
	PGT	1
1983-84	PRT	2
	PET	2
	WET	5
	TGT	1
1984-85	WET	2
	PRT	1
	PGT	12

(d) None.

[Translation]

Financial crisis in Shipping industry

4816. SHRI G.S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shipping industry in India in Public and Private Sectors has been passing through financial crisis and suffering losses;

(b) the number of chartered ships being operated in public sector undertakings;

(c) the amount of Indian currency and foreign exchange, separately, being spent thereon on an average daily; and

(d) the amount of brokerage being paid thereon and to whom it is being paid and in which currency ?

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

(b) Shipping Corporation of India has 17 ships on charter at present.

(c) On an average approximately US \$ 4095 is paid per day per ship as charter hire in foreign exchange, as all the Vessels chartered by SCI are foreign vessels.

(d) Brokerage for foreign parties is paid in foreign currency and for Indian parties in Indian currency. The brokerage varies from fixture to fixture and is paid by the shipowner. The exact amount of brokerage is not disclosed along with the fixtures and hence information is not available.

[English]

Provision for the welfare of women during Seventh Plan

4817. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM-ACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision has been made under the Seventh Five Year Plan for the welfare of women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The following are the schemes of the Department of Women's Welfare for which provision has been made in the Seventh Plan :

Existing Schemes

- (i) Hostels for Working Women,
- (ii) Setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Production Centres for Women,
- (iii) Assistance for setting up of Training Centres for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress.
- (iv) Socio-economic Programmes,
- (v) Condensed Courses of Education and Vocational Training for women,
- (vi) Promotion and strengthening of Women's Organisations (Training of Rural Women in Public Cooperation).

New Schemes

- (i) Assisting Women's Development Corporation's in the States and Union Territories,
- (ii) Setting up of a Separate Women's Development Planning and Monitoring Cell in the Women's Welfare and Development Bureau of the Ministry.

University Grants Commission Assistance to various colleges under universities in Kerala

4818. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM-ACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total amount of grants extended by the University Grants Commission to the various colleges the Kerala University at Trivandrum, Gandhi

University at Kottayam, Cochin University at Cochin and Calicut University at Calicut respectively during Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : According to information furnished by the UGC, during the Sixth Plan, grants totalling Rs. 131.58 crores were sanctioned to colleges affiliated to the Calicut University and Rs. 175.59 crores to those affiliated to Kerala University, colleges affiliated to Kerala University also include some colleges which are now affiliated to Gandhi University. There are no colleges affiliated to Cochin University.

Proposal to add passenger coaches to goods train running from Dabla to Singhana

4819. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to add passenger coaches to the goods train running everyday from Dabla to Singhana which carries goods for Khetri Coppes Project in order to provide facility to the people of the area; and

(b) if so, what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Apart from shortage of coaches, running of passenger coaches on these trains is not desirable as these goods trains are not regular and run only when there is demand to clear goods traffic.

Conversion of railway lines from M.G. to B.G. in Karnataka

4820. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received

a request from the Government of Karnataka for conversion of metre gauge railway lines to broad gauge;

(b) if so, the total length of such metre gauge railway lines existing in the State of Karnataka and subsequent conversion to broad gauge lines requested for;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps for the above conversion of railway lines;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the time by which a decision on the subject is expected?

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

(b) to (e) Karnataka State has 2220 Kms. of Metre Gauge Line. Conversion of Mysore-Bangalore MG line into B.G. is in progress. Survey carried out for conversion of Bangalore-Miraj section and connected branch lines from MG to B.G. revealed that the project will be financially unremunerative. In view of severe constraint of resources, approval for new gauge conversion projects in Karnataka cannot be considered at present.

Danger arising from cumulative effect of food preservatives

4821. **SHRI MANIK REDDY :**

DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the danger arising from cumulative effect of food preservatives, specially sulphites;

(b) if so, whether any studies have been conducted so far;

(c) if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to ban on the use of sulphites in foods; and

(e) whether C.E.R.C. Ahmedabad has drawn attention to the danger of use of food additives and if so details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Study on safe use of sulphites has been undertaken by Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee who have cleared the use of sulphites in foods.

(e) The C.E.R.C., Ahmedabad are planning to undertake a study on the use of sulphites as preservative in vegetables and fruits. For this purpose they have requested the Directorate General of Health Services to supply them available information with particular reference to the latest studies undertaken on use of sulphites as preservative.

Information regarding danger of Analgesic Drugs with CERC Ahmedabad

4822. **SHRI MANIK REDDY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Consumer Education Research Centre, Ahmedabad has pleaded for adequate information on OTC analgesic drugs for consumers to avoid possible health hazards and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether any studies on dangers of these drugs have been carried out if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) whether the inadequacies in labelling etc. will be overcome by changes in Rules etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Consumer Education Research Centre, Ahmedabad has suggested to make certain amendments to the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules 1945, with a view to ensure adequate information on O.T.C. analgesics to avoid health hazards to consumers.

(b) This Ministry is not aware of any studies carried out in India on dangers of analgesic drugs.

(c) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules do not contain a specific provision regarding manufacturers to include a package insert in the packages of medicines by them containing information on indications, contra-indications precautions, etc. There are several aspects, including the pricing of medicines, which are required to be looked into carefully before making such a provision.

[Translation]

Machines for boring wells

4823. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether boring of wells is required for small irrigation purpose and most of the State Governments are not in a position to purchase these boring machines in adequate number and tribal farmers are also not in a position to pay for the cost of boring wells and if so, whether Government of India will provide any financial assistance to the State Governments for the purchase of these boring machines in adequate number and if so, by what time and up to what extent and on what grounds;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to grant additional assistance/grant to the poor tribal farmers for boring wells; and

(c) if so, the time by which the decision in this regard will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of Ground Water and Surface Water (Minor Irrigation) organisations in the States/U. Ts. which was under implementation in the Sixth Plan is proposed to be continued in the Seventh Plan. Under this Scheme which will be operative within the current financial years, 50% grant will be given for the purchase of boring machines to the States/U. Ts, taking into account the position regarding availability of rigs,

their utilisation, programme of work during 7th Plan and the level of ground water development in the State/U T.

(b) and (c) Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assisting small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production which is being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, State Governments have been authorised to undertake free boring in the lands of tribal farmers upto a ceiling of Rs. 5000/-. Additional cost above this ceiling is to be borne by the beneficiary.

[English]

Monopoly of M/S. A.H. Wheeler and Company on Railway stations

4824. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government do not possess any power to withdraw the facility of sale of books at even a single platform on important station from A.H. Wheeler and Company without consultation with them;

(b) whether the grant of sole selling rights given to A.H. Wheeler and Company have proved monopoly awards and have not enabled young unemployed graduates to take over this business on these stations; and

(c) whether the position will be corrected before the expiry of the nine years period for which A H. Wheeler and Company have been given this monopoly right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The present agreement with M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. is in force for nine years from 1.1.1985. The contract can be terminated earlier in the event of sub-letting or breach of the provisions of the agreement as provided in the Agreement. The Railway can permit opening of bookstalls by other eligible persons on new platforms (except those arising out of gauge conversion) constructed on or after 1.1.1976

even at those stations where M/s. A.H. Wheeler have the sole right. The Railway can also permit sale of books etc. published by non-profit making institutions, philanthropic institutions and also Govt. publications at those stations.

Allotment of bookstalls etc. to A.H. Wheeler and Company on Railway stations

4825. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been encouraging Zonal Railways to the regular allotments of bookstalls/counter tables/trolleys to only A.H. Wheeler and Company since 1960;

(b) whether it is a fact that they held 260 such stalls in the year 1961 which increased to 394 stalls and unlimited number of small stalls and trolleys till the year 1984; and

(c) whether there is any scope of bookstalls being allotted to unemployed graduates on these stations where A.H. Wheeler & Company are holding bookstalls, except new platforms according to the policy of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Prior to 1960, M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. had exclusive rights for running bookstalls over an entire Railway or over large areas of a Railway. This resulted in monopoly rights of the Company to open bookstalls and to sell books, periodicals, etc. over an entire Railway or over an area. Bookstalls could, therefore, not be licensed to other contractors even at stations where M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. were not having bookstalls. The matter was examined in 1960 and the exclusive rights over an entire Railway or a major part thereof was reduced to only 'Sole right' at a station where they were holding contract of bookstalls; These 'Sole selling rights' have further been modified from time to time to accommodate other Bookstall contractors, especially unemployed Graduates. At present, M/s. A.H.

Wheeler & Co. (P) Ltd. have the sole selling rights on the platforms of the stations where they are holding bookstalls, including the platforms replaced due to conversion of gauge. All additional platforms constructed on or after 1.1.1976 (except those constructed in replacement of the existing platforms due to gauge conversion) are available for allotment to eligible categories including unemployed graduates. As on 30.6.1962, M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. held 330 bookstalls and at present they are holding 391 Nos. of bookstalls.

Metropolitan Transport Project report

4826. SHRI U.H. PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) has been entrusted the work of conducting a survey for providing computer railway line facility to Ahmedabad city and its suburban area as joint venture between Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (Gujarat) and AUDA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Transport Project has prepared its primary report and sent it to Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken on recommendations contained in the report ?

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

(b) Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways), Bombay at the instance and cost of Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority and Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation is conducting a Techno-Economic Feasibility Study for a commuter railway line within the city of Ahmedabad. After carrying out field survey, the various alternative alignments have been identified. The traffic studies have been carried out by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Preliminary Report covering details of various alignments and technical details has been submitted to the Ahmedabad Development Authority for eliciting views of concerned agencies.

(e) Does not arise until the final report is prepared after receipt of comments and views of the Ahmedabad Development Authority on the Preliminary Report.

[Translation]

**Inquiry into sale of works of art by
Lalit Kala Academy**

4827. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the agency conducting inquiry into the illegal sale of work of art by Lalit Kala Academy, Delhi and since when;

(b) the time by which this inquiry will be completed;

(c) the estimated value of the works of art sold illegally; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c) No enquiry is being conducted into the disposal of unclaimed works of art accumulated in the Akademi over a period of time, which was undertaken in the pursuance of the decision of the management of Lalit Kala Akademi, an autonomous body. A sum of Rs. 32,900 was realised from the disposal of the unclaimed works of art.

(d) The Akademi has decided that in future if the works of art remain unclaimed by the Artists for over three years they are to be distributed to various art organisations.

[English]

**Government Medical Store Depot, Madras
to manufacture capsule**

4828. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government Medical Store Depot, Madras has been directed to manufacture capsule preparations in view of facilities existing there;

(b) if so, at the initial stages, which capsules they propose to manufacture;

(c) what are the machines required for filling and sealing of capsules, for which the Ministry has accorded sanction; and

(d) the manufacturing capacity of the capsule section, if started and will it fulfill the entire demands of all depots ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Shifting of venue of World Cup Cricket
Final**

4829. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Cup Cricket Final scheduled to be held in 1987 is being shifted from Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inter linking of rivers through canals

4830. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Board for looking into the optimum utilisation of water resources by linking big rivers through canals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) & (b) Government have set up the National Water Development Agency to carry out studies and investigations with regard to the development of water resources by linking Peninsular rivers for the purpose of ensuring the optimum utilization of the water. The studies are in progress.

Geological fault located in Narmada Dam Project

4831. **SHRI MANIK REDDY :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major geological fault has been located in Rs. 4500 crore Narmada Dam Project;

(b) if so, details thereof and corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken as this would be a perennial danger; and

(c) whether Scientists of Central Water Power Research Station, Pune have been involved in finding solutions in this and other Dam Safety work, and if so, result of their R&D efforts over the last decade ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) & (b) A geological fault has been identified across the axis of the Narmada Dam in Gujarat (Sardar Sarovar Project). Appropriate structural plugs across the width of the fault have been proposed under the seat of the dam as a corrective measure to ensure the safety of the dam.

(c) The Scientists of Central Water & Power Research Station have been involved in this work and their R & D work over the last decade has enabled them to contribute to the solution of such problems.

Punishment awarded to A.I. by a Paris Tribunal

4832. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how do the emoluments and perquisites granted to India based employees of Air India compare with those of foreign nationals employed by Air India in different Stations abroad;

(b) the details of the case where Air India has been awarded a punishment by a Tribunal in Paris; and

(c) the implications of this decision for the future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Emoluments and perquisites of locally recruited staff of Air India in different stations abroad are governed by the level of salaries, terms and conditions of Airline wage agreement, compliance with statutory requirements : wage awards declared by the local Government and the level of salaries obtaining in the respective national carriers.

Emoluments and perquisites of Indian based officers posted abroad are governed by the Indian Salaries, which are regulated according to Indian Regulations/Understanding with the Unions/Associations, plus Foreign allowance and surcharge at the station of posting. The surcharge on foreign allowance, is determined and revised on the basis of the foreign allowance admissible to the staff of the Indian mission at the relevant station.

In U.S.A., however, dollar grades have been prescribed which are applicable to both India based staff posted in U.S.A. as well as to locally recruited staff.

India based employees of Air India, posted abroad, receive benefits like children education allowance, furnished residential accommodation, transport arrangements etc.

(b) and (c) Air India was summoned to appear before a local tribunal in Paris for

the infringement of French Collective Convention in respect of emoluments of the expatriate officers viz. :

- (i) That India based staff in Paris are not being paid the end of year bonus (the Collective Convention provides for the minimum bonus of 15 days salary—half month's salary);
- (ii) India based staff are not being paid the seniority premium as provided for in the Collective Convention (Collective Convention provides at the rate of 1% of the co-efficient level for every year of service, subject to a maximum of 15%).

In spite of the objection/contentions made by Air India, the Tribunal awarded a fine of 2,000 french francs for the above infringements. Air India went to the Appellate Court, which also upheld the ruling of the Tribunal. Air India has filed an appeal in the Supreme Court of France on 27th June, 1985 against the judgements of the Tribunal and the Appellate Court. The matter is still sub-judice; therefore, nothing can be said about the implications of this decision for the future.

Foreign Postings of Air India's Traffic Officers

4833. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for foreign postings of Air India's Traffic Officers for Managers of Air India's Offices abroad particularly in Stations in the East like Singapore, Gulf and Saudi Arabia, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the prescribed guidelines are followed invariably or there can be some exceptions and if so, in what circumstances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b)

The criteria adopted by Air India in regard to the posting for all foreign stations are as follows :—

- (1) A good record of service.
- (2) An effective personality.
- (3) Power of expression and ability to communicate co related to the job requirements.
- (4) Decision making in terms of initiative, drive and decisiveness.
- (5) Adaptability to living conditions.
- (6) Suitability and ability to get along with people.

There can be no criteria for exceptions and generally exceptional treatment cannot be given.

[Translation]

Proposal to connect Bikaner with Suratgarh with broad gauge line

4834. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the five railway level crossings in the middle of the city of Bikaner divide the city in two parts;

(b) the number of times in 24 hours when these gates are opened and closed;

(c) whether Bikaner will be soon connected with Suratgarh with broad gauge line to solve the problem of level crossings in Bikaner city;

(d) if so, the location of the new station for the board gauge line; and

(e) whether Railway Department propose to build this new Railway station at Gharsisar or other suitable place in accordance with the master plan of the station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Level crossing gate nos. 138, 139, 140 and 141 are closed and re-opened an average of 32 times each while gate number 5/246 is closed and opened an average of 33 times in 24 hours.

(c) The existing Suratgarh-Lalgarh Metre Gauge line is being converted into Broad Gauge to meet the requirement of rail traffic.

(d) Lalgarh is proposed to be the terminus of Broad Gauge line.

(e) No, Sir.

[English]

Deletion of entries from approved drug list

4835. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether consumer Education Research Centre, Ahmedabad has drawn attention to the 1986 version of UN 'Consolidated List' and if so, action taken on deletion of number of entries from approved drug list keeping in view safety/efficiency of some of these drugs ; and

(b) whether Government are keeping UN Centre on Transnational Corporations informed of the trade-data on various pesticides, pharmaceuticals, Industrial Chemical and Consumer Products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad has recently drawn attention of this Ministry to the 1986 version of UN 'Consolidated List.'

The Director General, World Health Organisation, while forwarding the consolidated list, has requested the member countries to forward their comments and any additional contributions which they wish to make to the 1986 'Consolidated List.'

The 'Consolidated List' in respect of pharmaceutical products figuring in this list is being screened in consultation with

the experts before intimating to W.H.O. any additional contribution.

(b) No, Sir.

Pending proposals of Government medical store depot, Madras

4836. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal pending approval with the Ministry to modernise the depot factory of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras in view of heavy demands received for manufactured items from Veterinary institutions of Tamil Nadu and from other sister depots ;

(b) if so, whether manufacturing of injectables transfusion fluids is also considered therein ;

(c) what other new lines of manufacture have been suggested therein ; and

(d) what new machineries are proposed to be acquired in the first stage of its expansion programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Cadmach double notary machine and collied mill for Government medical store depot, Madras

4837. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4900 dated 2-5-85 reinstallation of cornish boiler and state :

(a) whether one cadmach double notary machine and colloid mill has since been acquired for Government Medical Store Depot, Madras ;

(b) if not, the impediments in procuring such machine ; and

(c) what other machinery items are proposed to be procured for the said store to step up production in ointment, steam and tablet sections ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to paucity of funds, it has not been possible to procure these machines.

(c) No proposal for procurement of any other machinery items has been received so far from the Government Medical Store Depot, Madras.

Automatic pouch filling machine for Government medical store depot, Madras

4838. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether UNICEF once agreed to send one automatic pouch filling machine for augmenting the manufacture of Oral Rehydration salts in Government Medical Store Depot, Madras ;

(b) if so, when this machines expected to reach this Depot ; and

(c) how many such machines have similarly been obtained from UNICEF ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal to procure the machine from the UNICEF, however, did not materialise.

(c) No such machine has been obtained from UNICEF, for any of the Depots,

[Translation]

Opening a CGHS dispensary in tonk district

4839. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open a Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary in Tonk District of Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal for opening a Central Government Health Scheme dispensary in Tonk District of Rajasthan.

[English]

Inland water transport system between Kanyakumari and Ernakulam

4840. SHRI N. DENNIS
SHRI T. BASHEER

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken to develop the inland water transport system between Kanyakumari and Ernakulam ;

(b) whether any investigations have been undertaken in this connection ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) This stretch is a State Waterway. Responsibility vests with the State Government.

(b) & (c) However, for the stretch from Ernakulam (Cochin) to Quilon, which is a part of the stretch between Ernakulam (Cochin) and Kanyakumari, the State Govt. has been requested to carry out hydrographic surveys and technoeconomic studies.

[Translation]

Banning of books of NCERT by some states

4841. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some books of the NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training) have been banned by some State Governments in their States ;

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments which have banned these books and the names of the books so banned and the basis thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) School Education is being looked after mainly by the State Governments. The State Governments and their Boards of Education frame and prescribe the curriculum, schemes of study, syllabus, textbooks etc. at school stage. At the national level the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has framed model syllabus, textbooks and curriculum which the State Governments are free to adopt/adapt.

The Government is not aware that any of the NCERT books has been banned by any of the State Governments.

[English]

Pending major irrigation projects

4842. SHRI B.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) names of major irrigation projects which are pending for approval with Union Government ; and

(b) what action is proposed to be taken with regard to the approval of each project ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The following projects for which full information has been received from the State Governments are awaiting the approval of the Central Government :

1. Singur Project—Andhra Pradesh

2. Watrak Reservoir Project—Gujarat
3. Kanupur Project—Orissa

4. Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana—Rajasthan

5. Gyanpur Pump Canal—Uttar Pradesh

6. Raising of Meja Dam—Uttar Pradesh

(b) The clearance of project reports received from State Governments depends upon the proper preparation of the reports and the promptness with which the observations of the Central agencies are complied with by the State Authorities. However, every effort is being made to expedite the clearance of projects.

Terminal lie over period of rakes

4843. DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Chapter 1, 'Coaching Services' V (vi) of the 1980-81 (Railways) Advance Report of the Auditor General of India (laid in Parliament) on 5 April, 1982 concern was expressed about 'No Decision' of the Railway Board about its continued consideration since 1977-78 of reducing the 'terminal lie-over period' of rakes by making the train-rakes interchangeable by reducing their varieties to minimise infructuous detention of huge number of coaches ;

(b) how many train-rakes (Mail/Express/Passenger) each Zone-wise were there in 1977-78, 1982-83 and at present ; and

(c) what is the target for the year 1985-86 to minimise infructuous detentions of coaches at terminals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Railways have different types of rakes ranging from short branch line rakes

of two coaches to 21 coach rakes hauled by two diesel engines and the total number of such rakes keeps on changing normally every 6 months with change of Time Table.

(c) Reducing detention of coaches at terminals to the minimum is the objective given to the Railways though no specific target has been set for each terminal and each rake for the year 1985-86 as trains have to leave at a time most suitable to the passengers.

[Translation]

Women Polytechnic College in each distt. of Rajasthan

4844. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a number of representations regarding opening of at least one Girls/Women Polytechnic college in each district of Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action to open at least one women Polytechnic College in Rajasthan ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d) No such representation has been received by the Central Government. However, the establishment of girls/women polytechnics by the various State Governments is encouraged by the All India Council for Technical Education and the Central Government, as a matter of policy.

[Translations]

Railway zonal office at Ajmer

4845. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been

receiving representations continuously regarding establishment of a Railway Zonal Office at Ajmer ;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard so far ;

(c) whether Government propose to establish a Zonal Office at Ajmer ; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d) In view of acute shortage of resources, the Government is at present not considering creation of any additional Railway Zones.

Complaints against Divisional Railway Manager, Ajmer

4846. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Divisional Railway Managers have been permitted by Government to discontinue at their direction running goods trains used for carrying goods from one place to another on certain routes and to send them via some other place;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether from the last many months Railway Board is continuously receiving complaints of violation of these instructions by Divisional Railway Manager, Ajmer regarding routes via certain places;

(d) if so, whether government have taken any action thereon; and

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

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

(b) The Divisional Railway Managers are permitted to divert traffic by alterna-

tive routes in case exigencies of situation demand so.

(c) Some complaints were received about not permitting booking of traffic from Beawar via Delhi Sarai Rohilla when the normal route via Agra East Bank was restricted and via Sabarmati when the normal route via Akola was restricted.

(d) Yes, Sir; permission was granted to book goods by the alternative routes whenever feasible.

(e) In these cases the traffic was permitted to be booked via Delhi-Sarai-Rohilla and via Sabarmati.

[English]

NCERT Books to be Prescribed by the States

4847. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Governments have decided not to prescribe history books prepared by NCERT;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to impress upon the States Governments to prescribe text books on history etc. prepared by NCERT only in their schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c) School education including laying down of syllabi and recognition/preparation/prescription of text books is being mostly looked after by the State Governments. At the national level the National Council of Educational Research and Training has prepared the syllabi & textbooks in various subjects which are available to State Governments for adoption/adaptation. While there is no specific decision not to use NCERT text books, some State Governments use these books while others use other books. Although the Government of India has not specifically asked the States to use the NCERT books, the Government of India would be

happy if more and more States use NCERT books.

[Translation]

University status to Pali Pratishthan and Prakrit Pratishthan in Bihar

4848. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the action being taken to give university status to Pali Pratishthan and Prakrit Pratishthan in Bihar; and

(b) the Bihar Government's recommendation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b) The Government have not received any proposal to give deemed to be university status to Pali Pratishthan and Prakrit Pratishthan in Bihar.

[English]

Code of ethics for practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicines

4849. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases regarding professional misconduct and etiquette have been reported after approval of the regulations by the Union Government regarding professional conduct and etiquette for the practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and the code of ethics; and

(b) the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi has not received any complaints of this nature.

(b) Does not arise.

**Implementation of agreement between
UGC and Delhi University Teachers**

4850. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government and the University Grants Commission are aware of the agreement between University Grants Commission, Delhi University and the Delhi University Teachers, Association arrived at in 1983 and the provision of promotional avenues, removal of stagnation and the provision of housing facilities in a phased manner were promised to the Teachers of Delhi College;

(b) if so, the exact terms of the agreement arrived at and whether it has been implemented;

(c) if so, the date and extent of implementation; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which it would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (d) On January 28, 1983, the University Grants Commission had agreed to certain flexibility in implementing the Merit Promotion Scheme in regard to the Delhi University and its Colleges. The Scheme is being implemented on this basis from 1.1.1983. As the Merit Promotion Scheme was formulated by the U.G.C. as a Sixth Plan Scheme, the Commission informed the Universities that the Scheme stood terminated at the end of the Sixth Plan. In the meanwhile, the Commission had appointed a Committee headed by Prof. R.C. Malhotra to examine the present structure of emoluments and conditions of Service of University and College teachers and to make recommendations on them, including the provision of opportunities for professional advancement of teachers. As the report of the Committee has not been received as yet, the Commission has since advised that the Scheme will continue until such time the revision of Pay scales and related matters

are finalised by the U.G.C.

In January, 1983 the Delhi University was advised that they might formulate a Scheme for construction of staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 3.0 crores for University employees and Rs. 6.0 crores for College employees. The Scheme for University employees has since been Sanctioned and construction is in progress. The Scheme for college employees is in the process of finalisation and approval.

The University had informed the DUTA on January 28, 1983, that their demand for removal of stagnation and introduction of Professor's Grade in Colleges would be placed before the appropriate authorities of the University and their recommendation would be taken up with the U.G.C. for implementation.

The proposal for sanctioning increment to remove stagnation of Selection Grade Teachers who are at the maximum of their scale of Rs. 1900/- was referred by the University to U.G.C. in November, 1983. The proposal for stagnation removal was examined by Government at the request of U.G.C. In Government service, the concept of stagnation removal increment has been accepted only in respect of employees who are in pay scales whose maximum does not exceed Rs. 1200/- p.m.

The proposal for introduction of Professor's Grade in College made by the University in April, 1983, has been referred by the UGC to the Pay Revision Committee which is also examining the provision of opportunities for professional advancement of teachers.

Regular flights from Trivandrum to Gulf countries

4851. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Gulf countries to which there are regular flights from Trivandrum airport; and

(b) if so, details of such flights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) & (b)

Air India is operating eight flights per week from Trivandrum to six countries in the Gulf, namely, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Ras-al-Khaimah, Kuwait and Dhahran on the following route :

Trivandrum-Dubai-Kuwait

Trivandrum-Dhahran

Trivandrum-Abu Dhabi-Dubai

Trivandrum-Sharjah-Abu Dhabi

Trivandrum-Dubai

Trivandrum-Abu Dhabi-Ras-al-Khaimah

Trivandrum-Dubai-Abu-Dhabi

Trivandrum-Abu Dhabi-Dubai.

Development of Satna Airfield

4852. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the MINISTER OF TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that Satna City in Madhya Pradesh has got an airfield which could be used for civil aviation purposes;

(b) whether this airfield was built by the funds given by the Union Government and is also being maintained by Union Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that hundreds of acres of land is part of the property of this airfield and if property developed a regular air service could be started to connect Satna with the rest of India; and

(d) if so, whether he would consider to connect Satna with the Vayudoot service for its development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) Yes, Sir. The airfield is at present non-operational and, is therefore, not being maintained in fully serviceable condition.

(c) and (d) : There is adequate land for development and Vayudoot plans to

introduce air services to Satna in 1987-88, subject to economic viability of operations and availability of aircraft capacity and necessary infrastructure.

Contract for supply of glucose solution to black listed firm

4852-A. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

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

Whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item regarding killer glucose firm of Madhya Pradesh which was twice black-listed and decimated 48 patients has now been given the contract to supply of glucose solution to Punjab;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take precautionary measures to prevent further killing of innocent patients by the killer glucose solution;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (e) A report under the caption 'Killer glucose firm gets new contract' appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 21-9-1985.

The State Health Department, Punjab has confirmed that no glucose solution was procured from any firm of Madhya Pradesh. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has also intimated that they have no knowledge of such firm supplying glucose solution to Punjab.

Theft of Idol at Garuda Temple

4852-B. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lord Garuda Idol which was fixed at a Garuda Temple Pillar was found missing;

(b) if so, whether any arrest has been made in this respect;

(c) whether Government are aware that the idols from our temple are being stolen and exported to other countries;

(d) if so, the number of such theft reported to the Government and the number of persons arrested; and

(e) steps taken for the safeguard of the idols ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) According to available information, an idol of Garuda has been stolen from Gundicha Mandir, Puri which is not a centrally protected monument.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected.

(e) Several measures have been taken for the safeguard of the idols and to prevent thefts in centrally protected monuments as indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

1. Armed Guards have been posted in some of the centrally protected monuments and museums administered by the Archaeological Survey of India, in addition to strengthening of watch and ward arrangements in other monuments/sites.

2. Construction of sculpture-sheds at important sites to house loose and uncared for sculptures, their documentation and establishment of archaeological site museums.

3. Promulgation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 to regulate the export trade in antiquities and art treasures, to provide for the prevention of smuggling and fraudulent dealing in antiquities; to provide for the compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation at public places.

4. Creation of Investigating Unit (Antiques) in the Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate cases concerning theft of antiquities.

5. Maintenance of a computerised data bank of the cases of theft and recoveries of certain important cultural properties (sculptures, idols and paintings) containing information about crimes, criminals and cultural property in the Central Bureau of Investigation.

6. Coordination between the Central Bureau of Investigation, the Archaeological Survey of India, State Police, Customs and Checkposts for prompt reporting of crimes, criminals, thefts concerning cultural property and smuggling of objects.

7. Assistance of Interpol is also sought where necessary for investigation of such cases.

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIYA
 (Churu)

**RULING RE : LAYING ON THE
 TABLE REPORTS BY PRIVATE
 MEMBERS**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : On 4th December, 1985, I had given my ruling withholding permission asked for by Prof. Madhu Dandavate to lay on the Table of the House the Report of the Jyotirmoy Bosu Committee with regard to the High Rate of Mortality at the Central Sheep and

Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar (Rajasthan). Prof. Dandavate repeated his demand while seeking certain clarifications from the Minister of State for Finance during the latter's reply to the debate on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1985-86. Prof. Dandavate followed it up with a letter addressed to me. I received another letter from Shri Basudeb Acharia on 5th December 1985 demanding that the said Report be laid on the Table of the House. The same day, I forwarded the Report to the Minister of Agriculture for his comments, particularly about the authenticity of the document. I have since received a detailed reply on 17th December 1985.

2. It has been brought to my notice that the Committee was required to submit its report within the months but even the first part was delayed by more than a year. An unsigned first part of the Report dated 9th October, 1980 was presented by late Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to the President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, in the Special General Body meeting held on 10th October, 1980. An unsigned second part of the Report was presented to the ICAR Society in the General Body meeting held on 21st February, 1981. Part three of the Report, which was again unsigned, was handed over to the President of ICAR Society by Shri Inderjit Bosu, son of late Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, on 20th February, 1982, after the death of Shri Bosu. It has been further brought to my notice that neither the minutes nor the Report are supported by written documents. No proceedings of the meetings of the Committee are available. In the circumstances, it is not established whether the Report had the approval of the Committee members.

3. In view of the fact that Report has not been signed or authenticated by any of its members, I do not find any reason for reviewing my ruling given on 4th December, 1985. I, therefore, rule that the matter is now to be treated as closed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Just a minute, Sir. I do not want to challenge Your ruling. I cannot do it. Will you kindly... (*Interruptions*)

When a Member of the House actually produces some papers and authenticates them... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was the Speaker who... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will again ask you to come to me.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow. No. discussion on my Ruling.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me. I never allowed the Executive to dominate over me. My office is above everything else.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me. When I differ, I differ.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : About the integrity of the Member...

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not at all. You are above reproach, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : There is no discussion on my ruling. No, Sir. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : No discussion is allowed. You can come and see me. You are welcome at any time to my office.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.
(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome to come to me, for making suggestions, or you can bring out anything further to my notice.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No aspersions on you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome to my chamber at any time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I have given a notice of adjournment motion on the decision of the Madhya Pradesh Government to wind up...

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be any discussion on that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Madhya Pradesh Minister has said that he has been advised by the Central Government. He has stated this in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed the adjournment motion...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister should make a statement in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not listen to me, what can I do ? I am saying the same thing. I did not allow the adjournment motion. But at the same time, I had asked for the information. The Minister will be making a statement either today or tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Tomorrow is the last day of the session.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he has conveyed to me that he will be making a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If the statement is not made by tomorrow, than

there will be a lot of trouble afterwards.

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN (Allahabad) : Nitya Ram and Nitya Nanak, the two ships had supposedly sunk. I wish to say that I had met the relatives of these...

MR. SPEAKER : I am also concerned about them. But you should have given something in writing also.

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Well it is a very grievous matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you. Please give it to me.

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Those relatives have not got any information from the Government...

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have to give to me something in writing.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you look towards others but do not look towards us, and waatever we want to ask we forget by that time...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : In Gujrat, an oil well has been afire since Sunday...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We shall look into it, do not worry. Fires do take place and accidents also occur. Their causes are also found out...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : If the earth splits, lakhs of people...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the use of doing this. That is why I get annoyed. Under the rules, you should not do like this.

*Not recorded.

**Not recorded.

Reports by Private Members

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Regarding the Government giving permission to a delegation to visit South Africa...

MR. SPEAKER : I have sent the reply to Madam.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : In the reply which you have given to us, the Ministry has said that they are going for religious purposes...

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. I have sent you the reply. If you are not satisfied, then it is something else.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What kind of reaction will be there on the people of South Africa ? The people of South Africa are so much worried... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That has been going on since 78. You can come to me and discuss it.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli) : When the session is on, one Secretary Mr. P.R. Latey has announced the unlikelyhood of a naphtha cracking unit for Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing in this.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Regarding the visit of a delegation to South Africa, the Minister should make a statement in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Get the Haryana-Punjab problem solved...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have raised one question, that is sufficient. If you raise all the problems, how will it work ? I am saying this in your interest that this is not the way to work. You should work in a proper manner.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Let a statement be made in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see to it...

(Interruptions)

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited for the year 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : 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 Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, for the year 1984-85.
- (2) Annual Report of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1709/85]

Notification under Merchant Shipping Act, and Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 :—
 - (i) The Merchant Shipping (Form of Certificate of Insurance for Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage)

Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 588(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1985.

- (ii) The Merchant Shipping (Examination of Masters Mates) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 712 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1985.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (i) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 1710/85]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 24 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966 :—

- (i) The Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 504 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1985.

- (ii) The Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1057 in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1985.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (i) of item (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 1711/85]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Dock Labour Board for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts,

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Madras Dock Labour Board for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 1712/85]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Dock Labour Board for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1713/85]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Dock Labour Board for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kandla Dock Labour Board for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1714/85]

Annual Report and Reviews on the working of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited and National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical

Corporation Limited, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1715/85]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1716/85]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homoeopathy for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Homoeopathy for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library, See No. LT 1717/85]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha for the

year 1983-84.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, for the year 1983-84.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1718/85]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Nursing Council for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1719/85]

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for the year 1984-85 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1720/85]

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 within the stipulated

period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 1721/85]

- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Central Council for Research Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.
[Placed in Library See. No. LT. 1722/85]

- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report & Audited Accounts of the Central

Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1723/85]

Statement showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

- (1) Statement No. XVII—Eleventh Session, 1983.
[Placed in Library. See. No. LT 1724/85]

- (2) Statement No. XIII—Twelfth Session, 1983.
[Placed in Library. See. No. LT 1725/85]

- (3) Statement No. XII—Fourteenth Session, 1984.
[Placed in Library. See. No. LT 1726/84]

- (4) Statement No. VIII—Fifteenth Session, 1984.
[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1727/85]

- (5) Statement No. V—Second Session, 1985.
[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1728/85]

- (6) Statement No. II—Third Session, 1985.
[Placed in Library. See. No. LT 1729/85]

- (7) Statement No. I—Fourth Session, 1985.
[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1730/85]

Seventh
Lok
Sabha.

Eighth
Lok
Sabha.

Annual Report and Review on the working of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 24 and sub-section (2) of section 25 of the Internal Airports Authority, Act, 1971,

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See. No. L.T. 1731/85]

Report of the Committee to examine Principles of a possible shift from Physical to Financial Controls.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I bed to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Committee to examine Principles of a Possible shift from Physical to Financial Controls.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1732/85]

Copy of the Railway (Notices of and Enquiries into Accidents) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985. Annual Report and Review on the working of the Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd., 1984-85. Report of progress made in the intake of SC and ST Candidates against vacancies reserved for them

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Railway (Notices of and Enquiries into Accidents) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1124 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1985 issued under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in library. See. No. LT 1733/85]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor general thereon.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1734/85]

- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories of the Railways for the Half Year ending 30th September, 1982.

- (4) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for Half Year ending 31st March, 1983.

- (5) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories of the Railways for Half Year ending 30th September, 1983.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1735/85]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. for year, 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): 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 Insecticides Limited for the year 1984-85.

- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of

the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See. No. L.T. 1736/85]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Centre for Cultural Resources and Training etc. etc.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : On behalf of Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, I beg to lay on the the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library See. No. LT 1737/85]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1738/85]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers Training Institute (Eastern Region) Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers Training Institute (Eastern Region) Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers Training Institute (Eastern Region) Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1739/85]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1740/85]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1741/85]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional

- Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library See, No. LT 1742/85]
- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library See, No. LT 1743/85]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library See, No. LT 1744/85]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library, See, No. LT 1745/85]
- (10) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above. [Placed in Library, See, No. LT 1746/85]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library, See, No. LT 1747/85].
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library See, No. LT 1748/85]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library, See, No. LT 1749/85]

- (15) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Visveswaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library See. No. LT 1750/85]

the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library, See. No. L T. 1752/85]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the Hindustan latex, for the year 1984-85 and International Institute for population Sciences, Bombay for 1984-85

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : I beg
to lay on the Table—

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1751/85]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT 1753/85]

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administrations, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for population Sciences, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for

- (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 1984-85.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 1754/85]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "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 18th December, 1985, agreed without any amendment to the Futwah-Islampur Light Railway Line (Nationalisation) Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 1985."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railway) No. 5 Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 1985 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this house has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Central Excise Tariff Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 1985, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Amendment Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 1985, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (v) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 1985, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (vi) "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 18th December, 1985, agreed without any amendment to the Agricultural and processed Food Products Export Deve-

lopment Authority Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th December, 1985."

- (vii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th December, 1985, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (viii) "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 18th December, 1985, agreed without any amendment to the Inland Waterways Authority of India Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1985."

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
Nineteen Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Transport (Department of Surface Transport)—Border Roads and Minutes of the Sitzings of the Committee relating thereto,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Reports

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Twenty-Second Report relating to Overall Review of Sixth Five Year Plan in respect of Posts & Telegraphs Department.
- (2) Twenty-Third Report relating to Union Excise Duties.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHE-
DULED TRIBES

Seventh Report

[English]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fiftieth Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Steel & Mines (Department of Steel)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rourkela Steel Plant.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES

Third Report

[English]

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

STATEMENT RE : LONG TERM
FISCAL POLICY

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
In my Budget Speech earlier this year I
had indicated that the Government will
be moving towards the formulation of a
long Term Fiscal Policy co-terminous
with the Plan. The Seventh Plan was
placed in the House a few days ago. It is
my privilege to place the Government's
Paper on Long Term Fiscal Policy before
the House today. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT 1760/85]

The basic purpose of this document is
to impart a perspective to our annual
exercises of Budget-making. The Govern-
ment's views on this matter are now be-
fore you. I look forward to a full and
vigorous debate on this subject in Parlia-
ment and in the country.

As the Hon'ble Members would no
doubt wish to study the document them-
selves, I will not take their valuable time
by going over its contents. However, I
would like to take this opportunity to
thank the Hon'ble Members for the trouble
they have taken in giving us the benefit
of their views in discussions in the
meetings of Consultative Committee and
other fora on this subject. I may add
that I have benefited greatly from the dis-
cussions that I have had with economists,
labour leaders, industrialists and represen-
tatives of agriculturists on this subject.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir,
since this document has far-reaching
effects, I demand that under rule 193 a
discussion should be held. Tomorrow is
the last day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Discussion
on what ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On
this statement on the fiscal policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Statement,
we cannot. Shri Sodi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
What is this, Sir ? You do not make any
observation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Discussion
on this statement we cannot allow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am
only saying that under rule 193 you may
consider...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give
in writing, we will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I
have given in writing and then I spoke,
Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will
see it.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Need to provide a hand-pump for
drinking water in every ward of
Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise
the following matter in the House under
Rule 377 :

In district Bastar of Madhya Pradesh,
the drinking water facility has not been
provided fully so far. There are 3388
villages in Bastar and in majority of them,
there is only one well or handpump and
there are villages where there is not a
single well or handpump. The villages are
spread over a vast area. Even now the
villagers in many villages have to trudge
at distance of two to three kms to fetch
water, that also not from a well or a
handpump but from some river or a
drain containing dirty water. By drinking
contaminated water they fall victim to
many diseases. We have been observing
for the last two years that with the onset
of rains many diseases break-out and
hundreds of Adivasi men, women and
children die of diarrhoea vomiting, dysen-
tery etc. South Bastar is more affected

with these diseases as last year and during the current year also many persons died in Bijapur and Konta-tehsils.

In view of the serious problem, I request the Central Government that arrangements should be made to instal one handpump in every ward of district Bastar. For this the population of the village should not be made the basis. The handpumps should be installed in each ward. The Central Government should give special exemption from population criterion to the State Government, and also Public Works Department should be provided with sufficient funds to instal handpumps in each ward.

- (ii) Need to adopt necessary measures to provide housing facility to the Sindhi migrants working at Kandla Port.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to draw the attention of the Government, through this House, to an important matter. At the time of partition of India and Pakistan in 1948, a large number of Sindhis migrated to India from Pakistan for whom a city named Gandhi Dham was built and since then they have been living there. Most of them are working at Kandla Port. These people live in small, jhuggi jhonpris. Insanitary conditions prevail there due to congestion, which causes various diseases.

These people have been working at Kandla port for the last 25 years but so far they have not been provided any residential accommodation. The responsibility of providing land and houses is of the Sindhi Resettlement Corporation but but it too has not provided any house or land.

I, therefore, request the Government to appoint some government representative for this work who may solve their problems.

In this connection I urge the Government to make available land at cheap rates and direct SRC and Kandla port to do the needful.

[English]

- (iii) Need to provide relief to the Commuters in Bombay by providing additional rakes on the Western Railway Suburban Section

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Transport (Railways) regarding the following urgent and important matters of the Western Railway Suburban Section of Bombay.

At present we are running rakes on suburban section of Bombay with nine carriages only. As our resources are limited we are not in a position to put more trains. But Government can give relief to commuters by giving a rake with twelve carriage which may help to solve the present problems to some extent. Railway authority should take up the work of fly over bridges to increase the speed of the trains and to save the expenditure on electricity also. This will solve the traffic problems of Bombay. I hope the Minister will consider the same on most priority basis.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need to increase the capacity of Kota T.V. Relay Station to 10 K.W. to enable the people of the Adjoining districts to avail of T.V. facility

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise the following matter of public importance:

In Rajasthan the number of Doordarshan Kendra Stations is very less because of which crores of people are deprived of Doordarshan programmes. About 30 lakh people of Kota-Bundi and Jhalawar remain deprived of Doordarshan facility in spite of a relay centre because Kota relay centre has a low power transmission capacity. The importance of television for imparting education and general knowledge has increased very much and therefore, the television facilities are in much demand.

I, therefore, demand from the Central Government that the transmission capacity

of Kota relay centre should be increased to 10 Kilowatt so that the people residing in Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar and Sawai-Madhopur and Morena and Mandasaur districts of Madhya Pradesh may also get the facility of Doordarshan programmes."

[English]

- (v) Need to set up a nickel extraction plant in Sukinda area of Orissa.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : The Government of India had approved a proposal for establishment of a nickel extraction plant in Sukinda area in the district of Cuttack in Orissa in 1974. But the project has not been taken up so far on the pretext of certain technical difficulties. Sukinda area contains the only commercially workable deposits of nickel ore in the country. As India is a net importer of nickel metal involving sizable foreign exchange, production of nickel from ores available in the country is necessary from all considerations.

It is understood that the Ministry of Steel and Mines had approached Government of Canada for assistance in providing an appropriate technology for setting up a Nickel Extraction plant in Orissa. This project should be implemented expeditiously as otherwise the cost which has already escalated appreciably, will increase still further. It is already nine years since the Government of India accorded approval to this project. Further delay of this project will create discontentment among the local people. Therefore, I demand that the nickel extraction plant should be set up in Sukinda area in Orissa forthwith.

- (vi) Need to provide a ring electric Railway system in Trivandrum city.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala, is a fast developing city. Unfortunately the roads of this city are very narrow and there is no scope for developing these roads. Road traffic in this city is very congested and it may take hours together to pass through the city during peak hours. The State Transport system is also far too

inadequate to meet the growing demands. The only way to tide over the difficulty is to provide electric trains connecting the city, with the subarban areas. Electricity is also available in abundance, comparatively at a cheaper rate and the State Government has agreed to give electricity at half the rate in case electric train is provided. There are a number of Central Government offices here including the famous Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, the Southern Air Command and the Southern Military Command. It would also attract tourists since the internationally famous Kovalam beach resort is only about 12 km. from the city. It would be a real blessing to the several lakhs of passengers if a ring electric railway system is provided to this neglected city as early as possible.

I, therefore, request that the hon. Minister of Railways may look into this very genuine need of this capital city and take immediate steps for conducting the necessary survey of this railway during 1986 itself and the railway project completed in the Seventh Plan, connecting the following places :—

Trivandrum—Medical College—Kazhakkuttam—Mannanthala—Nedumargad—Kattakada — Neyyattinkava — Kanjiramkulam—Kovilam—Trivandrum.

- (vii) Need to streamline the drug policy and regulate the production and marketing of drugs.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynasar) : It is a matter of grave concern that a study made by the Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI) has revealed that more than 10,000 of the 15,000 basic drugs produced in India are 'worthless' and nearly 40 per cent of them are 'either harmful or potentially harmful' to human beings.

Although the Hathi Committee had recommended in 1975 that just 117 drugs would meet the needs of the entire country, more than 8,000 firms continued to produce and market at least 45,000 combination drug formulations in India, most of which were either tonics, vitamins, cough syrups, analgesics or balms.

It appears that there exists a very flourishing racket in India where cheaply manufactured vitamins, cough syrups and health tonics, were aggressively advertised and sold for very high profits. Doctors were given free samples and gifts and they thus 'induced' the use of these sub-standard drugs.

Even on the C.G.H.S. side comparatively cheaper drugs have recently been introduced and the result is that these are not only at times ineffective but are also issued without being wrapped in foils and one cannot make out what it is. It is high time that Government even at the expense of ignoring whatever little money might be saved in getting tablets open without being wrapped in foils, should make it a rule that all tablets be sold in foils which should be properly labelled and the name of the manufacturing drug unit indicated thereon. No encouragement in the name of promotion of small scale industries be given to any units lacking in any proper research and testing apparatus. Government should take immediately steps to streamline their drug policy and regulate the production and marketing of drugs and see that none of these drugs have got any side effects.

- (viii) Need to consider the proposal of the Bihar citizens' council on Education for improvement of Education in elementary schools in Bihar.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : The condition of elementary education in Bihar is in a deplorable condition.

A survey conducted this year by the Bihar Citizens Council on Education General Secretary, Prof. Harishanker Prasad Sinha, who is a reader of political science in Patna University reveals that about 70 per cent schools in Patna have teachers fewer than the number of classes; 24 per cent have only one room or only a verandah for holding four or even five classes; 50 per cent are in a very bad condition for want of proper repair; and 48 per cent of the schools do not have latrines or even urinals.

Besides, there is hardly any school in Patna where teaching aids are available, not to speak of children undergoing any medical check up.

The Bihar Citizens' Council on Education has from time to time been bringing to the State Government's notice the problems that beset elementary education in Patna, in particular, and Bihar in general. While the children of the privileged classes receive education in the private or missionary schools like the St. Michals, St. Xavier's Notse Dame, St. Joseph's Convent, etc., the rest continue to be hampered by poor standards, inadequate facilities and over crowding in schools maintained by the State Government, says a note prepared by the Council.

In view of that, I urge upon the Central Government to give serious thought to the several constructive proposals of the Citizens' Council for improvement of elementary school education in Patna and Bihar and also to implement the suggestions of the Kothari Commission.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODI LAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by shri Sadhu Singh Tomar, Vice-President, District Congress (I), Morena, regarding construction of a 'pucca' bridge on Chambal River.

12.26 hrs.

MOTION RE : SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1985-90—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up item No. 19. Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : On which subject, Sir? I thought, you allowed my motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak on item No. 19, whatever comes under that item.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are having discussion on the Seventh Five Year Plan that has been finalised by the National Development Council. I am constrained to find at the very outset that gradually this House is undergoing devaluation and denigration. Prof. Ranga, because you have been a very veteran Parliamentarian in this House, I say "gradually". As far as the planning processes are concerned this House is subjected to the process of devaluation and denigration.

Sir, gone are the days of late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru when even at the stage of formulation of the Plan, even at the stage of approach document, there used to be a considerable debate in this House and the former Speakers in this House including Dr. Bhillon will bear me out that there were considerable debate and discussions even at the formulation stage, so that whatever the suggestions the Members of Parliament would offer were considered as relevant to the finalisation of the Plan. But today, I find that that process is already scuttled. Therefore, the debate has become unreal as far as our contribution to the formulation of the Plan and finalisation of the plan is concerned.

The second aspect to which I would like to make a reference is the base of the Plan. Sir, I do not mind they violated certain assurances that are given but even on some of their own pronouncements, they totally reversed them while presenting certain documents to this House. Instead of the year 1984-85 as the base year for this Plan, it is now 1985-86. Especially considering the fact that the total investment in this Plan is going to be of the order of Rs. 320 thousand crores, including, of course, Rs. 180 thousand crores for the public sector, when such a Plan is to be inaugurated, whatever was the earlier commitment at the time of approach document, namely 1984-85 would be the base year, that ought to have been stuck to. But they have shifted the base to

1985-86. I don't think, it is just an academic proposition that we are objecting to the change of base of the Plan. There are certain financial and economic consequences that are very relevant to the shifting of the base year of the Plan. The shift in the base year, at one stroke, has reduced the real outlay of the Plan by 6% to 8%. Reducing the outlay by 6% to 8% itself is a loss in terms of investment of the Plan, and, therefore, I feel that even the shift in the base of the Plan year is definitely highly objectionable. The entire Plan is based on certain wrong premises.

I know that it is too late in the day to discuss the basic premise of the Plan. When we are just supposed to pay some sort of a handsome tribute to the Plan when it is already finalised, to talk and challenge its very basic premise, I fully realise, is too late in the day. But for future historians, it is better that we remain on record what exactly our basic objections are. What are the wrong premises to which I am referring? Take, for instance, the question of deficit financing. This Plan has admitted that in the course of five years, the total quantum of deficit expected is of the order of Rs. 14,000 crores. I think this is a great under-estimate. I do not want to repeat what I said when I initiated a debate on the impact of the present Budget, this year's Budget, on the prices and inflationary pressure on the economy. I have just placed before this House all the figures of projected deficits in the last ten years Budgets and the corresponding deficit that was projected in the revised Budget and actually what happened when the financial year was completed and the actual reality was available to the House. I had indicated that in the last ten years, it has been the consistent experience of the House that whatever be the projected deficit in the Budget, every time that has been increased to a every great extent. (*Interruptions*)

I do not want to repeat all those figures for the ten years.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I want a clarification.

[Translation]

I was going through the previous papers from which it is clear that it had never happened that the matter might have been considered without the approval of the National Development Council.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you raising that point now? The Minister has already spoken. You take your seat. Professor, you can speak.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I want information from the Professor. Actually, I was looking to the paper and I came to the conclusion...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When I give chance, you can speak at that time, not now. Professor, you can carry on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I myself spoke in the Fifth Lok Sabha. The former Speaker was here up to a few minutes back, Prof. Dhillon. He would have pointed out to you that we had a debate.

Anyway, since you are listening to me at random, he got up and sought certain clarification on the basis of something which he did not hear. Anyway, that is all right.

It requires a great acumen to seek clarification without listening ! I appreciate your intelligence!

I was just pointing out to you, I do not want to indulge in the exercise of repeating for the information of the House last ten years' deficit but just in a summary way, I am pointing out to the experience of even the last Budget and the present Budget. Last time, when the projected Budget was of the order of Rs. 17,000 crores that was the progress of the projected deficit last time. And this time when the projected deficit is of the order of Rs. 3,949 crores, you can well imagine, when we come to the end of the financial year, whether it will not go up to Rs. 7,000 crores or Rs. 8,000 crores. And if that is the experience of these two years,

from the accumulated experience of the past, if you draw the inference to the coming five years, I have not the least doubt that this particular quantum of deficit indicated, that is Rs. 14,000/-crores will be extended by a very big margin and as a result of that, it is again not an academic proposition whether the deficit should be less or more. We are worried about the deficit because there is an inflationary pressure generated by the high deficits and we have not got a situation in which ours is a developed economy in which even the shock of a deficit can be totally absorbed by the economy. Unfortunately, our economy cannot sustain the shock created by the deficit and invariably you will find the deficit, part of it can be absorbed by better monsoon and I always called this Government as a Government of the monsoon gamble. The only way is for the Gods to give them better rains and they say that if God gives us better rains, we will give you better economy and if we give better economy, you will have price stabilisation and inflationary pressure will be less.

On wrong premises they proceed. This time again the monsoon gamble, to some extent, was in their favour, but it has not fully succeeded and, therefore, again the economy is likely to be shattered; inflationary pressures are bound to be generated; and if the same exercise is repeated for the next four or five years, it cannot be different from what has happened in the past. You will find that these inflationary pressures on the economy will upset all our calculations. Therefore, whatever has been projected, the total investment and also the investment in the public sector, when you take in real terms the investment that will be available for producing economic and financial results, you will find that the situation will be extremely difficult. That is one aspect.

Then, expenditure; see the way it has been growing. In this particular document which has been finalised by the National Development Council, they have estimated that, both from the Centre and from the States, the rate of growth of expenditure will be annually five per cent. I think, this calculation also is going to be totally wrong, if you take into account

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

the various impending projects, the various pressures on the coffers of the economy; and if you take that into account both at the Central level and at the State level, again you will find that this is an under-estimation that the annual rate of growth of expenditure in the country, of course non-plan expenditure, will be of the order of five per cent. Even that particular premise is going to be wrong.

The third premise is about poverty-line. A wrong assessment has been made that the number of people below the poverty-line will decline by five per cent by the end of the Century. That means, when our Prime Minister will be entering the Twenty-first Century, which he is very much aspiring for, he will find that, though it has been assessed that by the end of the Century the decline in the population living below the poverty-line will be five per cent, actually the number will not be satisfying that particular thing, and he will find that five per cent decline will not be there at all. That will also arise out of the fact that certain norms of poverty-line, estimation of people living below the poverty-line, are already misleading. I raised this question with the Prime Minister during the Question Hour the other day : "Are you carrying on with the same norms for estimating the poverty?" For instance, in the Seventies, the two famous economists, Mr. Dandekar and Mr. Rath said that, for the existence of human life, the minimum calorie intake should be 2,250 calories, and if we work out the money equivalent, it comes to Rs. 14.20 per capita per month. That was the norm proposed in the Seventies, Now the consumption patterns of the people have changed; the hygienic and health condition have changed. As a result of that, the old norm that was proposed in the Seventies would become rather obsolete as far as the present position of estimation of poverty is concerned. Therefore, I said it in a humorous way : Mr. Prime Minister, there are two ways of lifting the people above the poverty-line; one way is, try to improve their position, improve their purchasing capacity, improve their standard of living, improve their wages,

solve the problem of unemployment and as a result of that, people lift themselves above the poverty-line; and the second academic proposition is re-defining the poverty-line in such a way that the poverty-line itself is depressed and without Government doing anything, people are lifted above the poverty-line. I said it with a sense of humour, and as Bernard Shaw rightly said, "Sometimes humour reveals half-truth". Though I said it with a sense of humour,...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Only half-truth, not full truth.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not full truth; I agree. Therefore, I would like to point out to you that there is an element of truth in this also. Therefore, the time has come when there is a need for restructuring our entire methodology; for instance, constructing the price indices itself needs to be looked into. There was a Committee which tried to rationalise the structure of indices. The manner in which we have been measuring the rise in prices in this country is an absolute method. What is the basket, which are the commodities which are to be considered when we have to decide as to what is the present index, the wholesale as well as consumer, that methodology needs to be changed. Unfortunately, by not revising the methodology for assessing the price index and also for assessing the poverty-line in this country, probably by statistical jugglery we will be able to say by the end of the century that there will be 5% decline in the population living below the poverty line. But I don't think in terms of the new consumer pattern, in terms of the new human needs, in terms of the new ecological balance in the country, whatever estimate has been made, will not be much relevant.

I would like to strike another point regarding the basic goals which we have set during our freedom struggle. I am glad that whatever be the party in power and opposition, certain goals of planning were accepted as basic national goals of our Indian planning.

Self-reliance was one among them. In

this land of Gandhiji, decentralisation and narrowing down the economic disparities were accepted. We did not strive merely for growth. We never accepted Reaganomics. We strived constantly for more and more development, more and more standard of living for the affluent classes, more rate of growth, not worrying about the social justice. Along with growth we wanted that incomes and the wealth generated will if not have equal, at least have equitable distribution and therefore, social justice will be attended to.

This is the concept of the Planners and this is the concept that we have evolved during the freedom struggle. Even in the post independence years, whatever the political difference between the ruling party and the opposition, broadly it was accepted. Just as non-alignment is the national consensus, similarly self-reliance, decentralisation, growth with justice and reducing the economic and financial disparities including the disparities between the developed regions of India and the under developed regions of India were accepted as national goals of our country.

I am sorry to say Sir, that looking to the priorities, looking to the Plan, looking to the allocations and looking to the thrust of the Plan and not merely the slogan that has been actually rhetorically put the Plan, and also looking to the dwindling value of the rupee thereby reducing the investment quantum by back door, probably the goals of self-reliance, decentralisation of economy and economic power and also reducing the economic disparities between individuals and also from region to region are likely to be destroyed through these plans.

I will give a concrete instance. We have heard so much about the policy of the present Government regarding the imports and exports. This is one particular field and area in which we must try to find out what will happen to the national goal of self-reliance in the context of what the Chairman of the Planning Commission and Prime Minister of the country Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been saying in the public platform. Of course, sometimes he speaks in the beginning and then thinks about the problem. I would very

much like that he thinks first and then speaks. Unfortunately, probably the entire order has been topsy turvied.

What did he say about the import and export strategy? I don't know who are the financial experts who are advising him. In one of the seminars on science and technology, he said that if we find that in our country the imports and import substitutions become very costly, it is better to liberalise the imports. When I raised that question, even the Finance Minister found it very difficult to interpret the mind of the Prime Minister. Because the Prime Minister on the spur of the moment made a political statement, Finance Minister was conscious of the financial and economical realities and, therefore, he tried to explain away the fallacy in the statement of the Prime Minister by saying that what the Prime Minister said is that if the import substitutions generated in the country are such that even to manufacture all the import substitutions, some of the inputs and raw-materials are actually to be imported from outside. In the true sense there would not be any indigenous import substitutions at all.

This is only covering up the contradictions in the Prime Minister's statement. I feel that the contradictions in the Prime Minister's statements are not merely the contradictions in his mind, but these are the contradictions in the policy of the Government. Therefore, I would warn that—not that we want outmoded technology in the country, we do want that we should be able to have more rationalised technology, we should be able to have quality production in the country, if we find that certain commodities are to be exported, in that case sophisticated technology would facilitate the process of producing better products which would be exported abroad and we should be able to mop up the foreign exchange resources. I realise that. But at the same time in this land where there is a large army of unemployed, where we have inadequacy of capital and where we have outmoded technology, for the rationalisation of which large investments will be required. We cannot accept the model as it exists in the western countries, or in the com-

munist countries or any other country for that matter and borrow the model from them and super-impose on the economy of the country. The borrowed model in this land of Gandhi—I am referring to Mahatma Gandhi—will not work at all. Therefore, I feel in this country a balance between the technology and man has to be achieved. We want to modernise our machinery. We want to modernise our industry but our search for modernisation should not reach heights that at that stage there will be more displacement of labour as it is going to happen in the case of textiles. I told you if a suzler loom is inducted into the spinning Department of a textile mill the work which can be done in the spinning Department by 500 men can be done by 20 persons and out of every 500 four hundred and eighty will be thrown out of the job. We do not want such a machine where a human being becomes a debris. We want the glory of the machine but we do not want the glory of the machine to be built on the debris and dignity of the man. This has been the consistent point of view of this land of Mahatma Gandhi. That is the direction to the economic thinking of the country and some of us you may call us orthodox; you may call us outmoded but we still cling to this particular aspect which is rooted in the soil of this land and, therefore, that particular course has to be adopted but that is being rejected today. The export and import strategy will ultimately land into lot of trouble. As a result of that what is happening. Already from April to July the trade gap has extended to Rs. 3000 crores and, I am afraid, if this process continued the trade deficit will increase still and we will be in further crisis.

Now, I came to the aspect of anti-poverty measures. We want certain minimum requirements to be met in our country. Our priority is that. Coloured television is not my priority. My priority is that villages—which are problem villages—which go without drinking water must get drinking water. The kisans must be able to get remunerative prices. They must be able to get cheap fertilisers and seeds. There must be cottage and small scale industries in decentralised manner where rural people will be able to find

better employment and, therefore, I have attacked the textile policy. It will add to the detriment of handlooms and powerlooms—the decentralised sector. If anti-poverty measures are to be successful this has to be attended to. In the present document what is the total allocation? The outlay is Rs. 11,500 crores. It is too inadequate and, therefore, it has to be augmented and also the infra-structural facilities like railways, shipping and so many other things in order to bring about development of the backward regions of the country. Just as we have to reduce the economic disparity between man and man we are also to reduce the economic disparity between region and region. The metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Delhi, etc. are facing problems of great congestion, pollution and health hazards are being created. You cannot just have a ban that on a particular date nobody should enter Bombay and Delhi. Counter-magnets have to be created far beyond these lands. If hinterlands of these metropolitan cities have to be developed there should be infrastructure of railways which will be able to give better development in the hinterlands. Then congestion in the cities and pollution in the cities can be reduced. I do not find there is stress on that. There is only a cursory reference to the development of backward regions. I do not think that problem has been effectively attended to.

Sir, in one word I will tell you what is the development perspective of this 'Gandhi'. I said this on the previous occasion. This new 'Gandhi' has put the old Gandhi on his head. Old Gandhi said let us have projects of development at grass root and development should start from bottom and it must bring up. The new development perspective of Rajiv Gandhi's government seems to be the same perspective of Reagan government. Let us not worry about social justice aspect now. Let us concentrate on developments for the upper strata of society and what will be the gains for lower society, the poverty stricken people should stand with a begging bowl in their hands at the grass root level and whatever percolates down from the top to bottom, that will be a development for the poor. We do not

want the poor to be reduced to destitute and bowl carriers. Therefore, the entire developmental strategy will have to be this strategy. It should not be development at the top and percolation down to the bottom. I do not accept it. For that, certain structural changes should be necessary.

Sir, in regard to the mopping up of resources, I am glad that there are raids in the big industrial houses. Those who have resorted to irregularities, they must be taken to task. You should utilise all these raids and stringent fiscal measures to extract the blackmoney and utilise them for constructive and productive channel. *(Interruptions)* I have correctly suggested that unless you are able to take radical measures, where demonetisation of currency is to start from hundred rupees onwards, you will not be able to touch the fringe of the problem, as far as black money is concerned. Countries like Belgium did that right from 500 francs onwards. They actually demonetised the currency and within a few months they were able to contract black money currency to less than half. This is what happened there. But this is not happening here. I would like the raids to be conducted whether they are smugglers or black money-holders to pick out that money. But don't utilise it as a lever to extract donations. If you have Centenary and you tell some industrial houses "if you don't contribute to the Centenary fund, in that case you are in for trouble." *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, he can't talk like that. I object to this. This should be expunged. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You go through the records. I have not referred to any political party. You check the records.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the records. If there is anything to be expunged, I will expunge.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have not mentioned the name of any political parties. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have

already told you that if there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it,

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Sir, what he said was objectionable.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat, Mr. Panika.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : During the Janata regime, what happened? They did not do any new planning. They had rolling Plan. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have not referred to any political party. Why do you feel that the cap fits you? You check the records. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. N. G. RANGA : One would have expected Mr. Dandavate to have a sense of decency as well as decorum. When you utter the word 'Centenary' you certainly had the Congress Centenary in your mind. There is no other Centenary. Therefore, it is not befitting you that you should make a reference like this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have not completed hundred years. A young girl of 17 years old cannot claim that she is hundred years old. I am not referring to your party because your party is only 17 years old. *(Interruptions)* How can I refer to their Centenary?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What do you mean by 17 years.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes, Congress—I is 17 years old.

PROF. N G. RANGA : You are talking about the history. You are also a student of History. Considering the position that you hold as a leader of your party, with all your seniority, is it fair for you to say this. It is improper.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no question of withdrawal. I will withdraw from the Parliament. But I will not

withdraw my word. I have not referred to any political party. *(Interruptions)*. You can refer this to the Speaker.

If you go through the debates of the House of Commons you will find that the Opposition Labour Party attacked the Conservative Government with the strongest language to which they were not accustomed and so did the Conservative MPs when they attacked the Labour Government.

Even when we are attacked we have faced that. We have never objected that you cannot criticise. In the most strongest possible language they had attacked Janta Government. I had never objected to that...*(Interruptions)* I shall quote to any number of parliamentary precedents in parliamentary debates of making severe criticism. It has been made against the Janta Party; it has been made against the Congress Party; it has been made against the Communist Party. Nobody has objected to that...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : He should withdraw his remarks.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have not used any unparliamentary language. There is no question of withdrawing any remarks. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already told you that I will go through the record. If there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it. Please take your seat.

Now, wind up Prof Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will give you a concrete instance. While I am myself demanding that there should be raids to bring out black money which exists in the country; have raids, have raids, have demonetization, have the strictest measures, but what I am trying to say is that in doing that see that the officers concerned or the Departments concerned do not cross their limits. Let me go on record. I am giving you one concrete instance. I challenge, let the Minister come forward with a categorical

statement. I will repeat again before giving that instance, that I want all the black money to be extracted...*(Interruptions)*. I am giving you the concrete instance of the raid on the business houses of Kirloskars. One officer of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence goes there and he says : "Certain cars are carrying certain files from your company". They say that they have not got these cars. He calls the officer and the officer tells him that that these cars are not there: they gave fictitious car numbers in order to deter and threaten these people. This has given a handle to the industrialist. If you want to raid the industrial houses, do it in a proper and legal way and not in a fraudulent way. I am only giving you an instance, how the officers are behaving.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : His remarks about the Congress Party should expunged.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have not referred to Congress Party.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : Now, the cat is out of the bag. The hon. Member wanted to support Kirloskars and his black money.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not at all. I am demanding that all black money holders should be raided, but in doing that, do not cross your limits. I just now gave you the concrete instance how certain cars were carrying some of their files from the company, and later on the officer told that he had given the fictitious car numbers.

AN HON. MEMBER : How much money had been paid by Kirloskars to Janta Party ? ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This sort of politics will not affect me. They can abuse Janta Party to their heart's content...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wind up; you have already taken thirty-five minutes ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even

if there is one Member in the House, he has the right to say his views. Acharya Kriplani was one single individual Member in this House. Nobody told him that he was a single independent Member in this House and that he had no strength behind him. He said : "I am speaking out my mind & nobody can stop me." He was a senior Member of this House. In democracy, it is not the theory of numbers, it is the theory of arguments.

Therefore, in the end I have to make a concrete suggestion. In order that our national goals of planning could be fulfilled, certain structural changes are necessary. And I am the one who believe that in this country we should take note of the fact that even in developed capitalist countries, there is no equality. Even in some of the Communist countries there are disparities. But in the Scandinavian countries, where the cooperative movement has succeeded to a very great extent, there is no disparity. Gandhiji always stood for a strong and healthy cooperative tradition. When a healthy cooperative movement grows, not only there will be incentive for production, but there will be more equitable distribution and economic disparity in this country can be reduced to a very great extent. This one aspect which is neglected to a great extent in the entire plan terminology. That should be reviewed and corrected. But as I told you earlier, everything has been completed. I began my saying that the last ritual of getting the plan approved by the National Development Council, even that has been completed. Whatever we have said, it will only go as a part of the record to find out in the future how your strategy went wrong.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE : "SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1985-90," *Contd.*

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhunjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before lunch the leader of the opposition was very much perturbed. He started sweating. I appeal to him not to be agitated so much. I feel that he is ill, otherwise he should not have become so agitated. Now, I come to the subject...(Interruptions)

The three main features of the Seventh Five Year Plan *inter-alia* are, (1) removal of poverty; (2) removal of unemployment; and (3) removal of regional imbalance. In my opinion maximum stress should be laid on removal of unemployment. I do not know your views in this regard. About 100 to 150 persons from my constituency come to me daily and ask for help in getting employment. I find myself in a strange situation as to how I will be able to provide employment to so many persons. This problem is assuming alarming proportion.

The number of unemployed persons will increase manifold as compared to the number of persons proposed to be provided employment during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Hence, this problem is required to be looked into very seriously. I would request you to lay maximum stress on the removal of unemployment. If this problem is not solved, none of us would be able to check the increasing resentment among the youths and our democracy would be jeopardised.

I am saying it in all sincerity that unemployment problem is becoming very acute and it should be solved as soon as possible. If this problem is solved, the problem of poverty would automatically be solved. An employed person will feed a family of 10 members and the problem of poverty will automatically be solved.

Our hon. Members became perturbed on account of the raids conducted against certain persons. I had stated in this House earlier also that Government had spent a lot but its benefit had not reached the people.

I had referred to the well-known theory of L/4 scheme, i.e. the money spent is loot which is appropriated by 4 persons i.e.

the engineers, contractors, politicians and bureaucrats.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : I do not agree so far as politicians are concerned.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I am not saying this thing about all the politicians.

I would like to say that if raids are to be conducted, they should be conducted against all those persons who are suspects in the eyes of Government. Nobody should be spared. I say that raid should be conducted against me also. There is a famous saying—

*Kabira khada bazar main, liye lukathi hath.
jo ghar phoonke aapna, chale hamare
saath.*

People are not getting the benefit of the amount being spent on development works. You only ensure that people get the benefit of the amount spent on development works.

In this context I would like to narrate a very interesting thing. I received my education in U.S.A. Recently, I visited U.S.S.R. I saw that communes get matching grants from the Government. It opened my eyes. Nehru ji used to say and today Rajiv ji also says that the planning and economic development being made in the country is Indian. It is consonance with Indian environment. Our country should follow their example.

I see that people do not feel involved with the planning; they feel it is the job of the B.D.O. and he will disburse the amount. If there is public involvement in the planning, it will prove a success. Without their involvement, nothing is going to happen even if academic discussions take place here.

Recently, Rajiv ji referred to the Ganga Plan. Ganga will be cleaned. The people of the area should come forward for voluntary labour. Nothing can be better than this. People should be involved in development in the form of Voluntary labour. We have got this experience during voluntary labour in the Kosi Project

in Bihar. People will come to know thereby that they are part and parcel of this project. If people take interest, they will not allow continuation of L/4 system. We have to create feelings among the people that the planning is for their interest. It is not the responsibility of Government alone, stress should be laid on public participation also.

Today, we see that many mills of National Textile Corporation are laying closed. Do whatever you like, but you will not be able to review these sick mills. We are in favour of the public sector and we want the public sector to grow because the question of the livelihood of thousands of persons is linked with it. The public sector is running at a loss. You should see to it. I would like to tell you a very interesting thing. Some sugar mills were running at a loss in Bihar. When they were taken over by the Sugar Corporation, their losses increased. I would like to say taking over such sugar factories is of no use. In a State, The Transport Corporation sold a bus itself as scrap. The Public sector is a very good sector. You should keep a watch on the persons who manage its affairs. They have pocketed money worth crores of rupees.

Shrimati Krishna Sahi : State Transport suffers losses.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : State Transport suffers losses, but the Managing Director is becoming richer. State Transport should continue to function because investment made in the public sector is our own.

Now, I would like to say something about regional imbalance. Much stress has been laid on it this plan. I feel very much depressed when I think about North Bihar where there is abject poverty. Where will these poor people go? The people of that area go to Punjab and Haryana to work as agricultural labour. It is heard that new technique is proposed to be adopted there now due to which they will be rendered jobless. Where will those poor people go after all? This matter should be looked into seriously. This backward area remains waterlogged for 6 months in a year. During the remaining 6 months they cultivate their land. They go to other parts of the country to earn their

livelihood. Now, in other parts mechanical equipments are proposed to be pressed into service, due to which they are likely to be rendered jobless. Therefore, you should look into this matter seriously.

Despite huge natural wealth, Bihar is a backward state. What are the reasons therefor? You should go into those reasons seriously. There is definitely some cause which hinders our progress. We should find out those reasons and do something for the development of Bihar. North Bihar is still more backward. The condition of roads there is very bad. You claim that you have made agricultural development. Does an agriculturist get remunerative price? The poor fellow, however, makes arrangements for seeds, fertilizers and irrigation, but he gets very low price for his produce due to which his condition has become worst. Today in Bihar, Bengal and Assam, jute crisis has assumed alarming proportion. The grower invested huge amount in its cultivation, but later on he was ruined. Will the country be run like this? You give this matter a patient consideration sometime. You talk about increasing agricultural production, but you are not prepared to pay the agriculturists remunerative price for that.

The situation is not confined to jute alone. The same is true about sugarcane and paddy as well. Where will then the poor people go. It seems that you want to throw us into Brahmaputra. We should give it a serious consideration. (Interruptions)...

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mand-saur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he is Rajhans, he will be thrown into the ganga, he will taken to the Mansarovar... (Interruptions)

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : What I am saying is that our plan should be practical. Uranium is produced in Bihar. You should generate power from atomic energy in North Bihar. A number of industries can be set up there and the people would

get employment. Mango is produced there in abundance and it sells at throw away prices. You set up agro-based industries there and export the product. You must do something so that the people could know that you are doing something for them, otherwise the people will continue to say that you are not paying attention to backward States and that the regional imbalance was increasing.

On the one hand you see that the people are groaning under the impact of poverty. I go by the statistics. I also know a bit of economics. If you want, I can prove this all with figures. You can prove through statistics whatever you want. But you accompany me to the market and see for yourself how the prices are soaring. You daily announce on Radio and Television that whosoever weighs the carton with the sweet will be punished. How many persons have been jailed on this account? The price of sweets touched Rs. 50 per Kilogram during Diwali. I have purchased myself.... (Interruptions) No it was not cashewnut burfee. Who can dare to take action against them.

Therefore, I shall urge you to let improvement in true sense take place in the condition of the country. Similar to your policy of non-alignment is your economic policy, neither are we pro rich nor pro poor. We are pro big industrialists.

We should bring prosperity to the country by raising efficiency, by effecting economy and by raising the scale of production. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister that they have caught the big sharks. Keep it up. The good wishes of the entire nation are with you. I say that the country is bigger than an individual. We have to take the nation forward because this is the first time that a climate has been created in the country in which the people are thinking that a clean government has come into power. We should not give the countrymen an opportunity to say that our deeds are different from what we profess. This Five Year Plan has a great responsibility.

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

The hon. Minister of Planning has said that our suggestions would be incorporated in the plan. In view thereof, I would request that there should be a debate every year on the progress of the Five Year Plan so that we could assess the progress achieved in each state, otherwise this Five Year Plan would become meaningless.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation of the manner in which our Prime Minister has presented the Government's case for this Five Year Plan. I am entirely in agreement with him, but it is not enough. Some other additional aspects of the planning also have to be kept in mind very prominently by the planners and then, later on by the Government here and by the Governments at the State level.

Too much attention is being paid to what are known as "Private Sector and Public Sector". But they too alone are not the two aspects of our economy in our country. It is high time now that our Government as well as the nation would realise the need for espying the importance of what is known as self-employed sector and cooperative sector. Only today the Cooperative Congress is meeting in Delhi. Their President has drawn our attention to the fact that there are as many as 120 million members in the cooperatives all over India. Even if we take only 60 million as active members, that is a considerable section of our population. They are interested in production and distribution. They should be given sufficient attention by the Planning Commission much more than what has been done till now. Then there are self employed people in our country including the cooperators and others. You know that except for a small fringe of the farmers who own more than 10 acres of land, all the rest of them are self-employed. They employ hired labour occasionally and that too in small numbers. There is a non-exploitative sector. They should also be treated as a separate

sector. Peasants and artisans are forming a major portion of the self-employed people working in the self-employed sector. If we espy these two sectors with equal importance with those employed in the so-called private sector i.e. large scale and medium scale industries that is corporate sector and the public sector where all the industrial concerns are being managed, owned and supervised by the Government in one way or the other, then the whole attitude of the Planning Commission as well as the Government will come to be different in distributing our national resources in regard to expenditure and income also. These self-employed people are not exploiters as such. When we achieve complete socialism in a democratic society and make it possible for all workers to be free from exploitation, they will achieve self-employed status. They would be employing themselves as in Yugoslavia with three partners inside the workers, the Government and local governmental unit. There was not that kind of socio-economic status was there during the period of Marx, Lenin and other socialists of the west. Some of them called themselves as socialists, others called themselves as communists and so on. They were hoping to achieve a status like that for all proletariat. But in the meanwhile they found these capitalists being in the control of the whole of the industrial sector of the west. Therefore, they wanted to get rid of them. In order to get rid of them, they found so many ways of approach and one of them was Russian approach—capture power for the proletariat and in the name of proletariat and have their dictatorship and then achieve all these freedom for workes according to their priority.

If we were to have that kind of a plan, we could certainly limit our population more effectively and more easily as they are doing now in China. If we were to do work in that way, we could manage and control everybody and everything. But Russians themselves have found it not so very progressive. Therefore, they are resiling from that experiment of dictatorship. In our democracy we have distributed power among ourselves. We see that even erstwhile Jana Sangh people also would come to profess socialism. Com-

munalists would also come to say that they are socialists. So, all of us have become socialists. What does it mean ? When we come to brass tacks what would it mean so far as people are concerned ? That is why, this 20 Point Programme was conceived. That is how the socialist approach was placed before us in an economic and political manner by Indiraji. But this minor approach is only the child of the general approach of Service to Daridra Narayan that Mahatma Gandhi placed before the whole country. For two generations we have all accepted it. There is no difference amongst ourselves. There are Opposition parties in power in different States in our country. They are busy in implementing these points. In the implementation, they differ with one another, they go on competing with one another. We welcome that kind of competition. In one State they do it in some direction and in some other State they do it in some other direction, but nevertheless they are all bound to this kind of a programme. This is the programme for which the Planning Commission has prepared their Plan. It has got to be time-bound. Therefore, they have made it for five years. There is no doubt whatsoever that we have to make it more progressive but we would have been able to make greater progress with less trouble if only we had agreed from the very beginning or if we agree even now to treat these two sections of people as belonging to two different additional sectors and then think of providing capital and other resources which are at the disposal of the States. Therefore, it is high time now for the Planning Commission to reorganise their own priorities in this manner—public sector, private or corporate sector, self-employed sector and cooperative sector. There was a time, not so long ago, when the Avadi Congress declared itself to be in favour of a socialist democratic country when right from Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru to all those of us who are also socialists, said that we wanted to establish a cooperative Commonwealth. Therefore, let us hark back to that concept of cooperative socialist country which should be democratic.

And once it is democratic, there are certain limitations also. We have to

carry all people with us. It is not good for different political parties to go on vying with each other and then arguing with each other over the manner in which the objective is to be achieved. What is our objective ? Our objective is to move towards the abolition of poverty and this Plan aims at achieving this objective to the tune of 75 per cent of the population. At the end of this plan, there would still be 25 per cent of the population which would be below the poverty line. Who is responsible for it ? Everybody is responsible for it. Who would be praised and who would be upheld ? If the Opposition parties, wherever they are in power, are able to implement this particular Plan in so effective a manner that they would be able to make inroads even in to these 25 per cent of poor people and help more and more of them to rise above poverty line, nobody would take any objection to that. Similarly, our party also would have to make these efforts. And in making these efforts, cooperative approach is the best and it should be helped in every possible manner. Indeed, the Planning Commission has realised the importance of self-employment. But most unfortunately they have started it at the wrong end, that is, they have begun to treat only educated people—engineers, doctors and industrially trained people—as self-employed people. They want help to them to start small industrial units and so on. So far so good, but that is not enough. You have already got the self-employed masses. Millions and millions of them are there in every State, except in North-Eastern States where they are only a few millions. Therefore, this has got to be kept very prominently in their mind by our planners as well as by our Government.

Now I come to the other point. How are we to deal with all these self-employed people ? There should be lesser controls. The Government should drop as many of these licences and controls and permit and all such things. This is exactly what I have been fighting for. The Control licence, permit raj, as it was nicely phrased by Poojya Raja Ji of the past. Lessor the controls, the greater would be the production and greater would be the initiative. Now, why do we not want

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

controls ? Who are going to implement these controls ? Not many of the Members of Parliament of Legislators in the Legislatures and the Ministers. Now, it is the Government administrative officers. It is not even the administrative officers as officers. It is the clerks and the superintendents and just one or two higher cadres. We know that they are not all honest. Large numbers of them are not public spirited and too many of them are forgetful of their duty towards society and towards Government. And neither Ministers nor these highly placed officers have gained sufficient control over them. Who can control them ? The ordinary people have got to control them, but they have got to be helped by voluntary organisations. It is where I appreciate the readiness with which our Prime Minister has gone the other day to their Conference to encourage the non-official voluntary organisations to come to the field and buttress our Administration and buttress our Government as a whole.

I agree with my hon. friend from Bihar who has just spoken. Unless we seek the cooperation of the people and win their cooperation and help them to behave themselves properly, nothing can be done. In their own villages Panchayats, cooperatives, voluntary organisations can be themselves honest at their end and then help people to deal with this administration. All these clerks and other people of our administration at the bottom four or five rungs have to be dealt with. Unless we do it, we would not be able to achieve real results as per the wishes of our planners and of our Government. That is why I am extremely anxious that we should revive our enthusiasm for what was known as Bharat Sevak Samaj which we used to have. It is a great pity that Gandhi Peace Mission was brought into political controversy. Such other organisations, as the Rayal Seema Seva Sangh (RSS) and several other organisations have to be organised in increasing numbers in our country. Those who will be organising them have got to be encouraged. As a result of our political controversies unfortunately several of them have been troubled.

Strengthened as we would be with these organisations, we would have moved towards elementary education. I am not satisfied with this Plan so far as elementary education is concerned. The elementary education has got two aspects : One is formal and the other is non-formal. Non-formal education can be developed very quickly with the help of broadcasting Radio and T.V. provided they place radio and TV sets also at the disposal of the Village Panchayats and Cooperative Societies which we are organising in our villages and also at the Fair Price Shops. Then people will go there. They will become what is known as Shruta Panditah. They will become learned by hearing so many of these educational programmes that are broadcast on the radio. Similarly through the TV telecast they will become what is known as Drishya Panditah. This kind of traditional learning we also had already for a very long time. We have got to modernise it with these new machines and we should be able to lay special stress on that aspect.

So many people go on complaining there are schools with only one teacher. I would like to have schools with one teacher rather than having no school at all. So many of us were brought up in the educational field when we were little children where there was only one teacher. Therefore, let us not decry that approach. Then they want big buildings. Where is the need for big buildings in all places. During the first five post war years Europe did not have all equipment they wanted even at the university stage. So also here we must be prepared to get on, encourage our people to have schools, if need be under the Banayan trees, under Payaals, everywhere and anywhere, wherever there can be some public open space with some shelter, but we should have schools even with one teacher, if we cannot afford to have more teachers. Surely there are plenty of educated people who are unemployed. We can make an appeal from the podium of the Prime Ministership and also of the Chief Ministership to all these educated unemployed people to come forward and offer themselves as primary school teachers with the promise that if and when we are

in a position to find sufficient funds, we would be able to make them permanent teachers, then I am sure lakhs and lakhs of them would be available for us and with them we would be able to make much more rapid progress in the sphere of elementary education than is proposed by our planners at present.

The same thing applies to housing also. We do not want costly houses. Surely in towns we should have cement bound buildings so that they would not fall and kill too many people. But in the villages, we can live in huts with *thattis* strengthened by mud packing. Mud can be churned into gunny paste as we used to do in the past by our cattle. With that mud itself, we can raise walls and even with unburnt bricks we can build walls, where possible with burnt bricks and with cement roofs we can carry on. Cement should be the last element. But now everybody wants to depend upon cement alone. But there is not enough of cement to go round and therefore, planners simply say we cannot provide housing for our masses within these plan periods.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Ranga, even when we are using cement nowadays what is happening is that the existing buildings collapse. Therefore, with the sort of mud and other things you can understand what will happen.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I know, even the *thattis* huts are also collapsing. Yet, people are alive even in Madras city itself. In fact, in the whole of Tamil Nadu, in the whole of Andhra, we have mostly *thattis* bound and for mud walled houses for the poor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, that depends on how the people are constructing.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : People are not dying. Once they see that the rain is coming, they simply get out of the thatched houses and find some shelter, but we must first make a start. After all, what is the use of going on waiting until we have big halls like this ? And at the same time we don't do anything with the labour of the unemployed people,

We were talking about human dignity. My friend, Mr. Dandavate referred to it and the Prime Minister also was talking about it, and Indiraji used to talk about the quality of life. Quality of life can be raised in the minds of the people when their sense of self-respect and dignity goes up. That will go up once a man become literate. Supposing your father or my father had been a literate man, he would have given us greater push when we were little children. But when the father is illiterate, he becomes depressed, and then he becomes a dwarf intellectually, he is not able to give as much push and as much encouragement to his children. That uppish sense of self respect is what is needed today in our country. Therefore, the highest possible priority should be given to literacy. How can we achieve literacy ? Russia achieved it, China achieved it in ten years and that was the reason why we people who were working in the Constituent Assembly were hoping to be able to enthuse the masses in our country and win their cooperation and achieve only anti-illiteracy here in our country within ten years. But once we came into power, we became mad after power, we forgot so many of these things and people also lost their interest in the manner in which we were advising them to work collectively for social progress because they said to themselves, 'Well, here is the Government which is to do everything for themselves. Therefore, why bother ?' Unfortunately, perhaps Mahatma Gandhi died at the wrong moment. If he had only been alive, things would have been different. But what is the use now ? Then Indiraji also has passed away into the realm of god to bemoan that irreparable loss. Now we are left to look after ourselves. Therefore, I make this appeal to the planners as well as the Government as well as the governments in the States and to the people as a whole to look at these things from the people's end. What is it we can do ? That is where, Sir, I pay special tribute to Indiraji for having introduced a special Chapter in our Constitution on the duties of a citizen in our country. So many people go on insisting upon Fundamental Rights. About Directive Principles so many people go on harping. But they don't talk about the Chapter on citizens' duties. Let us pro-

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

pagate these duties of citizens and win the cooperation of the masses. In this process I want the wholehearted cooperation of all political parties, not only in the kind of attenuated strength in which people have thought it fit to send them here, but in the strength by which they have given them the votes. It is not these numbers that these people represent. It is the numbers of all those people standing in their name whom they represent. So also is the case with us. We have got to win the cooperation of all our masses. How can we win their cooperation? Let us compete with each other. Let the Congress Party compete with all these Opposition Parties inside the House as well as outside the House in winning cooperation of the masses, in making these programmes successful. These programmes should include housing and elementary education.

Then, there is drinking water. Somebody was saying that there were so many villages without drinking water. Things have improved very much now. There are certain States where drinking water is available in almost every village. In some States, the percentage of the villages having drinking water has gone up. These villagers also live without safe drinking water. They learn to live. We should win their cooperation and give them all help to have bore wells as well as ordinary wells also. Best water, we may not however be able to give them for some time.

We are talking about pollution. I agree that we must carry on the anti-pollution campaign. At the same time, all these years, crores of people have been taking water and keeping themselves alive. The Ganges water at Banaras itself is polluted. People who drank that water did not die. There is a way of living. We would have to learn to live with such things. But we must help them to have safe drinking water as soon as possible. Therefore, highest possible priority should be given to drinking water.

Then, I come to communication. Take Northeastern States. I gave a note the other day to our Planning Minister, to the Finance Minister and also to the Railway

Minister. There are State capitals and cities which are not connected by Railways, what to talk of our villages there. Can we be satisfied with ourselves with this state of things. And yet, our dissatisfaction must be creative. Therefore, I appeal to the Railway people to give highest possible priority for that also.

Similarly, let us come to roads. Where are the roads in many areas. We must build, by all means, bridges on the rivers, nullahs and huge big rivulets. Let private people come forward, let contractors come forward to build a bridge and then charge a toll on all motor vehicles passing over the bridge over a period of 5 years or 10 years. The Americans have made that experiment. The Canadians have done that, with a very good result. Why do we not make such efforts? In this creative and constructive manner, we have got to provide these things. Otherwise, it would be very difficult to make rapid progress.

Then, there is Panchayati Raj. My hon. friend Dandavate has said that from the grassroot we should come up. Yes, we should. There is no difference of opinion between us. We only disagree for the sake of politics. Panchayati Raj must be made a success. Why is it not a success now, because so many people are suffering from caste consciousness—upper caste consciousness and the depressed class people suffer from their own sense of depression. That is where social justice has got to be helped to come into its own. That is exactly where Jayaprakashji and myself were in agreement. There should not be majority or minority regimes in the Panchayati Raj. We should choose the leadership of the Panchayati Raj by combining election process in electing a panel of eligible candidates and then choosing one half and 2/3 of them by drawing lots. Out of those 25 eligible candidates you can select 15 persons. Out of these 15, you just set aside 5 places for Backward, Harijans or tribal peoples.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Prof. Ranga, it is a good system. In that case, booth capturing will be eliminated.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Even then also, there will be booth capturing because our

people are not always gods. Sometimes, they will play mischief. Anyhow, we have got to take necessary precautions to prevent that also.

But, we must minimise the mischief of our present practice majority rule. One vote majority is a tyranny. This is not the time for me to suggest it for Assemblies and Parliaments. But certainly for cooperatives and village panchayats, we should have that kind of a system.

We have also got to do some social work as Members of Parliament and other legislators to educate our masses. We must learn to treat the Harijans, the tribal people and the backward people as human beings. We are not treating them properly. In order to do this, Planning Commission has got to devise some way by which they can possibly encourage the existing as well as future voluntary organisations.

Finally, take the question of human dignity about which we are talking, the quality of life. What was it that the DMK has placed before itself? What for Shri E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker was fighting? What for did Shri Veeresalingam and other social reformers fought? Even though all our society, the whole lot of our people, are divided by our castes and by our religions and all such things, we must learn to treat each other as human beings, as equals. We do not do it. We talk of our culture, the hoary past and all the rest of it. There is so much of dross. We have got to dismiss it. There is certainly so much of gold in our cultural heritage. We must discover it. Once we get that gold, we must treasure it. That is what exactly our philosophers have placed before us. Let me come to Planning Commission. They should try, with the help of the University Grants Commission and all the 120 Universities that we have here among us, to help our people to behave as self respecting human beings towards each other and treat every human-being as something precious, as precious as God himself and even more so, if it is possible.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank you for the opportunity given to me

to participate in the Seventh Five Year Plan discussion. With a very good base of success in the rate of growth in the Sixth Plan, we are entering into the Seventh Plan to form a new India by 2000 AD.

The rate of growth of 5.02% achieved by us in the Sixth Plan shows our mobility of sources and the capability of machinery to use the available sources properly and achieve the target.

At this juncture, our learned Prof. Rangaji pictured to us what is India today and what was India. At the same time, we pass on from the first to the Seventh Plan. The main success of our Plan will be the family planning.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is not five year planning.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : That is not. But as Tamilnadu stands first in family planning, I am proud to say that.

Let us hope that our target rate of growth of 5% should be achieved in Seventh Plan also. In accordance with the proverb, a work well begun is half done. Let us hope for the best.

Development of plans is not only in factories, dams and roads but development is basically about people. That is what Gandhiji also told us.

Since the first two objectives are still there even after six plans have passed, the planning benefits should reach the hands of the people. At least in the Seventh Plan, we must see that it reaches the hands of the people.

The important objective to be welcomed in the Seventh Plan is the allocation of 30-per cent of the total outlay for public sector energy. Production of adequate amount of energy alone will be the base of success of the Seventh Plan. So, this allocation of 30 per cent of the outlay for energy in public sector is a very well planned objective in the Seventh Plan. Following this, we have to welcome

[Shri Kadambur Janarthanan]

the per capita targets in the Seventh Plan: the per capita income which is now Rs. 2,616 is to be raised to Rs. 3,207 by 1989-90; the per capita consumption of foodgrains which today is 178 kgs is to be raised to 193 kgs; the per capita consumption of cloth which is now 16.6 metres is to be raised to 17.85 metres; the per capita consumption of power which is now 226 kilowatts is to be raised to 362 kilowatts; and bringing down the percentage of people below the povertyline from 37 per cent to 26 per cent. If the two targets of per capita income and per capita consumption of power are achieved, then the Seventh Plan will become a plan of people's prosperity.

Looking back all these decades, we must be proud that our poor peasants have done their job with tolerance and cooperation. It is the farmers of our country who have raised our food production which was only 50.8 million in 1950-51 to nearly 150 million tonnes in 1984-85. But many of our peasants are still struggling for their food and shelter. As Prof. Ranga mentioned, they toiled and increased our food production three times what it was at the time of independence, making use of the schemes under Central and State Governments, and we have a comfortable position in regard to food today. Even big Communist countries are buying American wheat, but we are self-sufficient in food, and we are self-sufficient in food because of the contributions made by the kisans of our country. It is Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who gave us the slogans 'Jai Kisan' and 'Jai Jawan'. Our kisans have done very well and we cannot forget their contribution to this country. But what have we done for the poor farmers? What is the outlay for Agriculture in the Seventh Plan? It is only Rs. 10,573.62 crores whereas in the Sixth Plan on the expenditure side it was Rs. 7,318 crores. In the Sixth Plan, the public sector got Rs. 97,500 crores. But in the Seventh Plan, the outlay for the public sector is Rs. 1,80,000 crores. In the same ratio, the outlay for Agriculture in the Seventh Plan should have been not less than Rs. 15,000 crores. If the Government does not come forward with this money, they will not be doing justice to the poor kisans who have

raised the agricultural production in this country. At this juncture I must say that the benefits of the IRDP, NREP and RLEGP schemes have not reached the poor peasants because of the bureaucratic administration. Whatever plans we may make in Parliament, it is the IAS officers who have to implement these. In the British period we had ICS officers, now we have the Indian Administrative Service. But those officers think that they are the 'Indian Administrative Superiors' to all. That attitude should change. The politicians may be making plans and programmes, but only if the bureaucrats change their attitude, will planning become a success.

I was speaking about the outlay for Agriculture. We have not allotted the due amount for our Agriculture for the poor kisans. The outlay given for Agriculture in the Seventh Plan is quite inadequate. It should be not less than Rs. 15,000 crores.

Coming to crop insurance, till 1984, we had brought 6,92,000 hectares of land under crop insurance. In the whole of India we have 143 million hectares of land under the plough. The crop insurance scheme is not at all encouraging for our kisans.

As the proverb goes, Indian budget is a gamble of monsoons. It was well said by Prof. Dandavateji. Yesterday also our Hon. Prime Minister told about the havoc of monsoon. The crop insurance should come to the rescue of the Kisans for their welfare. At least 25% of the crops of the whole India should be brought under the crop insurance. The crop insurance should be made not only for the foodgrains but it should be made for cereals, cotton and other crops also. Then only the Kisans will be encouraged and the 7th Five Year Plan will be a successful one to form a new great India in 2000 AD.

To face all the unexpected calamities to the crops of agricultural produce, the scope of the crop insurance should be expanded considerably. At least 25% of the total area under cultivation should come under this.

Priority should be given to dry land farming and hill side farming in accordance with the environmental position, created during each monsoon.

Cotton production should be encouraged because it is the only agro-based material which is completely used in textile industry. No other agro-based product is entirely used by the industry. So, cotton production should be given as much importance as food production. An agro-based product which is entirely used by the industry is cotton.

Regarding industrial growth, we wish that we achieve the Plan's target of 8%.

I am sorry to state that in Tamil Nadu, for the Salem Steel Plant the amount allotted is not in proportion to the amounts allotted to the steel plants like Bhilai, Rourkela and Bokaro. I request the hon. Minister to allot more funds for this steel plant.

Still we are short of fertilisers. But all the six units to be constructed in the 7th Plan are in the northern States. There is no single unit in the Southern states. This is a matter of great imbalance to the Kisans of the south.

Since 1967 there is no Central Government sponsored heavy industry installed in Tamil Nadu. I request the dynamia Prime Minister to sanction the Sethusamudram project for Tamil Nadu. It is a long pending plea of the people of Tamil Nadu since independence. The Sethusamudram project is a commercial project. It will help us to save huge amount in our inland transport and create huge employment opportunities to lakhs of people of Tamil Nadu.

Since the time is short, without giving further details that have already been repeated so many times in this House by the Hon. Members of Tamil Nadu, I would like to say that as a reward for our outstanding success of family planning in the whole of India, we should be rewarded with the Sethusamudram project. It should be included in the Plan. That is my humble request, so that by 2000 AD

the congestion in ports like Calcutta and Madras will be reduced and the Tuticorin port will receive the importance of an international sea port.

At the end I would like to say that if our country is to be powerful in the world map of industries, the power supply to the industries should be guaranteed within 2000 AD. Our kisans should have a continuous supply of power at least for six hours in a day for irrigation purposes. The power supply to the kisans should be continuous and uninterrupted. Ample power production alone will make us powerful to form a new India by 2000 AD.

Before concluding I want to tell something about Prof. Rangaji's opinion of castes at the Panchayat level. In Anna's time in Porur constituency Mr. Srinivasan, a Hindu fisherman was the candidate. Only five members of his family belonged to his community. With that minority candidate we had made that election victorious for us. It was the Anna and Periyar who made politicians like us to be brave and to put minority candidates for elections. If that attitude is taken by all of us, then the caste barriers will fly away from India.

With these words I conclude Sir.

15.00 hrs.

[Shri Vakkom Purushothaman
in the Chair]

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I stand to "support the Seventh Five Year Plan. I know that we have limitation of funds and, as such, plans cannot be drawn up according to our satisfaction. In the same way the time of the House is so limited that we cannot express our views fully on the document.

The Plan Document is to give a picture of economic progress and the social Commitment. Plan is for the development of the country. I know the limitation on our resources. Unfortunately, we have to spend so much money for defence. If the circumstances were different, I am sure, we could divert the money for development and we

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

could reduce the number of people below the poverty line. But unfortunately the situation is not such in the country today.

In spite of these limitations I would like to point out a few areas which should be looked into. I do not find any mention of eradication of bonded labour and the child labour in the document. Everyone of us is very unhappy that we still have bonded labour. No doubt, a Bill on bonded labour is coming before the House and laws are necessary to abolish something or reduce the difficulties, yet at the same time we know that unless there is a planned programme nothing could be done. Programmes must be formulated to abolish bonded labour. I strongly suggest that comprehensive Plan must be drawn up to abolish child labour also in the country with definite time-limit. Unless there is definite time limit, it will not be easy to abolish child labour. We must work out that Plan and we should all work together to see that child labour does not exist after certain years. I would like to suggest in this work help of the voluntary organisations all over the country should also be taken.

Now, a word about drought. As far as I can see there was a plan and money was allotted for flood control but I do not find any provision for drought. Certain parts of our country suffer from drought, every year. So, there should be a plan to change the drought prone areas into normal areas. In this connection I would like to mention that in West Bengal a certain portion is suffering from drought.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I would like to point out that although we produce enough yet our distribution system is defective.

We have enough of agricultural produce in the whole of country, but we see that many of our people do not get even two square meals. As there is no time, I cannot elaborate that. But I suggest that a plan should be drawn up so that each Indian is able to get basic staple food

two times a day. That can be done and we have to spend some time to draw out that plan.

In West Bengal, Midnapur area has a fertile land. If there is an irrigation system, that portion of our country can give enough food for the country and also the people of that area can be economically better.

When any particular project is drawn up or approved. I am sure, it is not considered only from the point of view whether it is viable or not; certain human considerations have also to be taken into consideration. There is a place called Contai in West Bengal where the buses come from different directions and you will be surprised that more people travel on the top of the buses than inside those buses. They travel risking their lives. Last year, Contai-Digha railway line was inaugurated, the land was acquired and the office was also opened. This year we understand that the project has not been cleared by the Planning Commission, because they are not sure of certain issues. The people of that area cannot send their products to other areas easily. Fares of buses are much more than the railway fares. Digha is a tourist centre and an aquarium is being constructed at Digha. How will the people be able to reach there if it is not connected with railway? There is sea at Digha. The people of West Bengal, Assam and east India have the right to enjoy the sea-shore. Human considerations must be there in this case also. I would request that you ask the Planning Commission to clear the project.

Lastly, whatever allotment is made to any State by Central Government, the Central Government must see that the allotted amount is spent by them and it is not returned at the end of the year.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begu-sarai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Five year Plans are an essential part of our national development. Through these plans, we put before the people our targets and our priorities during the next five years. This

is the medium through which we give information on all these matters to the people. I thank the Government for putting so much hard work in formulating this Five Year Plan. Our hon. Minister of State for Planning has put in a lot of labour in formulating this plan. The main objectives of this Plan are to remove poverty and to raise the standard of living. Had this not been the objective or intention, our Prime Minister would not have gone to the remote areas of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan to get first hand information about their difficulties and to know the realities of their lives and shortcomings on the part of the Government so as to work for a better future for them. Prof. Dandavate is a veteran parliamentarian, but he said that it was nothing but a jugglery of figures—I do not agree with him. I want to know from him whether it is a jugglery of figures or a fact that our per capita income was Rs. 466 in 1950-51 which rose to Rs. 632.80 in 1970-71 and further rose to over Rs. 748 in 1983-84. Similarly, there is no denying the fact that our achievements are dazzling the world and they are also appreciating it. Similarly, our foodgrains production in 1951-52 was 52.8 million tonnes which rose to 149 to 154 million tonnes in 1983-84. We are self-sufficient in foodgrains. Still, I cannot say that we have achieved a lot, but at the same I cannot also say that we have achieved nothing. Likewise, you see that we produce 30 per cent of the total tea production in the world. In the case of tobacco and cotton, 10 per cent of the total world production is produced in India. The production of cement, iron-ore, manganese, etc. is also satisfactory. In the field of industrial production, India's name appears in the upper portion of the list. Our achievement in the oil sector has been most significant. In 1980-81 we used to import 66 per cent of our total petroleum requirement, but in 1983-84 we were importing only 27 per cent. Similarly, the number of those living below the poverty line has also gone down. We have made a commendable progress. What I mean to say is that it is not a fact that we have achieved nothing. Therefore, the submission of Prof. Dandavate that the Seventh Five Year Plan has been revised in view of the

'Approach Paper, is not correct. The premise is the same, our principles remain the same, our ideals continue to be the same, there cannot be any change in them, but our Prime Minister has given it a new direction, a new approach, a human approach. He has said that the development does not mean industries, dams and roads alone; development means elevation of the man and the society. Its objective is achieving physical, targets and cultural and spiritual advancement of the society. What I mean to say is that from development we generally mean progress in the economic field. Development has a wide-ranging meaning. We can have realistic base for our development only if we pay equal attention to all fields whether it is social, political or cultural. Today, while we are discussing this Plan, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that we have not been able to achieve the main objectives, we have not been able to remove regional imbalances. We shall have to effect changes in the administrative set up for that. Our policies are, no doubt, good. But you will have to make changes in the administrative set up to remove regional imbalances so that the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan could be achieved. The administrative set up which we inherited from the British is faulty. You do formulate plans but the administrators have no practical experience; they do not go to the villages and are not aware of their difficulties. How can then development take place. It takes a long time for a file to move from one table to another for any developmental work. Therefore, I want to say that many of our projects which are lying incomplete since the First or the Second Five Year Plan should be completed. Just now, one of our colleagues has said that situation in Bihar is grim. Therefore, I would suggest that improvement should be effected in the Government machinery and the poor states should be told the ways and means to mobilize additional resources. Secondly, our plan can succeed only if emphasis is laid on infrastructure and timebound programmes. First of all, there is need to make changes in the administrative set up.

With these words, I thank you for

[Shrimati Krishna Sahi]

giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Seventh Five Year Plan and welcome it wholeheartedly.

Planning is most essential for the achievement of an objective or success of a mission and if planning is done sagaciously it bears rich fruits. We are all praise for this Plan but I have a few suggestions in respect of my State Rajasthan and my constituency. I belong to Jhunjhunu constituency in Rajasthan. The most unique feature of the area is that during the freedom struggle the people of this area raised slogans like '*Inqulab Zindabad*', '*Do or Die*' and '*Vande Mataram*' and struck terror in the heart of the British. It was this area which contributed largest number of soldiers to the Indian Army to guard the borders of the motherland. But despite this, the problem of drinking water is most acute in this area. Even blood is cheaper than water there. I, therefore, request the government to meet the drinking water requirements of the area urgently. The Indira Canal has reached Taranagar. The waters of that Canal can be supplied to Jhunjhunu through pipes. This would help in providing water to all. Churu which is adjacent to Jhunjhunu is also facing scarcity of water. I would request the government to provide water in these areas keeping in view the sacrifices made by the area by contributing largest number of soldiers to the Indian Army and thereby solve their drinking water problem which has not been done for the past many centuries.

Secondly, I would request the Government to instal a T.V. tower at Jhunjhunu, which, as I have already said, contributes largest number of soldiers to the army so that the people there could watch the progress made in different parts of the country and also with respect to Science and technology.

Thirdly, I request the government to construct a stadium. The people of this

area are excellent football players, A stadium should, therefore, be provided in the area. Fourthly, there has been no increase in the Rail services in the area since its inception. Khetri Assembly segment lies in my constituency. One goods train runs between Dabra and Singana daily. I would like to request that if it is not possible to provide complete train for this section, 5 to 6 coaches should be attached for the convenience of the people of the area. Neem Ka Thana, Sikar and Jhunjhunu should be linked with Udaipurwati so as to provide train service to the people of that area, who never seen a train.

A 'Sainik School' should be opened in the area so that children could get better education. There is no government college in the area so far. Besides, an agricultural college should also be opened immediately.

Better transport arrangements should also be made in the area in order to provide convenience to the passengers. 'Vayudoot' service should be introduced in the area.

The farmers do not get adequate power supply. Heavy tax has been imposed on power. The plight of the farmers in that area is miserable. They neither have enough food nor drinking water. Heavy tax on power has broken the farmer's back. I would, therefore, request the government to provide adequate power supply without tax to the drought affected areas of Rajasthan so that the farmers who are facing crisis at the moment could heave a sigh of relief. They will not be able to bear the burdern of heavy taxation on power.

The level of water in the wells is low and this is due to scanty rainfall in the area. The farmers should be provided regular power supply and without tax so that they could get relief from the serious drought situation in the area. The farmers should also be provided seeds and fertilizers free of cost.

The farmers should be provided pass-books, on the pattern of bank account

pass books, indicating their landed property so that they could easily get loans from banks and thereby escape the clutches of middlemen and corruption in banks. I would suggest that when the farmer makes payment of his loan instalments, an entry to that effect must be made in his pass-book.

Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur are border areas. Caravans of people travel from one part of the area to another in search of water. They have to travel 20 to 25 Kilometres in search of water. Necessary arrangements for drinking water should be made so that people have not cover long distances.

Cows of good stock are found in the area and they are considered sacred. The cows are not getting adequate fodder there. Drinking Water and fodder points should be opened in the area so that cows and other lives took could be saved. More Ration depots should be opened. As it is a sensitive border area it becomes all the more necessary to provide these things.

With these words, I support the Plan.

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : While going through the complete text of the 7th five year plan, not only myself but crores of Indians felt dismayed, because it has been referred to Parliament after it has been was completely adopted by Government. A certain period of time has also elapsed. It should have been referred first to Parliament, and then accepted.

May I ask the Minister whether he is going to have a discussions on these issues in order to have a mid-term review of the Plan ? If not, our views will go only on the record, and there will be nothing else to gain. I was dismayed, and felt that certain considerations should have been given while the Plan proposals were finalized.

Punjab has suffered during the last four years. It has faced a disturbed situation for the whole of the period. But to

my utter surprise, no special consideration has been given to Punjab's problems.

I urge upon the Minister through you that he should have a mid-term review of the whole proposal and following steps should be immediately taken in regard to—Punjab. Punjab should be treated as a special case because while going through it, I have come to the conclusion that in the planning proposal the centrally sponsored schemes are over-shadowed. I urge upon him to withdraw the centrally sponsored schemes and government should give direct assistance to the States so that they can further plan as per their requirements.

Regarding the agricultural sector, traditional approach has been adopted. For instance, the rich areas which are contributing to the food-grains pool of the country are ignored and nothing has been said about the piling up of food-grains in the States. At present about 93 lac tonnes of foodgrains are stored in Punjab. This is about 1/3rd of the country's buffer stock of foodgrains. Of this, about 40 lac tonnes are stored in the open under polythene covers and 15 lac tonnes are two to three years old. Look at the gravity of the situation. It is lying in the open in Punjab and that is to the tune of 93 lac tonnes of foodgrains. In such a situation, higher productivity on which there is a repeated stress in the Plan Document, loses much of its relevance. I would, therefore, suggest that the strategy for this sector may be thoroughly overhauled and the problems of the States making maximum contribution to the country's stock of foodgrains should not be treated as their local problems. It is a national problem.

Nothing has been said about the employment of the rural youths. There is a problem of unemployed rural youths. The government should reserve 80 per cent of the services for the rural youths because talking of equal opportunity under unequal circumstance is a big hoax. I again stress upon the government that in Punjab case, additional resource mobilization is done. The additional resource mobiliza-

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

tion in the country is 3.1 and for Punjab it has been asked to raise it to 6.1, that is, it is double than what is at the national level. There is one more point and it is this 20 per cent of the budget has been allotted for below the poverty line States. If that is so, then Punjab will get nothing out this 20 per cent of the total budget.

I also urge upon you that effective steps should be taken to help Punjab in power generation. Punjab contributes 65 per cent to the national pool. The electricity of Punjab goes to farmers, but Punjab does not gain anything out of it, out of its contribution of electricity. The Government of India should do something about it. Effective and urgent steps should be taken to develop hydro potential for Punjab so that 2, 55000 diesel operated tube-wells are brought under electricity. Then, there is a Nangal Fertilizer Factory which is a major portion of the power generated in Punjab.

The electricity-based position of the Nangal Fertiliser Plant and the heavy water plant is a great drain on our limited power availability. Besides, the plant pays for this power at a ridiculously low rate of 8.23 paise per unit. It is requested that the plant may either set up a captive power capacity of its own or, as has been reported by done in the case of Andhra Pradesh additional funds may be made available to Punjab to create additional capacity equivalent to the power drawn by the Nangal Plant which will also pay for it at reasonable rates.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : In the end I request, through you, that as Punjab has a sensitive border, sufficient amount should be allotted to look after the problems of the border areas of Punjab.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this important discussion on the Seventh Five Year Plan document that is presented in this House by the Minister in charge of

Planning. Before speaking anything, I would like to pay tributes to the sacred memory of the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of Modern India who had initiated this process of planning and since, 1951-52 till now we have covered six plans and we are on the verge of starting the Seventh Plan. So, during the last thirty-five years we have achieved a lot in the process of this planning of the past six Five Year Plans. We have really achieved a lot. I cannot understand how our hon. Members from the opposition criticise and say that planning and plans have not achieved in India.

We have not illustrations in the statistics given here, and I would like to mention here and illustrate how our progress in different fields has been quite spectacular. In the field of agriculture in 1951-52 we were producing only 55 million tonnes, and that figure has now risen to only 153 million tonnes. And, fertilizer again today the production is 5.8 millions as against 1.8 million tonnes in 1951-52. In the case of steel the production is 6.14 million tonnes today as against 1.04 million tonnes in the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. Cement production also in 27.1 million tonnes as against 2.7 million tonnes, coal production is 144.9 million tonnes today as against 32.5 million tonnes at that time. Our dependence on imported oil also has come down from 56 per cent of 31 per cent in 1984. Particularly, our progress in the last Plan has been very laudable spectacular and more remarkable.

And, the number of people below the poverty line come down to 38 per cent, from 52 per cent, during this five year period and also our growth rate has recorded — which is a record — 5.2 per cent, and as against 3.5 p.c. which was the average growth rate from 1951-52 to 1979-80. As against this 3.5 average growth rate it has risen to 5.2 per cent during the last five years, and it is a spectacular performance and the Government the Congress Government I should say, deserves congratulations for such progress.

As you know, what is the objective of our planning ? The eradication of poverty, and building up a strong and firm India.

Each Plan has taken us nearer to our cherished goal of socialism. The national consensus is that we must have growth in the economy—not only growth but growth with social justice. Food, work and productivity are the main priorities of the Seventh Five Year Plan which discussing.

There is a criticism from the opposition that what is the use of having this discussion in this House today. Actually it is the right time because the approach paper was also discussed in some form or the other. After the plan proposals were finalised and approved by the NDC, only it could be called a plan that we are discussing now. The N.D.C. approval draft Plan only in November last.

In regard to agriculture I would like to mention that by the turn of century our population will touch 100 crore and will be requiring 225 million tonnes of food-grains. All out effort should be made to control the population. But at the same time, it should be our endeavour to feed the growing population. That way, extension of the green revolution to eastern India in the Seventh Plan is a welcome feature. In agriculture the per hectare yield is quite less in eastern India—West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Bihar as compared to other regions. And there the per quintal cultivation cost is higher. I congratulate the Prime Minister when he said that the latest technology would be introduced in the field of agriculture so that cultivation cost does not go up; otherwise it will not be remunerative to the farmers. In seventies procurement was made at the point of payonet because market prices were higher and the cultivators were not willing to part with their surplus produce at the procurement rates. But now the situation is reversed.

Emphasis on human resource development is another highlight of the Plan.

Rightly a lot of emphasis is placed on energy. The Soviet Union which is one of the most advanced countries of the world could bring about socialism with the use of energy and manpower taken together. We have a lot of coal in many place in India. Orissa has abundant coal deposits. The policy framework objectives are quite

laudable. We welcome them. They should be implemented properly, with full vigour and seriousness. Political motive and inefficiency on the part of the implementing machinery should not be there in allotting different projects and working out different schemes.

Super thermal power stations at Talchar and If valley, at the pitheads of coal mines, should be set up in the Seventh Plan itself. Eradication or regional imbalance has got to be attended to on priority basis. Orissa is full of natural resources. It is an irony of fate that Orissa which is a State full of natural resources, remains backward. It is a State ridden with poverty amidst plenty. It needs special care to develop the State by locating a number of central projects in the State in the interest of balanced development of the nation.

We are committed to planning. Planning is an effective instrument to change for society, to build up a socialistic pattern of society—a society free from exploitation, hunger and illiteracy.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) : First of all, let me congratulate the Planning Minister for placing the 7th Plan document on the Table. This is a Plan which will help our country in further development. It will help India enter the 20th century with speed, marching forward in all directions. Basically, the planning or the future of the country depends on two things, that is, agriculture and industry. I find that all along, since the First Five Year Plan to the present one, more emphasis has been given on the development of agriculture. I think that proper implementation of the Plan is necessary. I find that out of 80 million hectares of land which is under agriculture, about 40 million hectares of land is degraded land. In order to increase our food production and plantation areas, more emphasis should be given to improve this waste or degraded land in this Plan period so that in future, or even during the Seventh Plan, India will be in a position to produce more food. Basically, the people of India depend on agriculture. Therefore, more emphasis should be given on proper imple-

[Shri Asutosh Law]

mentation of agricultural planning which has been embodied in the Seventh Plan.

Second thing is industry which is the basic need of the country. Along with Agriculture, obviously we want that India should be industrialised, or industrialisation or industrial revolution should take place very fast in the country. I fully support the planning for industrial development in the Seventh Plan. But one thing I miss which I was eager to see. I can well appreciate that even in this Seventh Plan, more emphasis will be given on industrialisation but what about those sick industries? Industrialisation cannot take place only by setting up of new industries. By this process, the country cannot survive. We cannot ignore that there are so many industries which are sick. Even there are some public undertakings which are either sick or according to the definition of this House, potentially sick. If that is the position, more emphasis should be given on reviving those industrial units, particularly in Eastern States like Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal where we find that most of the industries, which are traditional industries like jute, cotton and heavy engineering industries, are either sick or are about to be sick. Therefore, I request the Planning Minister to give more emphasis, or to allot more money, or to give more importance to this so that along with the new industries, the sick industries can also survive. We have to remember one thing. About 2.18 crores people of our country are potentially unemployed. Under this Plan period obviously we will reduce their number, but if no extra emphasis is given on reviving those sick industries, it is obvious that this figure of 2.18 crores, which is now the official figure, will further increase. On the one hand, new people will get employment in the Plan period if we set up new factories and on the other hand, those who are working in those industries which are sick or are going to be sick, will lose their employment. So, this aspect has also to be taken care of.

Regarding the poverty line, officially 38 per cent of the total population of the country is living below the poverty line

even after 38 years of Independence. Obviously, we will hope that in this Plan period, this figure should be reduced so that in future our country will have the least percentage below the poverty line.

To achieve success in the Seventh Plan, I feel that apart from food and industrialisation, eradication of unemployment as also removal of poverty should also be given more importance. The allocation which has been made in the Seventh Plan in regard to education is quite sufficient, but the money which has been allocated in the Plan should be utilised more and more for the eastern sector where illiteracy is much more concentrated. Moreover, there should be proper monitoring in regard to the utilisation of money allotted for development of educational institutions or opening of new universities. Unless this is done we will not be able to achieve our targets in the Seventh Plan.

With these words I wholeheartedly support the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Seventh Five Year Plan and also thank the young Prime Minister and the hon Minister for presenting a very well prepared and balanced plan. Under this Plan progress of every area has been taken care of and the amount has been allocated accordingly.

So far as the question of the Congress Party and the Government is concerned, Congress is going to celebrate its centenary. It has always been the aim of the Congress Party and the Government to bring speedy progress in every area of the country.

During the independence struggle also, Mahatma Gandhi made the rural areas as his base to carry out the struggle. In the Five Year Plan, industries—whether based on petroleum or minerals—defence, health, education, backward classes, agriculture all have been covered. Rural development and agriculture have been given special priority. As India is predominantly an

agricultural country, maximum amount should be allocated for this sector.

Even after 38 years of independence, there are no roads, electricity, drinking water, small scale industries in a number of villages. This has hampered the development of rural areas. I would also draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the health services. Health services in any state of the country, whether it is in the plains or in the hill areas, should be given top priority.

As regards agriculture, I would urge the hon. Minister to chalk out schemes for agriculture to ensure maximum supply of water through deep canals for agriculture in the areas where there is no provision of water or where the water is brackish. Besides, dams should be constructed across the rivers to make more and more water available for irrigation. I would also request that small scale industries should be established in the rural areas. The other day, during discussion on the cold storages, I referred to food preservation and requested that cold storages should be set up in the rural areas. If these cold storages are established in the rural areas, it would be helpful in creating employment, setting up of industries and ensuring progress of the rural sector. Besides, setting up of sugar factories should also be encouraged. I had requested earlier also that in view of increase in the prices of sugar, Government should set up Sugar Factories in the rural areas. This will give maximum benefits to the farmers. The setting up of sugar factories will also create employment opportunities in the areas where they are established.

The Government should open agricultural colleges in large number. I represent district Mathura. No agricultural college has been opened there to date. The hon. Minister should pay attention in this direction also. I have raised the issue of power supply a number of times in the House. There is an oil refinery in Mathura and wherever there are refineries, the gas generated in the refineries, is neutralised by burning it. Why do you not set up gas based thermal power stations? This will increase the capacity of

power generation and the problem of the power will also be solved.

Our Prime Minister has said that scheme to check pollution in the river Ganga will be started shortly. I want to say that Mathura, which is the birth place of Lord Krishna, is visited by lakhs of pilgrims both domestic and from abroad. So, why not the work of checking the pollution of Yamuna river should also be undertaken. I would request the hon. Minister to work on the scheme of constructing a bridge and barrage across the river Yamuna in Mathura.

With these words I support the Seventh Five Year Plan and request that maximum efforts should be made for the development of the rural areas.

[English]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Prime Minister intervened in the discussion yesterday with high promises which I think, are not going to be fulfilled.

It is a Plan with a small anti-poverty component. It means, the entire Plan is not anti-poverty but only partly. The anti-poverty part of the Plan, in terms of public outlay on rural development programme comes to only 5% of the total 7th Plan outlay. If we add to it total housing and urban development, water supply and sanitation, social and women's welfare, Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other backward classes programmes, nutrition labour and labour welfare programmes (which give benefit to other than poor as well), the total would come to about 14.1% of the total public sector outlay. For the rest, the poor are to depend on the so-called percolation from the enrichment of the rich.

As against the share of the poor, those who are in control of organised industry, trade and services will get the lion's share of the public and private outlays on industry and infrastructure. The market process of giving more to those who already have more will be strengthened by allocating about two-thirds of Plan outlay. The benefits of agricultural development

[Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

are proportionate to control over land-holdings. About 17 per cent of the Public sector outlay, directly earmarked for agricultural development, would thus largely benefit the big, rich and middle farmers, constituting a small minority of the rural sector.

The plan is supposed to cover both public and private investment. Private investment is just an estimate and no specific policy instruments have been perfected for its realisation. But it is obvious the poor majority, both above and below official poverty line cannot participate in investment. Only those who own property i.e., no more than 10 per cent of the population would directly benefit from it. The antipoverty outlays are a bare 2 per cent of total (both public and private) investment. It is clear that antipoverty programmes are a mere window dressing for enabling the poor to just survive as poor voters for the ruling party.

An honest people's plan—discussed, debated by the people and with their involvement in formulation in India has no meaning if it is not one—point plan—one hundred per cent—that is, it has to be purely and wholly an anti-poverty plan. Growth, modernisation, high technology, self-reliance, everything gets meaning and legitimacy if it helps to eradicate poverty which science, technology and social and planning theories and practices have made it possible. Even the longterm (now made conjestical) 21st century entry scenario given by the planners shows 90 million unemployed (about 10 per cent of the population—though one is expected to digest the atrocity that with 10 per cent of the population and 22 per cent of the force being unemployed, only 5 per cent of the population would be below poverty line), and per capita expenditure of Rs. 8 and paise 56 per day only, presumably at 1984-85 prices.

This brings the most glaring hypocrisy of the plans, in fact, the parody of planning—to the forefront. Social justice, reduction in disparities, inter-regional,

inter-personal and inter-class—are always repeated as the objective. But this is never made an operational element of the Plan. Neither targets are fixed nor any policy instruments are desired. In fact, hefty dose of inequity bred by the plan through further enriching the big industrialists, traders, professionals, rich peasants and landlords is not even measured, let alone any steps and policies for reducing it. The plan which claims to be technically sophisticated is a poor attempt on the part of the Government to protect the interests of the rich. To say that earning something like rupees three for providing minimum calories intake is social justice is to make the term social justice a meaningless noise. Since this paltry sum does not provide for a minimum of non-food consumption and since no one lives by bread alone, this expenditure fails to provide even the minimum level of calories.

Let the planners say by how much income wealth and economic power would be further concentrated at the end of the Plan, through the market process, through plan programmes and fiscal measures, industry, trade, educational and other policies. Can any economist say that adverse results will not increase further by the plan?

Thus the reference to social justice, equity etc. are a mere eye-wash to cover up the ugly reality hidden in carefully and not-so-carefully doctored figures in the Plan.

The exercise on resources for the Plan is a world of make-believe. By the time the Plan is out, the figures worked out at 1984-85 prices have already lost some value because of inflation. The approach to the Seventh Plan assumed 26 per cent savings rate and said, "it has already been achieved"...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. I am calling the next Member.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : The same Planning Commission now says that we have a savings rate of 23.1 per cent which would be increased by the end of Plan to 24.3 per cent...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude, Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Even with a smaller savings rate than visualised earlier and the same rate of growth of national income, the planners have estimated financial resources of the same magnitude as visualised in the approach. What is the magic which makes this possible, one is left wondering.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Then the hope to raise over Rs. 30,000 crores from the public enterprises, while less than one-fourth was realised from this source during the Sixth Plan is hard to understand...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I welcome the Seventh Five-Year Plan, and I am sure, under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, this will create a new era and it will help develop all sections of the people. We are moving towards the Twenty-first Century, and our Prime Minister has categorically said that our plans and programmes should be with a modern outlook in order to cope up with the Century to come.

The Plan has got two major aspects : one is industry and the other is agriculture. On the side of the agriculture, our performance has been very impressive, especially in foodgrains. There has been a steady growth in agriculture, reinforced by special schemes to help the weaker sections. The Seventh Five-Year Plan will lay a strong foundation. It seeks to maintain the momentum of growth in the economy while redoubling our effort to remove the poverty.

On the industry side, I am of the same opinion as that given by hon. Member

Shri Asutosh Law that in the eastern region there are many sick industries. I know that it is not the Government's policy to take over sick industries. But the Government should take the initiative to set up new industries in order to absorb the poor workers. Actually so many industries are now closed down because of mismanagement. The poor workers are virtually on the streets; they are starving for food. I know, in my own constituency, two big factories, Steel & Allied Products Ltd. and A. Stock & Co., have been remaining closed for the last five years. Under the leadership of Shri Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, these industries are remaining closed. (Interruptions) You will be surprised to know that the Chief Minister is blaming me for the closure of the factories. I have been here only for one year, but he has been there for eight years. But he is blaming us. Why is he not getting the factories reopened ? (Interruptions) I would make this request to the hon. Minister : if it is not possible to take over these sick units, you have to set up new industries where you can absorb these poor workers. We are not playing politics here. We know that the West Bengal Chief Minister is categorically opposed to the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Why ? (Interruptions) Last year, an amount of Rs. 1200 crores was returned by him. Why ? Are funds not required there ? The people of West Bengal are not getting drinking water, water they are not having goods, there is no Primary Health Centre. Why is it happening ? Why has that money been returned by the West Bengal Government ? What is the condition of West Bengal today ? I am not playing politics here. I am really interested in the development of West Bengal, I am really interested in the upliftment of the poor people of West Bengal. I am asking the hon. Minister whether the Government is taking any action to find out why the West Bengal Government has not spent Rs. 1200 crores, why the West Bengal Government has returned that money. That is because these people are not habituated to doing constructive work, they are habituated to doing destructive work. I am speaking in favour of the people of West Bengal.

My Hon. colleague Prof. Rajhans stat-

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

ed that unemployment problem is the main problem.

(Interruptions)

The number of unemployed youth is increasing day by day. It is my suggestion to the Government that this being the year of International Youth, recruitment for the Central Government service should not be banned. It has been banned for so many years. In our State only Marxist backed people are appointed on priority. Then what will the genuine people do? I request our Hon. Minister to relax the age bar of the youth from 28 to 33 so that more and more youth will get priority.

I have a small request that the postal order fees should be relaxed, because the poor youth cannot get money for postal orders. They are crying on the road just as they are crying behind the administration.

I would also like to mention here that your plan has not mentioned about the refugee problem. This is a very sentimental issue. It concerns not only West Bengal; but also Assam, Tripura and Orissa. You have changed your industrial policy, then why don't you change the rehabilitation policy also? Why are you not giving free hold-rights in urban areas also?

There was an ill-feeling expressed against those who had come from East Pakistan before 30 or 40 years. In West Bengal I know particularly that the Government is giving two types of lease deeds. One is 99 years lease deed and the other is 999 years lease deed. Why is there this type of discrimination? The Chief Minister is playing duplicity regarding this problem. He is saying that the Central Government is not allotting the land for refugees; so, we cannot do anything.

I think, in this August House I am the only one who is speaking about the refugee problem. None from the opposition is interested to speak about this. You should do something in this regard also.

(Interruptions)

AN. HON. MEMBER : What about Assam?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : We are in favour of Assamese also. We have passed the Citizen.

(Interruptions)

I would like to say that more and more small scale industries should be set up. Then only the rural people will get more and more priority. Small is beautiful in our language, but in the Marxist's language, small is dangerous. That is why they are not interested to encourage small scale industries. If you set up some small scale industries, the rural people will get more and more chances and their morale will go up.

I would also like to say that in regard to shortage of drinking water, I am of the same opinion of my Rajasthani friends. Drinking water is not available in Rajasthan, but blood is available there. We are living in an era of modern age. Our outlook should be broad-minded. Our outlook should also be modern for the upliftment of the poor. Drinking water is not available in many parts of West Bengal also. The poor people of the villages are not getting drinking water. There is no primary health centre. Poor people are not getting any medicine. Even a pregnant lady cannot reach hospital in proper time. This is the horrible condition there.

I would like to thank the Hon. Minister because in the 7th Five Year Plan all these things will be covered and it will create a new era. It is the Congress Party which can serve the people, which can serve the workers better.

(Interruptions)

Our Prime Minister categorically said that this Plan will create a new era for the upliftment of the poor people. Only Mr. Jyoti Basu has opposed this 7th Five Year Plan. Why is it? Because this Chief Minister is not habituated to the constructive work. Opposition can oppose, but it should be constructive. He thinks that he is bigger than the Prime Minister, I

oppose the attitude of the Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu and I whole heartedly support this plan, Thank you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Mr. Jyoti Basu called a spade a spade, nobody else could do it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of any developing country considers planned development necessary for the development of the country and for the removal of regional imbalance. So, our national leaders introduced Five Year Plans for the all round progress of the country after we achieved independence. With the completion of Six Five Years Plans, the pace of development in the country has been considerably accelerated and in spheres like agriculture, industry, education etc., we made progress beyond expectation. Today is an auspicious day when we are discussing the Seventh Five Year Plan in this august House. It is the Seventh milestone on the path of development. We have made a lot of progress in the matter of foodgrains. Previously, we used to approach other countries with a begging bowl to procure foodgrains but now we are exporting foodgrains to other countries. Similarly, we have made a lot of progress in the field industries. We have expanded educational facilities, controlled the incidence of diseases and raised the standard of living. By increasing irrigation facilities to this extent, we have set a commendable example to the world. All these achievements are before us. I would like to request through you that with all these successes, many lacunae have crept into the basic objectives which these plans were started. It was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who conceived five year plans keeping in perspective the coming fifty years. Regional imbalance is still there. We hope that in the important document which the hon. Minister has prepared on the Seventh Plan, he would suggest measures to remove the lacunae and of course he spelt out some measures. In the first instance, I have a charge to make. I belong to the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. In the eastern

Uttar Pradesh and the western Bihar, most of the people out of about 3 to 4 crore of population are living below the poverty line. There is a saying that some die due to overeating some due to starvation. There are a number of such persons. If you go to villages, you will find that the standard of education is very low. We may evolve schemes sitting in Delhi and prepare a number of documents but I can show you hundreds of such villages where there is no proper building for primary schools. We may have discussion on the education policy and prepare a lot of programmes but the basic thing is that the primary schools lack proper building. If there is rainfall, the water falls on the heads of teachers and pupils in the absence of a roof in the building. We had hoped that in the Seventh Plan these basic necessities would be met.

There is an acute shortage of irrigation facilities and power in our area. I have constantly been drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to it in the House. But I regret to say that nothing concrete has been done in this regard.

You have claimed that regional imbalance will be removed and allocation of funds will be made to those states which have got nothing. We hope that this matter will be considered in right perspective. Our eastern region is very backward. If it is taken as a separate unit for development purposes, only then progress can be ensured here.

We see that there has been no improvement in the canal system. Of course the Government allocate funds but they go waste. In 1978 there was a proposal to set up a thermal power station at Dohari-ghat but there has been no follow up action. I had made request in this House on the 3rd of this month that this thermal power station should be taken up. But as it lies in the eastern Uttar Pradesh and is connected with Western Bihar also, it may not have been taken up for consideration on this account. The hon. Minister stated in reply to my question that a communication had been sent to the Government of Uttar Pradesh asking them to take up the matter for consideration; the Centre is unable to take it up. We

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

shall see what can be done. It would be better if that scheme is taken up now. In this connection Shri Vasant Sathe has also promised to look into the matter. With the setting up of this Power Station, the power generation will increase and in this way industries will be set up in large number. Districts, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Ballia have no industry worth the name. If there are a few mills there, they are just like a white elephant.

Some mills run for 10 days while some for 20 days. I would like that you may pay more attention towards the poor and the people of the weaker section in our area.

Many schemes have been taken up under the 20 Point Programme. Along with it many schemes have been taken up in the Seventh Plan also. NREP and RLEGP are a happy augury for the country but it is a matter of regret that though the Government of India has allocated crores of rupees for village-oriented schemes and to improve the living standards of the people, the funds are not being properly utilised. The extent to which NREP funds and its implementation are being bungled is matchless. I would like that as you are allocating huge sums for the Seventh Five Year Plan, a separate cell for proper monitoring of the utilisation of the funds should be up.

With these words I thank you.

SHRI SALAHUDDIN (Godda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, by seeing this Seventh Plan document it becomes clear that through this document we have tried to find a *via media* between socialism and capitalism. Under this scheme, the main thing that has been observed is that it is based on production planning and there is no emphasis on consumption planning. This is the reason that no coordination is being established between the two. We have controlled the production but we have to see as to how consumption can be controlled.

Another thing is that in this document of the Seventh Plan it has been stated that :

[English]

The total demand for coal is estimated to reach 236.7 million tonnes by 1989-90. The gap between demand and production will be met by drawing on the coal stocks and through some 'import' of coking coal.

[Translation]

This document is saying that the gap between demand and production will be met by import. We nationalised the coal mines in 1973 and we have exploited the country's coal mines but in spite of that we have not been able to open many coal mines. On the one hand certain coal mines are lying closed and on the other hand you say that the gap between demand and production will be met through import.

Similarly, about textile it has been stated that

[English]

"Handlooms will be the largest producer and it will account for 40 per cent of output.

[Translation]

The document mentions about 40 per cent output but an analysis thereof has not been mentioned. Our textile policy says something else; there is no mention of 40 per cent therein but in the draft Plan we are saying that we shall produce 40 per cent in handloom sector.

[English]

There is a controversy between the textile policy and the draft of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

I find much contradiction between the two. Now I want to draw your attention towards the Railways :

[English]

"In terms of originating freight traffic, the load on the railway system is likely

to be 340 million tonnes in 1989-90 as against 263 million tonnes in 1984-85."

The Plan envisages that the growth in passenger traffic will be restrained to 2 per cent per annum and that within this, priority will be given to long distance passenger traffic and high density suburban traffic.

[Translations]

On the one hand the condition of the passenger trains in our country is appalling and on the other hand you are not planning more than 2 per cent growth in relation to entry into the 21st century. In that also you are saying that growth will be in the long distance trains. It is a very complicated problem. You have said nothing about the conditions of the local trains and the 2 per cent growth in passenger traffic is envisaged in the long distance trains.

I would like to draw your attention towards one more point :

[English]

36 million people crossed the poverty line between 1977-78 and 1983-84. In absolute terms, the number of poor persons is expected to fall from 273 millions in 1984-85 to 211 millions in 1989-90.

[Translation]

The biggest discrepancy is in the figures before us. India is basically an agricultural country. 80 per cent of our population lives in the villages but our planning is not rural oriented. The fruits of the planning are not reaching them. Only partial success has been achieved so far in the current plan, the remaining plans have failed. No plan has succeeded fully. We should, therefore have practical approach and it should be kept in mind that India is an agricultural country. The Plan should be adjusted in a way that the people living in the villages get proper benefits thereof.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH
(Jaunpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to

support the Seventh Five Year Plan. Through this Plan people living below the poverty line will definitely be benefited. Alongwith it, the welfare schemes included in the Plan will definitely go a long way in benefiting the poor and the weaker sections of the society. I want to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister and Minister of State for Planning for including very good programmes in it. They will definitely benefit every one.

Now I would like to say certain things about my own region and the State. Eastern Uttar Pradesh is a very backward area, as was stated by Shri Raj Kumar just now. In 1962, Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru had constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Patel, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to find out the extent of poverty prevailing in the four districts of the State, namely Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Deoria and Ghazipur. The committee had visited these areas and felt concerned about the abject poverty and backwardness there. It then submitted a report recommending setting up of heavy industries in these districts so that unemployment could be removed and the unemployed could earn livelihood. To-date not a single heavy industry has been opened in Jaunpur. Through you, I request the hon Minister that a project relating to establishment of a heavy industry in Jaunpur must be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The eastern part of Uttar Pradesh has always remained in the grip of floods. Every year the area suffers losses worth crores of rupees and there is loss of life also. Recently, Jaunpur remained inundated for months together. The urban as well as rural areas remain submerged under water which result in loss of crops and damage to houses worth crores of rupees. The Government has to distribute foodgrains there worth lakhs of rupees. When I was a Member of the Legislative Assembly, there also I used to say and, today, through you also I want to request the hon. Minister that some permanent solution of their problem should be found. I had asked a question in this connection to which the Minister of water

[Shri Kamla Prasad Singh]

resources had replied that the Commission was considering the Jaunpur conservation scheme. I hope that some scheme envisaging permanent solution to control the recurring floods in Jaunpur district will be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

16.30 hrs.

In our district many schools are without buildings. consequently, the boys have to sit under the trees—be it winter, summer or rains. They are always in trouble and because of these difficulties, schools are closed. This situation prevails in winter as well as in floods and during heatwave. I, therefore, request that you should definitely make schemes to provide buildings to those schools which are without buildings.

In Bhadiah tehsil of our district there is acute crisis of drinking water. So much so that during summer it is not possible to offer water even to a marriage party. After taking sweets they leave without water. The Uttar Pradesh Government have stopped constructing tanks there. The hand pumps are being installed on the basis of 1972 survey and not on the basis of present population. I request that hand pumps should be installed on the basis of population and in those areas which lack facilities. The 1972 survey should be dispensed with and the hand pumps should be installed on the basis of the present population.

In our area there are as many as two municipalities and notified areas and town Areas. The roads are in very bad shape there.

Drinking water should be provided by installing tube-wells there. The farmers having tube-wells are facing great difficulty in the absence of power. District Plan is in operation in Uttar Pradesh and it is being implemented in our district also. Development works like construction of roads and canals or installation of tubewells are in progress there. But when the question of flood control comes, we

cannot function in such a manner. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that the Seventh Five Year Plan has been formulated with a view to removing such difficulties and to undertake welfare measures. This document has been prepared in such a way that there will not be a single person who will not be benefited thereby. I would like to say that if such features are made part of the Plan, we will get considerable benefit.

You are providing funds very liberally. You should entrust the responsibility of ensuring implementation of the projects to the committees set up at district level under the 20-point programme. No doubt, you provide funds for construction of roads or opening of schools and for some other work, but those funds are not fully utilised. The result is that for the same work i.e. for earth work on 1 Km. long road the District Council receives an amount of Rs. 18-19 thousand, the Block Development Officer receives Rs. 12-13 thousand and, some other agency receives an amount of Rs. 30-35 thousand. There should not be such wide variation. Every one is certainly getting benefit under the 20-point programme you will find that no person has been left uncovered under one or the other point under this programme. If you extend the necessary co-operation in its implementation, it will definitely prove beneficial.

With these words I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister for preparing this document i.e. the Seventh Five Year Plan and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): We have already finished our Sixth Five Year Plan and we are entering the Seventh Five Year Plan. Before going into that, the Government and the Planning Commission should assess what achievements we have made in the previous plans. I have some record just to remind the government how much we have achieved in the consecutive five year plans.

Though in agricultural production and industrial production we have some achievements, it has created some sort of confusion, as the national income has been growing very slow. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the agricultural production was found to be about 154 million tonnes with 4.5 per cent increase and increase industrial production came about 7 per cent has the national income grew only 3 per cent but annum. So, it was decreasing after every five year plan. In 1951-56, the national income was 3.6 per cent; in 1956-61, it was 4 per cent; in 1966-69, it was 4 per cent; in 1974-79 it was 5.4 per cent and in 1980-85, it was 3 per cent. Presently in India 70 per cent of the total population shares 7 per cent to 8 per cent of the nation's personal income. Besides this, 20 per cent are sharing 45 to 48 per cent of the total personal income. On the other hand, assets of the top 20 big houses in 1981 were Rs 8987.02 crores having 30 per cent growth in assets. This has been summed up in 1972 to Rs. 2883.69 crores. So, the government should know where our average growth stands and who is enjoying the benefits of independence and should see how everybody should enjoy these benefits equally.

The central public undertakings—the major items like steel, coal and textile accounted for heavy loss of Rs. 872 crores in 1983-84 against Rs. 192 crores in the preceding year. The losses increased 35 per cent in one year.

We are very much thinking of collaborations, financial collaboration, investments and foreign money. You kindly see the figures which I am going to give with regard to our development projects from the people coming from the foreign countries or the foreign companies. We are very much looking at other countries to assist us. Due to lack of time, I shall give the figure of 1984 only. 755 collaborations have already been approved by the Government.

The investment in the foreign collaborations is now Rs. 11,300 crores. That is a loss now. So, what we have already done in the Sixth Plan, let us see.

The number of sick units in the industry was more than 80,000 for the small, medium and large sick units—83,597 to be precise—and it has resulted in a loss of Rs. 3,274 crores. It is a bad record. It is not encouraging for the Government.

The number of closures was 187 and the number of workers affected is 71,370. We are depending on foreign assistance and collaborations with the multinational companies. Our record shows that the total collaboration and foreign investment Rs. 11,322 crores of rupees.

The percentage of people that we are thinking, who would be literate after the five year Plan, that is coming to a very small figure only. We wanted to achieve complete literary, or it was said that anybody in the age group of seven to fourteen years will be literate by the end of 2000 AD.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : The percentage of people below the poverty line will be doubled, and it will decline to the level of five per cent in the year 2000 AD. It may be that the other people below the poverty line will be totally washed out.

The per capita consumption of food-grains is expected to increase from 178 kg in 1984-85 to 275 kg in 1999-2000 AD.

I wonder how this Government is going to meet these problems. The people are naturally getting agitated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. Nothing will go on record. No more now.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : The Government should carefully look into these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No use wasting your time; it will not be recorded.

Now, Mr. Kuppuswamy,

[Translation]

*SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in support of the Seventh Five Year Plan I wish to say a few words.

At the very outset I would like to convey on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu our gratitude to the hon. Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for having sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 5,750 crores to Tamil Nadu in the Seventh Plan. But for the intervention of the hon. Prime Minister 60% increase over the Sixth Plan investments in Tamil Nadu would not have been possible.

The principal objective of the Seventh Plan is alleviation of poverty and unemployment. This objective will be achieved under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Prime Minister. The targets in the Plan document aim at elimination of poverty, creation of conditions of near full employment, provision of basic needs of people in terms of food, clothing, shelter and access to primary health facilities,

I would like to take this opportunity to point out that the main problem of rural areas in Tamil Nadu is drinking water. I want that special attention should be paid to supply potable water to all the villages in Tamil Nadu. This target should be achieved by the end of the 7th Plan.

Secondly, the agricultural growth in Tamil Nadu is dependent on continuous and regular supply of electric power. Unfortunately there is acute paucity of power and during summer season the power cut goes to the extent of 60%. The major industries are subjected to such power cuts. It is unfortunate that the farmers are not getting power at the time they require. Hence I suggest that the Seventh Five Year Plan should pay full attention to the creation of electric power capacity in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Thirdly, Tamil Nadu has not been able to make significant industrial progress

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

because of the existence of metre-gauge railway line. Even after 38 years of independence no major Broadgauge Railway project has been completed. In 1981 the BG project between Karur-Dindigul and Tuticorin was sanctioned and it is progressing at snail's pace because of paucity of funds. I want that this important BG project should be completed by the end of 7th Plan as this project alone will remove the backwardness in the State of Tamil Nadu. I want that substantial allocation should be made for completing Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin BG project before the 7th Plan comes to a close.

Fourthly, the long pending Punnam-puzha-Aliyar project should be completed on a war footing. I want that adequate allocation should be made for this project.

Fifthly, I request the hon. Minister of Planning that the poverty alleviation programmes throughout the country should be implemented vigorously. I want that the 7th Plan should ensure that a larger percentage of people below the poverty line is uplifted by the plan programmes. There should be regular monitoring of N.R.E.P and R.L.E.G.P programmes in all the States. Emphasis on the rural industries sector should be greater than what has been assigned in the 7th Plan document. Similarly, greater attention should be paid to the successful implementation of family welfare programmes. The Public Distribution systems in the country, particularly in the rural areas should be strengthened.

Before I conclude, I suggest that the supply of required raw materials like steel, coal etc. should be ensured so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. Sometimes the coal supply to Tamil Nadu Thermal Projects is tardy. Such bottlenecks should be removed in a concerted manner.

I wish to take this opportunity to suggest that the Sethusamudram Project should be taken up during the 7th Plan, as it is strategically important for the country as a whole.

With these few words I conclude my speech.

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I support the Document which has been placed on the Table, entitled Seventh Five Year Plan. It is for the first time that the Government thought it fit to draw up this Plan with 15 year perspective. So, it is a precursor to other two five year plans also. They will also get guidelines from this plan.

The planning has been very much in the air since the Indian National Congress set up its National Committee on Planning in the year 1938. When Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was the President of the Indian National Congress, Jawaharlal Nehru was called upon to head the National Committee on planning. Since then, planning has been thought as the mode of economic development of the country.

The main objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan were highlighted by the hon. Prime Minister who is also the Chairman of the Planning Commission, Yesterday. The main thrust of the plan is removal of poverty, unemployment and acceleration of growth rate of the economy.

Actually various sectors have not been given their due in the matter of allocation. I particularly draw the attention of the Planning Minister to the allotment for transport infrastructure. IBRD has given its report and said that Indian economy is going quite well, but it has certain constraints and the major difficulty is in the area of transport infrastructure.

16.47 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH
in the chair]

Unless there is a proper appreciation of the transport network and other items of infrastructure, the nation cannot be on the move as a whole, because we are only spending now for linking all the major metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. It is called a golden quadrangle. There is a golden triangle for telecommunications i.e. Delhi-Bombay-Calcutta. There is golden triangle in every sphere. The hilly and border areas are

being left far behind. In this connection, I would invite the attention of the Planning Minister to the very poor allocations made for new railway lines. It is on page 215, Chapter 8 Rs. 350 have been allotted. If you have to complete only all the on-going works which were started in the Sixth Plan, this amount will not be sufficient even for those lines. I remember the case of Nangal Talwara line. It was 11 years ago that late L.N. Mishra laid the foundation stone of this line on 22nd December, 1974. The State Government is providing Rs. 1 crore in its budget for land and earth work for this line and the Central Government is providing Rs. 50 lakhs in the current Railway budget. It is an irony of fate that the central responsibility for development of hilly and border areas is not being accepted and discharged.

I have carefully examined the Sixteenth Chapter of this document which highlights the Government's intention to develop the hill areas. But it only lays emphasis on the Hill Area Development Programme and to the subjects which are listed in the State List. Now who is going to develop the hill areas so far as the Central List is concerned? Railway is not the concern of the State Governments, P&T is not the concern of the State Governments, Broadcasting is not the concern of the State Governments, Banking is not the concern of the State Governments. So, all these major areas should get their priority and I would request the Minister for Planning that he should remember those days, especially the day of 12th March 1965 when the National Development Council identified certain areas as hill areas and there was a notification by the Planning Commission on 9th of September 1966 that following are the areas which should be treated as priority areas of the category areas for special development. But no Central liberalisation of allotment of funds has been done so far as Central projects are concerned. So, I would request you to devise various schemes. The Telecommunications Department, for example, has divided the entire country into 29,000 hexagons of five-kilometre radius each so that a telephone could be provided within five kilometres for every village. But what has happened? Now, in the beginning of this

[Prof Narain Chand Parashar]

plan, the target has been shifted from 1990 A.D. to 2000 A.D. Only one-third of these hexagons are to be covered. So, I would plead that in those areas where the density of population is very low but which are the border areas and strategic areas, this should be revised and the target should be that the hexagons in these areas should be covered within the Seventh Five Year Plan. Similarly, I would plead earnestly that all the on-going projects, at least in the hill States, which are to receive priority as per your commitment to the nation as far back as twenty years in 1966, should be completed in the Seventh Plan. It would be a major argument in favour of the development of hill areas if the projects already started by you, sanctioned by you, approved by you, budgeted by you, and started long ago, some time in the first, second, third, or fourth year of the Sixth Plan, are included and they are completed well within the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Secondly, I would plead for a general increase, a liberal increase for the expansion of the railway system. Replacing the overaged assets is not much. Unless you connect more rural areas, more villages, more district headquarters, the industrial development of the country will not pick up. So, the railway infrastructure and the national transport infrastructure are the two very important things.

Similarly, I would plead for a larger allocation to Telecommunications Department. They had proposed a plan of Rs. 11,000 crores but what you have given is Rs. 4,000 crores. So, it has been slashed by about 70 per cent. Therefore, what I would suggest is that in certain core areas, which are the infrastructural areas, which are the areas linking up the nation, may be through telephones, or through railway lines, or through national highways, or through bridges, they should be given importance. Similarly, air linking, like Simla airport and other things which are not being given priority, should be given priority. Within these constraints, I would appeal to you for an upward revision of the sectoral allocations in favour

of these projects which are on-going. These should be completed and priority should be given to the hill areas. With these words I thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the time is very short, I would straight away come to the suggestions. The Plan is very good. Its aims and targets are very fine. Unless its targets are achieved, it cannot be called a good plan. The greatest hurdle in the achievement of the target which we have been facing right from the First Five Year Plan is the population growth rate. We are about to move into the 21st Century. We have, therefore, envisaged that we shall bring it down to 1.53%. Unless we bring the population growth rate to zero, we cannot think of prosperity in the country. If we are not able to do so even in the 21st Century, we certainly cannot achieve our aim of bringing prosperity. I would like to submit that we shall have to adopt certain deterrent/curative measures in order to reduce the population growth rate just as we adopt certain methods like taking bitter medicines or injection or undergoing operation for the treatment of a disease. Only then we shall become successful. The greatest constraint is of resources. If we do not have resources, we cannot achieve our targets howsoever fine they may be.

We had enacted the Gold Control Act in 1968. Even now, the country say that this country was known as El Dorado in the past. But I would like to say that even now this country has huge quantity of gold. According to government's estimate, 5000 tonnes of gold are available here, but the reality is that it is much more than 5000 tonnes, which can be utilised in the form of resources. If we take some bold steps to bring it under Government control in future, we can get adequate resources thereby. Sometimes an evil also proves blessing in disguise. Gold is the cause behind increase in the incidents of theft, dacoity and loot. For this very reason, women have given up wearing gold ornaments. Now most of the women wear

silver ornaments which are in great demand these days. Today, women wear silver and rolled gold ornaments. Naturally the men have started feeling that since women-folk have given up wearing gold ornaments, why should they have attachment towards it. We should have complete control over gold. Possession, sale and purchase of gold should be made a penal offence. In this way we can definitely get huge quantity of gold. You should pay compensation immediately to those who give small quantity of gold and in instalments to those who give gold in large quantity. They should also be paid handsome interest on their money. You can tell them that they can start wearing gold ornaments again in the 21st Century. In this way we shall be able to mobilise huge resources. One of its advantages will be that smuggling of gold, which is highest, will be checked and black money will be curbed. The incidents of theft, dacoity would be reduced and the incidence of crime will also come down. So, gold should be fully brought under Government control.

I have to give 2 to 3 more suggestions. There is imbalance in the Central assistance given to States for lifting the people above the poverty line. If we want to remove this imbalance, it would be better if assistance is given to a State in proportion to the number of persons living below the poverty line there instead of the population of a State. This would be helpful in removing poverty in a balanced way.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan we had fixed a target of 600 families in each Development Block who were to be given assistance. In Madhya Pradesh there were 56 lakh families. In that plan 14 lakh families got benefit and the remaining can certainly get benefit by 2000 A.D. But according to fresh directives, assistance should be given to only 200 families in each Development Block. In this way it will take 45 years to raise the standard of living of all the families above poverty line. So, you should look into this matter also.

Water is in great need today. In addition, irrigation facilities are also required

to be provided. Stop dams should also be constructed by the side of new bridges-culverts. Steps should be taken to store the water which falls into the sea. Also, new technology should be adopted to tap under-ground water resources. If we think on these lines, we shall definitely succeed in our aim. The drinking water problem will also be solved thereby and irrigation facilities will also increase considerably. While formulating irrigation scheme we should see as to whether we can include the adjacent areas into the scheme meant for providing drinking water to people.

With these words I thank you.

[English]

SHRI JAFFAR SHRIEF (Bangalore North): Today we are discussing the Seventh Five-Year Plan. I personally feel that this is an opportunity for us to introspect the whole thing.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate made a comment that it has been brought in a hurried way and the people have not been taken into confidence. Sir, he has a got point to make. I am sure that my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta will also agree with me. Sometime back in the country, there was a debate whether we should have a parliamentary democracy or presidential system. I am referring to this not for anything else. We are going through a debating democracy. Everybody wants to participate, everybody wants to speak something about their region, their constituency and their people. Sir, a time has come when we think that we have to think afresh and anew and we should certainly think out of our experience, whether we should continue with this debating democracy or we should think of functional democracy. It is the functional democracy which will give us more area to contribute in not only formulating Plan but also in its implementation. Here, I would appeal to the entire House that when we talk, when we discuss ourselves our region, about our people, we should also address ourselves that whether we should leave the entire thing only implementation by the bureaucracy or we should, as true representatives of the people, think of the

[Shri Jaffar Shrief]

present system and whether we should change the system into a functional democracy, rather than a debating society.

Here, again what is the goal ? We should be proud of our forefathers and our founders who have given a planned development, which has put the country on self-reliance. We are one of the most important countries today in the developing world. It goes to our credit that what has been achieved—whatever may be the criticism, whoever may criticise either from this side or that side of the House I am quite sure that everybody will agree that India has made a name. India has achieved its objectives to be felt not only by the developing countries but even by the developed countries. It is the greatest contribution not only because of the system but also because it is the contribution of the people.

Here, what is the Plan ? What is the approach of the Plan ? I am of the opinion that the plan is to meet the requirements of the basic needs of the individuals and the regions. We talk that we are passing through an era where regionalism also is rising its head. Why does regionalism come in ? It is because of the unbalanced development, because of the backwardness either of the people or of the region. We should bear in mind this basic factor. When we address ourselves, we should address ourselves to the basic needs also. It is here, I must pay my tribute to late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi who gave us the 20 point programme. The 20 point programme, as an anti-poverty programme, is aimed to bring the poorer people from below the poverty line to above the line. She said, "people should live as hon. citizens of this country. It is, here, I want to appeal to the Opposition that today Congress has learned a lesson while it implemented the family planning programme. Today no political party wants to talk of family planning. Unless we control the population growth...

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : We have done it in Tamil Nadu. That is why, we are suffering.

SHRI JAFFAR SHARIEF : I am referring to those who are sitting here and who are not implementing this programme. We sit here and talk here but produce 10 children. That is not going to help unless we control the population growth, no plan will be successful. Whatever be year investment, the population explosion will engulf all the investment and we will not be able to see the fruits of the Planned development. It is here I personally feel that this should be the basic criterion of controlling the population growth. Then look to the basic needs of the people and regions. I would only refer to one point as I was associated with the railways. In the Plan, I have seen my friend Prof. Narain Chand Parashar from Himachal Pradesh was telling about the poor allocation to railways. I would appeal to the Planning Minister and he should convey it to the Prime Minister and to the Finance Minister that unless you make adequate allocations, the basic infrastructure cannot develop. Look at the way. You cannot go on increasing the freight and fares saying that it is inevitable and you have to do it. But the only way not to do it is to go in for more electrification which is our national goal. What is the total Kilometres ? It is about 53,596. It is the route length. But what is the electrification ? It is 6,440 KM, 8.6%. When are you going to achieve ? When are you going to control ? Here again, about the new lines Prof. Narain Chand Parashar has said something. I agree with him. This is two faces of the same coin. Unless there is infrastructure development, no industrial development can come. If you want industrial development, they will say that there is no infrastructure. One has to come with some conviction as in the past.

About Karnataka, my own region, it is a State which was surplus in power when we got freedom. All these strategic industries were located there because of its climate, because of the strategic importance of the area. Today while we have contributed much to the national projects, Karnataka is suffering from shortage of power. We cannot think of any industry. As many speakers have rightly pointed out, our country basically is an agricultural country. There are areas where people

are poor. There is no irrigation facility. We have not been able to develop our irrigation facility because of lack of resources. You want the State to mobilise resources. How much will they mobilise? Unless there is economic growth within the State, they cannot also contribute much. It is here the Central assistance is much more needed.

I would urge upon the planning Commission, the Government of India, to look to the needs of the Karnataka State, both in the matter of irrigation and power projects and also while we think of meeting the basic needs of the people, we must not allow further growth of the urban areas. It is going to be a problem.

I, therefore, appeal to the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who is dynamic, to concentrate more on the rural development also so that urban areas will not get congested.

I am sure the younger and new generation will give a new look to the whole thought and think seriously whether we should have a debating democracy or we should have a national democracy.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): I would like to express my views on the Seventh Five Year Plan presented to this House for discussion after it is finalised. It is just like sending an invitation for a function which is already over. The Seventh Five Year Plan has almost the same priority allocation and sectoral contribution to the gross value as in the Sixth Plan. During all the four decades of the Plan modeling the Government or the Planning Commission has not chosen to change the priorities so as to raise the level of the living of the common man in India, the landless, the unemployed and under-employed proletariat. The Plan is merely a development Plan of the capitalist variety. It has no socialist pattern, it has no socialist leanings, it has no socialist framework. It is the same old home-work which has been repeated neatly. In other words, it is the old wine in a new bottle.

A mere 16.31 per cent of Rs. 180,000

crores is allotted to social services for which the Centre gives one-third and the State two-thirds. The other allocations for Agriculture, Industry and Rural Development, which are very vital for the growth of national income, are as in the previous Plan.

In a country where there is massive poverty, the Plan should apply its resources to eradicate it at least a decade before the advent of the Twenty-first Century. This Plan and the next Plan, as it augurs well, will land the country in the Twenty-first Century with a backlog of unemployment and mass poverty.

One saving grace in this Plan is the massive investment in energy, namely, Rs. 54,821 crores, about 30 per cent of the Plan outlay, for which the States have to bear an almost equal share of investment. Perhaps, energy is the core of the development activities. The Plan has rightly stressed it, and I am quite happy about it. If we have an energy surplus by 1955 or 2000 A.D., our country will be on the high road to prosperity. In this connection I want to make a submission that Tamil Nadu has an insufficient allocation of Rs. 5,750 crores. Compared to Maharashtra, even though the land area may be small, the trend of development is almost comparable to that of Maharashtra. The insufficient allocation to Tamil Nadu will make the development process rather slow and unimpressive.

Much has been said about the Sethu samudram Project. I raised this issue in the last Lok Sabha and I have raised it in the present Lok Sabha also. Since 40 years we have been fighting for this project to be implemented. The time has now come to implement it immediately, so that this project not only serves for inland traffic but also serves as a security base, namely, naval base, as we are getting threat from the neighbouring country, Sri Lanka; we can thus protect our Tamils from the onslaught of the Sri Lankan military rule.

The Tuticorin-Karur broad gauge railway line, the Rapid Transit System for Madras and the early execution of

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

the Telgu-Ganga scheme will add to income generation.

I do not want to speak much about the Salem Steel Plant. When Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi laid the foundation-stone for the Salem Steel Plant. Unfortunately now it has been converted into a Steel Rolling Plant. I request the Government to take earnest action and set it as a Steel Plant and not as a Steel Rolling Plant.

When the question of southern States comes, I do not know what happens to the Government; they conveniently South India is also in the map of India; they should not forget it. Either the projects have been rudely left out or are partially undertaken. They have put hurdles for Tamil Nadu for obtaining an impressive level of growth during this Plan or during the foreseeable future. That is why, our late Founder leader Anna said, "The North is flourishing and the South is deteriorating".

The former Minister of Railways and the present Member of Lok Sabha, Shri Jaffer Sharief, has mentioned about implementation of family planning. I can remind you that, when Dr. Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, family planning programme was implemented effectively and also subsequently by the present Government, for which you have given us an award of Rs. 1 crore. But unfortunately the number of Lok Sabha seats has reduced from 40 to 39. Instead of patting us on the back, you are stabbing us. I once again say that the family planning programme should be implemented by all the religions. Religion or caste or creed should not be a bar for sterilisation. As a doctor this is my personal opinion, not my party opinion. Sterilisation should be made compulsory. Unless the family planning programme is implemented very effectively, whatever plan we may draw up, the benefits will not reach the common man.

As has been rightly pointed out by

Prof. Madhu Dandavate, this Plan is going to shatter the economy, it is going to create inflationary trends; the poor are going to become poorer and the rich are going to become richer.

So, this Plan is of capitalist variety. It is not socialistic pattern or framework.

With these few words, I conclude Sir. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir our Hon. Prime Minister rightly said yesterday that out of all the Five Year Plans, the Sixth Five Year Plan had proved a success to the maximum extent. I would like to inform you that a shattered economy was handed over to us by the Janata regime in 1980 when we introduced the Sixth Five Year Plan. At that time agricultural production had come down by 17 per cent and industrial production had come down to the level of minus 14 per cent. Efforts were made in the Sixth Five Year Plan to improve the shattered economy. You will be glad to know that we succeeded in achieving 4.3 per cent increase in agricultural production against a target of 3.8 per cent fixed in the Sixth Five Year Plan, despite unprecedented drought, floods and hailstorm witnessed in the years 1982 & 1983. I would, therefore, like to congratulate the Government, the Planning Commission, Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister that they did not conceal the facts. While referring to increase in agricultural production, he has also concealed that in the mining and the industrial sectors we achieved a growth rate of 3.7 per cent only against a target of 6.9 per cent. So, true facts have been published for which I would like to thank the Government and the Planning Commission. A mention has also been made about the sectors in which we could not achieve the desired targets. The Opposition is using these very facts in support of their argument that our plan has failed. A Telugu Desam Member has said that this plan has no direction. Food, work and productivity are the guiding principles on which this Seventh Five Year Plan is based. I would

like to inform you that this document of the Seventh Five Year Plan will definitely help in the implementation of the Poverty Eradication Programme and in the creation of an agricultural and industrial atmosphere in the country. Not only this, this document clearly states our achievements in the agricultural sector. It clearly states that we have achieved 56 per cent production in only 1/15th part of the country. It also mentions that 70 per cent of country's area is dry land and it has to be brought under cultivation.

17.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER
in the Chair]

Not only this. Indication has been given in it about those things which need attention. I would like to inform you that there is need to bring about improvement and efficiency in the public sector—whether it relates to the state sector or the central sector—in which an investment to the tune of Rs. 35,000 crores has been made. What is happening today? In the name of autonomy the public sector undertakings are behaving in an arbitrary manner. The Planning Commission should scrutinise their balance sheets. A watch will have to be kept on the nepotism indulged by them while awarding contracts and making recruitment. In the name of autonomy they are indulging in various malpractices. These will have to be removed. The things have come to a pass that contracts are awarded without inviting tenders. The contracts are given to parties of their own choice. We will have to look into the shortcomings prevailing in the public sector. Recently, when our Hon. Prime Minister said that the public sector will have to show results, they started submitting wrong balance sheets. I would like to say that the Planning Commission should examine the balance sheets of those public sector undertakings also which are showing profit in order to keep control on them.

Besides, an exhaustive discussion took place on the existing reserved balances. I want to mention the case of Uttar Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Uttar

Pradesh had effectively placed the facts before the National Development Council. I would like to submit that when the First Five Year Plan was started in 1952, the per capita income of Uttar Pradesh was 16 per cent, but today Uttar Pradesh is at the bottom; only Bihar is below it.

The reason why we have lagged behind during the last three Five Year Plans is that we did not get as much central assistance as we required. As a result of that we could not create infrastructure. Not only this, we did not get the required assistance even from the financial institutions. Secondly, the assistance which you are giving to other States for special schemes was not given to Uttar Pradesh. It was because of this that the State had suggested this time that the Planning Commission should look into these factors and remove these shortcomings during the Seventh Five Year Plan. 15 districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, 5 districts of Bundelkhand and 12 other districts of the State are decoit-prone districts for which special assistance is needed because there are many backward districts. In this connection, a scheme with an outlay of Rs. 398 crores was submitted by the U.P. Government to the Centre. The Central Government should allocate the required funds for these districts.

Special development programmes for the tribal area of Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh should be started vigorously during the Seventh Five Year Plan. You have categorised the areas into six categories, viz. hill areas, desert areas, tribal areas, drought areas, flood prone areas and cyclonic areas and have formulated schemes for their development treating them as reserved areas. You will have to allocate funds to the tribal areas, hill areas, drought prone areas and flood prone areas of Uttar Pradesh also according to these norms.

Our Seventh Five Year Plan is job-oriented. I want to say that this Plan is going to solve our biggest problem—the problem of unemployment. Not only that, the plan also envisages removal of backwardness. This is a commendable step.

While referring to resources, you have

said that 4.5 per cent would come from the public sector. If you want to mobilize resources from the public sector, you will have to exercise control over this sector. You have allowed it to function as an autonomous body.

Secondly, you will have to raise resources of your own. You are going to set up agrobased industries. You will have to pay more attention to them. You will have to curb oil consumption in the country. At the same time, you will have to out your import bill.

If we go by the rate of inflation, it is very low in our country. The economy at the international level has deteriorated so much that in some countries the rate of inflation has gone up by as much as 21 per cent. We have exercised complete control over inflation and we have been able to bring it to seven per cent. Is it not an achievement? Our brothers in the opposition do not see it.

Shri Madhu Dandavate, while speaking, had said that the Planning Commission has not yet approved the Seventh Plan document and it was laid on the Table of the House for discussion, which was a wrong precedent. He is completely wrong in saying so. This was not a precedent which could be called wrong. Sir, the Members of the opposition cast aspersions on the Government without any basis.

Our Planning Commission has clearly indicated in this document the sectors in which there have been some shortcomings and also the sectors in which we have lagged behind. They have also given suggestions in that regard. I want to request all the hon. Members to take this thing seriously and extend their full cooperation in making this Plan a success. We talk of entering into the 21st Century, but we must enter into it fully prepared, then only the welfare of the country and of the coming generation is possible.

STATEMENT RE : NON-EXTENSION OF THE TERM OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH ON THE BHOPAL GAS LEAK DISASTER.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : Some Hon'ble Members raised the question about the non-extension of the term of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Madhya Pradesh Government to inquire into the Bhopal gas leakage disaster which occurred on the night intervening 2nd/3rd December, 1984. This House is aware that this Commission of Inquiry was appointed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh on 6th Dec., 1984. The term of the Commission was initially fixed upto 15th March, 1985. This was subsequently extended upto 15th December, 1985. The term has now expired and the Government of Madhya Pradesh has not extened the term.

The State Government appears to have come to its decision of not extending the term of the Commission for the following reasons:

- (i) At the instance of the Central Government, Dr. S. Varadarajan Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Govt. of India along with a team of experts of high standing numbering 16, including Dr. Varadarajan, commenced and inquiry into the causes of the Bhopal gas leakage disaster and the circumstances leading to it and other matters connected therewith. Dr. Varadarajan and his team of experts has now submitted a report to the Central Government on the causes and circumstances leading to the Bhopal gas leakage disaster and other matters connected therewith. This report has been accepted by the Central Govern-

ment and will be placed on the Table of the House on the 20th December, 1985. The Government also proposes to file it in the District Court of New York where the suit filed by the Govt. of India against the Union Carbide of the United States is pending.

- (ii) The same matters are also being inquired into by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the investigation is in progress. If the investigation shows the culpability of various persons, they will become the subject matter of prosecution.
- (iii) A Commission has also been appointed by the Central Government under the chairmanship of Dr. C.R. Krishna Murti, a former Director of Indian Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow, for conducting studies on the effects on the live system in Bhopal and the affected areas of the toxic gas leakage in Bhopal. This study is in addition to the investigation conducted by the team, headed by Dr. Varadarajan.
- (iv) As the matters which were to be inquired by the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Madhya Pradesh Government are substantially covered by the report of the team headed by Dr. Varadarajan and will also be covered by the investigation being conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the studies being conducted by Dr. C.R. Krishna Murti, a former Director of the Indian Toxicological Research Centre, it would not be proper or necessary to have the same matters inquired again by another authority

In these circumstances, the Government of Madhya Pradesh did not think it

fit and proper to extend the term of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by it to inquire into the Bhopal gas leakage disaster.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No discussion on the statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Chairman of the Union Carbide Warren Anderson has made a statement threatening Government of India that if it did not wind up all these enquiries, USA aid to India would be stopped. People have succumbed to the pressure of the Union Carbide. This was the only enquiry which was ordered ...*(Interruptions)*... You must allow a discussion at least tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is enough. You give me in writing... No more discussion on this statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I want some clarifications...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On this statement, I will not allow anything.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : But why Sir ?

*(Interruptions)!**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not allowed. This is the practice we are following. If you want any further discussions on this, you please give it in writing. No please.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. Please sit down.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We protest against this. We are walking out.

(Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other hon. members then left the House)

*Not recorded.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd,

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 359/35 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th December 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 153/85-Customs dated the 24th May 1985 so as to exempt newsprint from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 1759/85]

RE : BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I would like to submit that after we finish this Half-an-Hour discussion, there will be further discussion on the Seventh Plan. We have arranged dinner also for the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shall we extend the time by two hours now ?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Yes, initially let us extend it for two hours.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Sir, as there is no other member present from our side, you please allow me ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please sit down, I will call you.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : You please allow from each State..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. You can put questions and not speeches. I will call you.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Sir, last week it was admitted in my name. The hon. Speaker called me. It was postponed... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will allow two persons from that State. In the notice if one person's name is there, one more person will be allowed. Suppose Shri Krishna Iyer's name is there in the list, one more person from Karnataka will be allowed. We now take up Half-An-Hour-discussion; Shri Ayyapu Reddy.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION TELUGU - GANGA PROJECT

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir 25th May 1983 was characterised by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu as a historic date. On that date, our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi inaugurated the project called the 'Telugu Ganga Project' at the Nehru Stadium in Madras City. She was surrounded by four Chief Ministers—Chief Minister from Tamil Nadu, Shri M.G. Ramachandran; Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri N.T. Rama Rao; Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri Ramakrishna Hegde; and Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Vasant Rao Dada Patil.

Sir, at that function, she inaugurated a project called the Telugu Ganga Project by switching a button which unveiled a tablet and illuminated the geographical model of the Telugu Ganga Project. She also handed over to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri N.T. Rama Rao a cheque for Rs.30 crores, representing the first instalment of Tamil Nadu's share of the cost of the project.

Sir, I have got The Hindu of the 26th May wherein in the photos of all the Chief Ministers alongwith the Prime Minister on

the dais is published prominently on the first page as demanded by the hon. Member, I am laying it on the Table of the House. I have even authenticated it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. Not necessary.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Now I will come to that point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already the paper is available. It need not be done.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : This was called a historic event and as a matter of fact the Prime Minister stated this. "Inaugurating the work on the Krishna Water supplies scheme in the project, Mrs. Gandhi appealed to the people not to regard this as belonging to one State or another, but citizens of India united by a common bond of making the country self-reliant."

The Prime Minister as also the Chief Ministers who participated in the function hailed the project as a symbol of mutual understanding and cooperation between two States and hoped that this spirit would help solve the State problems—including the Cauvery Water issue also. The Government of Tamil Nadu published a souvenir, which was freely distributed and supplied to all the Chief Ministers and all the representatives of the various States. This project detailed the plan in the map of the Telugu-Ganga project. It also showed in broad colours the areas which are going to be irrigated under the Telugu-Ganga project in the State of Andhra Pradesh. As I submitted, the switching on the ceremony...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already the paper is there.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : This I am placing on the Table of the House. This souvenir also I am placing on the table of the House...

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No,

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : This is a very important document. It has to be placed on the table of House...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can quote. I am allowing you to quote.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I am quoting from this. I have already given notice that I am placing this document on the table of the House. Sir this project...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will heavens fall if it is placed on the table of the House?...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have allowed him to quote it. It is not necessary to place it on the table of the house, because already there is no time...

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already given notice so that, I am allowed to quote I have quoted only favourable portions. The plan itself will show that switch which Smt. Indira Gandhi pressed also clearly disclose that the areas which were going to be irrigated. The project was envisaged to carry 29 TMC water in the State of Andhra Pradesh for the purpose of irrigating chronically drought prone areas of Rayalseema, besides carrying 15 TMC of water for supplying drinking water to the people of the city of Madras, this has been clarified and clearly stated and kept beyond reasonable doubt, beyond the shadow of doubt. Because, the irrigation part of the scheme was an integral part of the scheme and it was a condition precedent to the agreement between the two Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Not only that. The sharing of costs between Tamil Nadu Government and the Andhra Pradesh Government was apportioned on the basis of the irrigation which Andhra State is going to derive or going to have under the project. The cost component

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

itself shows that the State of Andhra Pradesh was going to have irrigation of 29 TMC of water. The souvenir published by the Government of Andhra Pradesh also displayed prominently the letter written by the then Minister for Irrigation Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha. And he has clearly stated as follows :

"Besides providing water for Madras city and irrigation to drought prone areas in the districts of Rayalaseema and the Nellore district..... Heartiest good wishes on this occasion."

This is what the Minister for Irrigation, Shri Raw Niwas Mirdha had stated in his letter. And this letter has also been published in the Souvenir published by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on that occasion. I may be permitted to lay this also on the Table of the House. *(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS : There is no need to lay it on the Table.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Why are you afraid of the documents which have been published ? *(Interruptions)* Don't forget history.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please; take your seats. *(Interruptions)* I request the hon. Member to cooperate in the conduct of the proceedings. Why are you shouting, all of you ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Why are these Members objecting to the laying of it on the Table of the House ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am the presiding officer. I can control the House; why are you controlling it ?

AN HON. MEMBER : They can state their viewpoints later.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you keep quiet. I will answer Mr. Reddy, if there is any need. I do not want others

to interfere. Take your seats. *(Interruptions)* Please...order.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Suffice it for me to say that Shri Ramakrishna Hegde who was present on that occasion, hailed it as a shining example of inter-State cooperation. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want anybody to interrupt.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Every body knew that it was for the benefit of both the States. The irrigation component of the scheme was published. It was published very much in the Press; and on the 25th May 1983, "The Hindu" prominently published the scheme, its plant and also the portions which are going to be irrigated under this scheme. So, this has been done.

By November 1985, what is the position ? Rs. 80.2 crores have already been spent on this project, out of which Rs. 47 crores have been advanced by the Tamil Nadu Government; Rs 33 crores have been spent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. A labour force, 40,000 strong is working on this project. At this stage, some unseemly controversy has been raised unfortunately. We never expected that there will be any scope for a controversy with regard to a matter which was settled by a judicial tribunal, by the Bachawat Tribunal where all the issues relating to the sharing of the waters between the three States have been very clearly and categorically laid down, without giving any scope for any doubt whatsoever. We expected the Union Government to take a clear and firm stand, so that these matters which were settled by a judicial tribunal are not allowed to be raked up and recycled, and a finality which was reached, is not undone. But unfortunately, the answer given to this question under discussion gave scope for doubting matters which were settled by the tribunal already.

I will only quote the Tribunal from which the hon. Minister quoted, i.e. sub-clause (5) of Clause 5 of the Tribunal.

"(C) The State of Andhra Pradesh will be at liberty to use in any water year the remaining water that may be flowing in the river Krishna but thereby it shall not require any right whatsoever to use in any water year not be deemed to have been allocated in any water year water of the river Krishna in excess of the quantity specified hereunder."

Under clause (a) and (b) the water which the Maharashtra Government was entitled to use and the Karnataka Government was entitled to use was specified by the tribunal. Under clause (c), they said :

"The remaining water the state of Andhra Pradesh is entitled to use subject to clause (a) and (b) and also subject to its own allocated water 800 TMC of water."

The reason given by the tribunal is to be found on page 167 of the Award. It reads as follows :

"We restrain the States of Maharashtra and Mysore from using more water than that which is allocated to each of them. We permit the State of Andhra Pradesh to use the remaining water but we lay down that by such the State of Andhra Pradesh shall not acquire any right to use the waters of the river Krishna except to the extent allocated to it. In making allocations to the three States in this manner under Scheme A we do not expressly provide for the sharing of deficiency. But we may mention that we have taken notice of the fact that out of 100 years, there may occur deficiencies in 25 years and in these 25 years the State of Andhra Pradesh is likely to suffer more than the States of Maharashtra and Mysore. In this connection we have discussed the carryover capacities of the Nagarjunasagar Dam and the Srisailem Dam and have permitted the State of

Andhra Pradesh to utilise the carryover capacities available in these two Dams."

The reason for allowing the State of Andhra Pradesh to use the remaining excess of water while expressly restraining the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra not to use any water other than allocated has been clearly stated by the tribunal because out of 100,25 years are considered to be drought years and the sufferer would be the State of Andhra Pradesh and not the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka. That is the reason why they have given this clause. Now, the Government of Karnataka did raise an objection to clause (c) of allocating of excess water for the use of the State of Andhra Pradesh. They raised their objection under 5b of the Inter-State Water Dispute Act. This came up of final hearing before the tribunal and the tribunal has unequivocally stated as follows :

"Karnataka prays that this Tribunal may be pleased to clarify and/or explain —

(i) that the liberty given to Andhra Pradesh to use the remaining water in excess of allocations made to it under Clause (V) (C) is limited to the existing carry-over capacity as found by this Tribunal to meet the deficiency in deficit years,

(ii) that the liberty given to Andhra Pradesh to utilise surplus waters be restricted to utilisation within the basin, and

(iii) that the liberty given to Andhra Pradesh for the utilisation of surplus waters does not confer rights on Andhra Pradesh either to divert waters outside the basin in excess of its allocations or to construct new works for utilisation outside the basin, except with prior consent of the upper States.

There is no ground for limiting the use of the remaining

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

water by Andhra Pradesh to its existing carryover capacity. If the remaining water is not used by Andhra Pradesh, it will be wasted to the sea.

At Pages 409-411 of Vol. II of the Report, we have given full reasons for not imposing restrictions on Andhra Pradesh regarding diversion of water outside the Krishna basin. We see no ground for further clarifying this matter."

Therefore, after the Tribunal gave this decision, after it did not accept the objections of the Government of Karnataka, and overruled there objections and gave full freedom to the State of Andhra Pradesh to utilise the excess water not only in the Krishna basin, but in any other basin, not only in any existing project, but any other project, the matter became finally decided by a judicial tribunal. And now, the Government of Maharashtra did not even raise this objection! It is only the Government of Karnataka that raised the objection. The objections were overruled and were not accepted by the Tribunal.

The matter is once again sought to be re-cycled and the matter which had become final by an award of a tribunal is sought to be raked up once again. Now, this sort of re-cycling a dispute in the nation,—for whose benefit is it being done? Now, is it consistent with the policy statement made by the Prime Minister at the Conference of the newly formed Water Resources Council? I shall only quote the Prime Minister, what he state on the 30th of October, 1985.

"Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today called for the best productive use of the country's water resources without worrying too much about how much water belonged to which State. 'With better utilization', he told the Council, 'there will be very few States actually short of water. The key is in not wasting water.' He further stated—Mr. Gandhi—

that he was not suggesting that the minimum requirements of Certain States should be reduced "but it is ridiculous to have water flowing into the sea going waste in certain areas while other States and other areas are dry".

Now, about 300 TMC of water is going waste into the sea.

DR. V. VENKATESH : This is with reference to the North India.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : About 300 TMC of water in the Krishna River is going as a waste today. This is a fact. Nobody can deny it. Neither the Central water and Power Commission, nor the Union Government, nor the State Governments of Karnataka and Maharashtra can deny it. Can they deny the fact that 300 TMC of water is going waste into the sea? They cannot! They do not have any objection if this water goes to the sea!

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not so.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : You do not have any objection if this water goes to the sea, you have got objection if 29 TMC—which is only 10 per cent of the water which is going waste—is diverted to give irrigation facilities to a chronically drought-brone area!

DR. V. VENKATESH : Karnataka is also suffering from drought.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Now, unfortunately, one of the objections which we are not able to understand is that if we construct dams add prevent water going to the sea, how is it going to affect Karnataka and Maharashtra? Water flows from Karnataka to Andhra. Water flows from Maharashtra to Karnataka. Water does not flow from Andhra to Karnataka and vice-versa. Everybody knows that the lower riparian owner and the lower riparian State cannot adversely affect the rights of the upper riparian States.

In this case I am reminded of one of Aesop's fables. A wolf was drinking water

over upstream and a lamp was taking water down stream. The wolf said, "You are muddying the water." The lamp replied, "No, Sir. You are muddying the water. The muddy water is coming down." We are down-stream, we are down below. Even if we construct ten or fifteen or twenty dams we can only prevent water from going into the sea. We cannot prevent water which automatically—naturally—flows into the Karnataka State. The Karnataka Government can prevent water flowing to Andhra and it is physically not possible for Andhra State to prevent water from flowing into Karnataka! In a drought-stricken year, if there is deficiency of water, Karnataka and Maharashtra will take their water. It is only Andhra that will be put to the necessity of making good of what is remaining, for its water needs.

The basic fact is, nobody is concentrating on this basic, physical fact. I have also quoted history, history which was made by Shrimati Gandhi on the 25th May 1983. But the basic physical fact that we are a lower riparian State, Andhra is a lower riparian State, and that we cannot adversely affect the rights of Karnataka in any manner, has not been recognised.

Kindly let them say, how by constructing a dam here it is going to affect them. This is a misconception.

*(Interruptions)**

By calling a lamp a dog, a lamb will not become a dog. The basic physical facts are there.

Then, coming to the... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You put the question, Mr. Ayyapu Reddy.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Then, having stated this much, with regard to the physical features and the facts, that we will not be able to affect the rights of Karnataka and Maharashtra, and having also stated the findings of the Tribunal, I wonder why the answer to this question said, "The techno-economic aspects of the project would be considered".

And again, the inter-state aspects have to be resolved. The inter-State aspects

were resolved by the Tribunal. The Tribunal itself envisaged that there was no necessity for an implementing authority. The Tribunal has purposefully stated that it is not necessary to have an implementing authority for the simple reason that everything has been clarified and there is no scope for dispute. That is why the Tribunal has very happily and very prudently did not envisage any implementing machinery. Now, everything was going on smoothly and every person was actually thinking that the dispute has been settled and the rights of the parties have also been settled, and they are free to go along with the agreement.

Now, the only point is, I am making it unequivocally, that extra use of water or whatever projects, come up, the matter can be reviewed after the 31st May 2000 AD. The matter would be reviewed only after the 31st May 2000 AD. Now the capacity of various States—Karnataka apprehends and Maharashtra apprehends—may change. If the Andhra State develops its capacity to utilise the water that may—that may—adversely affect their rights for a review. They want, though they are not able to develop their capacity now, they do not want Andhra State to develop its capacity at any time, so that they can stand on an equal footing. This policy of preventing others from progressing, others from developing, other States from raising their standards is certainly not in the national interest.

Above all, my submission is this : As the Prime Minister has stated, the best use of water has to be kept in view.

I may assure the hon. Members from Karnataka as well as from Maharashtra that if the irrigation potentialities of Andhra Pradesh are fully exploited and developed, it will not only help the State of Andhra Pradesh but it is going to help the entire country. Instead of water flowing to Karnataka and Maharashtra, grain will flow from Andhra Pradesh to Karnataka and Maharashtra. Today Punjab grain is flowing to every part of the country. You do not want Andhra Pradesh grain to flow to other parts of the country if it is possible, cheaper and quicker. If Andhra Pradesh develops its

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

potentialities, the nation will prosper. After all, the Prime Minister has said the other day that only 40 per cent of the water is being used. Andhra Pradesh is capable of making use of this water immediately and developing its irrigation potentialities as envisaged in the Seventh Plan. Allow the grain to flow from Andhra Pradesh to other States. It will be an asset of the nation. Unfortunately, this aspect has not been taken into consideration by the hon. Minister in giving his reply.

My last point is that they are trying to rely upon clause 4 of the 1977 agreement which was entered into between the States. Clause 4 says that from the point of offtake to be agreed upon between the Governments of Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh, there shall not be irrigation from the canal which is taking water to the city of Madras. That is sought for the purpose of saying that there should be no irrigation whatsoever... *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : So, you agree to 1977 agreement. You stand by it.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Please permit me to say. We are standing by everything but you are not standing by anything. That is an agreement between the Tamil Nadu Government and the Andhra Pradesh Government and it says that from the point of offtake to be agreed upon between these two governments, the canal shall not be used for irrigation, that is, the 50 TMC of water which is going to be diverted to the city of Madras should not be tapped for irrigation. That was the purpose of that clause 4. But unfortunately, a perverse interpretation is sought to be given to that clause overlooking the entire award given by the Bachawat Tribunal. Therefore, my submission is that the State of Andhra Pradesh has done everything which is within the possibility, to satisfy every doubt raised by everyone of these States and also by the Central Water Commission as well as the planning Commission. Number of representations have been made and already the work was inaugurated on 25th May 1983 by the late Prime Minister. Two years and six

months have elapsed. Rs. 637 crores have been apportioned. Do you mean to say that the Government of Andhra Pradesh agreed to give land only for the purpose of supplying water to the city of Madras? You cannot convince even an ordinary illiterate that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to spare Rs. 637 crores and also to give land to it only for the purpose of giving water. Don't try to exercise what is called ingenuity to the extent of exploring credibility of every person. So, my submission is that this scheme ought to have been cleared by the CWC.

I am pained to say only one thing in the end and conclude. Mr. Shankaranand hails from Karnataka. It is not his fault. I have got absolute faith in his objectivity and reasonableness... *(Interruptions)*. Justice should not only be done...

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a very bad thing, Sir. On a point of order.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Justice must not only be done.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I am concluding.....*(Interruptions)*. Please sit down. I have not said anything against him.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not allowing further discussion...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Minister is there. It is for the Minister to ask. Why are you worrying about this ?.....

(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : What is that I have said and what is it that they are objecting?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please all of you take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, you also take your seat. Please all of you sit down.

SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR RAJU : It should be withdrawn by the HON. MEMBER. It is an allegation.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : It is an allegation on the Government and on the *bona-fide* of the Minister. It should be withdrawn.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Who are you all shouting? Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : What is it that I have to withdraw? What is it that I have said? Please sit down. Don't try to bamboozle us.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : He is making allegations, Sir.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I am not making allegations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will request all the Members to be very cordial. We are discussing it in a very smooth manner. There may be some sensitivities, because their interests.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Listen to me first. Then you speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If anything objectionable has been said by anybody, it will not go in the records. Definitely it would not go in the records. I will expunge if there is anything wrong. Therefore, you all to cooperate. Only then the Minister can reply and the Members can express their views. When a Member is speaking do not try to interrupt him and stop him to speak. This is not the way. I request all of you to cooperate.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The

basic principle is that justice must not only be done, but should appear to have been done. I, as a person, as Ayyapu Reddy, have got absolute faith in Shri Shankaranand's objectivity, but all the six crores people of Andhra Pradesh do not have the same impression. They always consider that Shri Shankaranand is not discharging his duties. (Interruptions)

So, it is in his own interest that he should deal with the Telugu-Ganga Project. It is in his interest. It is absolutely necessary so far as the Telugu-Ganga project is concerned that any objection from any one of these States must straight be dealt with by the Prime Minister or by some other Minister who does not hail from any one of these controversial States.

(Interruptions)

That itself exposes you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not go on shouting. If Members cooperate, this discussion will go on, otherwise I will have to wind it up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : He is doubting the integrity of the Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request the hon. Members on this side not to interrupt the Member's reply. Let him finish. If you go on interrupting and making noise, then others definitely cannot express their views. I am telling this to everyone. If anybody goes on like that I will not allow any further discussion. This is very clear.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : There should be no discussion at all. Only questions should be put.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS. We have objection to that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Then we will walk out or stage a Dharna.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : I am on a point of order. When you have given an opportunity to a Member from another State, why have you not given an opportunity to a Member from Karnataka to speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why have you come to that conclusion. There is no point of order. Please sit down. I have not given any of my ruling like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats. The Minister is on his legs.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : The House is aware that the Telugu-Ganga Project is under very hot discussion both inside and outside the House.

Specially, the concerned States are very much agitated over their rights and fears whether ill-founded or well-founded. And we as a nation are sitting here to solve the problems, specially to find solutions to the vexatious problems, and I can very well appreciate the agitation of the hon. Member from Telugu Party.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Not Telugu Party, but Andhra Pradesh M.P.s.

AN HON. MEMBER : Tamil Nadu also.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody is concerned, even Karnataka also is concerned. Please take your seats. Let him speak.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, now I remember, if I can get two minutes to illustrate what the hon. Member said, a case was being argued in a court of law and the lawyer of one side presented his case in a calm, quiet manner very convincingly. Then the other lawyer got up and started shouting, beating the bench, shouting at the Chair and the opposition side, and all noise and no arguments. That was over. So, the other lawyer was

called upon to reply. Then the other lawyer got up and just without opening his mouth and talking anything, was thumping his table and making his hands pushing in the air. The Judge asked : 'What are you doing'. Then he replied, 'I am replying to the first part of the argument of the other lawyer'. That, of course, I am not going to do.

The hon. Member said so many things, but he forgot to say the main thing. May I tell for the benefit of the Member ? You should have said that the Telugu Ganga project should be cleared early. You did not say that.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : We have told that a number of times on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am here not to uphold the right of any particular State against any particular State. I belong to a Party which is an all India party, I belong to a party which has the history of 100 years.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Your Party has the history of only 17 years, the Congress (I).

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want such kind of discussion. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am saying this because a personal reference was made to me that I belong to Karnataka.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can I request the Members to be calm ? Please hear what the Minister says. Even when the Minister is speaking all are interrupting. What is this ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am just explaining certain remarks which were

made against me individually saying that I belong to Karnataka. The hon. Member has said it, others may not have the same feeling, but should I say to the House that I am proud that I belong to Karnataka, I am proud that I am a Kannadiga, I have a culture which the Prime Minister has praised the other day.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want any controversy. Mr. Ayyapu Reddy he is not mentioning like that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : To that State I belong, but I also belong to the Party whose leader was Mrs. Gandhi and whom you have praised. I also belong to the Party which held the young leader Rajiv Gandhi as the Prime Minister of this country. He is the Prime Minister of this country and the country has chosen him to be the Prime Minister to shape the destiny of the country and the policy of this country. On behalf of that Party and that Government, I am speaking and not on behalf of any State.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bebili) : Sir, let him come to brass tacks. Why does he beat about the bush ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : As a Member of Parliament and Minister belonging to that Party, it is our national commitment. I cannot forget the national interests. I will always keep the national interests above the regional interests. That is my policy.

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU : Sir, we are not asking for regional interest. Let the issue be settled. Don't denigrate us that we are standing for regional interest.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Why can't you listen ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Before going into the rigmarole of the arguments on the three sides, may I just point out a simple thing ? Before entering into the

disputable aspects of the case, i.e. inter-State aspects, may I bring to the notice of the House that the Andhra Pradesh Government has yet to reply to many of the comments of the Central water Commission before the project is asked for clearance ? May I just for the benefit of the House and also for the benefit of the Members from Andhra Pradesh, bring it on record what are the points which need clarification from the Andhra Pradesh Government ? This is for the information of the House including the hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh. The replies from Andhra Pradesh Government are awaited on the following points :

- (i) further comments on National Water Planning perspective sent to State in June, 1985.
- (ii) simulation studies in the light of suggestions of Central Water Commission.
- (iii) details of designs and drawing of Spillways of 3 dams—Velugodu reservoir, Sir Pothuluri Veerabrahmendra Swamy Vari Matham Reservoir, Kandaleru Reservoir—the balancing reservoirs.
- (iv) compliance to further comments on Irrigation aspect sent in December, 1985.

Now the important aspects which are still required to be sorted out are :—

- (a) Water availability from Krishna and Pennar for en-route irrigation envisaged (Simulation studies awaited).
- (b) Irrigation planning including finalisation of crop water requirement.
- (c) Designs of dams spillways of the three balancing reservoirs.
- (d) Firming up of cost estimates and working out realistic Benefit Cost ratio.
- (e) Clearance of the project from the

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

environmental angle/Forest conservation Act of 1980.

(f) Resolving of Inter-State aspects.

May I request hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh...

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : You can ask 100 more questions and pray for eternity.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : If that is the case, then how Mrs. Gandhi came to Madras and made an announcement that Krishna water would be given to Madras.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sir, No, please. No interruptions.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : She come to make a spontaneous announcement. How she came and announced like that ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Mrs. Gandhi came to Madras to give you water.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : If the Central water Commission has raised so many queries, then how she said so ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Kalanidhi, please take your seat. Let his finish. Then you can ask question. I am allowing you afterwards. When I will give you a chance, you can express. I cannot allow like this. If everybody is speaking, then, you cannot hear anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : May I say, we are equally, if not much more, concerned for the water supply to Madras city than the hon. Member himself because we are here to deliver goods. He is there to raise objection.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : I do not raise any objection. I need water.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : You send the information on how many ladies are there and how many water points are there.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Our ladies get up at 2 O'Clock to get water.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am happy that all the Members are referring to the participation of Mrs. Gandhi, the then Prime Minister who had identified herself with the hopes and aspirations of this country, specially the down-trodden, the weaker section of the people who are suppressed and oppressed and who are in need and that is the reason why she was present in the inaugural function. (Interruptions) We are for the people who are really suffering for want of water, whether drinking or irrigation. Let it is very clear to the hon. Members that we have to create irrigation potential to those areas which are specially drought areas of this country, whether Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu or any part of the country. We have to see that their grievances are redressed by supply of water to them for irrigation and drinking water. May I for the information of the House say that on 30th October, 1985 we had the first National water Resources Council meeting of which the Chairman is the Prime Minister himself and he did make reference to the drought-prone areas of this country, the drought-affected areas of this country. Of course, Rayalaseema and other parts really do deserve immediate attention of the Government. (Interruptions) Bijapur, Gulberga and Kolar are chronically affected areas. All these deserve our attention but we are in the process of drafting the National Water Policy. This National water Resources Council consists of all the Chief Ministers including Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. We have appointed a Sub-Group for preparing a draft paper of the policy and may I inform the House that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Mr. N.T. Rama Rao, the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran and the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Mr. Hegde are the Members of this Group who are burdened with the responsibility of drafting the National Water Policy and who have unanimously accepted the principle of giving the highest priority to drinking waters Madras stands at the highest and that is the reason why Mrs. Gandhi went to participate in the inauguration of the water supply scheme.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : We take serious note of this because the entire scheme was a component.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am coming to your help. Please do not spoil a good case by bad argument.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : We know how to plead our own case.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am telling for your own benefit. Andhra Pradesh, I know, my heart goes to the people who are suffering for want of water. It is a drought-prone area, Rayalaseema, I know that.

For the survival of man, for the sustenance of life, drinking water is a must. I beseech every Member of this hon. House to help in finding a solution so that Madras gets water first; in the process, the problems of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra are also going to be solved. I am not pessimistic about this. I myself went to Hyderabad—I think, the hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh will agree with me—and I myself went to the Chief Minister's house in the honest hope of finding a solution by having discussion with him on the various issues. I had discussion with the Irrigation Minister also, along with the officers, very recently. We have had discussion with Maharashtra. I am going to talk to Karnataka Government also; I have told the Karnataka Chief Minister that I am going to talk to him about their problems. I am doing all this only to find out a to find out a solution so that every one in consensus; I am making an honest approach to find out an unanimity, this country stands benefited. Whether grain flows from one State to another; we do want all that; nobody can deny. But, this we can do if we all put our heads together, if we come face to face and honestly try to find a solution. We should understand the problems; without knowing the problems, solutions cannot be found. That is the reason why I made an appeal last time also in this House. Let all the Chief Ministers come together and help me. After all, we are Indians first. I do not think that any Chief Minister is interested only in his own State at the cost of the other States. I do not think that Shri N.T. Rama Rao or Shri M.G. Ramachandran or Shri Hegde is interested in their

own State only. They are all leaders of their own Parties and I do not think that they will think only about their own State and nothing else. I believe in their magnanimity, I believe in their large-heartedness, I believe in their broad vision, I believe that their interest is not limited only to the boundaries of their respective States. The poor people are beyond the boundaries of their respective States. The drought-prone areas are beyond the boundaries of their respective States. Water is needed for farmers not only in these three States but in the other States also. May I say that the difficulties are not insurmountable, the difficulties are surmountable. We can find solutions. But let us come with a clear heart. Let us not depend on the various Agreements. I do not want to go into the merits of the Agreements because, may I tell the House, these Agreements are not going to help, strictly speaking, in the legal sense of the term, any side. Being a lawyer myself, I know what legal aspects are involved. But that is not the case now. I do not want to find out the faults or mistakes in any Agreement. Here I am, with the help of this House, with the help of the hon. Members, trying to find out solution to the problems. Let the Chief Ministers come together and help the Government of India to find a solution. The Government of India is here, the Prime Minister is here, I am here; let us find an early solution to all these problems.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have just listened to the arguments of the very able lawyer, Shri Ayyappu Reddy...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have only to put a question to the Minister. The Minister has replied to the hon. Member. If you want to seek any clarification, you may just ask a question.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Shri Reddy referred to the inaugural function of the water scheme for Madras city. That was meant only to provide water to Madras city and nothing else. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka Governments readily agreed on humanitarian ground that 5 TMC of water should

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

be given by each State. There is no dispute about that. That function also was meant only for that.

If it was for irrigation purpose, the function would have been held somewhere in Andhra Pradesh. I am sure about it. I remember the invitation; I forget to bring it because I thought that it was not proper to put it on the table of the House.

Mr. Ayyapu Reddy also referred to the message given by the then Irrigation Minister. It can never be a Government order. It is not a clearance by the Centre. Mr. Reddy said one thing which I agree, i.e., that the concerned states must abide by the award of the tribunal. That is what the Karnataka Government is also asking. We want all the concerned states to abide by the award of the tribunal and nothing beyond that. That is our demand. If they accept that, I need not even speak here.

What does the tribunal award say? The Bachawat Tribunal gave an award. According to the tribunal—I have been forced to give the figures because Mr. Reddy did not give figures—depending upon the percentage, the tribunal determined that the available quota of water would be 2060 TMC and the allotted quantum among the three basin states are as follows :

Maharashtra—560 TMC, Karnataka—700 TMC Andhra Pradesh—800 TMC. It is a fact. The Andhra Pradesh Government has been given liberty to use the remaining water that may be flowing in the river Krishna over and above 2060 TMC. But it shall have no right...

(Interruption)

Mr. Reddy had already read it. That is one portion of the Tribunal's award. Mr. Reddy did not refer to the other portion i.e. Scheme 'B'. It further indicated that when the Krishna Valley Authority is constituted, either by agreement among the three states or by law to be made by the Parliament, it shares the surplus water if it is upto 2060. Between 2060 TMC, upto

2130 TMC it is going to be allocated as follows :

Maharashtra—35%, Karnataka—50%, Andhra Pradesh—15%. If it is above 2130 TMC,

Maharashtra—25%, Karnataka—50%, Andhra Pradesh—25%.

This is the award. What we are asking is that it is the duty of the Central Government to implement it. I also accuse the Central Government that why they have delayed it so long. They should have implemented this also already. Mr. Reddy also asked for it. We are also asking for it. All the three basin states are asking for it. All the three basin states are asking for it. Whenever there is a tribunal appointed with the consent of the States or even according to the 1950 Act on Water Dispute, it is the bounden duty of all Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to abide by the award.

Karnataka is very generous. It is a very-very generous State. We are very kind. Karnataka has absolutely no objection. We never wanted water to be wasted. Every drop of water should be harnessed and used in the interest of the country. We always look at the national interest.

AN. HON. MEMBER : As though other states are not.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Why I mentioned it is because Mr. Reddy, in his speech said the Karnataka is unnecessarily objecting. That is not correct.

Now, I will come to the facts. In respect of 700 TMC to which we are legally entitled we have got the projects. The Upper Krishna project alone requires 400 TMC. The Upper Bhadra and Upper Tunga projects require the remaining allocated water. The Upper Krishna project will irrigate 300 million areas and it may not be an exaggeration to say that 60 per cent of the basin area is in Karnataka and 40 per cent is in Andhra. (Interruptions)

Sir, thought Karnataka is generous yet we cannot afford to lose even a drop of water because we are committed to that. Let me assure the hon. Members that in Karnataka we do not want even a drop more than what has been allocated.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : We will not take even half a drop of water more than what has been allocated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Now, I come to the apprehensions of Karnataka. The salient feature of 1976 and 1977 agreements is that 5 TMC water be given to Madras for drinking water purposes by each State. Further, it has been specifically stated that water that is coming to Andhra Pradesh shall not be used for irrigation. It is there in the award. Andhra has got 800 TMC water. they have already committed works for 740 TMC and also 33 TMC for Sri Salem project and 18 TMC for Julara Project. So, their allocated quota is over. Now, Andhra Pradesh is saying that they are going to use only the surplus water. But there is no extra water. Where is the water ? They are digging such a big canal that it can take 300 TMC water but the point is where is the water ? If water is there why should we object ? They are our brethren. If there is surplus water Karnataka will never object. Now, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the proposed Telugu Ganga project is in accordance with the Bachawat award ? Is it in accordance with the 1976 and 1977 agreement arrived at among the three basin States ? If it is not in consonance with the award or the agreement, why should the hon. Minister ask the Andhra Pradesh Government to send all the details in in this regard ? You have asked them so many clarifications. What is the necessity for that when there is no surplus water ? Why do you give them trouble when there is no surplus water at all ? The question of clearance does not arise at all because there is no surplus water. Sir, they are spending a thousand crores of rupees for this project. When there is no water, what is the necessity of spending this huge amount ?

Sir, so far as water to Madras city is concerned, it is a commitment. Under no circumstances we are going back from on word. So, Sir, this matter could be sorted out among the Chief Ministers. I would once again urge upon the Minister that under no circumstances clearance should be given and there is no valid reason for giving clearance for this scheme.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may inform the hon. Members that we have already taken one hour and ten minutes for the discussion of this subject. I would therefore request the hon. Members to put only questions. Now, Mr. Janga Reddy to put questions.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to ask four questions from the Government. Why did you not invite the Chief Ministers to sort out the dispute going on between the State Governments for the last six months ? What was the objection in inviting the three Chief Ministers ? You invite them for lunch someday and settle the dispute sitting together. All the three Chief Ministers are fighting for their rights. The Government of India should as a mother, invite her sons; but the sons do not sit together. It is the duty of Government to invite them. We are prepared to join the talks. At this point, I recall a story of 1983.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want any story.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I cannot help but narrate that story. A person got his daughter married to a money lender. Two children were born to the couple and in the third year he lodged a complaint that his daughter was abducted and forcibly married.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you have any question, you can put. You put your questions and they will go on record. Other things will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Why did this matter remain pending with the Central Government in spite of the fact that Shri Ramkrishna Hegde, Shri N. T. Rama Rao, Shri M. G. Ramachandran and Shrimati Indira Gandhi were associated with it ? Why Delhi is hesitant in solving this issue ? Why do they not give clearance to it. I want to ask another question who will give forest clearance, who will give clearance on environment—is it not the Centre which gives clearance on these? But the Central Government want to make the non-congress State Governments to fight among themselves like cats and to watch the show like a monkey. This is your policy ... (Interruptions)... I want to say that neither you use yourself nor you let others use it. You do not drink yourself and you do not let others drink. Is it possible ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You are doing injustice to me. Not only to me, you are doing injustice to six crores people of Andhra Pradesh. I know there is famine in Bidar and Gulbarga. This problem has arisen due to the division of the States on the basis of language. I want to know from the Central Government ... (Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now. If you persist in speaking, I will have to order that nothing goes on record.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We are trying to supply drinking water to Madras. This injustice is not being done to me alone, it is an injustice to the entire people of the State and at the same time, it is also a big injustice to the people of Tamilnadu... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please put your question. You are not speaking on Telugu Ganga Project, but something else. Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You know, the pipe is being laid through the fields for supplying water to Madras and the farmer also requires water for irrigation. The farmer would not sit quiet if he sees water flowing down in the pipe and when he is in dire need of water for drinking and for irrigation, he will use the water by breaking the pipe. As such, making water available to Madras would become impossible. Therefore, our Government has evolved a scheme to supply drinking water and water for irrigation through open Channel to Madras. Therefore, my suggestion is that the Central Government should invite the Chief Ministers to a lunch, make them sit together and decide the matter. To give forest clearance is the responsibility of the Central Government. Where is the need to consult the States in this regard ? The hon. Minister should reply to my questions.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADRAEESWARA RAO (Vijaywada) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our colleague, Shri Ayyapu Reddy has in detail narrated the circumstances in which this project made a beginning, and the several aspects of the Bachawat Award which is binding on the three States and also puts a special responsibility on the Government of India to implement the award in letter and spirit. Unfortunately, the hon. Minister did not say a single word in his reply to the specific points that have been raised and the extracts from the

award that have been quoted by Shri Ayyapu Reddy. Instead, he was simply avoiding the issue.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many times, the Central Government would be sending new points of information to be clarified by the State Government. Unfortunately, the Government of India are resorting to this tactic of putting forth some or the other points to be clarified. Why don't they ask for all the clarifications at one time? After the State Government sends the clarifications, the Central Government will send them new points for clarification. This way, this matter is being dragged on. I want to put a straight question to the hon. Minister. Since the Government of Karnataka has raised the objection-of course again it will be a repetition only-when they have clearly objected to that matter, the Bachawat Tribunal has clearly stated in the clarification number 7, which my colleague has already quoted that what our colleague from Karnataka said is not correct because this part is not there. I am not disputing this. I want to seek a straight answer from the hon. Minister on this question. We request the hon. Minister because Karnataka is in the upper reach. Only after they utilised their share of water, the remaining water will come to Andhra Pradesh and if there is no adequate quantity of water it will be put to loss. In fact my colleague was telling, practically there is no drop of water-excess water which is remaining that is left in the Krishna with which one can construct the project. So why do you object when you are sure that there is no water? But we will be investing our money in the fond hope that we will be able to provide drinking water and water for irrigation to the permanently drought prone area of all the districts of Rayalseema. We want the hon. Minister to clarify this point. And I want to get one straight answer from him. Suppose, you are telling that let the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka sit together and why not they settle the issue and suggest some solution to me. You only putting the two Chief Ministers together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is taking the effort.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : He wants to create trouble between the people of these two States. He does not want to fulfil his responsibility. When the two States do not agree, is it not your responsibility to implement Bachawat Tribunal Award. That is my straight question. Let the hon. Minister answer.

SHRI B.N. REDDY : I belong to Andhra, at least one...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Who is B.N. Reddy?

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : Sir I am here, I am standing, you are listening to me. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. After year, spending almost 80 crores in two years on this project, my trouble is uncalled for, unwanted and unhealthy. So this must be removed and after all Andhra people are entitled to utilise the water-the surplus water and the water which is going into the sea. The trouble must not be created, and people should not sit as judges at the same time. That is what I wanted to tell.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan) : Shri Ayyapu Reddy has raised three-four very relevant points. I am happy, that is development capacity, clearance for the project and then surplus water distribution by 2000 A.D. These are some of the points which are raised by Shri Ayyapu Reddy. He has also quoted 1976 and 1977 agreements.

Sir, about the development of capacity for irrigation, I straightaway tell Shri Ayyapu Reddy, it was their duty to create capacity for us. The whole House may be surprised why I am talking like this. Sir, what is Karnataka today? Today's Karnataka consists of 19 districts. But earlier there were only 9 districts. The rest of the 10 districts were added to Karnataka at the time of States Reorganisation on linguistic basis. Earlier to 1956 where were there districts? They were with erstwhile Hyderabad, erstwhile Madras and erstwhile Bombay

[Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda]

state. They were all with their friends for centuries. They only came to us recently after the reorganisation of states in 1956.

The story of the Kannadigas living in these integrated areas is a pathetic one. They did pay their taxes to the erstwhile Governments. By their money, you constructed and developed your language-speaking areas alone. You never located any project in the Kannada speaking areas. Neither the erstwhile Hyderabad Government, nor the erstwhile Bombay Government, nor the erstwhile Madras Government located any project in the Kannada speaking areas. Ten districts were added on to us, to become part of Karnataka. Was it an offence that they were speaking Kannada. You never located projects in their areas. What was the irrigation in Krishna basin in 1956 in the Kannada speaking areas and how much water put in use. Twenty TMC only, whose fault was that, capacity was not created. You exploited the Kannadigas; you never created the capacity for them there. You left them to suffer in the famine-stricken areas, and you developed yourself, because you were near the seat of power and never allowed them to come nearer to the seat of power.

This is the pathetic story. The house may otherwise think: why do these Karnataka people neither use water, nor allow others to use it? The question is not so simple. These are the historic reasons why irrigation potential could not be created in these Kannada speaking areas which are in the Krishna basin. They were all with those people only—all these people. (Interruptions)

I say this just to enlighten them. What happened in 1951 for the First five Year Plan while they wanted to allocate water? They took the allocation of projects as the basis and accordingly, they cleared the projects. These projects were allotted in those areas only. In fact, when the Krishna-Pennar project was to be cleared, inside the erstwhile Madras State the Tamil speaking popula-

tion and the Telugu speaking population began a quarrel. Then the Telugu speaking people said: Krishna water should be used only in the Krishna basin, not outside the basin. They never wanted Krishna water to be taken outside the basin, for the Tamil speaking people. When Potti Sriramulu sat for the satyagraha, this was also one of the points. Now they have become Andhraites, and they are not bothered. They can take the Krishna water outside the basin, because it helps only them. It would mean outside the basin, if it was to help the Tamils. Now it is not like that. It is going to help Andhra people only. Therefore, they can get water outside the basin. This is the theory they are propounding

(Interruptions)

About clearance, I want to tell Government of India: we are thoroughly convinced now that since the inception of independence, for some reasons or the other the Kannada speaking people were given a stepmotherly treatment in the matter of irrigation. I will tell you why.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: By which Government?

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Which-ever Government might have been there. Dr. K. L. Rao was a Minister. He was also a Congressman. But we know that he helped the Andhra people, and the Andhras must ever be grateful to him. I am happy; let him help them. I do not mind his having helped them. But we must remember that he was also a Congressman but Andhraite.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Sir, it was not sponsored by the Central Government. The allocation made to the State under the State Plan was utilized by the State Government.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: We are expressing our apprehensions. On 23rd March 1963, what was stated by the then Minister of Irrigation on the floor of this House? He promised this House, and made a declaration. What was that declaration? It was that the Nagarjuna Sagar project's

second stage would be cleared only after the Godavari diversion to Krishna was made. That was the assurance given in this House by the then Minister, i.e. the late Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim. What happen later ?

Later on, Dr. Rao came. He forgot this assurance. He cleared the second stage also. When the Bachawat tribunal was appointed in 1969, it was all *fait accompli*.

Sir, Now I would ask to ask the Minister. Since how many years Upper Krishna Second Stage Project is pending before the Government of India ? Ten years. Since how many years ago Mr. Ayyapu Reddy you have sent your project ? Two years ago, I request Shri Ayyapu Reddy to plead on our behalf with the Irrigation Minister to clear our project which is pending since long-10 years. For how many years the Upper Bharat Project is pending ? Why have you not cleared it ? They have not cleared Upper Krishna Second Stage. Why ? Because it is covered under Scheme A of the Bachawat Award. If Mr. Ayyapu Reddy had gone through that, he would understood that. Why should they not clear the Telugu Ganga Project ? Because It is not covered by scheme A or scheme B of the Bachawat Tribunal's Award. Then how can the Government of India, whether he is seeking a clarification or doing this or that, can clear it ? If they clear that project, I ask the Minister if he wants to clear this Telugu Ganga Project which is not covered by scheme A of the Bachawat Tribunal award ? It is the bounden duty, moral duty, responsibility of the Government of India to clear all the Karnataka Projects pending with the Government of India. Do you know what they have done ? What is the area irrigated ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Have we ever objected to the clearance of your projects ?

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : What is the area irrigated by Upper Krishna Second Stage ? 10 lakh acres where ? In Gulbarga and Raichur districts who will

be benefited, Not we but their brothers. Those who lived with them for centuries. I request my Andhra friends to get this project cleared and help their brothers. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Have the Government of Andhra Pradesh objected at any time to the clearance of your Projects ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : I am happy that Mr. Ayyapu Reddy mentioned 1977 October/agreement. Does it not states as follows : I would like to ask the Minister, Sir,

"Tamilnadu shall be permitted to draw not more than 15 TMCft in a year. The period of drawal shall be from 1st July to 31st October of the year. The Channel from Srisaillam to Somasila Dam on Panner shall have a discharge of only 1500 cuses capacity."

What is now the channel capacity ? It is 11,150 cuses. We are not opposed to giving Tamilnadu drinking water. It is inhuman. But let them not project to the whole world that Karnataka is opposing giving drinking water, it is not like that. Under the guise of drinking water, they should not trap others. Then it further says as follows :

"This lined channel shall not be utilised for irrigation and other consumptive uses. The Government of India will arrange to inspect and ensure that withdrawals from Srisaillam shall not exceed 15 TMCft in a year."

If they are violating this agreement, if the scheme is not covered under A, which is notified by the Government of India, how on earth can anybody clear that projects ? If you want to clear this project, then clear our projects ; they are pending for ten years.

What is the percentage of the irrigation in Karnataka ? It is 20 per cent. What is in Tamilnadu ? It is 44 to 46 per cent. What is in Andhra Pradesh ? It is

[Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda]

42 per cent. You want that the Government of India should encourage regional imbalances in this country. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Do you want some States to suffer? What is this ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Not at the cost of Karnataka. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Their crop areas is 90 per cent. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : What is scheme 'B' of the award and why ? Because, the Tribunal has clearly understood that Karnataka was meted out with injustice all through decades. Now, because of historical reasons and lack of projects due to manipulations by the men in office at Government of India level, Kannadigas could not create capacity for irrigation. That is why the Tribunal felt the need of Karnataka and allotted 50 per cent of the water to it under scheme 'B'. I would like to know whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh would give an undertaking to the Government of India that they will never claim water for this channel after 2000 A.D. Let us know it. Let them give an undertaking to the Government of India to that effect and let Government of India examine it. Then let them call other Chief Ministers and Consult them. The project is neither under scheme 'A' nor under scheme 'B'. For drinking water we are not objecting. Why are Kannadigas objecting ? Why should water go waste ? What is the method of using the surplus water ? Can it not be utilised in the existing channels ? Why to draw up a new channel for this ? Are Tamil and Andhra people not getting three crops in cauvery basin. They are using our share because we have not developed the capacity in cauvery basin again for historic reasons. Under the guise of drinking water, they want to establish their right, which should not be allowed. I urge upon the Government of India not to allow them to use our share of water. This scheme is not covered by

scheme 'A' or Scheme 'B' and they have no authority to utilise this water. I caution you not to clear this project unless you clear Karnataka projects which are not covered under scheme 'A' but covered under scheme 'B'.

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP (THANE) : It is a fact that Telugu Desam cannot utilise this water for irrigation. The canal is meant only for drinking water to Madras. That is why, all the States have agreed to give 5 TMC of water from their share. They are investing crores of rupees on this project. Will the Government issue directions to the Telugu Desam Government not to go ahead with their investment till a final decision is taken in this respect.

[Translation]

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (CHENGALPATTU) - Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as this Telugu-Ganga scheme is concerned, this is being bruited about for the past 60 years. In 1983 under the benign presence of the former Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the long-awaited Telugu-Ganga scheme was approved by the Chief Ministers of four States-Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. All these four Chief Ministers came to the unanimous decision of accepting this scheme and allocated Rs. 633 crores for this scheme which would provide drinking water to 50 lakhs of people in Madras. Our former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the inspiration behind this agreement. Our Chief Minister, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran allocated Rs. 100 crores for this scheme. The Planning Commission has provided in the 7th Five Year Plan Rs. 7000 crores for provision of potable water. But no special allocation has been made for solving the drinking water problem of Tamil Nadu. I want that a special allocation of Rs. 100 crores should be made for Telugu-Ganga scheme. It should be taken up as a centrally sponsored scheme so that it can be implemented expeditiously before the close of the 7th Plan. The people of Tamil Nadu, particularly of Madras are grateful to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for his whole-hearted cooperation

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

in accepting and implementing this scheme. We are equally grateful to the Chief Minister of Karnataka who has shown keen interest in solving the drinking water problem of Madras city. We are indebted to our Prime Minister also in this matter. The work is going on speedily. The Central Government should intervene to ensure expeditious implementation of Telugu-Ganga project. I demand that all fiscal and physical measures should be initiated for completing Telugu-Ganga project before the end of 7th Plan.

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, in my reply, I deliberately did not quote the figures. I also did not enter into a controversial area raised by hon. Members for and against the Telugu-Ganga project. My main intention was, not to hide any facts from the House. But my efforts was mainly not to create any further controversy in the matter of solving the problem. If there were little more time I would have given more details. I thought, after having seen the arguments for and against, both sides try to question and reply each other by giving information and receiving information, by raising controversies. I did not think it fit to give more details.

The whole thing starts when this Project report was received in December, 1983. Immediately—because somebody said from the other side that we committed delay in bringing out the points which should receive clarifications from Andhra Pradesh—immediately after the receipt of the Project Report we did send—in 1984 itself—the Government's queries or clarifications that were needed from Government of Andhra Pradesh and as I said, the replies are still awaited.

To sum up, I do not want to go into the various things the hon. Members have said, and I see that hon. Members are very much agitated, about the injustice done to the respective States, especially Karnataka. May I sum up some of the objections we have received?

Sir, the House knows what are the objections raised by Karnataka and Maharashtra against the clearance of this

Project. Karnataka have sent objections to the clearance of this Project. They are :

- (1) That the carrying capacity of the canal is as per the project report, 11,150 cusecs as against 1,500 cusecs as per the 1977 Agreement.
- (2) That the period of drawal would be for the entire year according to the project though the agreed period is only four months; that is, from July to October.
- (3) That it is specifically stated in October 1977 Agreement—there is a convention—that it is meant only for water supply to the city of Madras.

These are the stipulations made in the Agreement of 1977. It is true that the water is to be used only for drinking purposes and for nothing else. That has been a stipulation in the agreement. I do agree. But what the hon. Member Mr. Nanje Gowda has spoken about this point:

Maharashtra has raised objections, and, to sum up, they are :

- (i) That the Project Report is vague about the source of water—to be drawn and utilised.

They are challenging the very concept of the availability of water for the Telugu-Ganga Project !

- (ii) That the project is in gross violation of the decisions of Krishnaa Water Disputes Tribunal and interstate agreement on Madras city water supply.
- (iii) Since the State of Andhra Pradesh had given conditional ratification to the 1977 agreement, the agreement itself may stand void.

It is a very serious objection that they have raised because it is Andhra Pradesh which has ratified conditionally.

- (iv) That the agreement of 1983 between Andhra Pradesh and Tamil

Nadu is not keeping in line with the 1977 agreement.

To resolve these problems, the Prime Minister has written to Karnataka and Maharashtra Chief Ministers to try to find out and resolve the problems and he has informed the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. As earlier stated, I myself had gone to Andhra Pradesh, met the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, and Secretary level meetings were held. Various efforts are being made and I am still pursuing the efforts. The House may appreciate that on the one side both the States have said that no, this is absolutely against the Bachawat Award and should be thrown lock, stock and barrel—that is what these two States say—whereas, on the other side, Andhra Pradesh says that look, water is going waste to the sea, there are dry lands and the people are in urgent necessity of having water for agricultural purposes, for irrigation purposes. It is nobody's case that any provision of Bachawat Award is illegal. Nobody challenges any provision of the Bachawat Award. Everybody is pinpointing the Bachawat Award though, in fact, Telugu-Ganga is outside the Bachawat Award. This is a funny situation in which we are all held...

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The name of Telugu-Ganga might not be there in the Award but the surplus water can be given.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I am sorry, I am unable to make the hon. Member know the situation. I cannot make myself more clear than what I have. It is true that Scheme 'B' if implemented—and it is according to the observation made by some Member that the non-implementation of Scheme 'B' is causing injustice to Karnataka—requires the appointment of a River Valley Administrative Authority and that can only be done by an Act of Parliament and nothing else, and that needs a general agreement between the concerned States. We are very much eager to solve these problems.

Reference has been made to the clearance of Upper Krishna Stage-II, Upper Bhadra and other projects of Karnataka. I can say that all these projects do deserve

sympathetic consideration because I know the suffering of the people of that side of the country and of Karnataka. As I have already said, I need not go into these controversies. Rather I am willing to go into these controversies in order to find a solution rather than create further controversy in the masses. All I need is, as I told somebody, that I should call the Chief Ministers for some dinner or lunch. May I, on behalf of the Government of India and on behalf of the House, request the Chief Ministers of three States...

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : For dinner ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : No, to come together and help themselves and help this country to find out the solutions that are most needed urgently for the people who are suffering not only in Tamil Nadu but in all these three States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are continuing discussion on the Seventh Five Year Plan...

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Please protect my right. The Minister has not answered my specific question. Please come to my rescue. We have referred to the Bachawat Tribunal Award, What is the reply of the Minister ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody is agreeing. There is no dispute on it at all.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I want to seek a clarification. Even during the 1977 Agreement, the Government of Andhra Pradesh signed it saying that they do not affect in any way the rights of the State of Andhra Pradesh to utilise the waters of Krishna River for the purpose of irrigation and other uses in any area and in any manner. The Minister has not answered to that.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : In my reply in this very House last time I gave reply to that question. Please see that.

MOTION RE : "SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90"—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we resume our discussion on the Seventh Five-Year Plan. I would request the Members to be brief so that everybody can get an opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

***SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam) :** Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Seventh Five Year Plan. I would like to recall what the patriot-poet of Tamil Nadu Subramaniya Bharathi sang.

Ilaiya Bharadhatthinai Vaa Vaa

Urudhi Konda Nenjinai Vaa Vaa

He called for young and stout-hearted India to come on. Our young and dynamic Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who represents the stout-hearted India, has really become the symbol of Subramania Bharathi's song. I am sure that he will ensure successful implementation of the Seventh Five Year Plan, which will herald a new India without oppressing poverty and distressing unemployment.

It is mainly due to the intervention of the hon. Prime Minister that in the Seventh Five Year Plan Tamil Nadu has got the plan outlay of Rs. 5750 crores, which is 60% higher than the Sixth Plan outlay for Tamil Nadu. Our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran has openly accepted and acclaimed the rule of our hon. Prime Minister in getting this increased outlay. On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu I wish to convey to our hon. Prime Minister our grateful indebtedness for having increased the outlay in the Seventh Plan to Rs. 5750 crores. I am sure that the people of Tamil Nadu will reap the benefits from this increased outlay.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Sir, it is gratifying to note that the World Bank, IMF and other international monetary organisations have in no uncertain terms Commended the economic progress that India has made on account of effective implementation of six Five Year Plans. We could have completely eradicated the problem of poverty and unemployment during the Six Five Year Plan periods. But the population explosion has hindered our constructive approach to these twin problems. We should strenuously endeavour to implement family welfare measures during the Seventh Plan period, so that the objective of eliminating poverty and unemployment can be achieved by the end of the Seventh Plan.

Here I would like to point out that under the revised Gadgil formula 20% of central assistance is earmarked to States which are reckoned as backward by virtue of their per capita income falling below the all States' average. It must be borne in mind that the per capita income falls in such States due to half-hearted implementation of Family Welfare schemes. Those States which vigorously implement the Family Welfare schemes become the victim due to no fault of theirs because the per capita income in these States is higher than those so called backward States. It should be the other way. Those States which have higher per capita income on account of effective and energetic implementation of Family Welfare programmes must be given extra 20% assistance from the Centre as an incentive. Then only throughout the country the family welfare measures will be implemented uniformly for the good of the entire country. I want the hon. Minister of Planning to ponder over the suggestion I have made and do something so that some incentive is given for effective implementation of family welfare measures.

In reply to a Calling Attention Motion in this House, our former Defence Minister and presently the Vice President of India, Shri R. Venkataraman had conceded the strategic importance of Sethusamudram project. Our former Chief of Indian Navy had also accepted this contention of the Government while giving evidence before the Lakshminarayan Committee

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

constituted by the Transport Minister to examine the feasibility of Sethusamudram Project. In reply to a Starred Question only the other day Shri Bansilal, our Transport Minister stated that this issue is under the consideration of the Government. This project was taken up for per-Third Five Year Plan scrutiny, under the instructions from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But it was not somehow included in the Third Plan. Since 1901 this Sethusamudram project had been recommended by the British experts and after Independence Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar had recommended this. Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee had recommended the execution of Sethusamudram project in national interest. Dr. Nagendra Singh, who was Secretary to the Shipping Ministry and who is presently a Judge in the International Court at The Hague had also stressed the importance of this project. The Government of Tamil Nadu had also repeatedly sought the Centre's approval for this scheme. In his speech to the meeting of National Development Council held on November 8th and 9th, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Ramachandran did refer to this project. I demand that this should be taken up for implementation in the Seventh Plan. If that is not possible, in the interest of the defence of the country, the Sethusamudram project should be implemented as a Defence Project without further delay.

I demand that a Petro-Chemical complex should be set up in Madras. Similarly the expansion project of Madras Fertilisers should be included in the Seventh Plan. The expansion project of Hindustan Photo Films at Udhagamandalam should also become a 7th Plan scheme. Only the other day, on 16th our hon. Prime Minister dedicated to the nation the Kalpakkam Atomic Unit in Tamil Nadu. A Panel of the Atomic Energy Commission had chosen Koodankulam in Tirunelveli District for the second Atomic Power Plant in Tamil Nadu. Nearby Koodankulam there is Tuticorin Heavy Water Plant. The Heavy Water produced here can be utilised for the atomic plant in Koodankulam. I suggest that the

second atomic plant in Koodankulam must be included in the 7th Plan. We have the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi which cater to the medical research needs of Northern States. We have no such medical research institute for Southern States. I demand that such a premier medical research Institute should be set up in Vellore where we have the world-renowned Christian Medical Hospital. The climate of Vellore is also suitable for such a medical research Institute. Vellore is also ideally located and it is approachable by the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. I suggest that a Medical Research Institute of the type of All India Institute of Medical Sciences should be set up at Vellore during the 7th Plan period.

We had a discussion now for more than two hours about the Telugu Ganga project. There are divergent views about this Project. Instead of planning for a disputed project, I suggest that the long standing Ganga-Cauvery link up scheme should be taken up in stages. Dr. K.L. Rao, the former Irrigation Minister had recommended the implementation of this project by first linking up Yamuna and Narmada, then Narmada, and Godavari, then Godavari and Krishna and finally Krishna and Cauvery. We can try to get World Bank loan for this project. This will give the opportunity for our young technically qualified unemployed engineers to do something worthwhile. This will also prove the best medium for national integration. As a beginning of our earnestness for implementing this project, during the Seventh Plan we should begin at least the preliminary survey work for this gigantic project.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that the recommendations of the President required under article 117 of the Constitution of India for introduction and consideration of five Bills which are to be taken now, have been received.

**SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND
PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIA-
MENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1985**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move for
leave to introduce a Bill further to amend
the Salary, Allowances and Pension of
Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The
question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a
Bill further to amend the Salary, Allo-
wances and Pension of Members of
Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, I in-
troduce the Bill.

**SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF
MINISTERS (AMENDMENT) BILL,
1985**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFF-
AIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I
beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill
further to amend the Salaries and Allo-
wances of Ministers Act, 1952.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The
question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce
a Bill further to amend the Salaries
and Allowances of Ministers Act,
1952."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I introduce
the Bill.

**PRESIDENT'S PENSION (AMEND-
MENT) BILL, 1985**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFF-
AIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to

move for leave to introduce a Bill to
amend the President's Pension Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The
question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a
Bill to amend the President's
Pension Act, 1951.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I introduce
the Bill.

**SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF
OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMEND-
MENT) BILL, 1985**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move
for leave to introduce a Bill further to
amend the Salaries and Allowances of
Officers of Parliament Act, 1953.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The
question is :

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the
Salaries and Allowances of
Officers of Parliament Act, 1953.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I introduce
the Bill.

**SALARY AND ALLOWANCES OF
LEADERS OF OPPOSITION IN PARLI-
AMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1985**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move
for leave to introduces a Bill further to
amend the salary and Allowance of Leaders
of opposition in Parliament Act, 1977.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I introduce the Bill.

[English]

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration".

Sir, during the last five years, the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 was amended four times. The Members would recall that the last amendment to the Act was made in 1983. Subsequent to that, the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament had made certain recommendations to extend certain facilities to the Members of Parliament. These recommendations were under active consideration of the Government. Taking into account the recommendations of the Committee and other relevant factors, it is proposed to amend the provisions of Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

1. It is proposed to increase the salary from Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1,000/- per month.
2. Instead of to and fro intermediate journeys by air only

during the session periods, it is now provided that 16 single air journeys throughout the year would be permissible to each Member.

3. It has been decided to increase the amount of minimum pension of ex-MPs from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/- and they would be entitled to receive a sum of Rs. 50/- for one year of service as Member of Parliament. In order to give due recognition to long years of service by the Members of Parliament, it is proposed to abolish the maximum ceiling of pension payable to ex-MPs.
4. It has been a long-standing demand from various quarters to give due recognition to the ex-Members of Constituent Assembly who can be said to be the founding fathers of the Constitution by granting them some pension. With this view, it is proposed to give some pension of Rs. 500/- to all Ex-Members of the Constituent Assembly, who are not entitled to any pension.
5. It has also been decided that a sum of Rs. 20,000/- will be granted to a Member of Parliament for purchase of conveyance, which would be repayable within a period of 5 years.
6. It is also proposed to grant a consolidated allowance designated as constituency allowance at the rate of Rs. 1,250/- per month to each Member of Parliament.

The above mentioned proposals would require the amendment of the Act.

However, there are certain other facilities which are also proposed to be extended to the Members of Parliament by necessary amendments to the relevant rules made under this Act. The maximum ceiling of local telephone calls to which a Member of Parliament is entitled presently is 15,000/- a year. It is now decided to

raise this maximum ceiling to 30,000/- free local calls per annum. It is also proposed that trunk-call bills of Members will be adjusted within monetary equivalent of the ceiling of 30,000 local calls per annum.

It is proposed to provide rent free flat accommodation to the Members of Parliament, but those who are in occupation of Bungalows will have to pay the full rent. However, if any Member of Parliament who has been allotted the accommodation above his entitlement and is in occupation thereof, will have to pay additional non-entitlement charge of Rs. 500/- over and above his normal rent. It is proposed to provide free water and electricity to Members of Parliament up to Rs. 300/- per month.

Since the provisions of the Bill are of non-controversial nature, I would commend the acceptance of the Bill by the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you speaking of three bills or one bill, Mr. Bhagat ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : The first will be taken up and then the Bill by the Home Minister and then the two bills by me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your first bill I am taking, Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament. Anybody wants to say anything ?

(Interruptions)

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1985

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 be taken into consideration."

If the hon. Members would go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it will be absolutely clear as to what are the provisions which have been made in the Bill. Ultimately all the Ministers are Member of Parliament and whatever facilities have been provided to Members of Parliament are extended to the Council of Ministers.

(a) To provide that Ministers shall be entitled to a salary, daily allowances and constituency allowance at the same rates as a Member of Parliament;

(b) To increase the amount payable to Ministers by way of sumptuary allowance and exempt from income-tax the value of the official residence provided to a Minister; and

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

(c) To extend the facility of free travel in respect of six return journeys per year within India to one member of the family of a Minister accompanying him on such journeys.

I do not think that the Bill seeks any more-clarification. The financial memorandum has been attached to the Bill. I request the hon. House to accept the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.
Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the
Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

PRESIDENT'S PENSION (AMENDMENT BILL, 1985

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the bill to amend the President's Pension Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

So far as this Bill is concerned, the emoluments of the President are being increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 per mensem and the pension of a retiring President is being increased from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 2,500 per mensem. This is the only thing which we are trying to do by this Bill. I do not think any more explanation is required. The Financial Memorandum is also attached to the Bill. I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the President's Pension Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The house will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

*Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.
Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the
Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMEND- MENT) BILL, 1985

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

As a sequel to the amendment to the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1953, it is proposed to bring an amendment to the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act. Since the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Deputy-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha have been given the status of the Cabinet Ministers and the Ministers of States, respectively, it is proposed to amend the Salaries and Allowances payable to these functionaries on the same lines.

However, a distinction has been made in the case of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha who is not a Member of Parliament. It is, therefore, proposed to give him a salary of Rs. 7,500/- p.m. Both the Speaker and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha will be paid sumptuary allowance of Rs. 1,000/- p.m. whereas the Deputy-Chairman and the Deputy-Speaker would be entitled for sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500/- p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, be taken into consideration "

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The house will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SALARY AND ALLOWANCES OF LEADERS OF OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1985

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977, be taken into consideration."

It is a sequel to the earlier Bills passed in regard to Members of Parliament and Ministers. This is also a consequential one.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The house will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE : "SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1985-90."—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are now continuing the discussion on 7th Five Year Plan. Smt. Usha Thakkar to speak.

[*Translation*]

*SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Planning is an internal part of our national development and democratic form of Government.

India is an agricultural country and, therefore, the Seventh Five Year Plan has laid special emphasis on irrigation and power. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Planning Minister for this. I would like to say a few words about agriculture and small farmers. Under the Land Ceiling Act, nobody can possess more than 17 acres of land. This leads to injustice to small farmers in many areas. For example, my area Kutch is rocky. The per acre yield is very low as compared to other areas in the country. Therefore, I would suggest that the land ceiling for such areas and lesser fertile areas should be fixed at 30 acres.

Sir, I would now like to express my views on providing banking facilities in rural areas. Though the Government's

*The speech was originally delivered in Gujarati :

programmes in this regard are commendable, yet they are inadequate. Even today there are villages in my constituency, Kutch which do not have banks within a radius of 24 Kms. I agree that it is not possible to open banks in all the areas but banking facility could be made available within 23 Kms. or the rural poor could benefit from the nearest bank in the vicinity.

Sir, a lignite based power station is proposed to be set up in Kutch-Pangbro area and the work is in progress. I thank the Government for this gesture. Besides, I would request the Government that just as some projects are abandoned due to paucity of funds, it may not be done in this case, because power is urgently required for the development of agriculture and industries in this area.

Sir, tubewells are installed in our area to supply water, but they are inadequate. Something more measures should be taken to meet the water supply requirement of the entire Kutch. At present, a substantial quantum of the river water flows into the sea unutilised. Dams should be constructed on rivers and water should be made available to needy areas. I request that more funds should be spent on these projects and all possible efforts should be made to complete them in time. If this work is completed on war footing, we can usher in green revolution in the entire country. If we manage to make adequate water supply in every nook and corner of the country, the name of the Eighth Lok Sabha and the present Council of Ministers would be written in golden letters in the annals of history. This would help in generating employment opportunities for the people affected by natural calamities and we shall also be able to double the agricultural production.

Sir, I request the hon. Planning Minister that water from Machu Dam may be supplied to my constituency, Kutch during the Seventh Plan. If the problem of water is solved, it would help in increasing the population of the border area. It would also help in checking a infiltration of foreigners. Shri Rajhans had said in

his speech that special attention should be paid to the development of backward areas. I agree to his views and request the hon. Minister and all the hon. Members of the the House to consider it seriously. I request the states of Punjab and Haryana not to raise any objection if the Centre allocates more funds for the progress of backward states and less allocations to them and they should show magnanimity in this respect because it is the duty of the prosperous states to pay special attention to the weak and the needy states.

Sir, unemployment is a serious and burning problem before the country today. I would like to express my views on it also. The Government have fixed the upper age limit for entry into service at 28 years. One can not get Government Service if one has crossed 28 years of age. But there are many young men and women in the country even now who do not get even a single interview call till the age of 28 years. As a result, they remain unemployed throughout their life. I would request the Government to extend upper age limit for entry into service to 33 years for those young men and women who have not received a single interview call till the age of 28 years, so that they are able to get employment.

Sir, before I conclude I express my thanks to you and hope that the hon. Planning Minister will seriously consider my suggestions and formulate an effective scheme to solve the problem of water in our area.

*SHRI U. H. PATEL (Bulsar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Draft Seventh Five Year Plan. Sir, India has been known for its civilisation and cultural heritage over the centuries. I would like to give a suggestion in this connection to the Government. If we forget our cultural heritage and run after material development only, a time will come when we will repent. Besides materialistic development, spiritual development is also essential. There are many saints and sages in the country even today. We can make use of their

services. The State Government and the Centre should use their services for public welfare. While formulating the Plans, maximum utilisation of man power for country's development will have to be emphasized. If the energy of the able bodied and the unemployed youth is channelised, the country can progress very fast. It is a matter of grave concern and distress that all the doctors and engineers, on whom the Government spends lakhs of Rupees, instead of giving the benefit of their knowledge to their countrymen think of serving abroad. Once they go abroad they never think of returning to their country. The Central Government should formulate a scheme to check the exodus of doctors and engineers in the interest of country's progress and development. Though health centres have been opened in the rural and Adivasi areas yet there are no doctors to look after the patients. Government should frame strict rules for compulsory service in the backward areas after the completion of medical education. This would help in optimum utilisation of doctors in the country.

Sir, I would like to mention a problem of my state in the House. The Narmada Project was envisaged many years back. Our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru had laid its foundation stone. The project was to be completed long back but instead of progressing it became a problem. I would request the Government, through you, to complete it within the Seventh Plan.

Sir, it is very important to provide Doordarshan facility to the rural areas in order to create an awareness there and for their development. I would like that more and more rural population should be covered by Doordarshan.

Sir, the main aim of our Government is to eradicate poverty and there has been continuous effort in this direction. As a result of this only 37 per cent of our population is living below the poverty line today. Needless to say that this figure has to be reduced further and for that we shall have to strive hard. I would like the

*The Speech was originally delivered in Gujarati.

[Shri U. H. Patel]

Government to formulate and implement such schemes as may help in reducing the number of people living below the poverty line to 25 per cent or even less by the end of Seventh Plan. Sir, I would like the Government to gear up the administrative machinery so that the benefits of each Plan could reach the poorest of the poor. A sympathetic approach to people's problems and a sense of nationalist spirit will have to be created among Government officials and bureaucrats. If need be, they should be imparted proper training in this respect.

Sir, Tribal Sub-Plans have been introduced for the development of Adivasi areas. At the outset, a lion's share of the allocated funds is spent on construction of houses and purchase of jeeps and vehicles for the use of officials. The overhead expenditure is so large that little funds are left for the implementation of the scheme. Expenditure is incurred on other heads and it is said that this is being done for the development of Adivasis. If need be, the hon. Prime Minister should intervene in this respect and solve the inter state disputes in this respect so that Kutch and Saurashtra could be irrigated.

Sir, Gujarat has a long sea coast and the fishermen there are in sizeable number. They encounter serious dangers while exploiting the sea wealth. We must utilise their services for country's development. If need be, they should be given proper training.

Sir, the sea coast is facing heavy soil erosion during monsoons as a result of rains. Sea is engulfing the coastal area and the houses on the coast. The programme for checking soil erosion exists but it is progressing at a slow pace. I would like the pace to be stepped up so as to save the land and coastal houses immediately. Embankments should be

built on coastal areas wherever necessary during the Seventh Plan period.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention specifically to two or three problems of my constituency. I represent Bulsar which is a forest and hill area. The railway facility is almost nil in the area. Keeping in view the long standing demand of the people in this respect, the Government ordered a survey for the construction of a railway line between Nasik and Bulsar. But nothing was done in that regard later on. It is very essential to provide railway service in the area for its proper development. I would request the Government to provide railway facilities in the area by the end of the Seventh Plan.

Sir, I would like the Government to constitute an Adivasi regiment in the army so that the energies of the Adivasi youth could be utilised in the service of nation.

Sir, I conclude by thanking you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Seventh Five Year Plan.

*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the growth rate of the 7th Plan has been fixed at 5%. This target is lower than that of 5.2% of the 6th Plan. When the target is lower than that of our earlier plan, I fail to understand why it is being lauded so much. Only the other day the Prime Minister said that the Public Sector would continue to enjoy the pride of place in the 7th Plan also. But in fact it is not so. The allocation made for Public Sector has been reduced in this Plan. The investment in private sector has gone up. Now the estimated investment in private sector in this plan is Rs. 3,50,000 crores. It means that the private sector's share would be 53% of the total investment of the Plan. Similarly the licences of 25 public sector units are going to be cancelled. As though this is not enough, many of the existing controls on private sector are going to be lifted. Now the role of

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

public sector has been restricted to providing infrastructure facilities and to help in continuing the ongoing projects only. No new industries are going to be set up in the public sector during the ensuing plan. All the new industries have been left to the private sector. This is a dangerous trend and will open flood gates for the multinational corporations. The licencing policy is being liberalised so as to help the private industries in the country. The cumulative effect of all these steps is that the country is gradually passing into the hands of capitalists. People in the country will be subjected to the brutal exploitation by the capitalists.

They are going to be left at the mercy of these capitalists. By allowing more multinationals to operate in the country, our dependence on others will increase. Our dependence on other countries is going to increase during the 7th Plan. We are going to be dependent, economically on more countries hereafter.

Sir, it is being said that the Seventh Plan is an employment oriented plan. But it is in fact a job killing plan rather than a job creating plan. That is what I want to say. The way the Govt. is proceeding towards automation and computerisation etc, the employment opportunities will considerably reduce. These programmes take away jobs rather creating jobs. The non-implementation of land reforms will make the unemployment problem more acute. So there is hardly anything which generate employment during the course of this Plan. Moreover many of the industries in the country today are sick. There are many lockouts on our industries. The unemployment is going to increase further due to these factors.

The taxation policy is also going to hit the people in the coming years. In order to meet the deficit of Rs. 14,000 crores, it will become necessary to tax the common people more. Already the load of taxation has become unbearable. Now the people are going to be subjected to further taxation which may break their back.

According to Bank reports, we may have to borrow 18 billion dollars, if we are to achieve the target of 5% growth rate. This will worsen our debt servicing position. The debt servicing will go up from 20% to 40%.

Finally, it is the common man who will suffer ultimately.

To sum up, increased exploitation increased taxation, increased poverty and job killing are going to be the net outcome of the 7th plan. The emphasis will shift from public sector to private sector. The country will become more dependent on others economically.

Sir, finally I want to say a few words about the treatment meted out to my state Andhra Pradesh. Lot of injustice has been done to my States in allocation of funds. The Plan size has been mercilessly pruned from Rs. 7500 crores to Rs. 5000 crores. Thus the Govt. has once again tried to play with the self respect of the Telugu speaking people and this is yet another move of the Centre to destabilise the economy of the State. On the whole the 7th Plan encourages capitalism. It is against the professed goal of socialist pattern of society of this Govt. It bids good-bye to the cherished goal of socialistic pattern of society.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Thank you.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH(Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is presently discussing the Seventh Five Year Plan. All of us are aware of the country's condition during the pre-independence days when there were no resources, no schools, no roads, no hospitals and low agricultural production. But after independence Government mobilised resources, and with its help, new schools and dispensaries were opened and agricultural production received boost. After Bank nationalisation there was further improvement in this respect. Better seeds and fertilisers were provided and the production increased. If more attention is

[Shri Bharat Singh]

paid in this direction, the agricultural production will further increase. I would like to remind the Government that there was a furore in the house in this session over the issue of remunerative prices for cotton to the farmers. Besides, a market should be developed for them so that they could get remunerative price for their produce and hard work.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are no metalled roads from the villages to the markets where the farmer takes his produce to be sold. Therefore, I would request the Government to construct metalled roads upto the villages. If this is done there would be more progress.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also request the Government to provide power to small industries and for this purpose more power generation should be encouraged. At present, the farmers are not getting adequate power to run tube-wells. A person came to me in the morning and reported that he had given an application for power connection three months back but he has not got it so far. I, therefore, request the Government to lay more emphasis on power generation so that small industries could be encouraged. If the small scale industries are to be encouraged then power generation will have to be increased. When small scale factories are set up on a large scale it would help in reducing the unemployment in the country as it would provide more employment opportunities. But most of them depend on power. If there is no power, the work would come to a standstill and there would be no progress. I would, therefore, submit that increased power generation is very essential for the country's progress.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has formulated a new education policy. I would like to submit that this education policy should be such that soon after the completion of school education one is able to set up a project with the help of Government loan.

Now proper educational facilities are available to the girls. Bus services should be arranged for those girls who come from far off places so that their studies are not hampered.

Our young Prime Minister had announced that greater emphasis would be laid on agriculture for the progress of the country. So, due attention should be paid towards villages. The progress of the village will lead to all round progress. There will be no starvation deaths and all the villages, towns and cities will make progress.

In Delhi the fertile land of the farmers is being acquired. I would like to say that only barren land should be acquired and compensation should be paid to the farmers in cheque at his doorstep. At present, the farmers have to waste time in court and they do not get full compensation also. They should get compensation according to the policy formulated earlier by the Parliament. Job should be ensured for one person in a family. We want that the policy formulated by the government should be followed in toto.

In my constituency, people have settled in a J.J. colony, which is a resettlement colony, in large numbers. A number of houses have been constructed there but no arrangement of sewer, water and factories has been made there to-date. The poor can progress only when they are allowed to set up factories there. Although the people have been allotted houses yet they have not got water connection to-date. The D.D.A. has done its duty but the corporation has yet to do its job so that the poor can get the water of the Yamuna river for drinking purpose. I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the draft Seventh Five Year Plan is being discussed in the House for the last two days. I would like to express my views on some of the issues. In this draft you have laid great stress on food. A sum of Rs. 180 crores has been proposed for work and productivity in the public sector. A sum of Rs. 80,618 crores has been set apart for

States. Out of this sum, Rs. 1400 crores have been earmarked for Jammu and Kashmir,

A number of States do not utilise the allocations made to them properly. Mere allocation of funds is not enough unless it is utilised properly.

I would like to give an example of my State. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is not allocated funds on the basis of Gadgil formula. Gadgil formula is not applicable there. There are some special rules under which funds are allocated on many considerations like difficult area, backwardness etc. But once the State gets the money, Gadgil formula is applied there for the purpose of utilisation of money. This double standard in regard to the utilisation of funds has created imbalance between the different regions of the State. While allocating the fund, Gadgil formula is not made the basis but once the funds are received, the State Government claims that 60 per cent weightage has been given to the population in the Gadgil formula. They distribute the funds there on the basis of population. The result is that the densely populated areas like Kashmir Valley get more funds while the sparsely populated areas like Ladakh region or Jammu region which are backward as well as hill areas, get less funds on the plea of less population in those areas. This results in their remaining under developed. This should be taken note of. If this yardstick is applied in the remaining hill areas, I think money is not utilised for the people who are living in the difficult areas and for whom you formulate plans sincerely in a real sense. In the difficult areas, more funds are required for communications, roads, bridges and telecommunication. With the result, that these areas remain backward forever. I would, therefore, submit that in the allocation of funds to the States, money should be specifically earmarked for the difficult areas, hill areas, border areas and the sensitive areas. But here earmarking of the amount does not serve the purpose. For example, the Planning Commission earmarks funds for my constituency Ladakh region, but in spite of that Jammu and Kashmir Government makes cut in the funds allocated for that

region. So, I would like to request that Government should monitor the utilisation of funds, so as to discourage them from making cuts.

I have a number of points to raise but the time is short. You have been laying stress on the consolidation of holdings and land reforms. Although several states have passed Bills in regard to land ceiling yet this is not being implemented and the work of consolidation of holdings has not started yet. Unless this work is taken up in right earnest, there will be no headway in the agricultural sector. Another thing, in the Land Reform Act, upper ceiling of land has been fixed, every where but it is my suggestion that, likewise, lower ceiling should also be fixed. Lower ceiling for agricultural land should also be fixed because beyond this ceiling the holding becomes uneconomic. So, lower ceiling should be fixed for agricultural land so that it may not become uneconomic. In many areas, where our muslim brothers are living, the fragmentations of holdings under the Islamic Act has been taking place for Centuries. With the result that only half or one Kanal land remains in their possession. They find difficult to make both ends meet with such a small holding. So, some lower ceiling should also be fixed. In my view, the lower ceiling should not be less than five acres which may sustain family. There is need to lay stress on this point.

Stress is being laid to solve the unemployment problem through NREP and IRDP. But the banking system has totally failed particularly in the hill areas and the sparsely populated areas. The jurisdiction of a bank is confined to a radius of 15 Kilometres and in this way they cannot cater to the needs of rural areas which are sparsely populated. So, I would like to suggest that there should be mobile banking system which can visit every village to disburse loans to the needy on the spot. There is need to put check on the problem of corruption which is prevailing there. I would, therefore, request that the limit of 15 Kilometres should be increased.

In the end, I would like to say that through T.V. and other media we have

[Shri N. Namgyal]

come to know that our Finance Minister is making surprise visits to many places and people are being asked whether they get loans or not or whether they get loans in full or not. This is a very good step. I would suggest that special allowances should be paid to the officers, posted in the hill areas, difficult areas, tribal areas, whatever the Department—whether P&T or a Bank. Unless you give them incentive, they will not take interest in their work there. They may go to their places of duty because it is a question of their job but they will not work efficiently. In an area like ours they should be given high altitude allowance. The present allowance given by the State Government is meagre. The Central Government employees are also not getting allowances to the required extent. I would suggest that with the increase in the cost of living this should be increased. The Secretaries make rules sitting in their airconditioned rooms. They are not aware of the difficulties being faced by the people of hill areas and the tribal areas. If they go to Ladakh, Lahaul-Spiti, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, they will come to know about the hardships of the people. Unless you give them incentive there, developmental work of the area will suffer. I express my thanks for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is the august House where you are presiding. This is the august House, the highest body of the country, Politicaking body of this country. It is a matter of great regret that we, the Members of Parliament, who have gone through this planning Document we can discuss about it, but we cannot take any decision. We are only doing the post-mortem job of the Seventh Five Year Plan. (Interruptions) That is a different thing. You have no right to take a decision.

I think the synopsis of his speech on this planning Document is to lay more stress on agricultural production and more employment. I do not know how it can

be achieved. In this document you will find that the plan is a centralised plan but you may say that it is a public sector enterprise plan. The additional resource mobilisation from the State share is much more than the Centre. It is our long-standing demand that let the States have their share at least of 75 per cent for the planning, but it is not done here. The Sarkaria Commission is there. The Report is coming very soon. Why can't you wait for some other time to discuss it? Let it be 50 : 50 at least. But you did not do so. (Interruptions) Another longstanding demand is with regard to freight equalisation policy. You are from West Bengal.

Sir, West Bengal and Bihar are the coal and steel producing States in the country. They are suffering a lot since 1956. In this House time and again it was assured that it will be thought over. But in this Plan document there is no such thing, there is no scope or chance. There is not a single word about it, whether anything will be done to remedy the situation, or not

Then, there is another thing I would like to draw attention in this Plan document. This is also a long standing demand of the country, that the non-industry districts should be made industry districts, that is districts with an industry. And in our country, according to the Government figure, it is 102. Out of these 102, forty-six are in the northern parts of Bihar North Bengal, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. These are all areas where there is no industry. Have you made any efforts to have an industry there? You have got so many public sector undertakings. Why do you not put up one in these non-industry districts? You should have a plan for industries in the Seventh Five Year Plan, that there should be at least one centrally sponsored public undertaking in each non-industry district to make it an industry district.

Let me come to Agriculture about which you have said so much in your Plan document; 496 pages, running into two voluminous books. Is it possible to fulfil the targets? What has been our experience

during the Fifth Five Year Plan and the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

It is clear from the Reserve Bank report and the World Bank report that in the Fifth Five Year Plan the Gross National Product did not reach the target set.

The IRDP programme is a total failure. If we go through the RBI report and the World Bank report, you will find that due to certain reasons corruption was there in these IRDP programmes. It was started for poor people but some middle men and some administrative officers were benefited by it. This is not my report. It is the Reserve Bank report. It is the report of the World Bank. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : What are they doing in West Bengal ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Take your seat.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Please do not forget that we are in poverty. The problem is not only of production but also of distribution. Sir, after the Sixth Five Year Plan and the Fifth Five Year Plan what is the per capita consumption, according to your figures ? And what about the Reserve Bank figures ? You were able to raise it to 174.2 before the Fifth Five Year Plan and after the Sixth Five Year Plan which is going to be over it is only 178 !

Now you are saying that after the Seventh Five Year Plan it will be 200. Is it possible ? You are having utopian ideals. You are dreaming. Do not forget, the rural economy is still in the hands of landlords. The feudal system is still prevailing. According to the Mahalanobish Committee Report 630 lakh hectares of surplus land is available. The Second Planning Committee accounted for 215 lakh hectares if the ceiling is 20 acres. The Economic Survey of 1979-80 accounted for 46 lakh hectares. According to a Government report in 1980, it was 38 lakh hectares, in Government possession 21 lakh hectares and 12.5 lakh hectares of land

was distributed. How funny it is? How do you like to achieve the target? It is very clear from the report that only Kerala and West Bengal did major distribution of the land. This is the position. You can deny it.

Regarding irrigation, do not forget that the irrigated area in our country is only about 31 million hectares. Out of that only 20 million hectares is irrigated. That means, 84 per cent is irrigated and 16 per cent is not fully utilised. It is from the report. It is not my report. It is the report of the Centre for Policy Research on Agriculture 1985—2000. It says :

“The engineering concept of water utilisation merely represents the area of surface to which the water has been applied and does not take into account of the needs of crops grown in respect of the quantity and timing of irrigation.”

This is the gloomy picture of irrigation. Moreover, do not forget that of the total cultivated area only 30 per cent is irrigated. And this 30 per cent is producing 56 per cent of total agricultural produce and the rest 70 per cent non-irrigated area is producing 44 per cent of total agricultural produce. It is not a good sign. It is creating regional imbalance. If you do not avoid it, there will be so much partisan spirit in every State and every where.

So many Members from this side as well as that side spoke about the pricing policy of agricultural produce. Do not forget that the Agriculture Cost and Price Commission never do justice with the agriculturists at the time of fixing the prices whether it is paddy, jute, cotton, sugarcane, etc. The farmers are fed up with the ACPC. They never get remunerative prices for their produce. Do not forget that during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 while the prices of agricultural inputs have been raised from 83 per cent to 151 per cent, the prices of agricultural produce on an average have increased between 27 per cent and 38 per cent. That means the agriculturists lose by 56 per cent. It is not a question of West Bengal

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

or Kerala. It is the question of agriculturists throughout India. They are losing by 56 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why are you smiling ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : You say I am smiling. When I see the distress condition of the have-nots, I cannot shed crocodile tears like you do; I really feel for them.

It has always been found that in between the agriculture and industry, agriculture loses. If you go into the data of the Reserve Bank you will find that during the period 1980-81 to 1982-83, the index figure as in December, 1983 for the commodities sold by the peasants was 218 while the index figure for items of industrial goods purchased by peasants was 267. That means the agriculturist had to pay 49 per cent more to the industry.

Even in the case of food production, they are not getting the price of the food which is produced by the cultivators with their sweat and blood. According to Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, October, 1984, the procurement price of common variety of paddy was Rs. 122 and issue price was 188 in 1982-83 and the figures for 1983-84 were Rs. 132 and 208. For fine variety the figures are 126 and 200 and 136, 220. For wheat the procurements prices were Rs. 142 and Rs. 151 and issue prices were Rs. 185 and Rs. 208.

Under all these prevailing conditions in our country how can we accept that RLEGP or NREP would be able to drive out poverty from the rural masses ? It is not at all possible because there is corruption and it is an admitted fact that corruption has been nationalised by this Government. I say that the number of unemployed people has increased. In 1949 it was only 1.50 crores and now it is 2.50 crores. In our country the youth are selling their blood for their livelihood, the young ladies are selling their chastity for their livelihood. It is a very sad situation. So, if you can-

not solve all these problems, it cannot be possible to have this plan properly implemented and to make more growth in the agricultural field. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : Sir, this is a very important Plan which has been formulated on the basis of the Sixth Five Year Plan as also the requirements and needs of 200 AD. This is the greatest proof of the farsightedness and thoughtfulness of our Prime Minister.

In our country, planned development has been going on for the last 40 years. This is a unique gift from our former Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We have achieved great success in increasing our agricultural production, keeping the inflationary trend in check and helping the weaker sections of the society through the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Seventh Five Year Plan has also been formulated on this basis. The success of the Sixth Five Year Plan provides the basis for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The aim of this Plan is to strengthen the economy of the country, to remove poverty and undertake special measures with this end in view, so that besides removing poverty, the harijans and the backward classes may also get social justice. All these things have been taken care of in the Plan.

Sir, it is necessary to inculcate the qualities of discipline, self-confidence and incessant hard work among the people, people's representatives and officials for the success of the Plan.

Sir, some people are of the opinion that the earlier plans have not made any impact. I would like to say to them that the work done in the cities is quite visible. In case they go to the villages they will find a sea change during the last 25 to 30 years. There hundreds of people are being given social security pension and lands for building houses. Loans are also being provided to them. In villages under N.R., E.P and I. R. D. P. programmes, people

are being provided employment. Drinking water, roads have been provided in more than 75% villages. One cannot deny that significant progress has been achieved.

A sum of Rs. 18,000 crores will be spent under this scheme, out of which Rs. 10,973 crores have been allotted for agriculture. In this plan 5.87 per cent amount of the total outlay has been earmarked for agriculture and related works. Whatever research has been carried out in regard to agriculture, is restricted to quality crops of wheat etc. I would like that research should be carried out on other crops in the agricultural sector as well which are grown in hill areas such as 'Kodon', 'Kutki' 'Sama' etc. so that their production may also increase.

20.33 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the Chair]

An allocation of 5.4 per cent of the Plan outlay has been earmarked for rural development. I would request that special attention be paid towards land reform. Also, special provision be made for the development of land in hill areas where the land is uneven.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned.

20.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha than adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 20, 1985/Agrahayana 29, 1907 (SAKA).