

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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EIGHTH SESSION
1986-87
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, December, 4, 1986/
Agrahayana, 13, 1908 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI M.Y. GHORPADE (Raichur)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Suspension of Shipping Service between Port Blair and Calcutta

***448. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shipping service between Port Blair and Calcutta has been suspended ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any alternative arrangement has been made to run passenger service from Calcutta ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) The Passenger shipping service from Calcutta to Port Blair has been temporarily suspended till Dec. '86 due to the very low drafts in the Hooghly river.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However steps have been initiated to explore the possibility of using Diamond Harbour anchorage as an alternative to Calcutta Port in the long run.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Though the hon. Minister is a good friend of mine, he was not very kind while replying to this question. The shipping services between Calcutta and Port Blair are a historic one, because right from the beginning when Andamans were colonized —from those days—and right from the penal settlement days, the shipping services continue to run till date. Only in 1986 this time, it was found that water draft was so less that the passenger services could not run. Not only that. Before taking such a crucial decision, the Shipping Corporation never bothered to discuss with the Andaman & Nicobar Administration, that this situation has come about, and what should be the alternative arrangements

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for the passengers—how will they come from Calcutta. Everyone cannot avail of the Air services.

I would like to put some categorical questions to the hon. Minister. There are vessels that are getting into the Calcutta Port now. I want to ask the Minister whether similar DWT tonnage vessels like Harsh Vardhan and M.V. Andamans have been stopped or all other vessels are coming to Calcutta Port minus passenger vessels playing between Calcutta and Andaman : (b) Already the Shipping Corporation are getting water draft charged before hand : In that case will he kindly tell us what was the comparative last year and this year ? Are the vessels coming and going ? He told about Andaman harbour anchorage. What was the infrastructure arrangement available for passengers embarkation and disembarkation in Diamond Harbour ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I do appreciate the worry of the Member of Parliament. As a friend, he must take sometimes unkind answer also. Every time if I give a kind answer, then every one will take it. But as a friend, he must take sometimes unkind answer also. The Calcutta Port has got a very peculiar situation and to maintain that Port, we spent roughly Rs. 20 crores on the dredging itself. After the monsoon, sometimes, the bed of the river gets sand from silted ; and this time they found that it was slightly more. So, from the safety point of view, they took this precaution and they thought that Vizag was the nearest Port for the people to come from Ranchi and other places. For the passengers who come from Andaman and Nicobar, the administration of Andaman was consulted. They said some of the passengers who are coming from Andaman, they would like—instead of Calcutta Port which is not safe—to be diverted to Vizag. So, this was considered in consultation with the Andaman and Nicobar administration. There was some confusion with my information. We had consulted the Andaman administration, but the hon. member says that they have not been consulted. I will certainly look into this aspect.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Don't do justice in consultation only.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : No, certainly not, Professorsahib. I will go into this.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
What was the comparative draft last year and this year ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Normally the maximum draught is 24' on the Calcutta Port. About last year I know. But this time it has gone down in this particular stretch of the river. I am reviewing the situation. I had talked to the hon. member before he entered the Parliament House. I will certainly see that his problems are solved.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
Though he has not replied fully to my question I would like to know whether the similar DWT tonnes draught vessels have been stopping at Calcutta Port or only the passenger vessels. This has not been replied. However, I am now asking my second supplementary that he has said due to more siltation during November-December vessel's coming to Calcutta Port have been suspended. In view of this, how are you proposing to continue this service in the entire year because lean months are ahead—January, February, March, April and May ; these will be the lean months. The water level will be much more reduced then. That means it will be a permanent phenomenon and you will not be able to run vessels to Calcutta Port ; if so, it will be a very alarming situation. So, for goods and passenger traffic and for all other purposes, we are already trying to open another Port that Vizag so that it facilitates passengers from the other side. That also we have started. But this is a very crucial matter. What is the draught of MV Andaman and what is the draught of other vessels like we have got two small vessels ? *Chola* and *Sentinel*, whether those ships can be diverted due to urgency and whether the Minister is going to take action on these lines.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : As for the period he has mentioned, the period expected is to go up to the end of December or 10th or 15th of January. During monsoon, we have no problem, because during the monsoon the draught increases. We are dredging on this particular portion and we are paying attention and as the hon. Member has asked about the lighter vessels, we are trying smaller vessels. Because *Andaman* and *Akbar* are slightly heavier, they carry 1500 to 1600. M.V. *Andaman* carries roughly somewhere 750 passengers.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : No. Five hundred and fifty passengers are carried by M.V. *Andaman*.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : That is, they must be the actual number of passengers, but the capacity is 750 passengers, from to be precise, for the information of the hon. Member. He may be travelling, he must have known the tickets sold on that day.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : I have been travelling, all my life on that ship.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : He is your friend. You must accept his advice.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are not properly briefed by the Secretary.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let the Minister put the question and he will answer.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Anyway, we are also spending, in case Calcutta Port silts, and our technical information is there, we are trying however to divert to Haldia which is 70 km from there. We will make sure that the people coming from Andaman and Nicobar do not suffer.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : I seek protection, Sir. I asked a question, what is the draught of M.V. *Andaman*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Twenty.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : What is the draught of *Chola* and *Sentinel*?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I do not have the exact information what the draught of M.V. *Andaman* and of these vessels he has mentioned, is. I will supply the information to the hon. Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Hardly 20 feet.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In the initial reply the hon. Minister referred to the inadequacy of the draught and said that it is the cause of the temporary suspension of the service. Then that does not fit in with your Ranchi theory. That is something else. You could have a service from Andaman to Visakhapatnam, we do not mind. This is not the excuse that is being given in your answer. If it is a question of draft only, you say so. You have not chosen to reply why the other vessels which are not carrying the passengers are able to come. This has not come in your reply. I would like to know whether it is due to the insistence that there should be round 2.5 trips, and that is why to facilitate and additional half way journeys, one way journey, that this has been caused; that this decision has been taken. If there are two return journeys the draught was adequate, because the timelag would be sufficient for the purpose of making two round trips, because you have decided 2.5 that causes the difficulty. Before you took that decision, you did not consult anybody. Why the Andaman and Nicobar Government, and West Bengal State Government, were not consulted and the Shipping Corporation of India, they were really compelled to take this action because of the non-cooperation of the Calcutta Port Trust. The Government of India and the Port Trust took a decision and foisted it on the Shipping Corporation and they had to take a decision.

I want to know whether that is the real cause and not the draught or the Ranchi people. Is it a fact that the Shipping Corporation of India itself suggested that they are in a position to run the service from Haldia to Andaman and whether that recommendation of the Shipping Corporation of India has been rejected by the Calcutta Port Trust, the present Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, and if so, I would like to know whether the Government of India would like to look into the matter, whether Haldia can be an alternative port during the lean months and what steps you are taking to bring Diamond Harbour as an alternative?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am reminded of Julius Caesar's words :

[English]

et tu, Brute.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am the President of the Union. I have to go to the people.

The Shipping Corporation says, "What can we do, it is the CPT decision." CPT says it is Delhi decision and the Minister is governed by whom, I do not know.

You please come there once, we shall entertain you and you see for yourself. You will be most welcome here.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : So far as the first part of the question is concerned, what my logic says and what I feel about it I cannot be very correct on this—is that there are separate criteria for passenger ships and separate criteria for cargo ships. I would not be authentic on this. But these are the facts. I think, normally a passenger ship has more technical requirements like draught and other things which are not required for

cargo vessels. (Interruptions) I just said that this could be one of the reasons. Before this thing came upto me I did appreciate that if vessels could be brought to Haldia, as the hon. Member has pointed out—on the same line we have today itself asked them—that given the traffic of cargo to be manipulated and to be accommodated at Haldia, it should be done but the people from Andaman & Nicobar should be given priority. So, on this we are on the job. About the real cause, whether it is because of SCI and other people, you have better information.

Break Down of Cranes at Kandla Port

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*449. DR. V. VENKATESH :

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kandla Port Trust had placed orders for supply of three heavy cranes to an Indian firm having collaboration with a foreign company a few years back ;

(b) whether one of the three cranes which was on test operation broke down due to technical deficiencies on or about 12 June, 1986 causing injury and damage ;

(c) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed ?

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

(b) and (c) On 12th June, 1986, when the crane was being operated by the personnel of the contractor in charge of erection of the crane, a part of the crane sustained some damage. No injury was caused to any person. According to preliminary reports, the mishap occurred because of attempts by the personnel of

the contractor to lift weights beyond the designed capacity of the crane.

(d) The mishap occurred before the Port Trust has taken over the crane from the contractor. He has agreed to replace the damaged jib of the crane.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Accident again occurred of a crane manufactured by the M.A.N. of West Germany and its Indian Collaborator, M/s WMI, Bombay on or about 12th June 1986 at Kandla Port when the boom fell down due to want of proper technical design. These firms are totally incompetent to build up such heavy cranes and earlier also the designs provided by the above German based firm failed to meet approval every where in the world Market. But in India these firms have been getting orders after orders from different Government departments like Port Trusts and public sector undertakings like Neyveli, etc. because they have sweet relations with officials. Likewise last week also I have raised a similar question. Their bucket wheel excavators also failed to perform itself due to want of proper technical design and Government officials provided a lame excuse like human failure. I tell you that officials were suspended in that line.

MR. SPEAKER : You are reading it to me.

DR. V. VENKATESH : No, Sir. This is a very important thing. The court of law in Madras exonerated them and did not find any amount of lapse on their part. It is proved beyond doubt that a conspiracy was hatched between senior management officers of NLC and these two firms.

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question now.

DR. V. VENKATESH : I am putting the question. These two combine have joined hands with various port trusts authorities to provide such cranes in the

country. A conspiracy has been hatched. Therefore, I am asking a question whether the Minister is aware that similar accident had occurred in Neyveli of the machines that were supplied by M.A.N. of Germany. If so, what action Government is going to take against these people ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I wish the hon. Member had framed his question in this manner and I would have replied all these questions which he has asked now. But he has simply asked the question whether an accident had taken place or not, whether any injury has been caused to the people or not. All these I have replied in very clear terms.

DR. V. VENKATESH : There is a conspiracy. The boom fell down.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I am of the opinion that hon. Member feels that this firm is not of good reputation and this firm has manipulated and all that. If he puts such a question, I will reply to him all these things. Everything has been done as per procedure. (*Interruptions*) You put a question, I will reply correctly; whether it is a good firm or a bad firm and what records we have. We will give the full answer.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Sir, he is following the same footsteps as Mr Vasant Sathe did. Shri Vasant Sathe also said the same thing. It is a very bad firm Sir, I am telling you.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot force him to follow you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : timely warning has been given, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : But I assure that will not force him to follow him.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Sir, I want to know what immediate action is be-

proposed against the conspiracies between the Government officials and the officials of the Departments or the public sector undertakings. I wanted to know the categorical answer.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, I must repeat my request to the hon. Member that if he feels that something has been really manipulated and some conspiracy is there, he should write to me a letter and I will give him complete details. But the questions which he has asked, I cannot give any answer to those. What he has asked is whether any injury was caused and I said 'No'. I have said that with the crane which was of three-tonne capacity, the labour of the contractor has lifted more than three tonnes. So, the jib portion of the crane has damaged. These are all the questions he has asked and to which I have replied.

DR. V. VENKATESH : What remedial steps have you taken ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Remedial steps are not for me to take. Let me complete, Sir. The cranes were a part of the contract for the sixth cargo berth at Kandla Port. These were with the contractor. We have not still accepted them. He has not supplied them to us. If we accept them and then this thing happens, it is a fault of the Government. The contractor himself is testing them and he has not given them to us. So, it is the contractor's job, it is the contractor's responsibility. We are not involved till we accept them. We have not accepted any crane yet.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Have you made any enquiries against those fellows ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : He has delayed the delivery. We have put the penalty. Whatever is provided under the rules and regulations, we have penalised him for that (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. No further commentary now.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Sir, it seems that the fault lies not with this company M.A.N. and the Bombay firm called WMI, but the fault lies with the contractor's people. But, Sir, unfortunately, as has been pointed out by the questioner, these companies have been supplying cranes to other Government undertakings like Neyveli Lignite Corporation and others and the same thing has happened there also causing injury to many people. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to investigate deeply into the factors of this mishap of this crane supplied by M.A.N. and WMI of Bombay breaking down everywhere, and take serious steps. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether the other Port Trusts have also given orders for cranes to this company and if they have given orders to this company, since this company has a very bad reputation, I would request him to find out whether these orders should be cancelled or not,

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, it is a good suggestion. If I find any other port has placed orders with them, I will go and check up today personally what is their reputation. If they have been doing this, we will black list them. We will not allow them to be involved in the business with our department. As far as the Department is concerned, whatever penalty we could put on them, we have already put but for future business we will certainly keep in view your suggestion.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, as per my knowledge, this firm of Bombay is doing lot of underhand things and they are supplying number of machines to the Government. Actually, it is just near my residence Matunga.

MR. SPEAKER : He will supply the information.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : That is why I say that the hon. Minister should take prompt action, whatever it is.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, I will take all underhand information from Datta Ji and take action against them.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Anadi Charan Das—Absent

Shri Basudeb Acharia—Absent

Shri Mahendra Singh.

Shri Mahendra Singh : Question No. 452.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : I am sorry, Sir, I was looking at the other question's answer.

MR. SPEAKER : You were looking only on the question or somebody else ?

[Translation]

Complaints Against Nehru Yuval Kendra Shivpuri

***452. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the functioning of Nehru Yuval Kendra, Shivpuri during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the nature of these complaints ; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

[English]

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : The answer given is very strange. I had already forwarded complaints with a covering letter to Shri K. C. Pant, when he was the Education Minister. I do not know how the hon. Minister has not received the complaints. Anyway, I will send you copies of those complaints again.

The general complaint in my Constituency is—the workers of all the political parties and social workers told me that mos' of the activities of the Nehru Yuval Kendra, Shivpuri, are on paper only. There is no public participation. I shall be grateful if you kindly enquire into it. I will send you the copies of complaints.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : He will also try to dig it out.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I will certainly look into them. I am sorry this has not yet come to my notice. I will certainly look into it and reply to that.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : He has provided a clue that it happened in Shri K. C. Pant's time.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : I have such complaints about Youth Kendra from Maharashtra. Complaint has come from Jalgaon from where I come.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Even about the place the question has been asked, they have not received representation. We have to dig out one or two years files. Mean while he has kindly promised to give us copies. So, I do not think we can go on to other places.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Guraddi, are you also a Member of the Youth Club ?

SHRI S. M. GURADDI : I am asking Shrimati Margaret Alva [about Yuvak Kendra in Karnataka.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given notice about it?

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : No.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I could not understand his question.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question in English.

Deemed University Status to Birla Institute of Technology Mesra

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***453. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :**

DR. SHDHIR ROY :

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

(a) the reasons and objectives for which Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra has been given the status of "Deemed to be University";

(b) whether there have been complaints of mismanagement and malpractices against the Institute; and

(c) if so, whether these complaints have been enquired into before deciding to give it the status of "Deemed to be University"?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) A statement giving the information is given below.

Statement

The University Grants Commission Act empowers the Central Government to notify on the recommendation of UGC, any institution of higher education other than a university and deemed to be a university institution. According to the guidelines laid down by the UGC, an institution which is doing work of a high academic standard in an academic field could be considered for grant of the status of deemed to be a university to enable it to develop ideals belonging to higher education and research. The proposal of Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra was considered and on the advice of the Commission, the Institute was notified as an institution deemed to be a university under the UGC Act.

2. The complaints regarding the malfunctioning of the Institute were examined by a committee appointed by the UGC to consider the proposal of the Institute for declaring it as a deemed university. After taking an overall view, the UGC Committee observed that the complaints have little substance and the functioning of the Institute is, by and large, along the right lines.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to know from the hon. Minister how much of exemption has been granted and to which companies of the Birla Group in the name of conducting research work in the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, in Ranchi?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : This question has no connection at all with the main question. You have asked a question about the 'Deemed to be University' and I have made a statement in that regard. This supplementary does not arise out of that.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : In the second part of the question, I have asked about the complaints of

malpractices? You may see part (b) of the question. What does the term 'malpractices' mean about which it has been said that the complaints regarding 'Malfunctioning' have been examined.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mismanagement and malpractice.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : So malpractices come under it. The company is granted tax-exemption on the basis of a Department which is non-existent and this is malpractice. We challenge it.

MR. SPEAKER : You may put this question to the Finance Ministry. It will reply.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : This question is connected with my original question. They should ask this from the Finance Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : You put a question to the Finance Ministry, we shall get that replied.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there is no Chemical Department in the Birla Institute conducting the study of chemicals and that no teacher has been appointed for that purpose.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I want to inform the hon. Member that whenever the question of giving the status of 'Deemed to be University' comes up, the University Grants Commission deals with all such matters and all such decisions are taken care of by this organisation. We referred the matter to it and asked for its opinion. The Commission appointed a committee for this purpose which went there for investigations and after examining everything, it observed that there is no substance in the complaints received earlier, and, therefore, there should be no objection in granting it the status of Deemed to be University. And then we granted it;

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a point...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I will provide him.

MR. SPEAKER : You may. There would be no restriction on that.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, is an institute which has produced more number of Ph.Ds. and is a well-established organisation for the last 27 years with quality product that has come up, which is accepted nationally and internationally. I just wish to know from the hon. Minister whether that Engineering College has asked the Ministry to accept it as a 'deemed University' and if the Ministry is going to accept it or not.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think so.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, very recently the Principal came to me and gave some papers. I would like to assure the hon. Member that we will follow exactly the same procedure in the case of REC, Warangal also.

Scrutiny of Accounts of Shipping Corporation of India by Expert Committee on Public Enterprises

***454. SHRI RAM DHAN :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert Committee on Public Enterprises headed by a Planning Commission Member had gone into the accounts of the Shipping Corporation of India for the period 1975-80;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(c) the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) : A statement is given below,

Statement

(b) & (c) The major findings of the Committee and action taken thereon are indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Findings of the Committee	Action taken
1.	Existing cost control and financial management systems should be thoroughly reviewed and modified so that the controls and management systems make the operations of the company more efficient and less costly.	SCI has taken number of cost control measures which include setting up of centralised bunker cell to procure various grades of bunkers at competitive market rates, selection of fuel efficient engines for new buildings, and modifications to existing ships. wherever possible, periodic revision of arrangements for stevedoring and other cargo handling at various ports, computer based tracking and control of inventories, improving turn round time, and minimising stay at ports, stream-lining procedure for undertaking repairs and survey of ships, development and implementation of planned maintenance system and spare parts control system, regulating procurement, supply and consumption of stores.
2.	The ratio of operating costs to operating earnings, which shows progressive increase, should be carefully watched so as to continuously monitor all items of operating costs with a view to introducing stricter control on such costs as well as effective, quicker and more efficient turn around of the company's ships. There are other areas also where costs can be controlled through improved management efficiency. All such areas should be explored.	
3.	Shipping Corporation of India should exercise its judgement much more carefully, in future, before acquisition of new vessels so as to avoid recurrence of major errors in capital purchase decisions manifested in the purchase of OBOs and VLCCs in the past.	All fresh acquisitions by Shipping Corporation of India are scrutinised very thoroughly before taking a final decision.
4.	Shipping Corporation of India should take urgent and regular action in debt collections.	This is being monitored continuously by Shipping Corporation of India and all steps are taken to recover outstanding dues.

Sl. No.	Findings of the Committee	Action Taken
5.	Computer facilities should be utilised so that Shipping Corporation of India's cargo bookings in the liner operations as well as other aspects of management decision making could be improved through the computerised information system.	Shipping Corporation of India is in the process of acquiring a modern 4th generation computer.
6.	Shipping Corporation of India Management should make a thorough reassessment of the combination carriers and try to dispose of the uneconomical combination carriers.	2 out of 6 large combination carriers and 6 small and medium size combination carriers have been disposed off. One large vessel is being used as dedicated storage tanker in the off shore oil field, and the remaining 3 are used for the Indian oil industry.
7.	Shipping Corporation of India which is a commercial organisation should be compensated by the Government if any non-commercial operations are undertaken by it at the instance of the Government. Shipping Corporation of India, in its turn, must ensure that the operations are run economically with strict observance of effective management efficiency, cost control and cost reduction.	Shipping Corporation of India is at present reimbursed 80% of the losses on mainland-Andaman, Mainland-Lakshadweep and Konkan services (which came to it on merger of Mogul Line Limited) during those years in which Shipping Corporation of India incurs overall loss in its operations. On Haj service (which also came to Shipping Corporation of India on merger of Mogul Line Limited with it), however, Shipping Corporation of India is being reimbursed 100% losses. The formula of reimbursement was reviewed by the Government earlier and it was decided not to effect any change.
8.	The Commercial Divisions should be strengthened, marketing efforts intensified in both liner and tramp trade and modern marketing strategies should be evolved which would replace loss making operations by profitable operations	Shipping Corporation of India has adopted aggressive marketing strategies to improve its market share.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is evident from the details presented by the hon. Minister in the House that the Shipping Corporation of India is suffering from mismanagement in every sector due to which it is incurring continuous losses. At present, other countries of the world are

diverting their capital from the shipping industry to electronics. If this industry is set up in India, much profit can be earned. But as there is so much of mismanagement in the cost and other sectors, the industry is incurring losses.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, the hon. Member mainly wanted to know about the

recommendations of the Expert Committee set up by the Planning Commission.

SHRI RAM DHAN : It has said that the Shipping Corporation is running at a losses.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : The hon. Member says that the Shipping Corporation is incurring losses because of mismanagement. The Shipping Corporation has not been incurring as much losses as the companies of the other countries of the world. If you look at the shipping industry and the shipping business you would know that

[English]

It is in recession all over the world and developed countries are supporting and giving subsidies to the shipping industry just to maintain that. But our shipping industry has done much better than others, but still not to the satisfaction in the sense that we are in profit. We are in loss in some of the sectors.

[Translation]

We have taken steps to provide support to the Shipping industry. So far as the S.C.I. is concerned, I am not aware if the previous figures are available with you or not but it has incurred losses this year.

SHRI RAM DHAN : The hon. Minister's reply is like this that if the people of other countries die of hunger our people should also undergo the same suffering. As the Shipping industry is incurring losses in other countries the same should happen in our country as well.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether the ships of the Shipping Corporation of India are going to be repaired by setting up of dry docks. It has been said just now that there has been a great shortage of dredgers in some ports for quite a long time and the Government should come forward to meet this shortage. What steps are being taken for that? Is the

Government planning some other types of measures as well to offset the losses being incurred? The details in regard to the recommendations of the Committee have also not been submitted properly. In Japan repair is done in dry docks or other types of docks away from the shipping dockyards and money is earned in this way. I want to know whether the same method can be adopted here also so that losses may be made up?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked two questions. One question is regarding the dredgers in the ports and the other is regarding the dry docks under the Shipping Corporation of India. Most of the dry docks are our own and are situated within the Shipping yards. One dry-dock was under private ownership of M/S Exhorts in Bombay. That has since been removed from there. It is our endeavour that maximum number of public sector ships should be repaired in our own ship-gards. The Government has ships belonging to the Shipping Corporation as well as to other public sector enterprises. As regards the dredgers, these are available in all the ports and whether those are not available, the dredging work is undertaken by the Dredging Corporation of India which is a Public Sector Organisation. Hence the Government is aware of both the points raised by the hon. Member. I have given the example of the shipping industry because it is an international industry. The shipping industry has to compete in the international market in the matter of transportation. In order to compete with those foreign ships which transport cargo at cheaper rates, our shipping corporation has to come to the same level. Hence, we have to take care of the international market while competing with the foreign companies and that is why I had referred it to the international industry.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA : In the report of this Committee it has been stated that the Shipping Corporation should be very careful about the acquisition of new vessels. The hon. Minister just said, due to glut in

the shipping business in the international market, there is a steep fall in the international prices of vessels. I have been told that tenders for acquiring new vessels for the Shipping Corporation have been submitted. Even after the tenders are closed, there is a further fall in the prices of vessels. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether he will consider, instead of buying the vessels, if they are available on long-term hiring charges, taking them on hire basis rather than buying them.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Because the Shipping industry is in recession, we would like to take advantage of this and build up our shipping industry during this period. That is why, some of the proposals which the hon. Members have made are under consideration and we have appointed a small committee under the D.G., Shipping which will look into all these aspects, keeping in view the interest of the nation. The offer which the hon. Member has mentioned, if it comes to me, I would certainly consider this, keeping in view the national interest.

Manufacture of human Deployed Cell Vaccines

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*455. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :**

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

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

(a) the average number of deaths in the country due to rabies ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal for revamping precautionary measures and if so the details thereof :

(c) whether human deployed cell vaccines which are the most safe for treatment of rabies, are not being manufactured in India and are being imported from West Germany and France ; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal for manufacture of human deployed cell vaccine in India and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There is no reliable data about the average number of deaths in the country due to rabies. The average number of reported deaths due to rabies as available with the Director General of Health Services varies from 600 to 700 per year. This, however, appears to be an under-estimate.

(b) The measures taken so far consist of a National Canine Rabies Control Programme under the Ministry of Agriculture and increased production of anti-rabies vaccine by the Union Government and the State Governments. In addition, the Civic bodies in urban areas also implement the Canine Rabies Control Programme under their own regulations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Manufacture of tissue culture rabies vaccine on a trial basis has been taken up at the Pasteur Institute of India Coonoor.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, what is the total need of the Human Deployed Cell vaccines in the country and what is the total import, I would like to know from the Minister. The human deployed cell vaccines are the most safer treatment of rabies. How much of this quantity is being imported and what is the need assessed in the country ? Has the Government of India received any demand from the States and Union Territories about their need ? What is the process of their distribution ? Or, are we supplying stocks whatever needed by the States and Union Territories ? Has it come to the notice of the Government of India that certain hospitals are always going without vaccines ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): About the vaccines, I recall that a similar question was asked and answered in this House. There are two considerations. One is the safety factor and the other which is equally important, is the cost factor. Now we are, at the moment, administering 40 million millilitres of nervous tissue inactivated rabies vaccine and this is taken from goat. This vaccine is utilised in immunising more than 5 lakh animal bite cases every year as a post-exposure immunising agent. This is being produced in the country at the moment and we are self-sufficient in it. It is being produced at 12 production centres. The incidence of neuro paralytic accidents is associated with this vaccine. There is some risk here. But the risk is not so much as to drive us to the other vaccine which is about many times more costly than this vaccine.

The question of cost has become very very important and I have informed the House that if we do not use the present vaccine until such time as we are able to produce a more effective, safer vaccine for almost the same price, we would be leaving out many of the patients, many of the persons who would be bitten by dogs. This kind of switch-over is not done over-night. On the other hand, we have now set up a pilot project for the production of tissue culture of ARV which is again a different thing, and which is almost equally safe as the vaccine which we are importing but it costs much less.

Now we expect that by 1990, we will be able to produce about one lakh doses of the vaccine and then we will have to see as a result of the pilot project, whether we can afford to go in for a larger dose or larger production of this vaccine. But the final ultimate solution is to see that the rates comes down rather than having a competition in production of vaccines while the rabies goes and the vaccine goes up. The process which we would like to initiate is a break of this vicious circle. We will have to take other measures. For instance, under the Agriculture Ministry they have a programme. The programme is good in itself. But probably they have not been

able to find funds for it to the extent necessary. So we will have to talk with the Agriculture Ministry. We do not want to duplicate the effort. But we would like to talk to them. We would initiate a discussion with them and see how this vicious circle can be broken.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The hon. Minister has said altogether a different story. What is the total import of vaccines from West Germany and the process of distribution in Delhi?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Around 2,00,000 doses were released in the country during 1984 and this was what was imported.

About the supply, there is a method of supplying this vaccine. This is a regular method. The DGHS looks after that. If the hon. Member wants all the details of the method, I can give him. But generally all the vaccines, medicines etc whatever are supplied from here, follow a pattern which is well set.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Government admits that there is no reliable data. May I know whether any steps are taken to have accurate data of deaths due to rabies and whether any coordination is there in between the programme undertaken by the civic body for implementing the rabies control programme and whether there is any coordination anywhere at the Government of India level, State Government level or urban level.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: About statistics and data, the availability of data, this has been our difficulty throughout. We have several sources, the sources from which the Director General of Health Services gets the information. According to that information, there are only 600-700 deaths per year. We feel, after having verified from some other sources, in fact, I was looking into it myself personally, and I am convinced that this figure is a gross underestimate. It cannot be less than ten thousand in any case. But I cannot give

you any more accurate figure except to say that this is a gross under-estimate. We have been trying to get reliable figures; but we have not been able to do so because from the State Governments whatever figures come, are not found to be as accurate as one would wish them to be. From the hospital sources and other sources whatever figures come, they are of a different magnitude. So, It has not been possible for us to get the accurate figures, except figures of attack and cure from the hospitals. There are cases where hospital do not come into the picture at all. So, whenever a question like this arises, I am rather helpless in the matter because I am not able to cite the accurate figures.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I would like to know whether there is a coordination programme.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is what I was submitting Sir. There is already a programme which is being implemented at the field level and the municipalities are being encouraged.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEAKHAR TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now said that this matter shall be considered keeping in view the cost and safety of this vaccine. However, according to my information refrigeration facility is not available in the Tehsil headquarters in which the Government has made arrangements for its storage and that is why its effectiveness gets decreased to a great extent. Again, cold boxes are not available at the airport for sending them from Delhi into the interior.

[English]

The efficiency of the drug is actually decreasing and that becomes inefficient even after the quantity level being upto the demand. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is going to be done in this regard, so that the efficiency of the drug may be maintained and restored.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The programme as it is implemented by the Agriculture Ministry has all these things built into it. 30 Rabies Control Units have been set up in different states and union territories of the country. Each unit is provided with a diesel van, a refrigerator and storing vaccine and equipment for catching stray dogs. If this is not adequate, we will have to look into it. I feel this is not adequate, because from the amount they have been able to spend over the years for this programme it appears to me that this is inadequate. We will have to co-ordinate with them, we will have to find out that at least in the next Plan this is stepped up.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The Hon. Minister has dealt this question in a very intelligent manner. So, the actual question has been diverted. There are three stages, prevention, quarantine period and paroxysm of the disease. (*Interruptions*). So, for prevention and quarantine period the anti-rabies vaccine which you are going to import or produce will solve the problem. I would like to know whether the Minister has got the information whether in the global phenomenon there is any medicine which has been invented. I would also like to know, for curative purposes of the paroxysm of the disease whether the Minister is aware that under his jurisdiction an institute which has spent more than one crore of rupees to invent a medicine or invent a process, a parameter to cure the disease, is there. If it is so, what is the parameter and in which Institute this research is going on?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, so far as the curative aspect is concerned, I do not have any information in regard to any reliable cure having been discovered or made or manufactured. Efforts are going on; but as far as I know, I have been informed yesterday that these efforts have not come to a stage where we can really draw any final conclusions. Probably, after a few years there will be a breakthrough. But right now we have to make do with vaccines.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the medicines which used to be imported earlier are now being manufactured in the country itself and this is a heartening feature. But certain diseases are occurring as a result of dog-bite. The number of stray dogs is also increasing every day which create nuisance in the markets etc. I would like to know whether in view of the increasing number of dogs, the hon. Minister is considering limiting the number of dogs as well ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I think first we should check the cases of dog bites; I have not yet thought of limiting the number of dogs.

MR. SPEAKER : You can take a piece of advice from Shri Tulsiram in this regard.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Minister should draw upon the expertise of the Member.

[Translation]

AN. HON. MEMBER : This work should be left to the State Governments.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, do you know that Shri V. Tulsiram was bitten by a dog and it was the dog which had to get anti-rabies injections? I want to bring it to the notice of Shri Narasimha Rao also.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is correct that—

[English]

—man bites a dog is a news.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Member biting a dog will be a privilege.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is a privileged bite.

Proposal for Declaration of National Highways in Rajasthan.

***456 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of the State roads recommended by the Government of Rajasthan for declaration as National Highways ;

(b) since when these proposals are pending with the Union Government ; and

(c) the roads which have been declared as National Highways in the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT : (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) : The Government of Rajasthan recommended the following two State roads for being declared as National Highways during the 7th Five Year Plan :—

(1) Beawar (on N.H. 8)-Pali-Sirohi-Kandla Port ; and

(2). Bikaner-Nagaur-Ajmer-Kota-Shivpuri (on N.H. 3).

However, owing to meagre allocation earmarked for new National Highways during the current Plan, it has not been possible to declare them as National Highways.

(c) Road from Jaipur to Biaora, measuring about 466 kms. as an extension of N.H. No. 12.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very disappointing reply. During the

Sixth Five Year Plan Jaipur-Kota road was declared as National Highway but according to the hon. Minister's reply, none of the roads of Rajasthan have been declared as National Highways in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is clear from the hon. Minister's reply.

The Beawar-Pali-Sirohi-Kandla Port Highway is a very important road and links Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer as well. In this connection, you have stated that meagre allocations have made for this purpose and that you have made provisions for resources.

Our Government has been trying for the past 20 years to forward proposals in this regard because it is important from the point of view of defence as well. I want to know whether the Government, keeping the aforesaid in view, will grant priority to it and include it in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I am as much disappointed to give such a reply as the hon. Member is disappointed to hear such a reply. When such demands for National Highways are raised, the Government also feels that the development of that area is necessary. Otherwise the question would not have been raised. But then the question of limited resources comes up. During the Sixth Five Year Plan Rajasthan was the only lucky State where a road was declared as National Highway. Of course, one more road was also declared as National Highway in the North-East but we could not do the same anywhere else. However we could do it for Rajasthan because it is a backward State. So far as the Beawar-Pali-Sirohi State highway is concerned about which the hon. Member has raised a question, I know that it is a very important road. As soon as we get the required resources and assistance we would consider this proposal and make efforts to declare it as a National Highway.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : The road from Jaipur to Kota has not been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan although it was included in the Sixth Five

Year Plan. In this connection I want to know the progress made in the construction of this National Highway and that when will it be completed? Will it be constructed within the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Those roads which were declared as National Highway during the Sixth Five Year Plan have been allocated certain resources. At present I do not have the exact figures as to how much resources were allocated and what is the allocation for it in the Seventh Five Year Plan. I shall inform the hon. Member separately about it.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the road connecting Ajmer with Bombay via Indore, Ratlam and Bhilwara is an important road. In this connection a survey was also conducted and it was found that the volume of traffic on this road is 5,000 vehicles per day. Therefore, maximum priority should be given to it. The hon. Minister has also assured us in this regard. I know that the State Government has sent a partisan recommendation but our Central Government is very large hearted. I want to know whether the Ajmer-Indore-Ratlam-Bhilwara-Bombay Highway would be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the same road about which I was pleading.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : We had submitted a proposal of Rs. 3940 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 1100 crores have been allocated. The road about which the hon. Member is asking has not been recommended by the State Government. The Criteria for declaring a State Highway as a National Highway must also be fulfilled. It is true that the Central Government is very generous but the resources are not large enough. We have to cut out cost according to our cloth. I want to assure the hon. Member that I would talk to the Rajasthan Government about it. If this road is so important then we would surely accord it due importance.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a large number of people belonging to Sikar and Jhunjhunu regions of Rajasthan are in the Armed Forces in order to serve the nation. Our hon. Minister is also an ex-serviceman. Hence, in view of all this, I would like to know whether the Government is considering declaring the road connecting Sikar and Delhi via Jhunjhunu a National Highway in near future?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already replied to this question.

MR. SPEAKER : Reply it in the affirmative.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : We shall certainly recommended it to the Government I know that the hon. Member is in need of it. Hence, we shall make efforts in this connection.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Grants to Women's Organisations for Developmental Activities

***450. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Women's Organisations engaged in developmental activities amongst urban and rural poor are being given grants by Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the amount being given to these organisations in Orissa annually ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT/3651/86]

Absorption of Employees of Rivers Navigation Company

***451. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rivers Steam Navigation Company Ltd. was taken over by Union Government in the year 1966 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees of Rivers Steam Navigation Company were not absorbed in Central Inland Water Transport Corporation ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) The Government of India acquired a controlling interest in the Rivers Steam Navigation Company from 6th February, 1965 to prevent its voluntary liquidation. The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation was set up in February, 1967. Under a scheme of Arrangement approved by the Calcutta High Court on 3rd May, 1967 the assets and part of the liabilities of the RSN Co were vested in the CIWTC. The said Scheme of Arrangement inter-alia, provided that Corporation would take as many of the Staff and the labour of the RSN Co., as was possible under the circumstances. Accordingly out of 8,000 employees of RSN Co, the CIWTC offered employment to 5180 employees on fresh terms.

Underground water Potential

***457. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) the quantity of underground water available in India;
- (b) how much quantity of underground water can be harnessed for irrigation and drinking purposes;
- (c) how much underground water is used now; and
- (d) what steps have been taken/proposed for the effective use of underground water?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :
(a) and (b) About 41.85 million hectare metres of ground water is available for utilisation and it can be harnessed for various uses.

(c) The utilisation was about 10 m. ha. m. per year as at the end of 1983.

(d) Measures taken for effective use of ground water include accelerating completion of hydrogeological surveys and exploratory drilling, Central assistance for the purchase of drilling rigs and other equipments by the States, ensuring power supply to irrigation pump sets and conjunctive use of surface and ground water.

Road Transport Finance Corporation

***458. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :**
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have decided to set up a Road Transport Finance Corporation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for deciding against this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) In pursuance of the recommendation of the

Transport Development Council in its meeting in October, 1985, a Working Group has been set up to work out the details to particularly identify, without replacing the existing sources of finance available to State Transport Undertakings, the additional channels of resources to form the corpus of the fund for the proposed Central Road Transport Development Finance Corporation. The basic idea behind the proposal of this Corporation is to have specialized Central institution to assist State Transport Undertakings by loan finance to augment transport services.

Education Amongst Backward Classes

***459. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of educated males and females belonging to backward classes;
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to raise their percentage; and
- (c) the provision made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Except in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Caste-wise enumeration is not done in the Census.

(b) and (c) The list of Backward Classes is maintained by some of the State Governments who have also taken up schemes for their educational development. The information in respect of these classes is not maintained by the Central Government.

In accordance with the National Policy on Education suitable incentives will be provided to all educationally backward sections of society.

Sterilisation Operations

***460. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of surgical difficulties of the patients undergoing family planning operation and the percentage of complications and death because of laparoscopic sterilisation ; and

(b) the percentage of sterilisation of women and men separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research carried out two studies on SEQUELAE OF TUBAL STERILISATION. During the studies the following complications due to surgical procedure came to light :

Immediate complications**Laparoscopic sterilization Rate/1000**

Haemorrhage & Haemorrhagic Shock	1.74
Viseral Injuries	10.5
Sepsis	0.9

Delayed Complications

Pelvic Infection	15.29
Mortality	—

Evaluation of 9176 Laparoscopic Sterilization in Rural Areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra

Surgical Difficulties	Total Cases	Percentage
1. Creating Pneumoperitoneum	37	0.4
2. Passing trocar	9	0.1
3. Difficulties in occluding tubes	112	1.2

Surgical Complications

1. Uterine perforations	81	0.88
2. Blood stained fluid in Pouch of doughlas	4	0.04
3. Others, include Bleeding from Cervical, Bite, Omental Injury and injury to uteroovarian ligament.	11	0.12

Method Failure

Pregnancy	6	0.9/1000 ligations
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There were no deaths reported due to Laparoscopic procedure or due to anaesthesia in this study. However, there were three deaths reported, none of which could be attributed to the operative procedure.

National Institute of Health and Family Welfare have also conducted evaluation of laparoscopic sterilisation in some of the states of this country during 1984-85 and 1985-86. The following are some of the findings in this regard :

States	Major complications	Death during 1984-85.	Failure rate.
U.P.	2%	5	1.5%
Rajasthan	1%	1	2 to 3%
Jammu & Kashmir	1 to 5%	2	4 to 5%
Himachal Pradesh	2%	1	2%
Haryana	0.2%	5	4%
Orissa	Not available	2	2%
West Bengal	Not available	7	5%

(b) The percentage of sterilisation of women and men, separately for the last two years is given as below :—

	% age of sterilisation (women)	% age of sterilisation (men)
1984-85	86.5	13.5
1985-86	87.0	13.0

Increase in Lung Cancer Cases

*461. SHRI SALREM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of lung cancer cases reported during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) whether lung cancer is on the increase or decrease ; and

(c) whether there is any indication of its increase in the form of an epidemic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) As cancer is not a notifiable disease, there is no precise information available about the total number of lung cancer cases during 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(b) and (c) The limited information available through the National Cancer Registry Project of the Indian Council of Medical Research for the last three years does not show any specific trend in the increase of lung cancer cases in the form of epidemic or otherwise.

[*Translation*]

Mandla Fort-Bilaspur Railway Line

*462. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey was conducted for laying a new rail line from Mandla Fort railway station to Bilaspur ;

(b) if so, when this survey was conducted and the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Survey for Mandla-Bilaspur Narrow Gauge line was conducted in 1905-07. Another reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for a new B.G. rail line from Bilaspur to Jabalpur via Mandla has been approved.

[*English*]

New Airports in Tamil Nadu

*463. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish airports at new places in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government would consider to establish an airport in Kanya Kumari district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Subject to availability of funds, there are proposals to take up development of airports for Vayudoot operations at Salem, Tuticorin and Thanjavur during the Seventh Plan period.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

Extension of Facilities at Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Calcutta

*464. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for extension of facilities at the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Calcutta has been drawn up or finalised ; and

(b) if so, when the same will be implemented and the financial provision made therefor ?

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

(a) and (b) A plan for the extension of the facilities at the East Centre of the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala costing over Rs. 3 crores has been drawn up for implementation during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Institute and its Regional Centres are owned and governed by the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES). The implementation of the plan will commence as soon as the land pertaining to the East Centre is transferred on long lease to the SNIPES as agreed to by the Government of West Bengal in principle.

Lack of Communication facilities at Airports

***465. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether several airports in the country including Leh have no communication facilities like telex or computer link resulting in inconvenience to passengers travelling from such stations ;

(b) whether the confirmation of seats of passengers from stations like Leh etc. is being regulated and controlled by Delhi office or Regional Station Offices of International Airports Authority of India ; and

(c) whether to overcome the existing inconvenience of passengers, the concerned authorities will consider allocation of 50 per cent seats in concerned flights to the Managers of concerned air stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Out of a total of 73 stations on Indian Airlines network, only 6 stations, including Leh, are not connected either by Cathode Ray Terminal (CRT) or by telex/teleprinter with their computer centre at Delhi.

(b) The seats are being partially regulated by the Central Space Control of Indian Airlines at New Delhi.

(c) Sufficient number of seats on all flights ex-Leh have already been placed at the disposal of the local Station Manager.

Discrimination in Family Planning Incentives to Government Employees and General Public

***466. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :**
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

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

(a) the reasons as to why there is discrimination in giving incentives to Government employees and general public in regard to family planning ;

(b) whether it is a fact that if a Government employees follows the terminal method of family planning two incentive increments are given to him but the general public is not benefited by that incentive ; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to extend this benefit in some form to the general public also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) All acceptors of family planning through terminal methods are entitled to a compensation of Rs. 100/-—However, Central Government employees who accept terminal method of family planning after three or less number of children are entitled to one incentive increment and a $\frac{1}{2}\%$ rebate on House Building Advance taken by them. Additional benefits to Government employees are provided by the Government to its own employees in its capacity as an employer, as a measure to promote acceptance of family planning among its own employees.

(c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

Increasing frequency of Indian Airlines Flights to Leh

***467. SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his recent visit to Leh the local public had demanded for increasing the frequency of the Indian Airlines flights to Leh by two more flights at least for the winter months in view of the suspension of re-carpeting works of the Leh landing ground for the winter months ;

(b) whether similar demands had also been made in Lok Sabha many times and assurances had been given to consider it as and when the re-carpeting works is completed or suspended ; and

(c) if so, when the additional flights will be provided and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) There have been requests, from time to time, for increase in frequency of Indian Airlines to Leh. There has been no suspension of recarpeting work at Leh. Indian Airlines is operating to Leh on five days of the week, except on Saturdays and Sundays when the airfield is closed. The capacity presently deployed by Indian Airlines on this sector is considered adequate. Indian Airlines would, however, consider increase in frequency of service to Leh, after the Leh airfield is available on all the days without restrictions, subject to traffic potential and availability of aircraft capacity.

Missing Boarding Cards

4687. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 19 boarding cards were found lying in Module two at Sahar International Terminal on 13 September, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 19 unused boarding cards of Air India were inadvertently left behind by the staff manning Air India's transfer desk in the transit lounge at Sahar airport. These were spotted and handed over to the Air India security staff.

[Translation]

Vending contract at Manmad Railway Station

4688. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an advertisement inviting applications for appointment of a new vending contractor at Manmad Station was given ;

(b) whether vendors Co-operative Society of Manmad had also applied for the same ;

(c) if so, the action taken on the applications ;

(d) whether the vending contract has been restored to the same contractor whose contract was earlier cancelled ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Rashtriya Hotel Kamgar Sahakari Khadya Peya Utpadak Sanstha Ltd., Manmad, a Co-operative Society, also applied.

(c) to (e) The Contractor appealed against the non-renewal of the Refreshment Room contract. On considering his appeal, it was decided to renew the contract. In view of this, the applications received in response to the advertisement were not processed.

[English]

Limit for Residue Pesticides in Fruits and Vegetables

4689. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether upper acceptable limits have been fixed for pesticides residue in fruits and vegetables for several pesticides and if so, since when ;

(b) whether results of various laboratories have shown higher contents of pesticide residues in fruits and vegetables, breast milk etc. and if so, whether any prosecutions have been launched so far ;

(c) whether any samples of fruits and vegetables sold by Mother Dairy Delhi and Super Bazar, Delhi have ever been lifted and tested for presence of pesticides and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether any of the Government's Food Testing laboratories set up under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have facilities for testing pesticides and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Since 1968, Maximum tolerance limits of residues of commonly used pesticides have been laid down for fruits and vegetables in the P.F.A. Rules, 1955.

(b) No case of excessive presence of pesticides in fruits and vegetables, has been reported. Hence, no prosecution has been launched on this account. No tolerance limit has been laid down for breast milk as this is not a commercial item.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The following laboratories are equipped for analysis of pesticides in foods :—

- (1) Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.
- (2) Food Research & Standardization Laboratory, Ghaziabad.
- (3) Central Food Laboratory, Pune.
- (4) C.F.L., Mysore.
- (5) Public Health Laboratory, Bangalore.
- (6) Chief Government Analyst Laboratory, Trivandrum.
- (7) State Public Health Laboratory, Pune.
- (8) Government Analyst Laboratory, Madras.

(9) Public Analyst Laboratory, Lucknow.

(10) State Public Health Laboratory, Bhubaneshwar.

(11) Food Laboratory, Delhi.

The State Government/Union Territories Administration have been requested to equip all the laboratories for testing of pesticides residues in food under P.F.A. Act, 1954. Training of analysts for pesticides residues estimation has also been undertaken.

Flood Control Schemes in Karnataka

4690. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored flood control schemes are under execution in Karnataka at present ;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for these schemes ;

(c) the works done under these schemes so far ; and

(d) the progress made in the completion of these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Vacancies in National Book Trust

4691. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of vacancies in senior posts in the National Book Trust for some time ;

(b) if so, the names of the posts and the dates of their falling vacant ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill up the posts ; and

(d) whether the activities of the Trust have shown a decline during the current year because of these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) The following vacancies in senior posts in the National Book Trust remain to be filled up :—

Director—1 since 1.11.1985. The Selection Committee headed by Chairman, National Book Trust, has recommended a panel of two names for appointment to the post of Director. This proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Deputy Directors for regional Offices at Bombay and Bangalore—2. These posts were created w.e.f. 10.8.1984 but due to general ban on recruitment these posts could not be filled up earlier. Now steps are being taken to fill up the vacancies shortly.

(d) No, Sir.

Foreign Assistance for Combating Floods

4692. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to seek co-operation of some foreign countries for combating floods ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) A collaboration project is being executed by the Central Water Commission with the assistance of the Danish Hydraulics Institute which envisages transfer of technology in the field of flood forecasting and flood control in respect of Damodar River System. The UNDP is also assisting the Central Water Commission to set up a flood forecasting system for the river Yamuna.

? The Government have also been considering seeking the Co-operation of Nepal in respect of Flood Control in the common river systems between Nepal and India. Bhutan has been co-operating with India in collection of data for flood forecasting.

Medium Irrigation Project under Implementation

4693. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Medium irrigation projects under implementation in each State specially in the drought prone areas ;

(b) since when these projects are under implementation and their target dates of completion along with cost escalation due to delays ; and

(c) what specific steps have been taken to ensure timely completion of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The State-wise information is given in the Statement before. The completion of these projects will depend upon the priority accorded by the State Governments. The cost escalation depends upon change in scope, difficulties in land acquisition, constraint of resources, etc. and as such it is not possible to quantify cost escalation due to delays separately.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to allocate adequate funds for completion of ongoing medium projects,

Statement***Ongoing Medium Irrigation Projects in the country.***

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Ongoing Projects	Number of projects in drought prone areas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	7
2.	Assam	11	—
3.	Bihar	27	4
4.	Gujarat	82	16
5.	Haryana	2	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	1
8.	Karnataka	19	14
9.	Kerala	5	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40	4
11.	Maharashtra	86	23
12.	Manipur	3	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—
15.	Orissa	25	4
16.	Punjab	1	—
17.	Rajasthan	14	1
18.	Sikkim	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	14	7
20.	Tripura	3	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	21	3
22.	West Bengal	15	6
		429	90
U.T's		4	—
Total		433	90*

*45 of these were taken up during the Fifth Plan period, 32 in the subsequent period, and the balance prior to the V Plan.

Cases of Brain Tumour

4694. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that brain tumour disease has spread in an epidemic form in several States ;

(b) if so, how many cases of brain tumour have been reported so far in the country; and

(c) what preventive measures have been taken to check this dangerous disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) No information in regard to the spread of brain tumour has been received so far. However, outbreak of brain fever popularly known as Japanese Encephalitis has been reported from various States during 1986.

(c) For control/spread of Japanese Encephalitis, adequate quantities of DDT/ BHC for adults spray and Malathion Technical for fogging operations have been provided under National Malaria Eradication Programme.

Seminar on Epilepsy held at Bangalore

4695. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an International Seminar on epilepsy was held in Bangalore recently ;

(b) if so, the advice rendered at the Seminar to provide cure to the epilepsy sufferers ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to provide treatment to the epilepsy patients ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c) According to the information received from the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi an International Seminar was held at Bangalore. However, no details of the same are available with the council.

In order to provide facilities for Mental Health Care at grass-root level in the country, it has been decided to launch the National Mental Health Programme during the 7th Five Year Plan Period.

Measure for Speedy Disposal of Compensation Cases

4696. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the persons injured by train accidents and the family members of the deceased have to face difficulties in getting compensation claims settled by Railways; and

(b) if so, the concrete measures Government propose to take for the speedy disposal in settlement of the compensation cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The payment of compensation to the victims of train accidents is governed by the provisions of Indian Railways Act, 1890 and Railway Accident (Compensation) Rules, 1950, as amended from time to time. These rules require appointment of Claims Commissioners, and they have to decide the amount of compensation payable or otherwise, to those who have applied for compensation. The railways ensure that payment in respect of cases decided by the court is made expeditiously.

However, with a view to give immediate relief, railways make suitable on-the-spot ex-gratia payments to the victims/next of kin of the deceased.

Amount collected for Indira Gandhi National Centre of Arts and Culture

4697. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN : Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount so far collected from the people for Indira Gandhi National Centre of Arts and Culture at Delhi ; and

(b) the steps being taken to raise sufficient funds from the people as in the case of Gandhi Memorial Fund instead of accepting funds from foreign agency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No money has been collected from the people for Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA).

(b) No steps have been taken to raise funds from the people for the IGNCA project. However, the Ford Foundation has recently made an offer of grant of \$ 350,000 to the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts through the Department of Economic Affairs.

Programme Re : Exchange of Artists, Dancers, Musicians with various Countries

4698. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme for the exchange of artists, dancers, musicians etc. under the cultural exchange programmes with the various countries has been undertaken during the Sixth and Seventh Plans ; and

(b) if so, the details of the groups alongwith dates on which they were spon-

sored for visiting various countries as also the names of the foreign countries from where groups/troupes visited India during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Travelling Passengers and Income in South—Central Railway

4699. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of commuters/passengers travelling daily in trains in South Central Railway ; and

(b) the income of the South Central Railway during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) On an average, about 4 lakh passengers a day.

(b) Earnings from passengers amounted to Rs. 161.82 crores, total gross earnings being Rs. 646.47 crores.

Kendriya Vidyalayas Outside the Country

4700. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain number of Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning in other countries also, if so, their number and locations ; and

(b) whether there is a great demand to open more such Vidyalayas in the country and out side and if so, Government's policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are three Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in other countries, namely, one each at Kabul (Afghanistan), Chukha (Bhutan) and Kathmandu (Nepal).

(b) There is a great demand to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country but not outside. Since Kendriya Vidyalayas are meant to cater to the educational needs of transferable Central Government employees including Defence, paramilitary personnel and employees of Central Public Sector Undertakings and Institutions of Higher Learning, these are opened at places having sizeable concentration of such employees.

Sanction and Opening of Unani Dispensaries

4701. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of places for which the Unani CGHS dispensaries have been sanctioned during the last three years ;

(b) the details of places where such dispensaries/units had been opened during the said period ;

(c) the reasons for not opening Unani dispensaries/units which have already been sanctioned and when these are likely to be opened ; and

(d) whether South Avenue is also one of the places for which the Unani Unit has already been sanctioned but not opened so far if so, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (d) Two Unani Units have been sanctioned for C.G.H.S. Delhi during the last three years, out of which one has been established in CGHS Dispensary Naraina Vibar. The other Unit will be established wherever suitable accommodation is available. It has not so far been found possible to obtain any accommodation in the South Avenue.

Facilities for Drug Addicts in Government Hospitals

4702. SHRI AMITABH BACHHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports that Psychiatrists in Government hospitals are unwilling to associate themselves with the drug de-addiction programme and also other facilities in the hospitals are inadequate for such patients ; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps being taken or proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) Government are not aware that Psychiatrists in Government Hospitals are unwilling to associate themselves with the Drug de-addiction programme. The Expert Committee on Drug de-addiction, 1986 has recommended measures to improve de-addiction facilities in the country. These are in the process of implementation.

Procurement of Wagons

4703. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the position of wagons obtained by the Railways during the Sixth Five

Year Plan as against the target and number of wagons available with the railways at the end of 1985 as against its corresponding period in the previous year and the reasons for deterioration, if any in the wagons' position ?

(b) the percentage of defective wagons confined to repair workshops and those which have become completely unserviceable at the end of 1985 ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to achieve the target of goods traffic during the Seventh Plan inspite of the shortfall in the rolling stock ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Wagons obtained during 6th Five Year Plan .

	Target	Actual
(i) Acquisition	*78,000	* 73,028
(ii) Holdings	As on 31.3.85	As on 31.3.84
	*5,34,839	*5,40,113

Paucity of funds restricted acquisition in 1984-85. As a result, after meeting replacement requirements, there was net reduction in the wagon fleet.

(b)	B.G	M.G.
(i) Ineffective	5.85	6.08
percentage in 1984-85		
(ii) No. of wagons condemned in 1984-85	*9557.5	*3100

(c) With the procurement of additional wagons now, as programmed, and with the improvement in utilization factor already achieved and expected to be obtained the railways expect to be able to cater to the planned demands of traffic during the Seventh Plan.

* All figures of wagons are in terms of 4-wheelers.

Availability of Essential Drugs in Government Hospitals

4704. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the essential drugs are out of the reach of the majority of the population ; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to make the essential drugs easily available to the poorest persons of the country through Government hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The prices of all essential drugs are controlled under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) order 1979 to make available these drugs at fair prices to the consumers. As per available information all essential drugs are adequately produced/available to majority of the population.

(b) The State and Central Governments have provision for supply of essential drugs to poor patients in the hospitals and dispensaries under their central.

Extension of Howrah—Tarakeswar Line Upto Aram Bagh

4705. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Aram Bagh Town in the District of Hoogly (West Bengal) is proposed to be linked with Railway line by extending Howrah—Tarakeswar line upto Aram Bagh ; and

(b) if so, the details of the Scheme including the funds allocated during the financial year 1986-87 ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Research Projects by Indian Council of Historical Research

4706. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made satisfactory arrangements regarding research projects undertaken by the Indian Council of Historical Research ;

(b) if so, the number of research projects undertaken by the Council during the last three years, Statewise ; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and utilised for each project during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) Proposals for financial assistance for research projects to scholars are considered by the Research Projects Committee of the Indian Council of Historical Research in the light of

evaluation report from the experts. Research projects are not sanctioned Statewise. After the completion of the project, the scholar is required to send a completion report along with the statement of accounts. A statement giving the title of the project, name of the scholar, amount sanctioned and amount utilised/released in respect of 76 projects sanctioned during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT—3652/86]

Clearance of Maharashtra's Irrigation Projects

4707. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has approached the Union Government in regard to various major and medium irrigation projects for clearance ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) and (b) the required details are given below :—

Number of project reports received from Government of Maharashtra.

Number on which comments of Central Water Commission sent to Government of Maharashtra and their reply awaited.

Number of schemes cleared by TAC of Planning Commission.

Number of projects under examination in Central Water Commission.

	Major	Medium	Total
	21	40	61
	19	17	36
	—	12	12
	2	11	13

Setting up of Separate Child Health Centres in Rural and Slum Areas

4708. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up Separate child health centres in rural and slum areas in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration of Government to set up separate child health centres in rural and slum areas of the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Vayudoot

4709. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the minister of **CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether sufficient funds have not been allocated for the expansion of Vayudoot Services ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which the Vayudoot expansion in Andhra Pradesh will be affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Vayudoot, at present, has no plans to airlink any new station in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

'Tapes' to Nehru Yuval Kendras

4710. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tapes supplied to all Nehru Yuval Kendras in the country containing community songs are only in Hindi or in respective regional languages too or these are in all languages combined ;

(b) what attempt has been made through these tapes to induce youth to respect other regional languages or Hindi ; and

(c) if these are only in Hindi the reasons for not making tapes in other languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) A cassette containing community songs in different Indian languages identified by National Council of Educational Research and Training has been supplied to all the Nehru Yuva Kendras.

(b) The main objective of community singing programmes organised by Nehru Yuva Kendras is to strengthen the spirit of National Integration and to foster a sense of patriotic values among young people all over the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of Recognition of Ayurvedic Colleges by CCIM

4711. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Council of Indian Medicines (CCIM) has withdrawn recognition of any Ayurvedic College in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons for derecognition ; and

(b) what would be the effect of the de-recognition on the present students of the said college ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The Central Council of Indian Medicine has reported that they have not recommended withdrawal of recognition of any Ayurvedic College in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Restoration of Stoppage of Kashi-Vishwanath Express at Kapsethi

4712. SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kashi-Vishwanath Express used to halt at Kapsethi ;

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuing the halt of the train at Kapsethi ; and

(c) whether Government propose to restore the halting of this train at Kapsethi to overcome the difficulties of commuters of Kapsethi ?

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

(b) Due to poor patronisation.

(c) No, Sir.

Assistance for Working Women's Hostels in Kerala

4713. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending with the Government for assistance to the working women's hostels from Kerala ; and

(b) the amount given to the applicants from Kerala for the same in 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) No application from a Voluntary Organisation in Kerala is pending for financial assistance for construction of Working Womens Hostels. An amount of Rs. 38,95,396/- and Rs. 39,70,856/- was released to Voluntary Organisations in Kerala during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (up to date) respectively.

Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani

4714. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether after getting deemed University status the management of Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani deleted the clause pertaining to the control of Union Government in the affairs of the Institute ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government would take to ensure adequate and proper control for proper functioning of the Institute ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Inland Water Transport Services Between Allahabad and Calcutta

4715. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce steamer/ferry transport services between Allahabad and Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Regular inland water transport services are already being operated by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation between Calcutta and Farakka. The services beyond this and upto Patna/Allahabad have also been started on experimental basis.

Strike in Three Delhi Polytechnics

4716. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working of three Polytechnics in Delhi has been paralysed due to frequent strike by the students of the Diploma Courses in the recent past ;

(b) whether the All India Federation of Diploma Engineers has asked for appointment of technical Commission to improve their employment prospects ; and

(c) if so, what are the facts and demands of the Diploma students/engineers and what decision Government have taken on those demands to improve the working of the Polytechnics of Delhi ?

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

(b) No such request has been received.

(c) Question does not arise.

Student Drowned in Swimming Pool of Kendriya Vidyalaya, No. 1 Faridabad

4717. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a student got drowned in the swimming pool of Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1 Faridabad in June, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted to ascertain the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The preliminary enquiry conducted into the drowning incident revealed that the student was not a bonafide user of the swimming pool. He managed to sneak into the swimming pool escaping the attention of the chowkidar who was on duty. The chowkidar and the Physical Education Teacher who was Coach-cum-Life Guard have been suspended. Common departmental proceedings have been initiated against the Physical Education Teacher, Chowkidar and the Principal of the Kendriya Vidyalaya for the negligence of duty.

Committee to Study Jail Condition for Women Prisoners

4718. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Justice Krishna Iyer Committee appointed to look into the welfare of women prisoners has since submitted the report ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Question does not arise,

Food Contaminated with Harmful Compounds

4719. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR ODEDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the present day food is contaminated with one or the other harmful compounds which are posing great threat to the health of the people as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 11 November, 1986 ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that if adequate steps to minimise the pollution are not taken, it would be difficult to achieve the goal of Health for all by 2000 A.D.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the Press report under the caption "Stress on Consumer Awareness" which appeared in the "Hindustan Times", dated 11-11-86, highlighting the importance of quality food. The maximum tolerance limit of probable contaminants in food have already been laid down under the provision of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules made thereunder, for ensuring quality food to the consumer.

Recognition of Trichur Medical College in Kerala

4720. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Medical Council has recognised the Trichur Medical College in Kerala ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) when the college is likely to be recognised ?

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

(b) and (c) As per the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, an Inspection of the College has to be carried out for this purpose. The Inspection was postponed earlier on the request of the authorities concerned. Now that a request has been received by the Medical Council of India from the Director of Medical Education, Kerala for carrying out the Inspection of the Medical College, the Council is arranging for the Inspection shortly.

Pullichintala Project

4721. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a detailed report on Pullichintala project on Krishna to stabilize the ayacut under Krishna Barrage was sent to Central Water Commission in October, 1985 ;

(b) if so, when the project will be cleared ; and

(c) whether World Bank assistance is proposed to be sought for this Project ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On preliminary examination it was found that the project report had been prepared without adequate investigations. The project has been sent back to State Government for proper formulation.

(c) The Project has not been posed for World Bank Assistance.

Recommendations of Madan Committee for Technical Education

4722. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have accepted the recommendations of Madan Committee for Technical Education ;

(b) if so, whether Government have implemented these recommendations in any of the Union Territories; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) Proposals from all the Union Territories have not been received and are to be considered together.

Broad Gauge Railway Line from Katpadi to Tirupathi

4723. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for laying broad-gauge railway line from Katpadi to Tirupathi via Pakala;

(b) whether any such request has been received by Government;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) the expenditure on construction of Katpadi-Tirupathi broad-gauge line; and

(e) the reasons for not undertaking it in Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Survey was taken up.

(d) Rs. 50 crore approximately.

(e) Unremunerativeness of the project and constraint of resources.

Permits for Vehicles Going to Ghaziabad and NOIDA from Delhi

4724. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Public Carriers and Goods Carriers going to Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh) from Delhi are required to obtain a permit for Uttar Pradesh whereas such permit is not required to be obtained while going from Delhi to NOIDA which is a part of Ghaziabad District, Uttar Pradesh, thus causing heavy loss to Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to entry of all public/goods carriers going from Delhi to Ghaziabad without obtaining any permit for Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Vehicles going to Uttar Pradesh are required to obtain permits from State Transport Authority, Delhi. There is no exemption for NOIDA.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Installation of Manochrometer in AIIMS

4725. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Manochrometer purchased in June, 1975 was delivered to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi ;

(b) the date of its installation and actual commissioning ;

(c) what was the total price paid by the Institute to the suppliers and the details of the agent/supplier and manufacturer ;

(d) when did the equipment go out of order and later became non-functional ; and

(e) whether its replacement has been acquired/ordered for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) The Manochrometer was delivered to the AIIMS in the first week of June, 1975.

(b) The installation and commissioning took about 6 months from the date of delivery.

(c) The equipment costing about £ 1600 was a gift from the Welcome Trust, London.

(d) The equipment functioned for barely a couple of days and thereafter, became non-functional.

(e) The Institute is making efforts and has been in touch with the National Physical Laboratory, for its repairs.

Second Hooghly Bridge

4726. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on the second Hooghly Bridge Project since its construction started ;

(b) the progress made and whether the work done is commensurate with the amount spent ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether funds exceeding the original estimates have been sanctioned ;

(e) if so, the amount so sanctioned ;

(f) whether a high powered committee set up to monitor the progress of the project has submitted any report to Government ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Second Hooghly Bridge under construction at Calcutta falls on a State Road and is therefore primarily the responsibility of the Government of West Bengal. The State Government have intimated the position for parts (a) to (g), as under :

(a) to (c) The amount spent till the end of October, 1986 is about Rs. 116/- crores from Central loan assistance and about Rs. 16.47 crores from State Government funds. The progress of work is commensurate with the expenditure incurred.

(d) and (e) Action to revise the cost of Rs. 250.00 crores has been initiated.

(f) No, Sir. The High Powered Committee of Directions is reviewing the progress of the project from time to time.

(g) Does not arise.

Transfer Norms in Central Ground Water Board

4727. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether transfer norms prescribed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms are applicable to all Government Departments ;

(b) if so, whether these norms are not being followed by Central Ground Water Board ;

(c) whether Central Ground Water Board has framed its own rules for transfer ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the action being contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARAN-AND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel & Training, erstwhile DPAR, are being followed by the Central Ground Water Board.

(c) to (e) The Central Ground Water Board have also framed certain transfer norms with a view to accord priorities for widows, officials due to retirement, staff posted in the North Eastern States, operational and field requirements of the Organisation etc.

Close Circuit T.V. at Railway Stations in Maharashtra

4728. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure involved in installation of close circuit colour TV sets at railway stations ;

(b) the basis on which the railway stations are selected for this purpose ; and

(c) the number and names of the railway stations in Maharashtra where these TV sets are proposed to be installed in the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Railways have not incurred any expenditure in installing Close Circuit Colour TVs at Railway stations. The TV sets are installed and maintained by the parties themselves.

(b) Selection of Railway stations is based on traffic and importance.

(c) Action has been initiated to instal Close Circuit TVs at the five stations in Maharashtra viz. Bombay Central, Bombay V.T., Pune, Nagpur and Dadar.

Railway Loss through Unbooked Luggage

4729. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Railway loss through unbooked luggage" appearing in the 'Patriot' dated 20 November, 1986 wherein it has been reported that huge loss is being incurred by Railways through unbooked luggage ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and effective remedial measures proposed ;

(c) whether the connivance of the railway functionaries and the police officials is confirmed in this racket ; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken against them ?

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

(b) to (d) Railways are aware that unscrupulous traders do surreptitiously keep unbooked articles in coaches. To discourage such undesirable practices, the Ministry has increased the penalty on such unbooked items to six times the normal luggage rate. Frequent checks are also made on such trains. While cases of unbooked luggage have been detected on these trains, no evidence of collusion with the railway staff and the Police Personnel has been found. On the Northern Railway, during the period April 1986, the October, 1986, a total of 1,41,082 cases of unbooked luggage were detected and a sum of Rs. 26,10,931 was realised as railway dues. The railways will continue such checks.

Inadequate Facilities at Dibrugarh Airport

4730. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that traffic to/ from Dibrugarh Airport is on increase, if so, percentage of increase year-wise during the last three years ;

(b) whether the present facilities available at Dibrugarh Airport are inadequate, if so, the proposals for augmentation of existing facilities during the current plan period ;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend night landing facility at the said Airport ;

(d) the actual number of embarking and disembarking passengers from this airport during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(e) the number of embarking passengers from Dibrugarh Airport for Guwahati,

Calcutta and beyond stations with details of beyond stations during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a), (d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Statements I and II showing the requisite information are given below.

(b) Subject to availability of funds, it is proposed to expand terminal building and car park and to provide Instrument Landing System (ILS) and Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR) at Dibrugarh Airport during the Seventh Plan.

(c) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

Statement I

No. of passengers embarking from and disembarking at Dibrugarh Airport during the last three years

	1983-84	1984-85	Increase %	1985-86	Increase %
Passengers embarking from Dibrugarh	38141	49342	29.4	52880	7.2
Passengers disembarking at Dibrugarh.	40955	48439	18.3	53130	9.7

Statement II

No. of passengers embarking from Dibrugarh Airport to different destinations during the last three years

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Dibrugarh-Calcutta	18802	25097	28774
Dibrugarh-Guwahati	7611	9112	10723
Dibrugarh-Tezpur	959	1465	1473
Dibrugarh-Lilabari	10476	10392	1091
Dibrugarh-Jorhat	293	141	90
Dibrugarh-Tezu	—	3135	3729

Red Alert in Northeast Airports

4731. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether airports in the Northeast have been placed on red alert ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This was done because there was apprehension of unlawful interference with Civil Aviation.

Chemical Coating to Taj Mahal

4732. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

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

(a) whether Government are considering to give the Taj Mahal a chemical coating as one of the several measures to prevent its white marbles turning yellow ; and

(b) what steps are being taken to control the pollution level around Taj Mahal ?

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

(b) To control pollution level around Taj Mahal the following steps have been taken :

(1) Closing down the two thermal plants.

(2) Replacing steam locomotives with diesel engines in the Railway Marshalling Yard.

(3) creation of a green belt by tree plantation.

(4) No new licences for starting of foundries in the area to be issued.

(5) Regular monitoring of the pollution level in the ambient air around Taj.

8th Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of Rehabilitation International

4733. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

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

(a) whether on 15 September, 1986, the 8th Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of Rehabilitation International was organised at Bombay by the Rehabilitation Coordination India ;

(b) the details of the recommendations made by the conference ; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The Eight Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of Rehabilitation International was organised at Bombay by Rehabilitation Coordination, India from 15th September to 20th September, 1986.

(b) and (c) Draft recommendations of the Conference include :

(i) need for legislation : (ii) development of District Rehabilitation Centres ; (iii) prevention of polio and blindness ; (iv) application of

science and technology to rehabilitation ; (v) strengthening rural rehabilitation programmes.

These draft recommendations are subject to the final approval of the Rehabilitation International—the parent body of the Rehabilitation Coordination, India. As the recommendations are at draft stage and have not been formally submitted to the Government of India, the question of their implementation does not arise.

Cost Benefit of Minor Irrigation Schemes

**4734. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :**

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made in respect of cost and benefit of the major and medium irrigation schemes as compared to minor schemes ;

(b) whether the National Federation of State Co-operative Banks has expressed its option in favour of minor irrigation schemes ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) The feasibility of major, medium and minor irrigation projects is largely dependent upon hydrological and topographical conditions, and as such their cost-benefits are not comparable.

Although the National Federation of State Co-operative Banks has expressed its option in favour of minor irrigation, development of irrigation projects of various magnitudes is considered necessary to serve the country's increasing gross cropped area.

Problems of Sea Beach Erosion in Orissa

4735. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems of sea beach erosion in Orissa ;

(b) whether Union Government propose to take steps to check the sea beach erosion ;

(c) if so, the financial assistance proposed to be given to Paradip Port Trust in Orissa for that purpose ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(c) No such proposal has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Health Care for Rural Women

4736. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that health care for women is in a bad state ;

(b) whether women doctors have been advised to devise means to provide better health care to rural women and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether harmful drugs dumped in India by foreign countries also adversely affected the rural women ; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard ?

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

RDB) : (a) and (b) Government is implementing various schemes for providing medical facilities to rural women through various health functionaries including women doctors. These schemes are :—

(i) Establishment of sub-centres for a rural population of 5,000 in general and 3,000 in tribal and hilly areas with a male and female health worker (ANM) and a Supervisor (LHV) for every six ANMs. Against the requirement of 130 lakh sub-centres, so far 88,967 sub-centres have been established and the remaining will be established by 1990. To fulfil the requirement of personnel to man the sub-centres 436 ANM Training School and 45 LHV Training schools with an admission capacity of 22784 and 3141 respectively are functioning.

(ii) In order to provide better MCH care in rural areas it is envisaged to train all untrained indigenous dais so that they will conduct safe and hygienic deliveries in rural areas. 545 lakhs dais have already been trained as per information available upto 30.9.86.

(iii) A scheme for Prophylaxis against anemia among women is being implemented and a target of benefitting 80 million women during the VII Plan has been fixed.

(iv) A scheme for immunisation of expectant mothers with Tetanus Toxoid is being implemented and a target of covering 92.50 million pregnant women during the VII Plan period has been fixed.

(c) and (d) Drugs are allowed to be used in the Country only after detailed and careful consideration by the Drugs Controller of India.

Replastering Walls of Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri

4737. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India had undertaken the task of replastering the outer walls of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri ;

(b) when this work was taken in hand ; and

(c) the details of the work which has been completed and remains to be completed and the reasons for the slow progress ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

National Water Policy

4738. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have been consulted in preparing the draft water policy ; and

(b) when the policy is likely to be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The National Water Resources Council, of which the Prime Minister is the Chairman and all the Chief Ministers of the States are Members, had set up a Group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Water Resources with seven Chief Ministers and four Union Ministers as Members, to formulate the National Water Policy. The Group has finalised the draft and it is before the Council for consideration.

Card Passes of Bookstall Contractors

4739. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of free 1st and 2nd class card passes issued to each bookstall contractor including M/s. A.H. Wheeler and Company, zone-wise ;

(b) the details of expenditure being incurred by each zonal Railway month-wise and year-wise in this matter ; and

(c) how many photographs of persons/employees of each books' all contractors are pasted with free 1st and 2nd class card passes on each zone as per orders of the Ministry including M/s. A.H. Wheeler and Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Such details are not maintained.

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

Over-bridge of N.H. No. 44 near Karimganj Railway Station

4740 SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the long standing public demand for construction of an over bridge near the Karimganj Railway Station on the National Highway No. 44 ;

(b) if so, whether there is any progress in regard to its construction ; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to start ?

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

(b) The State Government/Road Authority have not, so far, sponsored proposal in this regard to the Railways.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b).

Printing of Warning "Smoking is Injurious to Health"

4741. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is obligatory on the part of the cigarette companies in the country to print clearly on every packet and every advertisement the warning 'Smoking is Injurious to Health' ; and

(b) in what other way the dangers of cigarette smoking is brought to the notice of the would be smokers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) According to "The Cigarette (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975, all manufacturers or persons trading in cigarettes are required to display prominently a statutory warning 'Cigarette Smoking is injurious to health' on all cartons or packets of cigarettes that are put on sale. A similar warning is also required to be displayed prominently on all advertisements.

(b) A comprehensive plan of action including media campaigns to educate the people about harmful effects of smoking is under contemplation.

High Incidence of Pesticide Residues in human milk and body fluids

4742. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : **SHRI MANIK REDDY :**

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

(a) whether DDT and BHC continue to be used for malaria and agricultural pests despite their ineffectiveness in malaria ;

(b) whether there is high incidence of pesticide residues in human milk and body fluids beyond the limit fixed by Government ;

(c) how many samples of foods have been tested year-wise, State-wise during the last three years and action taken in cases of violations ; and

(d) whether any monitoring of diets has also been conducted for pesticide residues and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, DDT and BHC are being used as a residual spray on the indoor wall surface of human dwellings for killing the malaria vector mosquitoes for control of malaria. DDT and BHC are still effective except in some pockets where the vector has developed resistance to DDT and BHC and Malathion is being used in such pockets. DDT and BHC are also

used for the control of various agricultural pests.

(b) No tolerance limit for pesticide residues has been laid down under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 for human milk and body fluids, as these are not commercial items of food.

(c) State-wise figures of number of samples analysed, found adulterated and prosecution launched during the year 1982, 1983 and 1984 is given in the statement below.

(d) A Food Contamination Monitoring Project was undertaken by the Government of India, whereby a total number of 1946 samples of cereals, fruits and vegetables, spices, vegetable oils, fish and meat were analysed. The residue of both DDT and BHC were detected in majority of the samples but their levels were quite low.

Name of State/UT	No. of Sam- ples exa- mined	No. of Sam- ples found adulterated	No. of Prose- cutions la- unched	No. of Sam- ples found adulterated	No. of Sam- ples found adulterated	No. of Sam- ples exa- mined	No. of Sam- ples found adulterated	No. of Sam- ples exa- mined	No. of Sam- ples found adulterated	No. of Sam- ples exa- mined	No. of Sam- ples found adulterated	
1982	1983	1984										
1. Andhra Pradesh	7941	956	623	8160	1024	535	8883	927	460			
2. Assam	1474	150	143	1670	157	145	1462	235	208			
3. Bihar	1523	295	N.A.	1488	257	111	1385	238	141			
4. Gujarat	7631	299	679	9542	978	854	9852	1029	775			
5. Haryana	4114	777	736	4002	703	722	4322	824	863			
6. Himachal Pradesh	1345	266	260	1236	316	293	645	169	181			
7. J & K	1059	196	250	1152	192	286	706	187	253			
8. Karnataka	5121	799	693	5366	630	301	3064	611	309			
9. Kerala	16101	511	406	13439	469	406	15096	410	210			
10. Madhya Pradesh	7674	2715	2464	8052	2835	2856	5934	1799	1958			
11. Maharashtra	18121	1244	572	16967	919	586	16616	817	494			
12. Manipur	13	3	5	8	—	3	16	1	1			
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	129	23	20	96	17	10			
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
15. Orissa	885	198	165	797	187	149	1076	315	257			
16. Punjab	4476	685	591	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3456	520	476			

17. Rajasthan	1190	495	387	2775	904	835	1531	560	663
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Tamilnadu	18785	1953	1502	19413	2319	1607	18494	2058	1402
20. Tripura	308	81	73	272	50	44	226	30	16
21. Uttar Pradesh	27584	4040	4670	30924	5450	5259	24074	3666	3950
22. West Bengal	2102	296	312	1670	258	216	588	115	115
23. A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	N.A.	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	N.A.	—	—
25. Chandigarh	250	42	53	302	53	59	640	176	342
26. D & N Haveli	48	3	3	33	5	5	66	3	3
27. Delhi	1930	260	257	1302	207	257	1675	248	231
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	20	4	—	31	3	1	86	13	—
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	N.A.	—	—
30. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	N.A.	—	—
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—	332	26	11	287	27	14

*This also includes cases of previous years.

[*Translation*]**Construction of bye-passes in Hapur and Moradabad Cities**

4743. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT** : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct bye-passes in Hapur and Moradabad cities on Delhi-Moradabad-Lucknow National Highway ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the bye-passes on these places are likely to be constructed ?

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

(b) The proposals for land acquisition and construction of a bye-pass around Moradabad city and for land acquisition for a bye-pass around Hapur city on National Highway 24 have been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The detailed estimates for these works will be sanctioned in due course, depending upon availability of funds and inter se priority of other works on National Highway system.

Funds for Railway Operation Information system

4744. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1981-82 a sum of rupees 350 crores was earmarked for Railway Operation Information system ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said amount has been revised to Rs. 1315 crores now ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for increasing this amount to such an extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) In 1982-83, a project on Railway Operation Information System was sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 520 crores comprising Rs. 170 crores for the Computer Segment and Rs. 350 crores for the telecommunication Segment at 1982 prices. The revised cost of the project, in the light of the reports of the consultants, engaged for this project, has not been finalised.

[*English*]**World Bank Assistance for Second Phase of Upper Krishna Project**

4745. **SHRI S.M. GURADDI** : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has approached for World Bank assistance for the Second phase of the Upper Krishna Project ;

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal rests now ; and

(c) the details of assistance sought and the reaction of the World Bank and the Union Government thereto ?

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

(b) and (c) Phase-II of the Upper Krishna project with an estimated cost of Rs. 550 crores envisaging an irrigation potential of 1,44,788 ha. is in the pipeline for World Bank assistance. The project consists of raising the height of Almatti dam, construction of head works of fore-shore lift irrigation schemes from Almatti and Narayanpur reservoirs, shifting of Bagalkot township and the rehabilitation of displaced persons. The project is planned to be completed in 5 years.

Dehi-Vizakapatnam Air Link

4746. **SHRI T. BALA GOUD** : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to provide a direct air connection between Visakhapatnam and Delhi ;

(b) whether Government are aware that Visakhapatnam services as a port for a vast hinterland in Andhra Pradesh and also parts of Orissa ;

(c) whether Vayudoot Service can be introduced to look into this route ; and

(d) the expected time by which Visakhapatnam will have a direct air link to Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Traffic potential between Delhi-Visakhapatnam does not justify operation of a direct service between Visakhapatnam and Delhi. Indian Airlines, however, provides connection at Hyderabad for passengers travelling between Delhi and Visakhapatnam.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Passenger Amenities at Gwalior Railway Station

4747. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on maintenance, repair, alterations, additions and provision of passenger amenities at Gwalior Railway Station from 15 August, 1984 and from 1 January, 1985 to 30 September, 1986 ; and

(b) the amount earmarked separately for such facilities at Gwalior railway station during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

amount spent on the maintenance, repairs, alterations and provisions of passenger amenities at Gwalior Railway Station from 15th August, 1984 to 31st December, 1984 is Rs. 1.6 lakhs and from 1st January 1985 to 30th September, 1986 is about Rs. 14 lakhs.

(b) No separate funds are earmarked for repairs and maintenance of Gwalior Station as such during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Lalitpur-Sangroli Railway Line

4748. PROF. MADHU DAN-DAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the villagers of Tikamgarh and local people in a memorandum to the Prime Minister dated 15 August, 1986 have requested for a rail line from Lalitpur to Sangroli via Tikamgarh ;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been considered by the Minister ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Requests for this line are received from time to time. A survey for laying a new BG line from Lalitpur to Singrauli via Tikamgarh was taken up. The Survey report indicated the cost for this 508 kms. link Rs. 226.16 crores in 1981, and showed a negative return on the investment.

C.T. Scanner

4749. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture or produce C.T. Scanner indigenously ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) Indian firms have been granted industrial licence to manufacture Brain Scanners and Body Scanners. Out of them, one firm has already commenced production and the other is likely to commence production in 1987.

Objectionable Remarks About Chhatrapati Shivaji in the book Entitled 'The Forts of India'

4750. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the book entitled 'The Forts of India' written by Virginia Fass and produced by Rupa and Company in association with Oberoi Hotels International ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of certain false/derogatory remarks about Maharaj Shivaji and his mother and administration and Marathas made in that book ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The book was published in England and imported by M/s Rupa and Company. According to the Import Policy, an importer can import 1,000 copies of a book on scientific, technical and educational subject without the prior permission of the Government of India. The book was imported without obtaining the permission of the Government.

[Translation]

Yoga Education and Training Centres

4751. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the places in the country where recognised Yoga education and training centres are located ;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to open more such recognised centres ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : The Central Government does not accord recognition to Yoga Institutions. However, a list of Institutions, which is not exhaustive having teaching and training facilities in Yoga in the country is given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c) At present the Central Government does not have any such proposal under consideration.

Statement

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Department of Adult & Continuing Education, Andhra University, WALTAIR.
2. The Indian Institute of Research in Yoga & Allied Sciences, 4th Hostel, S.P.W. College, TIRUPATI-517501.
3. Deptt. of Physical Education, Andhra University, WALTAIR.
4. Shri Santi Ashram, Via Saukhavaram, Dist. EAST GODAVARI-533458.
5. The Mission of Peace, Law Sons Bay Colony, Peda WALTAIR.

ASSAM

6. Shivanand Math Umachal Yogic Mahavidyalaya, Kamakhya, GAUHATI.

7. Jatiya Byayam Vidyalaya, Gandhibag,
SILCHAR-788001.

BIHAR

8. Bihar School of Yoga, Ganga Darshan, MUNGHER-811201.

9. Bihar School of Yoga, P.O. Dhanser, Distt. DHANBAD.

10. Indian Institute of Yoga, Aryakumar Road, Rajendra Nagar PATNA-900016.

11. Satyanand Yoga Sansthan, Sarvodaya Nagar, BEGUSARAI.

12. Humanitarian Foundation main Market (Mallah Toli), Main Road, RANCHI-834001.

GUJARAT

13. Yoga Sadhana Ashram, Pritam Nagar, Ellisbridge, AHMEDABAD-380006.

14. Yoga Kendra, Maitri Bhavan, Opp. Dallia vadi, Pratap Nagar Road, BARODA.

15. Brahmarshi Yoga Centre, Virat Nagar, PINJORE, Dist. Ambala.

16. Shri Yogashram, Ramkuai, Rewari, MOHINDERGARH.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

17. Department of Yogic Studies, Himachal Pradesh University, SIMLA.

18. International Meditation Institute, KULU.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

19. Aparna Ashram Mantalai, Yoga Training Centre, Distt. UDHAMPUR.

20. Vivekanand Kendra, Nigandi, ACCHABAL, 192201, J & K.

KARNATAKA

21. Vivekanand Kendra, Yoga Therapy & Research Centre, 50 IV Main Road, Chamrajpet, BANGALORE-560018.

22. Deptt. of Yogic Studies, Karantaka University, DHARWAR.

23. Vivekanand Kendra, Yoga Therapy Centre, 37-4th Main Road, Malkaswaram, BANGALORE-560003.

24. Bihgr School of Yoga, Atma Darshan Yogashram, 29th Cross, 7th Block Jayanagar, BANGALORE-560082.

25. Sri Krishna Yoga Clinic, 4 Armstrong Road, BANGALORE.

26. Rai Ayur-Yoga Institute, Sudha No. 296, 7th Block, Jayanagar, BANGALORE-560011.

27. Govt. Nature Cure, and Yoga Science College, MYSORE.

KERALA

28. Yoga and Health Training Centre 37/2274 Anakottil St. Fort, TRIVANDRUM-695023.

29. Kavil Bhavan Physical Culture Institute (Yoga Therapy Centre) Nijeshwar (P.O.) Distt. KASARGOD-670314.

MADHYA PRADESH

30. Department of Yogic Studies, Sagar University, SAGAR.

31. Bihar School of Yoga, Athoar, Distt. BETUL-460110.

32. B.S. Yoga Unit, C.E. Road, RAJNANDGAON.

33. Raipur Yoga Vidyalaya, Civil Lines, RAIPUR.

34. Deptt. of Yogic Studies, Jiwaji University, GWALIOR.

35. **Yoga Vidyalaya, Yogashram, BHIND (Madhya Pradesh).**

36. **Govt. Yoga Training Centre, D103/3 (1464 Qrs.) Shivaji Nagar, BHOPAL (M.P.).**

MAHARASHTRA

37. **The Yoga Institute, Santa Cruz (E), BOMBAY-400055.**

38. **G.S. College of Yoga & Cultural Synthesis Kaivalayadham, LONAVALA-PUNE.**

39. **International Board of Yoga, Yoga Bhavan, Santa Cruz, BOMBAY-400055.**

40. **College of Physical Education, Hanuman Vyayam Nagar, AMRAVATI-444605.**

41. **University of Bombay, BOMBAY.**

42. **Maharashtra University of Pune, PUNE.**

Yogabhyas Mandal, NAGPUR.

44. **SNDT Arts & Commerce College for Women, Nathibhatti, Thackarsy Road, BOMBAY-400020.**

45. **Vasant Dada Ayurvedic College & Yoga Inst., Nagarpalika Stadium, SANGLI.**

46. **Ramamani Iyengar Memorial Yoga Institute, 1107-B/1/Shivaji Nagar, PUNE-411016.**

47. **Light on Yoga Research C/o Nanavati Tijoriwala, 11, Homi Modi Street, Fort, BOMBAY-440023.**

48. **Shivaji University, KOLHAPUR.**

49. **Bihin Maharashtra Yoga Parishad C/o H.V.P. Mandal, AMRAVATI-444605.**

50. **Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, AMRAVATI-444605.**

51. **Shivaji College of Education, AMRAVATI.**

52. **Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Baisi, KOLHAPUR.**

Mahavir Mahavidyalaya, KOLHAPUR.

54. **Bihar School of Yoga 16-17, Khira Nagar, S V. Road, Santa Cruz, BOMBAY-400054.**

55. **Bihar School of Yoga, 3/29, Chotan Windser, 86, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, BOMBAY-400054.**

56. **Gurdev Siddha Peeth, P.O. Ganeshpur, Distt. THANA-401206.**

57. **Guru Prasad Yogashram, 9/67, Gandhi Camp, Shahpur-Ichhal-Karanji, KOLHAPUR.**

ORISSA

58. **Orissa School of Yoga, CUTTACK.**

59. **Utkal Yoga Vidyalaya, Sen Park, SAMBALPUR-768001.**

RAJASTHAN

60. **Yoga Sadhana Ashram, Bapu Nagar, JAIPUR.**

TAMIL NADU

61. **Madurak Kamraj University, Palkalainagar, MADURAI-625021.**

62. **Vivekananda Kendra, Vivekananda Puram, KANYAKUMARI-629702.**

63. **Shivanand Yoga Trg. Centre, Sudararampuram, RIN-628002.**

64. **Krishnamacharya Mandiram, 103, St Mary's Road, MADRAS-600018.**

65. **Yogasana Alayam, No. 47, Vellala Street, Purwalkan, MADRAS-600084.**

66. **Yogasana, Physical Culture Pvt. Institute, Pallipalayam P.O. ERODI-638006.**

67. Sundara Yoga, Pareerchi Salai,
Private 43, East Street, C.N. Nagar,
TIRUNELVELI-627001.

UTTAR PRADESH

68. Yoga Sadhana Kendra, Malvia
Bhavan, Banaras University,
VARANASI.

69. The Yoga Niketan Trust, Post
Shivanand Nagar (Rishikesh) Trust
Distt. TEHRI GARWAL-249192.
(U.P.)

70. Yoga Kendra, Sunder Street,
CHANDAUSI-202412.

WEST BENGAL

71. Shivananda Yogashram, 471, Netaji
Colony, CALCUTTA-700090.

72. Shivananda Yogashram Masangam,
P.O. Duria, MIDNAPUR-721437.

73. Bihar School of Yoga, No. 10.
Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Road,
Lower Tollugunge, Circular Road.
Tollugunge, CALCUTTA-700040.

CHANDIGARH

74. State Yoga Institute, Sector 23-A,
CHANDIGARH.

DELHI

75. Academy of Yoga & Research,
Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Kasturba
Gandhi Marg, New DELHI-110001.

76. Vishwayatan Yogashram, Ashok
Road, Near Gole Dakhana, NEW
DELHI-110001.

77. Satyanand Ashram Society, 61,
Krishna Nagar, P.O. Safdarjang
Enclave, NEW DELHI-110029.

PONDICHERRY

78. Anand Ashram, Thattanchavady,
PONDICHERRY-605009.

[English]

Decrease Percentage of Tribal Population

4752. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether percentage of tribal population in some States has come down during 1981 census as compared to the figures of 1971 census :

(b) if so, which are those States :

(c) whether it is due to excessive family planning or some other reasons ; and

(d) if it is due to excessive family planning the future course of action in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) As compared to the figures of 1971 Census, the percentage of tribal population in the following States/UTs has slightly come down during 1981 census : Bihar, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Mizoram.

(c) and (d) Government's policy is to pursue the family welfare programme on a voluntary basis as a peoples' movement. Also, special guidelines have been issued to the States/UTs not to implement the programme mechanically in tribal areas whether the population of certain communities is either stagnant or declining. States have been instructed to give due attention to the need for strengthening the general health care and maternal and child health services including immunization and improvement of nutritional status of the tribals.

Benefits to Sportsmen and Women in Railways

4753. SHRI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI U.H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sportsmen and sportswomen of Railways who participated in Seoul Asian Games have done better performance ;

(b) the total number of participants ;

(c) the details of performance of each ;

(d) whether Railways have made special announcement for them in their honour like encouragement and promotions on out-of-turn basis etc. and even offered to recruit coaches for them if they so desire ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ;

(f) whether it is proposed to give such encouragement, like out-of-turn promotion etc. to persons who make part and do well in the educational, cultural and social fields ;

(g) if so, the details thereof ; and

(h) details of such Railway employees who have been honoured, encouraged, given facilities and out-of-turn promotions etc. in each fields during 1 January, 1981 to 31 October 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A comparative statement I of medal tally earned by Railway sportspersons at IX Asiad at New Delhi and X Asiad at Seoul is given below.

(b) Fifty three (53) sportspersons from Railways participated in various disciplines at the X Asiad.

(c) Statement-II showing performance of each of this is also given below.

(d) and (e) Kum. P.T. Usha has been promoted on out of turn basis to senior scale post and a cash award of Rs. 1 lakh given to her. Cash awards of Rs. 25,000 to M.D. Valsamma and Rs. 10,000 each to S/Shri P.V. Ramana and Kareemullah have also been given. The offer made by Indian Railways for appointment of two of the coaches is under consideration by the concerned coaches.

(f) Except for a small quota for recruitment on consideration of cultural activities, no such proposal is under consideration at present.

(g) and (h) Do not arise.

Statement-I

Comparative Statement of Medal Tally of Railway Sportspersons at IX Asiad at Delhi 1982 and X Asiad at Seoul 1986

1. ATHLETICS

P.T. Usha

M.D. Valsamma

Padmini Thomas
 Hamida Banu
 (alongwith M.D. Valsamma)

(4 X 400 M Relay

ASIAD '82	ASIAD '86
2 Silver	4 Gold 1 Silver
1 Gold	1 Gold
1 Silver	Did not participate

	ASIAD '82	ASIAD '86
Raj Kumar	1 Bronze	No Medal
S. Balasubramaniam	1 Bronze	Did not participate
H.K. Seetharama	1 Bronze	Did not participate

2. BADMINTON

Men	Bronze	Bronze
Women	Bronze	No Medal
Syed Modi	Bronze (In Singles)	No Medal
In Men's Doubles	Bronze	No Medal
In Mixed Doubles	Bronze	No Medal

3. HOCKEY (MEN)**ASIAD '82**

Rajinder Singh	
Mohd. Shahid	Silver

ASIAD' 86

Pargat Singh	
Abdul Aziz	
Balwinder Singh	
Mohd. Shahid	Bronze

HOCKEY WOMEN**ASIAD '82**

Eliza Nelson (Capt)	
Margaret Toscano	
Razia Zaidi	
Gangotri Bhandari	
Sudha Chowdhury	
Devinder Khokar	
Versha Soni	
Omana Kumari	
Prem Maya	
Selma D' Silva	
Apurita Dubey	Gold Medal

ASIAD '86

Razia Zaidi	
Manju Bisht	
Kuldeep Kaur	
Pushpa Srivastava	
Dayaamni Soy	
Omana Kumari	Bronze
Prem Maya	
Madhu Yadav	
Ranjana Srivastava	
Alma Guria	
Biswasi Party	

4. VOLLEYBALL (MEN)

S. Kareemullah	
P.V. Ramanna	No Medal
	Bronze

5. WATERPOLO

Utpal Mitra	
Romen Das	Bronze
Kanai Roy	No Medal

6. WEIGHTLIFTING

Tara Singh	Bronze
	No Medal

	ASIAD 1982			ASIAD 1986		
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze
TOTAL :	2	4	10	5	1	4

Statement-II*Performance of Railway Sportspersons at X Asian Games (Seoul)*

S. No.	Name of sportspersons	Event	Performance
ATHLETICS			
1.	P.T. Usha	100 M Run	Silver Medal
		200 M Run	Gold Medal
		400 M Run	Gold Medal
		400 M Hurdles	Gold Medal
		4 X 400 M Relay	Gold Medal

1	2	3	4
2.	M.D. Valsamma	4 X 400 M Relay	Gold Medal
3.	Vandana P. Shanbagh	4 X 400 M Relay	(Reserve)
4.	Razia Sheikh	Javelin Throw	6th Place
5.	Asha Agarwal	Women Marathon	5th Place
6.	Raj Kumar	5000 M Run	4th Place
7.	N. Rami Reddy	200 M Run	Eliminated in Heats.
8.	Vinod Kumar	10000 M Run	8th Place
9.	N. Annavi	High Jump	9th Place
10.	Ibrahim Cheenika	4 X 400 M Relay	4th Place

BADMINTON

11.	Syed Modi		
12.	Leroy D'Sa	Team Championships	Bronze Medal
13.	Sanat Misra		
14.	Madhumita Bisht	Team Championships	Lost in Quarter-finals.

BOXING

15.	D. Mathivanan		
			Lost in Quarter-finals

CYCLING

16.	Maxwell Trevor	1000 M Sprints	7th Place
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GYMNASTICS

17.	Debashish Dam Chowdhury		
18.	Sharanjit Singh	Team Championships	5th Place
19.	Shekhar Bector	(Anjan Das also finished 14th in Individual All-round ranking)	
20.	Anjan Das		

HOCKEY (MEN)

21.	Pargat Singh		
22.	Abdul Aziz	Team Championships	Bronze Medal
23.	Balwinder Singh		
24.	Mohammed Shahid		

1

2

3

4

HOCKEY (WOMEN)

25.	Razia Zaidi		
26.	Manju Bisht		
27.	Kuldeep Kaur		
28.	Pushpa Srivastava		
29.	Dayamani Soy		
30.	Omana Kumari		
31.	Prem Maya		
32.	Madhu Yadav		
33.	Ranjana Srivastava		
34.	Alma Guria		
35.	Biswasi Purti		
		Team Championships	Bronze Medal

RIFLE SHOOTING

36. **Kunti Malik** 17th Place

SWIMMING

37.	Wilson Cherian	100 M Backstroke 4 × 100M Medley Relay	7th Place 7th Place
38.	Sanjib Chakraborty	4 × 100M Freestyle Relay	6th Place

WATERPOLO

39.	Rahul Mitra	
40.	Kanai Roy	
41.	Romen Das	
42.	S.N. Dutta	The Indian team lost all the Matches.

TABLE TENNIS

43. Niyoti Ray **Lost in first round of Women's doubles.**

VOLLEYBALL

44.	P.V. Ramana	Team Championships	Bronze Medal
45.	Kareemullah		

WEIGHTLIFTING

46.	Tara Singh	5th Place
47.	Balwinder Singh	5th Place
48.	N.G. Naidu	5th Place

WRESTLING

49.	Mohd. Javed	5th Place
50.	Rohtas Singh	4th Place
51.	Kuldeep Singh	5th Place
52.	Gian Singh	5th Place
53.	Naresh Kumar	5th Place

Loop Lines at Kochu Velli in Trivandrum Division

4754. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any funds were allotted for loop line at Kochu Velli of Trivandrum Division of the Southern Railway ;

(b) if so, how much funds have since been spent on this project ;

(c) the details of the work since completed and the work yet to be completed ; and

(d) when the work is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) Nil.

(c) Work is not proposed to be taken up as a result of review.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Free Passes to Freedom Fighters

4755. SHRI NANDLAL CHOURHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the time by which free rail passes will be issued to all the Swatantrata Sangram Senaiks (freedom fighters) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : The Scheme to grant First Class Complimentary Card Passes to Freedom Fighters drawing pension from the Central Revenues has come into effect from 19th November, 1986 and is valid for a period of one year. Freedom Fighters who are covered under the Swatantrata Sangram Senaik Pension Scheme are

at liberty to avail of the Complimentary Pass at any time during the currency of the Scheme.

Sports Training Through Television

4756. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether instead of direct telecast of various test matches on Television Government are considering a proposal to impart sports training through T.V. on the pattern of programmes for schools with a view to bring about improvement in the present standard of various sports ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sports training programmes need not necessarily be in replacement of sports telecasts already being undertaken. Sports Authority of India (SAI) has produced several films on sports training which we plan to telecast in addition to the on-going coverage on sports.

[English]

Direct Train Between Ahmedabad and Hyderabad

4757. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce direct trains between Ahmedabad and Hyderabad in the near future ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such trains are likely to be introduced ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Air Service between Bangalore-Belgaum and Belgaum-Bombay

4758. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no air service between Bangalore-Belgaum and Belgaum-Bombay ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider running Vayudoot services between Bangalore-Belgaum and Belgaum-Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir. Indian Airlines operates a daily HS-748 service between Bombay and Belgaum. However, there is no service between Bangalore and Belgaum.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

Airbus Service between Delhi and Trivandrum via Bangalore

4759. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce Airbus service from Delhi to Trivandrum via Bangalore ;

(b) what is the traffic ratio from Bombay to Cochin ; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to connect Coimbatore with Kerala either by Cochin or Trichur by direct flight ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) The average seat factor percentage on the flights being operated between Bombay and Cochin for the period May to October, 1986, is as under :

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

	Oct. 86	Sept. 86	Aug. 86	July 86	June 86	May 86
IC—161						
Combay-Cochin	90%	79%	84%	87%	93%	96%
IC—165						
Bombay-Cochin	82%	72%	83%	88%	88%	96%
IC—191						
Bombay-Kochin	99%	86%	91%	92%	89%	98%
IC—597						
Bombay-Cochin	63%	66%	75%	79%	77%	88%

Harihar-Kottur Railway Line

4760. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

**SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any demand for the completion of Harihar-Kottur railway line ;

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

(c) by what time this railway line is likely to be completed ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) Updated cost of the rail line is being ascertained.

(c) The project construction will be considered after determining its updated cost, depending on availability of resources.

(d) Length of rail line via Harpanahalli is about 67 Kms.

**Central Assistance to Andhra Pradesh
for Deep Drilling Rotary Rigs**

**4761. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY :** Will the Minister of WATER
RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh have pleaded for liberal financial assistance for 200 deep drilling rotary rigs for irrigation of about 4 lakh hectares of land in the drought prone areas of Rayalaseema and Telengana, in their Memorandum to the Prime Minister on 3 October, 1986 ; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A memorandum has also been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh in which no request for Central assistance for the purchase of drilling rigs has been made. A Central Team is, however, being deputed to Andhra Pradesh for assessing drought situation and requirements of funds.

Unregistered Prostitutes

4762. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES & DEVELPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is large number of unrecognised and unregistered women engaged in prostitution ;

(b) if so, the total estimated number of persons involved/engaged in immoral traffic ;

(c) the number of recognised/registered women engaged in this profession ; and

(d) whether weekly or fortnightly or monthly medical examination is proposed to be made compulsory as in countries like Holland ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS
& SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD
DEVELPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :** (a) There is no system of recognition or registration of women engaged in prostitution.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Catering at New-Delhi Railway Station

4763. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided that each eatable i.e. puri and subzi/tea etc. be prepared in new base kitchen at New Delhi railway station instead of at platforms ; and

(b) whether it has now been decided that eatables be prepared on any place at the platforms instead of new base kitchen ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) On an experimental basis, a revised pattern of vending has been introduced from July, 1986 on one of the platforms at New Delhi station where specially designed/constructed fibre glass trolleys are being utilised for sale of selected snack items such as poories. Aloo Subzi, Vegetable Pulao, Vada etc. This system has not been introduced for tea. This experiment involves cooking and packing of the said items from Central Kitchen at New Delhi and not from Base Kitchen. The cooking of these items on this platform has been given up.

Pre-Flight Medical Check up of Crew

4764. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines is taking stringent steps with regard to pre-flight medical check up of all flying crew ;

(b) if so, whether any flying crew has been found violating the rules regarding consumption of alcohol prior to taking the charge of any Indian Airlines flight ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases detected during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. From 1977 to 1979 four cases had been detected. In one case the services of the pilot were terminated and in two other cases, punishment like stoppage of increment and reduction in salary were imposed.

During the last two years there has been no violation of rules regarding consumption of alcohol. This does not include cases under investigation.

Generating Sets at Chola Thermal Power Station (C.R.)

4765. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI V.N. GADGIL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up two generating sets of 60 MW each as replacement of the old generating sets at Chola Thermal Power Station (Central Railway) near Kalyan on the outskirts of Bombay to meet the Central Railway's power requirements ;

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

(c) if not, how the Railways propose to meet the growing demand of power by the Central Railway when the present generating sets are generating between 20 to 35 MW of power ; and

(d) whether Government of Maharashtra has offered to purchase any excess generation by such high capacity sets when set up ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The requirement of Railway is proposed to be met from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

(d) Yes Sir, Chief Minister of Maharashtra has asked the Railway for installation of a 210 MW Unit and has suggested that excess units, if any, will be purchased by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

[*Translation*]

Railway Bridge on Saryu in Ayodhya

4766. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum regarding construction of a railway bridge over the Saryu river in Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) whether Government propose to accord approval to the construction of this bridge keeping in view the historical importance of Ayodhya and if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVKAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Demands have been received from time to time for construction of a rail bridge across river Saryu, in Ayodhya. Due to constraint of resources, there is no proposal for a new railway line requiring construction of a bridge across the river near Ayodhya.

[*English*]

National Vis-a-Vis Metropolitan Expenditure on Education

4767. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the metropolitan and national per lakh education expenditure separately ; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to bring about parity between the two ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The expenditure per lakh population on education in the metropolitan cities of India is being collected from the concerned State Governments and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha. Expenditure per lakh at the national level for the year 1983-84, for which information is available, is Rs. 77.2 lakhs.

(b) The National Policy on Education will lay special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalisation of educational opportunity by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equality so far.

Linking Minicoy with Maldives by Air

4768. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is close geographic, ethnic and linguistic affinity between the Lakshadweep Islands, particularly Minicoy and the Maldives Republic ;

(b) if so, whether a survey has been conducted to connect the two by air ; and

(c) whether the Vayudoot flights to Agatti in 1987 will be extended to the Maldives at a later date ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At present there is no such proposal.

Goods Lost, Damaged or Pilfered during Transit in Railways

4769. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of goods lost, damaged or pilfered during transit in railways during 1985-86 and the total amount paid by Railways by way of compensation ;

(b) the number of claim cases still pending with the Railways as on 31 March, 1986 and periods of pendency zone-wise ;

(c) the measures taken or proposed to expedite the disposal of such claims ; and

(d) the number of officers/employees found guilty for those losses and action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The total value of claims preferred on the Railways was Rs. 474.97 crores. A large portion of the amount claimed pertained to such goods which got subsequently delivered or

adjusted. The total gross amount of compensation paid during 1985-86 was Rs. 43.57 crores.

(b) The total number of claims pending settlement as on 31-3-1986, was 41,261 against the average monthly intake of 35,336. The zone-wise periods of pendency is given in the statement attached.

(c) The measures taken to expedite disposal of claims inter-alia include the following :—

- 1: Monetary powers of officers for settlement of claims have been enhanced.
2. Mobile claims offices are organised at a number of stations.
3. Intensive monitoring of the settlement of claims cases is being done at all levels.

(d) During 1985-86, 767 employees were punished.

Statement

Railways	Total number of cases pending as on 31-3-86	Periods of pendency	
		Six months and less	More than six months
Central	1,883	1,883	...
Eastern	5,113	5,113	...
Northern	15,077	13,031	46*
North-Eastern	1,267	1,267	...
Northeast Frontier	5,660	5,660	...
Southern	2,029	2,029	...
South-Central	315	315	...
South-Eastern	7,442	7,442	...
Western	2,475	2,475	...
Total	41,261	41,215	46

*Note :—All these 46 cases have since been disposed of.

[Translation]

Proposal for Bifurcation of Ganga-Jamuna Express between Lucknow and Varanasi

4770. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for bifurcating 83 Up and 84 Down Ganga-Jamuna Express between Lucknow and Varanasi and running daily one via Sultanpur and the other via Faizabad ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Staff Strength of Air India in USA

4771. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons from USA who travel in Air India planes every year and the number out of them, who come to India ;

(b) the total staff strength of Air India in USA and the total amount paid to them every year by way of salary and other facilities etc. :

(c) whether the number of these employees is more keeping in view the number of passengers ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) During 1985-86,

1,68,082 passengers travelled on Air India flights from USA. Out of these, 1,16,437 came to India.

(b) The total staff strength of Air India in USA is 264. The total amount paid by way of salary and other facilities during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 14.20 crores approximately.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the fact that Air India has seven offices in USA and New York is a terminal station with a daily flight, the number of employees of Air-India in USA is not considered excessive.

[English]

Concession on Transportation of Fishing Nets

4772. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of free luggage allowed to a passenger who travels in the IIInd class Railway Compartment ;

(b) whether this concession is allowed in respect of fishing nets also ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The free allowance of luggage is 35Kgs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) To avoid inconvenience to others, a passenger is permitted to take into a carriage only such small articles of personal luggage as are required for his own use on the journey and can be placed in the carriage without reducing the available accommodation in the carriage for sitting/ sleeping and for free movement.

Facilities to employees of Wagon Workshop at Guntupalli

4773. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether railway employees in South Central Railways, in general and employees working in wagon workshop at Guntupalli, near Vijayawada in particular, are not provided residential card passes ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Railway employees residing over 11 different Sections spread over South-Central Railways are already availing of the residential card pass facility traditionally since long but this could not be extended to the employees working in the Wagon Workshop at Guntupalli in conformity with the Railways' extant policy that this facility is not to be extended to new sections over entire India Railways.

[Translation]

Demand for Recognition of Electropathy System of Medicines

4775. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

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

(a) whether Registrar, Electropathy Central Council has submitted a memorandum to the Union Government requesting for recognition to Electropathy as the new fifth medical system ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so far in this regard and the time by which this system will be recognised and the effective steps proposed to be taken for promotion and propagation of this system in various parts of the country ; and

(c) the details of the difficulties, if any, in the recognition and propagation and promotion of this system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) No, Sir. However, a letter dated November 6, 1986 addressed to the Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare has been received from the Registrar N.E.H.M. of India, New Delhi regarding recognition of Electropathy/Electro homoeopathy in India.

(b) and (c) There are claims from various Institutions/individuals for recognition of various therapies/treatments. It is not possible to recognise all these systems for want of valid scientific evidence. Whatever is good and scientifically valid in any system will be absorbed and adopted by the already recognised and established systems of medicine.

[English]

Centralisation of Medical College Admissions

4776. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering centralisation of medical college admissions as a means of removing frauds and inequities in the present methods of recruitment revealed over the last several years ;

(b) whether there has been any directive from the Supreme Court in regard to medical college admissions ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c) The Medical Education Review Committee set up by the Government of India had recommended that a National Entrance Examination should be organised for admission to the MBBS course in all the medical colleges in the country. While agreeing in principle with

the Medical Education Review Committee that the ultimate objective may be to have a National Entrance Examination with the involvement of the States, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare had recommended to the Supreme Court which was seized of the matter that 15% seats in Under-Graduate courses and 30% in Post-Graduate courses in all the Medical colleges should be filled up through open competition:

The Supreme Court has accepted this recommendation and has accordingly directed that the Central Board of Secondary Education and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences should conduct Entrance Examination for filling up 15% of Under Graduate seats and 25% Post-Graduate seats respectively in all the Medical/Dental Colleges. The Court has further directed that students from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir shall not be entitled to appear in the All India Entrance Examination unless the States of Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir agree to make available not less than 15% of the total number of seats for the MBBS/BDS courses and not less than 25% seats for the Post-Graduate courses in their respective Medical/Dental Colleges for admission on the basis of All India Entrance Examination. The Government is taking action to implement the direction of the Supreme Court.

Assistance for Development of Women's Colleges During Seventh Plan

4777. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the pattern of assistance approved by the National Development Council

under Seventh Plan for the development of Women's Colleges ; and

(b) the measures taken for increasing the growth rate of women's education and Institutions for Women's Education ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) The pattern of assistance for universities and colleges is prescribed by the UGC. In the case of women's colleges, development grants will be provided in the VII Plan if the college has 4 teaching departments with atleast 10 permanent teachers and an enrolment of 150 students in degree classes (against 250 in the case of other colleges). The scale of assistance for a women's college is as follows :—

Enrolment	Scale of assistance
150-500	4 lakhs
501-1000	5 lakhs
1001-2000	7 lakhs
2001 & above	8 lakhs

The extent of assistance for various programmes is given in the attached statement.

The enrolment of women in higher education has increased progressively from 23.3% of the total enrolment in 1973-74 to 28.9% in 1984-85. Programmes of women's studies are being introduced in several universities. Encouragement is also given for the formulation and introduction of courses which promote employment and self-employment of women.

Statement

Pattern of assistance to colleges for development during the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

S. No.	Item	Share of UGC Assistance
1	2	3
(A) Basic Assistance to Colleges		
1.	Faculty Improvement Programmes including short term teacher fellowships	100%

1	2	3
2.	Books and Journals including book banks	100%
3.	Essential laboratory equipment	100%
(B) Development of Undergraduate education		
1.	Teaching and Technical Staff including Professional staff for library	100%
2.	Books and Journals including book banks	100%
3.	Equipment including laboratory and audiovisual equipment	100%
4.	Academic buildings including extension of library and laboratories	50%
5.	Workshop shed/Animal House/Museums/Green House	100%
6.	Men's Hostel	50%
7.	Women's Hostel	75%
8.	Staff Quarters/Teachers Hostel	50%
9.	Extension Programmes	100%
10.	Faculty Improvement Programmes including short and long term fellowships	100%
11.	Canteen Building/Non-resident student centre-Building and Equipment.	50%
12.	Improvement of facilities in the existing hostels	50%
13.	Remedial courses or weak students	100%
14.	Health Centre-Building and Equipment	50%
(C) Development of Post-graduate Education		
1.	Teaching and Technical Staff	100%
2.	Books and Journals including book banks	100%
3.	Equipment including Audio-visual and reprographic facilities	100%
4.	Faculty Improvement programme including teacher fellowships, data collection, field work for preparing research papers	100%
5.	Academic and other buildings	50%
6.	Extension programmes	100%

[Translation]

**New Projects Undertaken by A.S.I.
in U.P.**

4778. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of new projects in Uttar Pradesh which have been undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India during 1985 and 1986 ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the hilly areas of this State which contains many places, monuments, temples, caves of archaeological importance which have been getting ruined slowly ; and

(c) if so, the details of steps being taken by the Archaeological Department for their protection ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) A list of Special Schemes of Conservation undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c) The Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for the conservation and protection of 38 monuments/sites which are under central protection in the hilly areas of U.P. These are attended to on the basis of priorities warranted by urgent requirements of individual monument/site.

Statement

(i) During 1985-86 and 1986-87 under the 7th Five Year Plan conservation of the following monuments in the State of Uttar Pradesh has been taken up as Special Schemes of Conservation :—

1985-86

1. Taj Mahal, Agra

2. Agra Fort, Agra
3. Jama Masjid, Agra
4. Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb, Agra
5. Rambagh, Agra
6. Madan Mohan Temple, Vrindaban
7. Imambara of Asafad Daula, Lucknow
8. Residency Buildings, Lucknow
9. Sikandar Bagh Buildings, Lucknow
10. Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum, Lucknow
11. Kaiser Baah, Lucknow
12. Jaunpur Fort, Jaunpur

1986-87

1. Akbar's Tomb Complex, Sikandra
2. Chini-ka-Rauza, Agra
3. Jami Masjid and Gateways Complex, Fatehpur Sikri
4. Jhansi Fort, Jhansi
5. Kalinjar Fort, Banda

(ii) A project of Exploratory Survey and excavation at the ancient Buddhist site at Sravasti, District Bahraich, U.P. has been undertaken in 1986.

[English]

Khurda Road-Bolangir Railway Line

4779. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the target date for completion of the survey for Khurda Road-Bolangir railway line ;

(b) the progress made so far ; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the survey work of the above said project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 1996-87.

- (b) The survey has been completed.
- (c) Does not arise.

Drugs and Health Policy

4780. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to integrate Drug and Health Policy and bring it under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare ;

(b) whether equitable pricing, distribution and other factors like limitation of formulation are proposed to be covered by the proposed policy ; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

Air India Regional office in Kerala

4781. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a regional office of the Air India in Kerala ; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

World Bank Aid for Drainage Channels and Byepass Roads in Andhra

4782. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approached the World Bank for financial assistance for the construction of drainage channels and bypass roads in Andhra Pradesh ; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision of Rs. 12.97 crores for drainage and Rs. 36.59 crores for roads has been made in the Andhra Irrigation II project which is receiving World Bank assistance.

Pune-Ahmedabad-Delhi Air Link

4783. SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for an air-link between Pune-Ahmedabad and Delhi ; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to introduce Pune-Ahmedabad-Delhi flights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to introduce Pune-Ahmedabad-Delhi flight. However, after the Pune airfield becomes available for the B-737 operations, on completion of the runway repairs, Indian Airlines would consider connecting Ahmedabad-Pune, subject to traffic potential and availability of aircraft capacity.

New Pharmaceutical College in Gujarat

4748. SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any representation seeking the

permission to start new Pharmaceutical Colleges from any of the University of Gujarat or Government of Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the action taken on these representations ;

(c) whether there is any demand for starting a pharmaceutical college in Kutch; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Two separate proposals have been received for starting new Pharmacy Colleges in Vallabh Vidyanagar and Rajkot. These are being examined at present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Implementation of Fitment Document in Indian Institutes of Technology

4785. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the IIT Council rejected the fitment document (regarding pay scales of non-academic employees of IITs) placed before the Council by five IIT Directors in 1985 ;

(b) whether the Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur has started implementing provisions of the fitment document rejected by the council ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) The Council of IITs in its meeting held in March 1985 approved a modified Personal Promotion Scheme for Junior

Non-Academic Staff of the IITs and advised all the IITs, including Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, to implement the scheme with a proviso that any further anomalies in terms of pay scales could be resolved at the Institutes' level through the appropriate authorities. While implementing the scheme, the IITs made a few changes in the pay scales in order to remove anomalies and bring uniformity in the ladders of promotion in the various Departments, with the approval of the appropriate authorities as per the provision in the decision of the IIT Council.

Community Health Guides' Scheme

4786. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government decided to dispense with the scheme of 'Community Health Guide' ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make the scheme more effective by providing better remuneration to the Community Health Guides ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Health Guides are voluntary workers and an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month is paid to them to meet out of pocket expenses. There is no proposal to enhance the honorarium for Health Guides.

Upgradation of Clerical posts in Railways

4787. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Railways upgradation has been done of almost all clerical posts w.e.f. 1 January, 1984 excepting the typists ;

(b) if so, the reason why typists have been deprived of this upgradation ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the posts of typists also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The categories of clerical staff in Establishment and other than Establishment branches have been restructured w.e.f. 1.1.1984 while the category of typists has been restructured earlier. The category of typists has been given proforma fixation from 1.8.1982 and actual payments from 1.8.1983.

(c) No, Sir.

Lower Damodar Reclamation Project

4788. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of Lower-Damodar reclamation project ;

(b) how much work has been completed ;

(c) the details of work that has been undertaken in the current year and how much of it has been completed ; and

(d) the future plan to complete the remaining work ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) Stage I of the Scheme for improvement of drainage system in Lower Damodar areas for channelisation of Amta Channel is almost completed. The outstanding issues regarding the revised scheme for Stage II and Stage III costing

Rs. 14.40 crores have been settled with the State authorities by the Ganga Flood Control Commission in October, 1986 and a note for consideration of the scheme by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission is under preparation by the Ganga Flood Control Commission. Its implementation would be taken up by the State Government in accordance with the availability of funds for approved schemes.

Health Hazard due to use of fish as Food

4789. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether increasing pollution of oceans by industrial, petroleum wastes and ships contaminates the food of fish with poisonous matter ; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to check the public health which consumes fish as their food ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Pollution of water bodies from industrial wastes affects water quality. Some of the pollutants present in the waste discharges are toxic to plant, animal and human life and renders the water unsuitable as a source of potable water supply. Toxicity of pollutants present in waste water depends on their concentration and the period of exposure to the organisms in the water. Many industrial wastes contain toxic heavy metals such as arsenic, zinc, mercury, cadmium, lead and selenium which gets deposited in fish tissues.

(b) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act provide legal deterrent against the spread of water pollution.

Electrification of Railway Lines

4790. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are undertaking a programme for rapid electrification of railway lines ;

(b) if so, the target of new lines to be electrified over the next five years, giving annual additions ;

(c) whether the major trunk routes would all be electrified in the next three years ;

(d) if not, whether it would be possible to expedite such a programme of electrification of trunk routes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A programme for electrification of selected trunk routes has been undertaken.

(b) During the VIIth Five Year Plan, 3400 route kilometres of lines are programmed to be electrified, of which 461 route kilometres have already been electrified during the first year i.e., 1985-86.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Report in Respect of Vessels Being Built for ONGC by Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam

4791. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether under a transfer of technology arrangement, M/s. Norway Trading Ltd. A S. Ulstein Norway Guarantees Engineer (I.B.J. Skeistrand) sent to Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam to oversee the construction of OSSVs bearing Shipyard numbers VC-1151; VC-1152, etc. have sent any reports to the Ministry or to the Chief Executive of the Shipyard about the unsatisfactory and poor quality of execution of work in respect of the above vessels being built for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve upon the quality of construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) A project coordinator was provided by M/s. Ulstein Trading Co. Norway under the provision of Material Package Agreement entered into with the shipyard and not under the provision of technology agreement. These services are provided on advisory capacity and primarily relates to ensuring early receipt of the technical information from M/s. Ulstein and suggest solution for the technical problems that normally arise in building such ships. Ulstein Project Coordinator had addressed a letter to the Chief Executive of the shipyard concerning about the workmanship and conditions of the ship at the time of launching and some general practices followed in the yard. This letter was replied by HSL clarifying that the structural integrity of vessels at every stage is checked by the Surveyors of the Classification Societies and also by the representatives of the owners and a certificate of satisfactory completion is given. As far as the general practices are concerned, the method of construction, block making and advance outfitting of the blocks and status of the ship at the time of launching varies between shipyard to shipyard particularly between foreign yards and Indian yards depending upon the ready availability of steel, machinery and equipment in time and correct sequence of assembling subject to availability of well organised and skilled ancillary services.

(b) Improvement in the quality of construction is a constant endeavour at the Shipyard by close supervision so that the short-comings are not repeated in the subsequent construction.

Dieselisation and Attachment of Coaches to Trains Running between Hyderabad and Parli Vaijnath

4792. SHRI ARVIND TULSI KAMBLE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passenger and goods trains which are running between

Hyderabad and Parli Vaijnath and whether there is any express or mail train also between these stations ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to attach first class and A.C. Two-tier coaches with those passengers trains ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to run these trains by diesel engine ; and

(d) whether Government propose to attach a coach at Hyderabad for Tirupathi in the Tirupathi bound trains running between Parli Vaijnath and Hyderabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Only two pairs of Passenger trains and two goods trains each way are running on the section.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) No. Sir. 347/348 Passenger trains provide connection with 29/30 Hyderabad-Tirupati Rayalaseema Express at Vikarabad.

Sample Drawn from Imported Human Deploid Cell Vaccines

4793 SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6148 on 10 April, 1986 regarding scarcity of anti-rabies vaccines and to state :

(a) whether Human Deploid Cell Vaccine is being released for human consumption without testing ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that apart from prohibitive cost, the vaccine being imported is not of Standard quality ; and

(c) if so, the quantity imported during the last three years and how many samples were drawn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINTSTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The Human Deploid Cell Anti-Rabies Vaccine marketed in India is not directly tested. However, serological testing of different batches of the Vaccine is regularly done in several laboratories of the Country.

(b) Due to complicated manufacturing process the cost of the vaccine is high but there is no evidence to show that it is not of standard quality. The vaccine is used all over the world with excellent results.

(c) During the last 3 years, 142020 doses of the Vaccine were imported by M/s Serum Institute of India, Pune from M/s Institute Morieux France. Two samples of the vaccine were got tested at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

Drug Manufacturing units without Testing Laboratories

4794. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6269 on 10 April, 1986 regarding drug manufacturing units without testing laboratories and state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 80 percent drug manufacturing units do not possess testing laboratories and are releasing medicines without test ; and

(b) if so, the total number of units which do not possess testing laboratories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) It is not a fact that more than 80 percent drug manufacturing units do not possess testing laboratories and are releasing medicines without test. Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act every batch of drug is required to be tested before it is released for sale. Small Scale manufacturers who do not have facilities for sophisticated testing in their

own premises can get the Drug tested from the Drug Testing Laboratories approved by the State Government. Since State Drug Controllers are the Licensing Authorities, information regarding Units which do not have their own testing facilities is not available with the Central Government.

Double Track on Mahi River Bridge between Baroda and Vasad

4795. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to provide double track on the Mahi river bridge between Baroda and Vasad on the Western Railway in view of the increase in traffic between Ahmedabad and Baroda ; and

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

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

(b) Proposal will be considered subject to availability of funds.

Completion of Railway Routes in Maharashtra

4796. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) which of the Railway routes are included in the State of Maharashtra for completion during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the progress made so far in this work on these routes ; and

(c) the estimated cost of each railway route ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Following approved New Line Projects partly or fully in Maharashtra are being progressed in the Seventh Plan :—

S. No.	New Line	Cost (in Rs. crores)	Progress upto 9/86	Remarks
1.	Vasai-Road-Diva.	30.00	99%	Opened to Goods traffic in 4/83.
2.	Wani-Pimpalkutti	16.80	96%	Opened to traffic in 6/84.
3.	Apta-Roha	24.56	91%	Opened to traffic in 3/86.
4.	Manikgarh Chandur	10.14	97%	Opened to traffic in 3/85.
5.	Adilabad- Pimpalkutti	15.26	14%	—

S. No. 1 to 4 have been commissioned and having only residual works in progress.

[Translation]

Complaints Received in Complaint Cells in Delhi Hospitals

4797. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints cells were set up by Government in five big hospitals of Delhi some time back ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the complaints received after the setting up of the complaint cells ; and

(c) if so, the number of complaints received in each of the various hospitals and the action taken on these complaints so far ?

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

[English]

Modernisation of Western Railway Workshop

4798. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to modernise the carriage and wagon workshop of Western Railway ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Ajmer Workshop of Western Railway has been taken up of modernisation at an estimated cost of Rs. 2351.89 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 223.20 lakhs has been provided for this work during 1986-87. The team for execution of the project has been positioned. Action for procurement of Machinery and Plant has been initiated. Detailed drawings and tender documents for Civil Engineering works are under finalisation.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Hyderabad-Guntakal Railway Line and Construction of over Bridge at Nandyal

4799. SHRI M. SUBHA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of conversion of Hyderabad-Guntakal railway line from metre gauge to broad-gauge ;

(b) the present stage of construction of over bridge at Nandyal (Andhra Pradesh) ;

(c) whether there is any delay in completion of these projects ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Survey for parallel B.G. line between Guntakal and Kurnool Town alongwith conversion from Dronachallam to Guntur is progressed upto 70%.

(b) Construction has not commenced as yet.

(c) and (d) Sanction of parallel B.G. line for conversion referred to in part (a) will be considered on completion of surveys depending on availability of resources.

State Government has desired change in the location of the road over bridge jointly agreed upon earlier. Revised plan is under finalisation.

**Implementation of Immunization
Programme**

4800. SHRI MOHD. MAHPOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the expanded programme on immunization launched by Government in the country ;

(b) what is the percentage of children immunized annually in the country as against the target since the inception of the programme ;

(c) to what extent the infant mortality rate in the country has been reduced as a result of the immunization programme and which of the State Government's have shown unsatisfactory progress in the implementation of the programme ; and

(d) what measures are contemplated by Government to remove the impediments, if any, in the implementation of the programme to achieve the infant immunisation goal by 1990-91 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The expanded Progra-

mme on Immunization was started in the country in 1970.

(b) the relevant information is show in the Statement I and II, given below:

(c) There are no estimates of reduction of Infant mortality attributable to immunization alone. However, infant mortality had shown a decline from 130 in 1977 to 104 in 1984 which might be due to accessibility of basic health care services which includes immunization against vaccine preventable diseases, Prophylaxis against Nutritional anaemia and, Oral Rehydration Therapy against childhood diarrhoea etc. performance of States vary from vaccine to vaccine. By and large, States like Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur have not done well in respect of immunization of infants and/or pregnant women during 1985-86.

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce infant Mortality include Expansion of the existing health infrastructure especially in the rural areas, training of manpower, health education, Universal Immunization of Programme launched in 1985-86 aims at 100% coverage of pregnant women with Tetanus-Toxoid and 85% coverage of infants with Polio, DPT, BCG and Measles vaccines by 1990.

Statement-1

Yearwise Targets and Achievement of Vaccination from 1978-79 to 1985-86

(Figures in million)

Year	Target	Achievt.	% Achievt. of target	L.T.		TYPHOID		% Achievt. of target
				Target	Achievt.	% Achievt. of target	Target	
1978-79	*	13.3	—	10.0	7.2	72.0	—	—
1979-80	19.0	14.1	74.1	12.0	9.9	89.4	10.0	0.4 4.0 — — —
1980-81	15.0	13.03	86.86	11.37	10.23	90.10	9.82	1.62 16.5 2.0 0.25 12.5
1981-82	15.0	13.50	90.53	12.57	10.81	86.10	10.0	2.63 26.6 3.5 1.81 51.7
1982-83	15.0	13.93	92.87	12.50	10.25	82.0	10.0	5.02 58.8 5.8 3.11 62.2
1983-84	15.0	13.96	93.07	13.0	10.53	81.0	10.0	6.17 61.7 6.5 4.42 68.0
1984-85	14.3	12.32	84.97	13.0	11.33	87.2	11.0	7.27 66.1 8.0 6.12 76.5
1985-86	14.04	12.89	81.81	11.19	11.10	99.2	11.9	6.99 62.5 8.84 6.70 75.8

* Indicates no target.

Statement II

SOURCE B & I DIVISION

Yearly Targets and Achievements of Vaccination from 1978-79 to 1985-86

(Figures in millions)

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Year	T.T.	(Preg. Women)		D.P.T.		Polio	
		Target	Achieve- ment.	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment
				% Achieve- ment of Target	% Achieve- ment of Target	% Achieve- ment of Target	
1978-79	5.0	3.7	74.0	9.00	6.8	75.5	—
1979-80	6.0	4.4	73.3	10.0	5.9	59.0	1.5
1980-81	6.84	4.28	77.3	13.55	7.15	52.8	3.83
1981-82	7.96	7.11	89.8	15.97	9.23	57.9	2.40
1982-83	9.00	7.64	84.9	13.97	10.34	74.00	5.24
1983-84	11.50	8.19	71.3	15.0	11.13	76.70	7.50
1984-85	13.00	9.27	71.3	14.5	12.34	85.10	12.00
1985-86	12.85	9.31	72.5	14.04	13.34	95.0	14.04

Expansion of Tirupati and Visakhapatnam Airports

4801. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to expand the Airports at Tirupati and Visakhapatnam to facilitate landing of Boeing aircrafts ; and

(b) whether direct flights from Visakhapatnam to New Delhi are proposed to be resumed from the year 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Subject to availability of resources, National Airports Authority has plans to expand Tirupati airport to make it suitable for Boeing operations during the Seventh Plan. Boeing services are already being operated from Visakhapatnam airport.

(b) No, Sir.

Complaints Regarding Charges of Excess Fare at Secunderabad and Vijayawada Zones

4802. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the earnings from excess fare ticket in Secunderabad Vijayawada zones in South Central Railway since 1983 to 1986, month-wise, year-wise breakups ;

(b) whether the Station Superintendent (S.S), Secunderabad, ACS/DCS/CCS of Secunderabad, South Central Railway have received any complaints from passengers regarding excess fare collection by Ticket Collector and Travelling Ticket Examiners in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ; and

(c) if so, the details of the complaints and the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Details are given in Statement-I below

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details are given in Statement-II below.

Statement-I

Earnings from Excess Fare (excluding the normal fare) and unbooked luggage from Secunderabad and Vijayawada Divisions, Month-wise, year-wise.

(FIGURES IN LAKHS OF Rs.)

Month	1983			1984			1985			1986		
	Secunderabad	Vijayawada										
January	1.00	0.91	0.97	1.46	1.41	1.25	1.26	1.60				
February	0.91	1.00	1.01	1.25	1.43	1.19	0.99	1.71				
March	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.33	1.31	1.27	1.25	1.52				
April	0.95	1.11	1.10	1.26	1.36	1.44	1.43	1.49				
May	1.00	1.07	1.08	1.19	1.32	1.51	1.45	1.17				
June	0.95	0.99	1.09	1.33	1.25	1.56	1.45	1.27				
July	0.97	1.11	1.19	1.46	1.27	1.57	1.61	1.49				
August	1.14	1.17	1.13	1.30	1.11	1.64	1.70	1.36				
September	0.98	1.19	1.23	1.41	1.13	1.63	1.68	1.51				
October	0.98	1.11	1.26	1.44	1.34	1.78	1.73	1.45				
November	0.92	1.22	1.19	1.11	1.34	1.49	—	—				
December	0.92	1.40	1.29	1.22	1.42	1.77	—	—				

Statement-II**1983-84**

1 Complaint received by Divisional Railway Manager Secunderabad.

One complaint was received by Divisional Railway Manager, Secunderabad against the collection of excess fare by a Ticket Collector from a person travelling by 15 G.T. Express. Enquiries revealed correct collection of due charges as 'super fast' charge had not been paid.

1984-85

2 Complaints Received by Divisional Railway Manager Secunderabad.

4 Complaints received by Chief Commercial Supdt., Secunderabad.

One Complaint received by Divisional Railway Manager Secunderabad was for collection of excess fare by TTE from a passenger travelling by 19 Konark Express. Enquiries revealed collected collection of due charges as 'superfast' charges has not been paid. **Second Complaint** was for demanding Rs. 10/- as excess fare by a T.T.E. from a passenger travelling by 54 Madras Express on 19.1.85. Party was asked to attend a confronted enquiry but did not respond.

One Complaint to Chief Commercial Supdt., was for excess fare collected by TTE from a passenger travelling by 81 Express on 15.1.85. Amount was refunded as the excess was due to typing mistake in reservation chart. **Second Complaint** was for charging of excess fare from a passenger travelling by 20 Konark Express on 21.5.85. Enquiries revealed that the passenger's name was not the same as shown in the reservation documents. Hence the complaint was not justified.

Third Complaint related to excess charging of Rs. 165/- from a passenger who travelled by 4 Mail on 15.12.84. Position was explained to the party that the charges were correctly collected after which the party withdrew the complaint. **Fourth Complaint** was about excess charges having been wrongly collected from a student who was travelling on a concession ticket by train No. 4 of 9.1.85. Excess fare collected was refunded in full and TTE was suitably taken up.

1985-86

2 Complaints received by Divisional Railway Manager Secunderabad.

Two complaints were received by Divisional Railway Manager Secunderabad. **One complaint** related to collection of excess fare from a passenger travelling by 121 Express without a ticket on 4.3.85. Enquiries made in this case confirmed that the passenger was travelling without ticket and the action of the T.T.E. was justified.

3 Complaints received by Chief Commercial Supdt., Secunderabad.

Second complaint related to collection of Rs 2/- from a passenger found travelling by 6 Dn Krishna Express on 20.12.85. Action of TTE was justified since the passenger was found travelling in a reserved coach without payment of reservation charges.

Three Complaints were received by Chief Commercial Superintendent. **One** related to excess fare collection from a passenger travelling by 101 on 16.9.85. The excess fare collection was done by TTE as the passenger's name did not tally with the reservation documents. However, it was later found that the passenger's name had been wrongly shown due to typographical error. Therefore, the excess charge collected was refunded. **2nd Case** related to charging of a seasons ticket holder who travelled by 123 AP Express. Season ticket holders are not permitted to travel by this train and therefore collection of excess charge by TTE was correct. **The 3rd Case** was about charging of a passenger by a T.T.E. on Train No. 69 Express on 8.10.85. Since the TTE was found responsible for irregular charging he was suitably taken up.

Residues of BHC and DDT in Butter and Wheat Flour

4803. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been instances where residues of BHC (Benzene Hexachloride) and DDT were found in butter and wheat flour ;

(b) whether a field study done by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi indicated the presence of 4.7 PPM of DDT in the fat tissues of Delhi citizens ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Under a Food Contamination Monitoring Project carried out by the Government, BHC & DDT were detected in samples of wheat flour and butter.

(b) and (c) A study conducted by All India Institute of Medical Sciences during the year 1977-1979, indicated presence of an average 4.7 ppm of DDT in human fat tissue samples taken from Delhi. Further study conducted by the Institute during the last three years have shown an average value of 6.39 ppm of DDT in the body fat samples collected from Delhi. The level is comparable to the average value of DDT level for human fat tissue for the entire world.

Building of Tourists Attraction in Delhi

4804. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether several buildings with ancient history as well as modern architecture in Delhi with a vast tourists excitement wear a look of disappointment ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for their proper maintenance so that these buildings provide an image of charm and enchantment especially in view of growing interest and increase in tourist traffic in the Capital ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of Chemicals on Fertility

4805. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news appearing in the Indian Express on 2 September, 1986 wherein World Health Organisation has warned that chemicals can affect fertility and the reproductive system in men and women working in hazardous occupations ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) A meeting of experts was convened by ICMR to work out the modalities of occupational Health Services in India as per National Health Policy. As per decision of this meeting the problem is under examination through a task force approach involving experts of different agencies.

Committee Re : Construction of New Airports

4806. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a committee to examine

the question of construction of new Airports and improvements of existing ones ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the committee ; and

(c) by what time the report is likely to be submitted to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Utilisation of Asiad Stadia in New Delhi

4807. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of days when the Asiad Stadia in New Delhi were used during 1985-86 for International events, national events and local events, separately, stadium-wise ; and

(b) which of the stadia are in use for regular practice by sportsmen throughout the year and if so, the names of the agencies involved and the tariff prescribed for individual sportsman/organisations ?

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

Statement

Information with regard to the stadia being managed and maintained by Sports Authority of India is given as under.

S. No.	Name of Stadium	International Events	National Events	Local Events	Total
1.	J.N. Stadium	5 days	47 days	177 days	229
2.	Talkatora Swimming Pool	—	96 days	201 days	297
3.	Hauz Khas Lawn Tennis Stadium	1 day	43 days	46 days	90
4.	Yamuna Velodrome	—	111 days	32 days	143
5.	I.G. Stadium (Being maintained by DDA)	5 days	52 days	164 days	221
9.	Tughlakabad shooting Ranges	—	58 days	10 days	68
7.	National Stadium	9 days	129 days	74 days	212

Sports Authority of India has indicated J.N. Stadium, Talkatora Swimming Pool, Velodrome, Tughlakabad Shooting Ranges use for daily practice by sports persons on tariff prescribed for coaching is as under :

that all the stadia under its control viz. Hauz Khas Lawn Tennis Stadium, Yamuna and National Stadium are available for individual basis throughout the year. The tariff prescribed for coaching is as under :

White Card Holders

(These who have secured at least eighth position in any single event in Jr/Sr. National Championships in the preceding two years)

Free

Green Card Holders

(Those who have secured at least sixth position in any single event in State/inter-college/inter-school championships in the preceding two years)

Archery	—Rs. 3
Badminton	—Rs. 10
Cricket	—Rs. 5
Tennis	—Rs. 10
Swimming	—Rs. 5
Others	—Rs. 1

Yellow Card Holders

(Others)

Archery	—Rs. 6
Badminton	—Rs. 20
Cricket	—Rs. 10
Tennis	—Rs. 20
Swimming	—Rs. 10
Others	—Rs. 2

Note : (a) The above rates are per month.

(b) Fees for badminton include 15 dozen shuttles per court per month for practice.

(c) Fees for tennis include 3 balls per court twice a week for practice.

(d) Fees for swimming are applicable only to students and for the Talk-tora Swimming Pool, heated and unheated. For others, the normal rates will be applicable.

(e) For other disciplines, material will continue to be supplied by SAI as heretofore, except for cyclists who will have to bring their own cycles.

(f) 'Others' include : Athletics, basketball, football, gymnastics, hockey, judo, kabaddi, kho-kho, shooting table tennis, volleyball, weightlifting and cycling.

(g) The maximum age limit for admission of trainees for various disciplines in SAI stadia is 17 years except in case of volleyball for which it is 18 years and for cycling 21 years and boxing and weightlifting no limit.

Criteria for Setting up of Computer Training Schools

4808. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed by Government for location of computer training schools in various States ; and

(b) the names of districts of Orissa where computer training schools have been opened/sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Under the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) Project, being jointly implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) and the Department of Electronics, schools at secondary and higher secondary level have been selected from all States/UTs in proportion to the total number of schools in each State/U.T. The criterion for selection of participating schools is indicated in statement-I below.

(b) A list of schools selected from Orissa for the Computer Literacy pro-

gramme during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given in statement-II below.

Statement—I

The criteria for selection of schools for participation in the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) Project are as follows :

- (i) Ability of students and teachers to understand the English Language. (Efforts are being made to develop indigenous software in some of the major regional languages. To the extent hardware and software becomes available in the regional languages this requirement will become unnecessary).
- (ii) Suitable space, preferably a separate room, where dust can be kept out, to be provided for setting up the computer system.
- (iii) Keeping in view the lecture time (30 hours) and practical experience (60 hours) required for the course, willingness to provide necessary time in the school time-table and through extra classes on working days, holidays and during vacations.
- (iv) The course is to be for students of class XI in schools following the 10+2 system, of class X in schools following the 11 year Higher Secondary pattern, and of class IX in High Schools.
- (v) At least 30 students be available for participation in the programme.
- (vi) Availability of power.

While selecting schools, it has to be ensured that urban as well as rural and similarly Government, aided, unaided, boys' and Girls' schools are included.

Statement—II

The schools selected from Orissa for participation in the CLASS Project are :—

1984-85

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1; Unit IX, Bhubaneswar.
2. Demonstration School, Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar.
3. B.J.B. College, Bhubaneswar.
4. R.D. Women's College, Bhubaneswar.
5. Ravenshaw College, Bhubaneswar.
6. Govt. College, Rourkela.
7. S.K. DAV College for Women, Rourkela.
8. Municipal College, Rourkela.
9. Dalmia College, Rajgangpur, Rourkela.
10. ISPAT Higher Sec. School Sector-14, Rourkela.

1985-86

1. S.B. Women's College, Cuttack.
2. S.C.S. College, Puri.
3. Gopabandhu Science College, Althagarh.
4. Salepur College, Cuttack.
5. P.N. College, Khurda.
6. Stewart Science College, Cuttack.
7. Christ College, Cuttack.
8. Banki College, Cuttack.
9. Women's College, Rourkela.
10. G.M. College, Sambalpur.
11. Women's College, Sambalpur.
12. Govt. College, Surdargarh.
13. Bhadrak College, Bhadrak.
14. Capital High School Unit III, Bhubaneswar.
15. N.C. College, Jaipur.
16. C.S. Zilla School, Sambalpur.

17. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Paradip Port, Distt. Cuttack.
18. Kendriya Vidyalaya, FCI Talchar, P.O. Vikrampur, Distt. Dhenkanal.
19. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Puri.

1906-87

1. F.M. College, Balasore.
2. M.P.C. College, Baripada.
3. Dharanidhar College, Keonjhar.
4. Khallikote College, Berhampur.
5. Govt. College, Phulbani.
6. Govt. College, Dhenkanal.
7. Angul College, Angul.
8. Rajdhani College, Bhubaneswar.
9. Govt. Science College, Chatrapur.
10. J.K.B.K. College, Cuttack.
11. Stewart School (Minority), Cuttack.
12. Puri Zilla School, Puri.
13. Balasore Zilla School, Balasore.
14. Sayed Seminary High School, (Minority), Cuttack.
15. Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.
16. Vanivihar Campus High School, Vanivihar.
17. Rajendra College, Bolangir.
18. Panchayat College, Baragarh.
19. B.B. High School, Sundargarh.
20. Lady Lewis Girls' High School, Sambalpur.
21. Udit Nagar High School, Rourkela.
22. P.R. High School, Bolangir.
23. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Balasore, Proof House, Balasore-756001.
24. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Chilka INS, Distt. Puri.
25. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sambalpur, WCL Brajarknagar, Sambalpur.

Cargo Handling Equipments at Calcutta Port

4809. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to decay and age of various cargo handling equipments of the Calcutta Port Trust the Shippers and exporters are facing extreme crisis both value-wise and time-wise to work with Calcutta Port Trust ;
- (b) whether there is dearth of modern cranes and equipment for loading and unloading work at the port ;
- (c) if so, the facts and details thereof ;
- (d) whether there is any immediate proposal to acquire latest types of cranes and equipment for the port at Calcutta to enable the exporters to perform their functions more economically ;
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) Calcutta being an old port has some equipments which are also quite old causing sometimes difficulty to shippers. The Haldia Docks are, however, having comparatively better equipments. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the following equipments were procured to improve the cargo-handling capacity of the Calcutta port :

- (i) six rail mounted wharf cranes.
- (ii) two rail mounted yard cranes.
- (iii) eighteen mobile cranes with 6.30 tonnes capacity.
- (iv) sixteen low mast fork lifts.
- (v) twenty 20 tonne tractors.
- (vi) fifteen 10 tonne trailer, and
- (vii) three 20 tonne trailers.

(d) and (e) During the VII Five Year Plan the following equipments are also proposed to be procured for Calcutta Port :

- (i) Nine mobile cranes.
- (ii) Three rubber-tyred yard gantry cranes.
- (iii) Seventeen heavy duty yard tractors.
- (iv) Thirty six yard triers (40 ft), and
- (v) one medium duty forklift (5 tonne capacity).

The possibility of procuring additional container handling cranes for Haldia Dock Complex with Japanese Assistance is also being explored.

Railway over-bridges in Andhra Pradesh

4810. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of railway over-bridges in Andhra Pradesh ;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to construct more over-bridges due to demand at various places in Andhra Pradesh during Seventh Plan period ; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 123 road over/under bridges.

(b) and (c) These are considered on year to year basis on being sponsored by the State Governments/local bodies. The allotment of funds depends upon resources made available for each annual Plan.

Development of Vadinar Port

4811. SHRI MOHANBAI PATEL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work for the development of Vadinar Port in Gujarat has been taken up ; and

- (b) if so, the progress made so far ?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

Medical Facility Under 20-Point Programme

4812. SHRI MOHANBAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the medical facilities under 20-Point Programme have not been fully provided in rural and backward areas in the country ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and
- (c) what steps are being taken to make available such facilities under 20-Point Programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Medical facilities are being provided in rural and backward areas of the country in stages under the 20-Point Programme.

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) To make available medical facilities under 20 Point Programme during the 7th Five Year Plan, it is proposed :—
 - (i) to establish 54,883 sub-centres and 12,390 primary health centres in rural areas of the country. By 31st March, 1990 a total of 1,30,000 sub-centres and 21,866 PHCs will be established. It is expected that the entire country will be covered by the services rendered by the Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres,

(ii) under the National TB Control Programme, District TB Centres are being established in every district of the Country to organise Community-wise District T.B. Programme in association with the net work of existing medical and health institutions so that this facility is brought nearer to the homes of the patients at a minimum expenditure and permanent case finding and treatment programme is developed. The main aim of the Programme is to detect as large a number of patients as possible from the Symptomatics attending the health institutions and to treat them effectively.

(iii) under the Leprosy Eradication Programme facilities have been extended to 430 million population living in Leprosy endemic areas including rural and backward areas. During the Seventh Plan period, uncovered pockets in endemic areas will be provided with facilities to control leprosy.

(iv) under the Control of Blindness Programme, 3,000 primary health centres had been indentified for control activities during VI plan and 1,400 such Centres during the first two years of VII Plan. Another 800 Primary Health Centres are proposed to be covered by the end of the VII Plan. Essential ophthalmic equipment for primary eye care and one paramedical ophthalmic Assistant is being provided to these centres. Medical Officers of these Centres are being given orientation training in eye care. 80 central and 90 district mobile units have been provided for control of blindness. Another 70 districts are proposed to be covered by the end of VII Plan.

Preparation of History of National Freedom Movement

4813. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT please state

(a) whether it is proposed to prepare/translate the history of National Freedom Movement in all aspects including the role of the Indian National Army, the Revolutionaries and the Praja Mandals into all Modern Indian Languages :

(b) if so, a brief outline of the project in this regard ; and

(c) if not, whether such projects are proposed to be undertaken to strengthen the concept of National Integration ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) 86 titles of books in History have been translated in different Indian languages under the aegis of the I C H.R. While a number of books have already been published, others are in the process of publication. The various volumes on the national movement containing documents such as Sources on the Nationalists Movement from 1885-1936, Towards Freedom Project 1937-47, documents on the Indian Revolutionary Movement Abroad, The Indian National Army and the History of Praja Mandal Movement are under preparation.

Closure of Railway Stations in Himachal Pradesh

4814. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1975 dated 31 July, 1986 regarding closure of Railway Stations in Himachal Pradesh and state :

(a) whether the views of the State Government of Himachal Pradesh and the Zonal or Divisional Railway Users Consultative Committee for Northern Railway/ Delhi Division regarding the proposed closure of five Railway Stations on Kalka-Shimla narrow gauge section of Northern Railways, have been received by Government ; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the views and the action taken by the Railway Administration in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The proposal has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of National Permits

4815. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister for

SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of National Permits issued, State-wise, during 1985-86 and during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Latest information as received from the State Govts./U.T. Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, West Bengal, Chandigarh Admn., Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Mizoram and Pondicherry is given in statement below. The information from other States/UTs is still awaited.

Statement

Statement showing the number of National Permits issued State-wise during 1985-86 and during current financial year

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	National	Permits issued during
		1985-86	Current Financial Year
1. Andhra Pradesh		Nil	1704
2. Gujarat		2	1006
3. Jammu & Kashmir		157	1317
4. Kerala		184	262
5. Madhya Pradesh		137	2611
6. Maharashtra		484	5857
7. Meghalaya		171	127
8. Nagaland		265	28
9. Punjab		435	5658
10. West Bengal		439	1099
11. Chandigarh		89	408
12. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		65	7
13. Delhi		316	5400
14. Goa; Doman & Diu		67	76
15. Mizoram		Nil	Nil
16. Pondicherry		Nil	16

Advertising Campaign on Family Planning

4816. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the advertising campaign on family planning that five top advertising agencies were to put together has been blocked ;

(b) if so, which are these advertising firms and the financial stake involved in each case ;

(c) the reasons for this impasse ; and

(d) how Government propose to resolve this and intensify the media campaign ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) Five advertising agencies—Lintas, Hindustan Thompson, Ogilvy Bensen & Mather, Rediffusion and Tara Sinha Associates had presented certain campaign proposals to the Ministry. These were not found to be in accordance with the Ministry's priorities of media-mix and the needs of the priority target audiences. The agencies also proposed commercial advertising terms. However, some of the campaign materials offered by the advertising agencies have merit. An appeal has been made to each of the five advertising agencies to work for the family planning cause in a spirit of public service. As a result of this three of the five agencies have already come forward with amended proposals.

Appeals have also been made to the entire advertising industry to collaborate and cooperate in a spirit of public service. In this connection several meetings have been held. The Advertising Agencies Association of India have now sent in a proposal to work with the Ministry on a no profit—no loss basis which is being examined.

(c) In view of the above, it may be seen that there is no impasse.

(d) The family welfare campaigns are a continuing activity. A number of steps have already been taken to step up the mass education and media activities.

Irrespective of the inputs of the advertising industry, the media campaign has been intensified with the units in the Ministry of I. & B. offering greater support.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rural Areas

4817. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no Kendriya Vidyalayas have so far been opened in rural areas, if so, Government's policy in this regard ; and

(b) whether Government would consider the said proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalayas are meant to cater to the educational needs of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence, paramilitary personnel and employees of Central Public Sector Undertakings and Institutions of Higher Learning. These Vidyalayas are opened at places having sizeable concentration of such employees irrespective of the area in which they live.

Setting up new Airports at Delhi and Bombay

4818. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up new airports in Delhi and Bombay to meet the future requirements of air traffic of the two cities ; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up new airports in Delhi and Bombay. The future requirements of air traffic is proposed to be met by adding new modules to the existing airport complexes.

Amenities/Facilities on Board for Seamen

4819. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that amenities/facilities enjoyed by Seamen serving on ships are not adequate ;

(b) whether many seamen die early because of poor quality of food, inadequate medical facilities, poor sanitary condition etc. on board ; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated by Government for protecting the interests of the seamen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No, Sir. The amenities/facilities enjoyed by seamen serving on ships are governed by the relevant provisions in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(b) No, Sir. These aspects are governed by the relevant provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(c) Question does not arise.

Plan to Link Indira Gandhi International Airport with Connaught Place with a Mass Rapid Transport system

4820. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether, with the development of various commercial centres in the National Capital Region including a free trade zone in NOIDA, any steps are proposed to be taken to formulate a plan to link the Indira Gandhi International Airport with Connaught Place with a mass rapid viable and economical transport system to accommodate the heavy traffic to the airport ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) The Task Force constituted to suggest an appropriate transport system to connect the Indira Gandhi International Airport with Connaught Place is yet to complete its study.

Welding Equipments and Electrodes

4821. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars regarding major suppliers of various types of welding equipments and electrodes registered and/or approved by the Railways Research Design and Standards Organisation or the Railway Board ;

(b) the approximate annual demand for welding equipments and electrodes of the Indian Railways ; and

(c) the approximate cost of such material purchased through the Railway Board or the Railways Research Design and Standards Organisation for use by the Indian Railways and their Workshops during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A list of RDSO approved firms for supply of electrodes given in the statement below. There is no separate system of registering or approving suppliers for supply of welding equipment by RDSO or Railway Board.

(b) The approximate annual demand for welding equipment and electrodes is about Rs. 67 crores.

(c) RDSO has purchased welding equipment and electrodes to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- for their own use.

Statement

List of RDSO approved suppliers for electrodes

S. N.	Name of the supplier
1.	M/s. ACME Electrodes Industrial Estate, Mancheswar, Bhubaneswar 751005.
2.	M/s. Magnarc Electrodes Pvt. Ltd., Pendurthi, Visakhapatnam-531173.
3.	M/s. Fusion Engineering Products Ltd., B-16, VIIth Phase, Gumaria (Jamshedpur) Distt. Singhbhum-832108, Bihar.
4.	M/s. Rockweld Electrodes India Ltd., 29, Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Madras-600058.
5.	M/s. Eastern Weldrod Pvt. Ltd., Barakar Road, Puralia, West Bengal.
6.	M/s. Oriental Commercial Corporation 85, Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta-700001.
7.	M/s. R.S. Alloys, 466, Begum Bagh, Meerut-250001.
8.	M/s. Equator Electrodes & Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. Anand (Gujrat).
9.	M/s. Heera Electrodes, Kosi River Bridge, Rampur (U.P.).
10.	M/s. Superweld Ltd., Rourkela.
11.	M/s. Ahura Welding Electrodes Mfrs., Ltd., Plot No. 58 (S.P.) Ambattur, Industrial Estate, Madras-600058.
12.	M/s. Prashant Electrodes, 339, Shivaji Nagar, Indore-452003.

13. M/s. Advani Oerlikon Ltd., L.B. Shastri Marg, Bhandup, Bombay-400078.
14. M/s. Vijay Industrial Works, 532, Mahatma Gandhi Road, P.O. Paschim Putiary, Calcutta-700041.
15. M/s. VNC Electrodes, 3-Industrial Estate, S. Vejapathi-639 126, Karur, Tamilnadu.
16. M/s. Fair Electrodes, Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, 700001.
17. M/s. Premier Electrodes Pvt. Ltd., Nasik, 422007.
18. M/s. Advani Oerlikon Ltd., Plot No. B-5, MIDC Area, Nagpur Village, Ahmednagar 414111.
19. M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., B.T. Road, Khardah, P.O. Balram Dharam, Sopan Distt. 24 Parganas (West Bengal) 743121.
20. M/s. Kemtrode Pvt. Ltd., A 42, Peenya Industrial Estate, II Stage, Bangalore-560058.
21. M/s. Mercury Electrodes, Mfg. Co., 30 D, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta-700060.
22. M/s. Modi Arc Electrodes Company, Modinagar U.P. 201204.
23. M/s. Premier Electrodes, Pvt. Ltd., E 43, MIDC, Satpur, Nasik-422007.
24. M/s. Tawi Arc Electrodes, Pvt. Ltd., 143, Kachi Chowni, Jammu Tawi-180001.
25. M/s. Mercury Electrodes, Mfg. Co., Calcutta-700066.
26. M/s. Asian Industries, U-14, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi 110008.
27. M/s. Shield Arc Electrodes, Pvt. Ltd., B-2/486, GIDC Estate, Makarpura, Baroda-390010.
28. M/s. Universal Electrodes Pvt. Ltd., 137 GNT Market, Indore-452002.

29. M/s. Mailam Metallegen Pvt. Ltd., Mailam Road, Sedarpet, Pondicherry—605105.

30. M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., Ambattur Industrial Estate Madras—600058.

31. M/s. Advani Oerlikon Ltd., Malakkottayur, P.B. No. 4 Tambaram, Madras—600045.

32. M/s. Advani Oerlikon Ltd., P.B. No. 19/83, Industrial Estate, Bilaspur Road, Raipur—492001.

33. M/s. Apar Pvt. Ltd., Kukerwada, Opposite Western Railway, 'D' Cabin, Chhani Road, Baroda—390002.

34. M/s. Apar Pvt. Ltd., Kukerwada, Distt. Bharuch Pin—392001.

35. M/s. A.S. Jain, Electrodes, 0/34 Industrial Area, Panipat.

36. M/s. General Electrodes & Equipments Ltd., Plot No. E. 1, Road No. 7 Industrial Area, Thane, 400604, Bombay.

37. M/s. Kabe Steels Pvt. Ltd., 30 Sarvodaya Society, Chhani Road, Baroda—390002.

38. M/s. Modi Electrodes Pvt. Ltd., Modi House Gurjan Pura, Kora—324007.

39. M/s. Special Machines, Bye Pass, Kunjpura Crossing, Karnal 1500040.

40. M/s. Voltarc Electrodes Pvt. Ltd., 16, IDA, Guzalayamandayam, Renigunta—517520.

41. M/s. I&H Secheron, Electrodes Pvt. Ltd., 44/46, Industrial Estate, Fort Indore—452006.

42. M/s. I&H Electrodes Co., 40, Velachery High Road, Velachery, Madras—600024.

43. M/s. Industrial Gases Ltd., 148, Talkatora Road, Lucknow—226004.

44. M/s. Kapoor Electrodes Pvt. Ltd., 1-E/18 Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi—110055.

45. M/s. Southern Electrodes Ltd., Maula Ali Hyderabad—500040.

46. M/s. Asian Industries, U-14, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi—110008.

47. M/s. Pieco Electronics & Electricals Ltd., Electrodes Division, 3 MIDC Area, Thane Belapur Road, Thane, 400601 (Bombay).

48. M/s. Welding Rods Mfg. Co., P.B. No. 20, Industrial Estate Udhna, Surat.

49. M/s. Bishwa Trading Corporation, 85, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta—1.

50. M/s. Jai Hanuman Industries, 1, Bonfield Lane, Calcutta—700001.

51. M/s. Metchem Metal Industries, 6, Gorapada Sarkar Lane, Calcutta—700067.

Setting up of Institutions, Hospitals and Dispensaries under Central Government

4822. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of institutions, hospitals, dispensaries and clinics proposed to be established under the Central Government to extend and strengthen the facilities for treatment, imparting medical education and training in the indigenous system like Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy and Yoga ; and

(b) what steps Government have been taken or proposed to take to augment and strengthen the existing institutions for further training in medical field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) National Institutes are already functioning for Ayurveda at Jaipur, for Homeopathy at Calcutta to serve as Centres of excellance and advanced education. Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Homeopathy and Unani Medicine have also been established. The Central Research Institute for Yoga and Central Council of Research in Yoga and Naturopathy have also been functioning from Delhi. To ensure minimum educational standards and regulate professional conduct, Central Council of Indian Medicine and Central Council of Homoeopathy have been set up under Acts of Parliament.

(2) During 1986-87 it is proposed to set up one Unit each in Ayurveda and Unani Systems of Medicine in the Dispensaries, under the Central Government Health Scheme. A national Institute each on Naturopathy and Unani Medicine is being set up at Pune and Bangalore respectfully.

(3) During the 7th Plan period, it is proposed to augment the strength of CGHS Dispensaries by establishing additional units on various Indian Systems of Medicine as under :—

- (i) Ayurveda—5
- (ii) Unani —3
- (iii) Siddha —2

Railway Link between Berhampore and Kandi

4823. DR V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from the public that for want of the railway connection the entire district of Murshidabad, (West Bengal) is lagging behind in progressive programmes ;

(b) whether there is a demand for connecting Berhampore to Kandi via Khagraghat by railway line ; and

(c) the steps being taken to conduct a survey and to provide a rail link on this route ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Representations have been received to provide rail link to Kandi including rail line from Berhampore via Khagraghat.

(c) Survey for rail link to Kandi is not being considered at present.

Agreement on Exchange of Cultural Programmes between India and Iraq

4824. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether agreement on exchange of cultural programmes between India and Iraq has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the likely time by which it would start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was signed on 27th October, 1986 and came into force from that day. t

Loss to Indian Airlines

4825. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines have suffered losses during the last three years, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether a number of routes of Indian Airlines are operating at a loss ; and

(c) if so, the names of such routes and the extent of loss suffered during the last three years to date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Orissa's demand of more Allocation for Irrigation

4826. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa has demanded more funds for irrigation facilities in their State Plan recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) The Government of Orissa have requested for special Central assistance for Upper Indravati Irrigation Project continuously for next five years till its completion. The request of the State Government is under examination.

Procedure Regarding personal hearing to Film Producers

4827. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Film Certification has given up the procedure of giving personal hearings to the producers of films and giving on the spot decisions ;

(b) what is the procedure provided for in the relevant act or rules ;

(c) the time taken by the Board on an average for disposing of a film case ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Section 4 (2) of the Cinematograph Act 1952 stipulates that no

action shall be taken by the Board except after giving an opportunity to the applicant for representing his views in the matter. Neither the Act nor the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules 1983 made thereunder provide that a personal hearing should be given to the applicants of films and that decisions should be communicated on the spot. However, recently a practice was introduced in the Central Board of Film Certification, Bombay, inviting the applicants and/or their representatives to meet the members of the Revising Committee, 2nd Revising Committee to present their views before finalising the decision. However, this practice has been discontinued for the time being by the Central Board of Film Certification from 7th November, 1986, following the alleged intimidation of a Member of the Central Board of Film Certification by a Producer's representative.

(c) Rule 41 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules 1983 allows the Board a minimum of about 40 working days for disposal of the application at the level of the Examination Committee. However, during the period from 1st January, 1986 to 30th September, 1986, the Board has issued certificates to about 51 per cent of applications for certification of Indian feature films within 15 days, and to 22 per cent between 16 and 30 days. Thus 73% of films have been certified within one month.

Demands of Students of Government College, Port Blair

4828. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems of Government College, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) whether students are agitating for redressal of their grievances ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Procurement/Chartering of Passenger Vessels for Andaman-Mainland Passenger Service

4829. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrangement has been made for procurement/chartering of passenger vessels to run Andaman-Mainland passenger service ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any action has been taken to replace S.S. Cholunga, T.S.S. Yerewa and M.V. Onge plying for Inter-Island services in Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Procurement of 4 passenger-cum cargo vessels for operation on the mainland-Andaman Service is at an advanced stage of processing. One vessel has also been identified for chartering on this route.

(c) and (d) A working Group set up by the Government has recommended acquisition of 2 passenger-cum-cargo vessels for operation on their island service keeping in view the traffic demand, replacement of S.S. Cholunga, T.S.S. Yerewa and M.V. Onge and the likely traffic diversion to Andaman Trunk road on completion. Out of these two vessels recommended, action has been initiated to acquire one vessel.

Chairman of Railway Recruitment Boards

4830. SHRI ANADI CHARANDAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Railway Recruitment Boards where the post of Chairman is lying vacant at present ;

(b) when these posts are likely to be filled ; and

(c) whether interest of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates would be kept in view while making such appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No post of Chairman is lying vacant in any of the Railway Recruitment Boards at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No quota is specifically reserved in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, candidates from these communities fulfilling the conditions prescribed in the Recruitment Rules, wherever available are considered for appointment.

Irregular Meetings of Seamen's Employment Board Calcutta

4831. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Seamen's Employment Board, Calcutta does not meet regularly ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such irregular meetings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The rules stipulate that Seamen's Employment Board shall normally meet once in three months. The meeting of the Board is to advise Director General of Shipping on policy matters relating to

employment of seamen etc. However the, Director General of Shipping, as Chairman, exercises his discretion when to hold the meeting as the situation demands.

The present Seamen's Employment Board at Calcutta was reconstituted on 4.5.1985 and three meetings have been held till date i.e. 22.7.85, 28.10.85 and 6.8.86.

Funds Allocated to Sports Bodies

4832. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :

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

(a) the funds allocated in 1985-86 to different sports bodies in the country and the particulars and names of the sports organisations and the funds allocated to each ; and

(b) whether any audit of the accounts of the money disbursed to the sports bodies has been undertaken and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) ; (a) The Government has two Sports bodies for which specific provisions are made in the budget of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. These are Sports Authority of India and Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports. The budget provision for these bodies during 1985-86 was Rs. 550 lakhs and Rs. 525 lakhs respectively.

(b) The accounts of the two bodies mentioned above are audited every year. For the year 1985-86, the accounts of these Sports bodies have already been audited and will be laid on the Table of the House along

with their Annual Reports for the year 1985-86.

Introduction of new Trains

4833. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of new trains introduced during the current year so far ; and

(b) the number of Superfast and Express trains in the country ?

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

(b) There are 46 pairs of superfast trains, including the Rajdhani Expresses.

Statement

*New Trains introduced during 1986-87
(Upto November, 1986)*

BROAD GAUGE :

1. 509/510 Guwahati-Lucknow Awadh Assam Express (Triweekly) (Since extended to N. Delhi and run 4 times a week).
2. 63/64 Madras-Tirupati Express.
3. 61/62 Kazipet-Waltair Link Express (Biweekly)
4. 925/926 Bilaspur-Bhopal Superfast Express.
5. 427/428 Varanasi-Lucknow Inter-city Varuna Express.
6. 153/154 Rajkot-Ahmedabad Inter-city Express.
7. C1/C2 Chinchwad-Pune Shuttle.
8. T5/T6 Talegaon-Pune shuttle,

METRE GAUGE :-

9. 209/210 Loharu-Bikaner Link Express.
10. 207/208 Guwahati-Dibrugarh Express.
11. 1 RH/2 RH Rewari-Hissar Passenger.
12. 2 JM/3 JM Jodhpur-Marwar Passenger.
13. 181/182 Rangapara-Tezapore Passenger.
14. 105/106 Nimach-Chittaurgarh Passenger.

NARROW GAUGE :-

15. Kangra Valley Express between Pathankot and Baijnaih Paprola.
16. 1 JP/2 JP Pathankot Jawanwlaa Shahr Passenger.

International Sports' Stadium at Cochin and Sports Complex in Kerala

4834. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether an International Sports Stadium will be constructed at Cochin :
- (b) if so, when it will be started ; and
- (c) the progress made in setting up the sports complex in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c) Certain proposals for creation of additional sports infrastructure in Kerala, including an indoor stadium in Cochin suitable for the conduct of international competitions and two sports complexes in Kerala, have been received. Details of the proposals in proper form are yet to be made available by the State Government

Aviation Medicine

4835. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are being taken to develop aviation medicine in India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) The need for practice of Aviation Medicine was felt on the arrival of Jet Fighter aircraft. Since then Aviation Medicine in the Defence Forces has made considerable progress in the past three decades. The Aero Medical Society, which has, besides Defence Services Officers, many civilian Doctors as the Members, meets periodically and discusses the medical problems of aviation; disseminates knowledge through the Journal of Aero Medical Society and also keeps in touch with the International/National developments on the progress of Aviation and Space Medicine. The Institute of Aviation Medicine has played a very major role by conducting various training courses for medical and non-medical personnel. It has recently introduced an MD course in Aviation Medicine. The Institute is also involved in doing operational and fundamental research in this field to find answers to the problems encountered in aviation. Involvement of Aviation Medicine on indigenous development of aircraft and aero medical equipment has made considerable contribution to Aviation Medicine.

New Courses in Central Universities

4836. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Universities are planning to introduce instructional courses at graduate and post-graduate levels in new disciplines like biotechnology, mechatronics

informatics and bionics in view of the many industries coming up in these areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government are to support manpower training in these areas through scholarships for study in foreign universities and institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Considering the need for teaching and training in the areas of Biotechnology, Electronics and Computer Science, the UGC have initiated various programmes of its own or in collaboration with other funding agencies.

In collaboration with the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, assistance is being provided to two Central Universities viz. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for conducting courses in M.Sc. Biotechnology. Aligarh Muslim University is also being provided assistance for implementation of M.Sc. Biotechnology course in the 7th Plan.

In collaboration with the Department of Electronics and assistance of the U.G.C., M.Sc. Electronics course has been introduced in Delhi University.

The U.G.C. has suggested restructuring of courses at under-graduate level also. In Delhi University new courses have been introduced in 41 colleges. Nine colleges of Delhi University are offering Computer Science.

(c) Does not arise.

Data Regarding Groundwater Recharge Rate

4837. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have obtained data regarding the groundwater recharge in various regions of the country ;

(b) if so, whether the recharge rate exceeds the groundwater extraction rate ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) to (c) The recharge rate exceed the extraction rate of groundwater in all States and Union Territories except Chandigarh. Out of the estimated utilisable groundwater resources of 41.85 million hectare metres per annum, the rate of extraction upto the end of 1983 was estimated to be of the order of 10 million hectare metres/year.

Management of Computer-Linked Activities in Railways

4838. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an experiment on the organisational pattern for the management of computer-linked activities in Indian Railways has become operative ;

(b) if so, the details of the programme and when it is expected to be fully operational ; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred on this programme, and for how many years it is proposed to continue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Indian Railways have undertaken a large computer project Operations Information System (OIS) for computerisation of its freight operations. To implement this major project, as also to act as a Central Organisation for the development of other computer projects on Indian Railways, an autonomous Society named "Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS)" was registered under the Registration of

Societies Act on 1.7.1986. Minister of State for Railways is the Chairman of its Governing Council.

(b) At present, the main programme entrusted to CRIS is Freight OIS. This will be a computerised monitoring and control system for freight operations on Indian Railways. It will provide, in real-time, up-to-date and accurate information required for an effective freight operations management and will be made use of for effective control of traffic and better utilisation of resources.

(c) Initial estimate for the computerised Freight Operation Project was prepared in 1982. Cost of the project was then estimated at Rs. 520 crores. The revised estimate in the light of report of the Consultants has not been finalised. The project is expected to be implemented by end 1993.

Facilities to States to Organise Eye Camps

4839. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether different States/Union Territories are provided mobile vans to conduct eye operation camps ;

(b) if so, how many such vans have been supplied to different States and Union Territories ;

(c) besides these vans, what other facilities are given to States/Union Territories to organise these eye camps ;

(d) how many such camps have been organised throughout the country from January 1986 to date ; and

(e) the number of patients treated and the number of operations proved successful ?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) In addition to van, the Mobile Units are given financial assistance for equipment, Health Education material and salary of the staff of Mobile Units.

(d) and (e) The information is as under :—

(1) No. of crmps orga- nised for January to September, 1986 =	301
(2) No. of patients treated =	2,36,582
(3) No. of cataract operation performed =	12,986

Statement

National Programme for Control of Blindness

Central Mobile Units	Vans San- cti- oned	Distt. Mobile Units	Vans San- ction- ed.	Distt. M. Units created in 1986-87	Vans Sanc- tioned.	Total Vans
(1984-85)						

A-STATE

1. Andhra Pradesh	4	8	1	1	4	4
2. Assam	2	4	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Bihar	6	12	2	2	5	5
4. Gujarat	4	8	3	3	2	2
5. Harayana	1	2	1	1	2	2
6. Himachal Pradesh	2	4	1	1	2	2
7. J & K	2	4	—	—	2	2
8. Karnataka	4	8	1	1	3	3
9. Kerala	2	4	1	1	2	2
10. Madya Pradesh	9	18	2	2	7	7
11. Maharashtra	5	10	3	3	4	4
12. Manipur	1	2	—	—	1	1
13. Meghalaya	1	2	—	—	1	1
14. Nagaland	1	2	—	—	1	1
15. Orissa	3	6	2	2	1	1
16. Punjab	2	4	1	1	2	2
17. Rajasthan	5	10	2	2	4	4
18. Sikkim	1	2	—	—	1	1
19. Tamil Nadu	3	6	1	1	3	3
20. Tripura	1	2	—	—	1	1
21. Uttar Pradesh	11	22	6	6	8	8
22. West Bengal	3	6	2	2	2	2

Total (A)

B. UTs with legislature

1. Arunachal Pradesh	1	2				
2. Goa, Daman & Diu	1	2				
3. Mizoram	1	2	—	—	1	1
4. Pondicherry	—	—				

Total (B)

C. UTs without legislature

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	2				
2. Chandigarh	1	2				
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—				
4. Delhi	1	2				
5. Lakshadweep	1	2				

Total (C)

Teaching of Computer Science

4840. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Engineering Colleges teaching computer science with details of courses available ;
- (b) the number of students in each such college ; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to impart computer science training at school level and university/college level during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Number of Engineering Colleges/Universities teaching Computer Science and the details of courses available are as under :—

Courses	Number of Colleges/ Universities
1. Ph. D.	5
2. M. Tech.	22
3. M.C.A.	28
4. B. Tech.	34
5. Post Graduate D.C.A.	49

(b) The number of students for Ph. D and M. Tech. is of the order of 10 to 15 at each college and the average number of students for other courses at each centre is about 30.

(c) Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) programme has been started in 741 schools. Various courses as given in Para (a) above have already started at University/College level. The above programmes will be expanded to more Centres during the Seventh Plan period as per the assessed needs.

Availability of Seats in Medical Colleges

4841. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of seats available for graduation and post-graduation level in medical colleges separately ;
- (b) the number of beds for indoor patients in hospitals attached to medical colleges ; and
- (c) the expenditure incurred by Government per student at graduation level and post-graduation level separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) As per the information received from the Medical Council of India, approximately 12000 to 13000 seats are available for graduation level and 7000 to 8000 seats are available for Post-graduation level in medical colleges/institutions in India.

(b) As per the recommendations of the Medical Council of India, the number of beds required for 100 admissions annually is 700.

(c) Since no reliable estimates of cost of Medical Education was available, a preliminary study on the subject was conducted by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (Directorate General of Health Services) during 1977 and 1978, in respect of Government Medical College, Simla and JIPMER, Pondicherry. Another study was conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore by selecting one Government Medical College in Karnataka. The third study has recently been conducted by Jawahar Lal Nehru University in 14 selected medical colleges. The findings of the three studies are given in the statement attached.

Statement*Finding of three studies are given as under :—*

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical College	CBHI	I.I.M.	J.N.U. Study	
		Study (Rs.)	Banga- lore study (Rs.)	Assump- tion A (Rs.)	Assump- tion B (Rs.)
1.	Medical College, Simla	92,000			
2.	JIPMER, Pondicherry	1,35,000			
3.	Medical College, Karantaka (Name not given in report)		36.270		
4.	T D. Medical College, Alleppey			80,000	68,000
5.	Instt. of Medical Sciences, Banaras			98,000	1,03,000
6.	Bhagalpur Medical College, Bhagalpur			68,000	80,000
7.	Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore			75,000	
8.	S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack			77,000	90,000
9.	Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi			82,000	
10.	Govt. Medical College, Guntur			54,000	56,000
11.	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad			61,000	66,000
12.	G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur			60,000	
13.	Christian Medical College. Ludhiana			1,40,000	
14.	Madras Medical College, Madras			60,000	66,000
15.	Govt. Medical College, Trivandrum			57,000	60,000
16.	Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha			63,000	64,000
17.	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal			54,500	59,500

Assumption (A) : Only 50% of the hospital expenditure was included and the remaining has been taken as patient benefit.

Assumption (B) : Items of expenditure which are of direct benefit to the patient, e.g., drug and diet have been excluded.

Need for Computer Personnel During Seventh Plan

4842. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of computer personnel during the Seventh Plan for programming and for operation ; and

(b) whether there is any shortfall in manpower available and if so, the steps taken so far to make up the shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The estimated number of personnel required at the level of programmer, Operators and for production, maintenance, training and Management are of the order of 35,000, 30,000 and 15,000 respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Following Computer programmes have been Started/expanded to meet the shortfall in manpower available at different levels :

Courses.	No. of Centres.
1. Ph. D.	5
(2) M. Tech.	22
(3) M.C.A.	28
(4) B. Tech.	34
(5) 1 Year Post graduate D.C.A.	41
(6) —do— (Hindi Medium)	8
(7) 1½ Year Post Polytechnic D.C.A.	37
(8) I.T.I. Vocational courses.	20

In addition to the above, Department of Electronics has supported programmes

for continuing education, diploma in computer engineering/maintenance and teachers, training courses.

The above programmes will be expanded to more centres in the following years as per assessment of needs.

Availability of Doctor and Hospital Beds Per Capita

4843. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI :
Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state the doctor-population and bed-population ratio presently available in the country and proposed to be provided during the Seventh Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : A statement containing the present doctor-population and bed-population ratio is enclosed. No such data has been compiled for the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Statement

Doctor population ratio in the country at present	Bed-population ratio in the country at present
1 : 2484	1 : 1404

Bridges on National Highways

4844. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bridges on National Highways which are pending completion beyond their schedule time ;

(b) the names of such bridges in Tamil Nadu ;

(c) since when these are pending without execution ;

(d) the main reasons for the delay in the execution of these works ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for their early execution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Forty-one.

(b) and (c) Pamban Bridge on NH-49, Bridge in km. 38/6 on NH-7A and minor bridge in km. 838/8 on NH-47. All these bridge works are in progress.

(d) Main reasons for delay are contractual problems, un-expected foundation problems, unprecedented floods causing dislocation of work and limited working season.

(e) Progress of all works is being regularly monitored in consultation with State PWDs and proper remedial measures taken to accelerate their progress.

Amalgamation of Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre and Cancer Hospital at Calcutta

4845. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been finally drawn for amalgamation of Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre and Cancer Hospital at Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof and when the same will be implemented ; and

(c) for what purpose a sum of Rs. 4.00 crores as announced by the Prime Minister will be spent and when ?

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

(b) Some salient features are :

1. The amalgamated Institute will function as an autonomous one registered under Societies Registration Act, 1958.

2. The management and control of the amalgamated Institute will be with a high powered Governing Body whose Chairman will be the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Alternate Chairman the Health Minister of West Bengal.

3. The expenditure of the amalgamated Institute will be shared by the Central Govt. and Govt. of West Bengal in the following proportion :—

Non-Plan	Central Govt.	45%
	State Govt.	55%
Plan	Central Govt.	75%
	State Govt.	25%

The Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations are being finalised in consultation with the State Government. The Amalgamation would be effected as such as these are finalised ;

(c) Provision of Rs. 4.00 crores has been made in the 7th Plan to be given as grant-in-aid to the Institute for purchase of sophisticated equipment etc.

Digha-Tamluk Railway Project

4846. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :

DR. PHULRENU GUHA :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any decision for the construction of Digha-Tamluk Railway line ;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been drawn up and by which time the project is likely to be completed ; and

(c) the cost of construction and any other financial provision if proposed for this project ?

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

(b) and (c) For starting the construction work, an outlay of Rs. 1 crore has been immediately provided during the current year, 1986-87. Its present day estimated cost is Rs. 75 crores. Completion of the project will depend on the availability of resources in the coming years.

Damage to Sun Temple, Konark, Orissa

4847. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether salinity in air is causing a continuous damage to the Sun Temple at Konark, Orissa ; and

(b) whether the Archaeological Survey of India had undertaken an action plan for preventing the corrosion and also suitably replace parts of the temple which suffered damage in keeping with the architectural designs of the famous temple . and

(c) if so, the details of the programme, outlay proposed and job so far done with details and the target for completion of the rest of the work ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Salinity is one of the factors for causing damage to the surface of the temple at Konarak, Orissa.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey has taken up an action plan estimated to cost Rs. 21,79,700 for structural conservation, chemical preservation and environmental development expected to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan. Important details of work undertaken so far are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Statement showing the details of works carried out so far

- (1) Construction of drains for drainage of stagnant water, around the temple complex.
- (2) Watertightening the open joints.
- (3) Removal of sand deposits from around the structure.
- (4) Strengthening of the foundation.
- (5) Desalination of the salt affected surface.
- (6) Corroded surface of stones have been sprayed.
- (7) A belt of casuarina and cashew nut groves have been provided towards wind ward side to check the effect of saline action of sea breeze and to filter out the large sized silica particles to reduce abrasive action.
- (8) A garden has been laid in the area around the monument.

Second Exit-entry at Nagpur Railway Station

4848. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to create facility of another exit- entry on the eastern side at the Nagpur Railway Station ;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Board has given its permission for the same ;

(c) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred for this work ; and

(d) by when this work is likely to be started and completed ?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Cancer Detection Technique Developed by Jipmer Doctors

4849. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI S. PALAKONDRA YUDU :

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

(a) whether an instant cancer detection technique has been recently developed by a doctor attached to Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER) Pondicherry ;

(b) if so, the details of the new technique ;

(c) whether the Union Government have conducted indepth research on the new technique ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELEARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAP-ARDE) : (a) No instant cancer detection technique has recently been developed by a doctor attached to Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Po-dicherry.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Surplus Manpower on Account of Phasing out Steam Locomotives

4850. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that railways have surplus manpower with the planned phasing out of steam locomotives ;

- (b) if so, their estimated number ;
- (c) whether there are any plans to absorb them elsewhere ; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) Efforts are being made continuously to redeploy the regular railway staff becoming surplus on account of closure of steam locosheds. The number of staff declared as surplus and those likely to become surplus due to closure of steam locosheds, was estimated during 1983-84, as 16,800. Such surplus regular staff are/will be deployed either against existing vacancies in identical posts or against new posts which might be created for new activities. Such of the regular staff, who cannot be so absorbed immediately, are allowed to continue against "Special Supernumerary" posts in the same grade in which the incumbents were working.

New Building at Silchar Railway Station

4851. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the construction of new building at the Silchar Railway Station in North Frontier Railway has been left half-built for long ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to resume the canstruction of this building ; and

(c) if so, by what time it is likely to be taken up ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The work has been taken up from 3.11.1986.

**Central University Near Tezpur,
Assam**

4852. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 415 on 14 August, 1986 regarding Central University in Assam and state :

(a) whether a place near Tezpur has been selected for location of the proposed Central University in Assam ;

(b) if so, whether Government have rejected the public demand for setting up a Central University in Barak Valley-predominantly inhabited by the linguistic minorities ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir. No decision has yet been taken about the location of the proposed Central University in Assam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Overseas Scholarships to Indian Students

4853. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the countries which have offered scholarships for overseas studies to Indian students under cultural exchange programmes ;

(b) the criteria for selecting candidates for these scholarships ;

(c) whether there is any arrangement for selecting such candidates State-wise under the scheme ; and

(d) the number of candidates who have been selected from Kerala during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The countries which have so far offered scholarships during 1986-87 include Japan, Arab Republic of Egypt, Mexico, Turkey, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Poland, Yugoslavia, Mongolia, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Austria, Belgium, Netherland, Norway, Portugal and Italy.

(b) The offer of scholarships made available under the Cultural Exchange Programme is given wide publicity through the Directorate of Audio and Visual Publicity and the ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The circular information of the availability of scholarships is also sent to various Ministries, State Governments, universities and other institutions, etc.

Committees of Experts drawn from universities and institutions of higher learning and advanced research are constituted to select the most meritorious scholars. The criteria of age, educational qualifications, experience, specific research programme proposed to be undertaken etc. are prescribed.

(c) The selection is made on an all India basis and no state quotas are fixed.

(d) In 1985-86 ten candidates were selected from Kerala.

[Translation]

**U.G.C. Recognition to Colleges
Affiliation to Kumaon University**

4854. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the colleges affiliated to the Kumaon University in Uttar Pradesh which have applied to the University Grants Commission for grant of permanent recognition ;

(b) whether the decision to grant them permanent recognition has since been taken ; and

(c) if not, the names of the colleges which have been granted permanent recognition and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) The UGC does not grant recognition on a provisional or permanent basis to colleges. However, the Commission maintains a list of colleges included under Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act. The following colleges affiliated to Kumaon University are included in this list :

1. Arya Kanya Degree College Almora (UP)
2. Government Degree College Baring, Distt. Pithoragarh.
3. Government Degree College Sealdah (Almora-2633661).
4. Swami Vivekanand Govt. Degree College Lohaghat, (Pithoragarh) U.P.
5. Government P.G. College Pithoragarh (U.P.)
6. Government P.G. College Ranikhet (Distt. Almora-263645)
7. Government P.G. College Rudrapur (Distt. Nainital) U.P.
8. Government P.G. College Bageshwar (Distt. Almora) U.P.
9. Moti Ram Babu Ram Govt. College Haldwani, Distt. Nainital (U.P.)
10. Pyare Lal Nand Kishore Galwalia Government College, Ramnagar (Distt. Nainital) U.P.
11. Radhey Hari Government P.G. College, Kashipur (Nainital) U.P.
12. Government Degree College Diditali, Nawayan Nagar, Pithoragarh.

Construction of a Building for Delhi City Museum

4855. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a building for Delhi City Museum ;

(b) if so, whether the said building is proposed to be constructed inside the Red Fort area ;

(c) whether a Committee of experts was set up to examine the various aspects of the proposal ; and

(d) if so, the recommendations of the Committee in this context ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) A proposal to this effect is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

(b) to (d) The Delhi Administration constituted an Advisory Committee to examine the various aspects of the proposal. The Committee has recommended that Delhi City Museum may be located within the Red Fort in such a manner that it does not take away anything from the existing grandeur of the Red Fort.

U.G.C. Grants to Kumaon University and its Affiliated Colleges

4856. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of grants given under various heads by the University Grants Commission to Kumaon University and the Colleges affiliated to it during the last two years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this University as a whole has been granted minimum amount by the Commission as compared to that given to other Universities ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA (RAO) : (a) the grants given by the UGC to the Kumaon University and its colleges during the last 2 years are as follows :

Purpose	1984-85		1985-86	
	University (in lakhs)	College	University (in lakhs)	College
1. Grants for Humanities	8.06	0.33		
2. Grants for Science	28.80	0.10		
3. Grants for improvement of Science & Technology infrastructure	19.40	—		
4. Grants for Quality Improvement of Education	—	—	8.70	0.38
5. Grants for Quality Improvement of Research	—	—	5.73	0.71
6. Grants to Colleges	—	6.20		
7. Grants for Misc. Schemes	0.39	0.28		
Total	56.65	6.91	14.43	1.09

(b) and (c) No, Sir. During the Sixth Plan, the allocation made to this University was Rs. 60 lakhs against Rs. 50.00 lakhs allocated to some other Universities.

(b) whether any enquiry was conducted into the incident and if so, outcome thereof ; and

(c) the action taken against officials found guilty of dereliction of duty ?

[English]

Theft of arms from Strong Room of
Indira Gandhi Airport Cargo
Terminal

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The two revolvers were not traceable for some time but were subsequently located after intensive search.

4857. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether two revolvers imported by an individual were found missing from the strong room of the air cargo terminal of Indira Gandhi International Airport and one of the revolver was found lying in one of the racks near the strong room after a fortnight ;

(b) and (c) Since the revolvers were not initially traceable, the matter was reported to the Police and their investigations are in progress. Meanwhile, the concerned officials and security personnel have been warned to be more vigilant.

*[Translation]***Linking of Govindwal Sahib Industrial Area with Railway Line**

4858. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Punjab has urged that the industrial area of "Govindwal Sahib" in Punjab be linked with railway line ;

(b) if so, the number of times the State Government has requested in this regard ;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Railway Ministry in this connection ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) State Government has been requesting for this rail link.

(c) and (d) Survey for linking Beas to Goindwal Sahib (27 Kms.) was carried out in 1981. The Project was found financially unremunerative. Present cost is likely to be Rs. 14 crores. It has been decided to carry out a fresh reappraisal of the traffic potential and financial return.

*[English]***Ban on sale of Common salt in Capital**

4859. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

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

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has referred the question of banning the sale of common salt in the Capital to his Ministry ;

(b) whether the proposal was mooted due to the high incidence of goitre among the school children in the capital ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in banning the sale of common salt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Directorate General of Health Services have advised the Delhi Administration through the Director of Health Services (Competent Authority) to issue notification banning the sale of salt other than iodised salt in the Capital.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Administration are taking necessary action to issue the notification banning the sale of salt other than iodised salt under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in the Capital. A quantity of nearly 17,000 tonnes of iodised salt has been supplied in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1986.

Commissioning of Power Station near Kusunda (E.R.)

4860. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 33 K.V. station constructed near Kusunda outer signal (Eastern Railway, Dhanbad) has been commissioned ;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

(d) whether this power station is proposed to be handed over to Bihar State Electricity Board ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) The Commissioning of sub station is held up mainly for the provision of service connection by Bihar State Electricity Board.

(d) and (e) No Sir.

Inclusion of Improvement scheme of Orissa coast canal under Centrally Sponsored scheme

4861. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reconsider the proposal for inclusion of the Improvement scheme of Orissa Coast Canal under Centrally Sponsored Sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The matter is proposed to be further examined in consultation with Planning Commission. The Scheme envisages, as recommended by the Working Group on Inland Water Transport for the Seventh Five Year Plan, the restoration of Orissa Coast Canal to its original dimension to enable introduction of regular services of boats of different sizes. The Working Group has estimated the cost as Rs. 200 lakhs.

Centrally Sponsored Leprosy Treatment Scheme in Districts

4862. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state the names of districts in which Centrally sponsored leprosy treatment scheme has been implemented so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is being implemented as a Centrally sponsored category I scheme on 100% central assistance basis all over the country.

New Strategy in the Field of Family Planning

4863. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has proposed a new strategy in the field of family planning to achieve the demographic and socio-economic goals of the country ;

(b) if so, the suggestion given by the Council in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken to examine the proposal of the Council and also to make the National Family Planning Programme more effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c) No new strategy have been formulated by Indian Council of Medical Research. However, guidelines have been suggested by Indian Council of Medical Research to improve utilization of Family Planning Services. These guidelines are kept in view while taking policy decisions and issuing instructions in regard to the Family Welfare Programme.

Allocation of Wagons to Orissa and other States

4864. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed ceiling on the monthly allocation of Railway wagons for the supply of coal to different States ;

(b) if so, the present rate of allocation of Railway wagons to different States ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the allocation of Railway wagons to Orissa and other States which are facing inconvenience due to reduction of the ceiling ?

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

(b) A statement giving the ceiling limits for different States for allocation of coal wagons during 1986 is given below.

(c) The ceiling limits are reviewed every year in the light of the forecast about the availability of coal, and, in consultation with the State authorities and coal companies. In view of the ever increasing demand of coal from the priority sectors, the scope for increasing these ceiling limits is very limited.

Statement**State-Wise Ceiling Limits for Allocation of coal Wagons per Month for the year 1986**

(In terms of BOX Wagons)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Industrial con- sumers exclu- ding SSI units			Brick burn- ing Coal	Soft Coke	Hard Coke	Min- ing Coke	Cft ment Plants
		Small Scale	Steam Coal	Slack Coal					
1. Andhra Pradesh	168	—	—	—	—	1	30	3	3
2. Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3
3. Bihar	220	258	50	—	200	180	8	—	6
4. Delhi	274	12	—	—	132	240	42	—	2
5. Goa, Daman, Diu	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
6. Gujarat	1100	—	50	104	60	110	28	190	
7. Haryana	478	40	20	220	34	42	1	20	
8. Himachal Pradesh	35	—	20	44	30	6	5	3	
9. Jammu & Kashmir	50	35	—	88	—	15	7	8	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Kerala	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	9
11. Karnataka	108	—	—	—	—	—	30	19	3	3
12. Madhya Pradesh	760	80	40	28	10	30	58	2	2	2
13. Maharashtra	720	20	80	16	40	80	7	7	3	3
14. Orissa	110	185	46	140	20	6	—	18	—	—
15. Punjab	1080	155	88	352	10	110	7	7	3	3
16. Rajasthan	458	35	—	176	60	46	68	50	50	50
17. Tamil Nadu	200	40	—	16	—	32	25	12	—	—
18. Uttar Pradesh	3022	480	88	704	180	135	32	290	290	290
19. Chandigarh	35	—	—	44	—	4	—	—	—	—
20. West Bengal	600	280	—	64	120	80	7	7	420	420
21. Nagar Haveli	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Pondicherry	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

Congestion at Allahabad Railway Station

4865. SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lot of congestion both in respect of the goods and passenger traffic at the Allahabad Railway Station ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that very often the incoming trains have to wait for long durations at outer signals before the platform is clear ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to create additional goods and passenger traffic capacity at the Allahabad Railway Station ?

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

(b) Trains sometimes suffer delay short of Allahabad or outside signals due to bunching or out of schedule running.

(c) There are proposals to build two additional platforms, a washing line and a goods bypass line.

Hostels for SC/ST Students

4866. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether under the educational development programme of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes the girls are getting the hostel facilities under Centrally Sponsored Schemes ;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the purpose during the last three years and achievements made ;

(c) whether this facility is not being provided to boys ; and

(d) whether Government propose to extend this facility to boys belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities also in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The amounts earmarked for the purpose during the last three years are as follows :

Year	Outlay (Rs. in crores)
1983-84	4.55
1984-85	5.00
1985-86	5.00

The number of hostels sanctioned during the three years are :

Year	No. of hostels sanctioned
1983-84	370
1984-85	440
1985-86	269

(c) No, Sir.

(d) At present there is no proposal to extend the existing scheme to cover boys belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

New Adult Education Centres

4867. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

SHRI BHARAT KUMAR ODEERA :

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

(a) whether Government have grown up any plan to open more Adult Education Centres during the Seventh Five Year Plan under the illiteracy eradication programmes;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) whether any requests have been received from Government of Gujarat in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan there were 513 projects in operation under Rural Functional Literacy Projects (RFLPs). While the existing projects will be strengthened and reorganised, it is expected that there would be increased participation of Voluntary Agencies and the youth—both students and non-students—through the National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) in the programme for eradication of illiteracy.

(c) and (d) The State Government had recommended the cases of voluntary agencies for getting grants for opening adult education centres. About 51 voluntary Agencies from Gujarat were sanctioned 3210 Adult Education Centres during 1985-86. In 1986-87 about 40 voluntary Agencies have been approved to undertake 2790 Adult Education Centres so far.

Effective contraceptive through Indian System of Medicines

4868. SHRI R.M. BHOYE :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of 'Small Family happy family' is directly related to measures close to allopathy;

(b) whether any efforts have been made by Government to seek the co-operation of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani through its classical literature which can show the age-old quest for an effective contraceptive; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Only allopathic measures are at present available under the Family Welfare Programme. The contraceptive methods are introduced in the Programme on the recommendations of ICMR and so far non-allopathic contraceptive methods have not been found effective.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have been holding meetings from time to time with leading Vaidays, Hakims and other experts in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha Systems of Medicine in order to enlist their support for Family Welfare Programme and to utilise their knowledge about contraceptives. The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS) and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine are also conducting research work to find out safe and effective anti-fertility drugs. The studies of a few drugs by CCRAS have shown promising leads. These are, Ayush AC 4, Pippaliadiyoga, K. Capsules, Japakusum and Banjauri.

Spread of viral fever in Capital

4869. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports regarding the spread of viral fever in the capital for the last two-three months and scores of people have fallen sick with complaints of headache and bodyache and in many cases symptoms similar to those of malaria fever;

(b) if so, the details of the cases brought to the notice of Government;

(c) whether there is confusion between malaria and viral fever; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the views of doctors and the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARBE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) There is no report regarding high incidence of viral fever in the capital. However, during the period reports of seasonal fever have been received.

(c) and (d) There is no confusion between malaria and viral fever as the diagnosis of the malaria cases is based on the detection of malaria parasite in the blood after blood slide examination. Necessary preventive and curative measures are being taken in this regard.

Direct train between Visakhapatnam and Delhi

4870. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to provide a direct train from Visakhapatnam to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand of the people of coastal Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. A daily direct train link via Raipur is already available. In addition, twice a week Dakshin Express is divided into two at Kazipet and one portion of the train goes to Waltair from Nizamuddin. On other days also through coach is available between Nizamuddin and Waltair.

Translation of Indian classics into various Languages

4871. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for translation of Indian classics into various languages has been undertaken during the Sixth and Seventh Plans on a comprehensive scale;

(b) if so, the names of the classics alongwith languages from which these have been translated as also languages into which these have been translated;

(c) if so, whether any project for translation of various classics into modern Indian Languages for interlingual translations of classics among Indian Languages is also taken under Sabitya Akademi/State Akademi and various Universities;

(d) if so; whether any coordinating Institution/Agency at the national level like the National Institute of Translation would be set up so as to undertake the task of translation in a systematic and well coordinated manner as a National endeavour; and

(e) if so, the likely date by which the decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARBE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Sabitya Akademi has a continuous programme of translating Indian Classics into various Indian Languages.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) The Programme of Action in respect of National Policy on Education,

1986, visualises setting up of a Central Translation Bureau to coordinate various programmes of translating books and training of translators. Details have not yet been worked out.

Reservation quota at Gwalior Railway Station

4872. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the quota of reservation

of seats and berths in all trains ex-Gwalior Railway Station as on 1 January, 1985 and on 30 October, 1986 for AC I, AC sleeper, AC Chair car, First and Second classes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : The class-wise reservation quotas available in all trains at Gwalior station are as under :—

Date	Ist ACC	AC 2-T	AC Chair car	Ist class	IIInd Class	
					berths	seats
As on 1.1.1985	27	10	40	31	448	280
As on 30.10.1986	27	13	41	33	526	602

Mobilisation of Voluntary Organisations for Family Planning

4873. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether voluntary organisations are being mobilised for family planning ;
- (b) the details regarding the quantum of help which is extended in their favour ;
- (c) whether Government propose to involve political parties to promote family planning ; and
- (d) if so, the nature of assistance required ?

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

(b) Financial assistance is being given to the voluntary organisations towards the

recurring and non-recurring expenses on the basis of the approved pattern in respect of the following schemes :—

1. Scheme of existing Urban Family Welfare Centres and new Scheme of Urban Health Posts.
2. Post Partum Scheme.
3. ANM/Multi-purpose Training Schools.
4. Scheme of Maintenance of Sterilisation beds.
5. For holding Orientation Training Camps for 40 participants each for opinion leaders: Besides grants are being given to voluntary organisation for experimental and innovative projects, populations education activities, workshops, seminars and conferences for promoting objectives of the Family Welfare Programme, according to their specific requirements.

(c) and (d) The Government would welcome support and co-operation from all segments of the country for promoting the Family Welfare Programme,

Reorganisation of Ministry of human Resource Development

4874. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for major re-organisation of his Ministry to enable it to carry out the new tasks assigned to it ;

(b) if so, its broad features ; and

(c) the stage at which it stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposal to reorganise the Ministry of Human Resource Development is at a preliminary stage at the moment. Several alternatives are being considered. The final steps is yet to emerge.

Utkal-Kalinga Express

4875. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for making the Utkal-Kalinga Express a superfast train and also a demand for attachment of a bogie for Allahabad either at Rourkela or at Jharsuguda ; and

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

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

(b) A superfast train No. 915/916 Puri-New Delhi Express via Gomoh is already available. Conversion of Utkal-Kalinga Express into a superfast train would

mean withdrawal of stoppages at a number of stations and this will be resented by the passengers. Attaching a coach for Allahabad is not feasible as Utkal-Kalinga Express is running with the maximum permissible load.

Extension of command area Development Programme in Orissa

4876. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has sent any proposals to the Union Government to extend the Command Area Development Programme to the various major and medium irrigation projects in that State ;

(b) if so, the details of the Programme and also the names of such irrigation projects ; and

(c) the action Union Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(a) to (c) The State Government had proposed Potteru-Satiguda Composite Project and Rushikulya Irrigation System for inclusion under the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme.

Potteru-Satiguda Project has already been inculded in the Programme. Clarifications received from the State Government regarding the Rushikulya Project are not adequate for the consideration of the project by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme.

Opening of Medical Institutes in States like AIIMS and PGI

4877. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal to open medical institutions similar to All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Post Graduate Institutes in all

the States, irrespective of the number of State Government run hospitals and specialised medical centres;

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

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Since Health is a State subject, it is for the State Governments to decide whether they would like to open such Institutions from their own resources.

Supply of Rakes to Karnataka

4878. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested Ministry of Railways to supply additional number of rakes for transportation of coal to that State ;

(b) if so, the details of the demand made by the Government of Karnataka in this regard ;

(c) the actual number of rakes that are supplied to Karnataka at present; and

(d) the details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. They have only requested that their quota of slack and steam coal may be increased from the present monthly limit of 300 wagons to 700 wagons. They have also requested for the enhancement of their quota of hard coke for industrial use.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

On-going Railway Projects in Karnataka

4879. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of on-going railway schemes in Karnataka ;

(b) the particulars of such schemes and their estimated cost (scheme-wise) ;

(c) the funds allocated during 1985-86 and 1986-87 for implementing each of these schemes ; and

(d) the progress made in the completion of these on-going railway projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) Particulars of ongoing New Lines, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects fully or partly in Karnataka are as under :—

Name of Project	Length (Kms.)	Cost	Expen- diture in 85- 86	Out- lay in 86- 87	% age pro- gress
(Rs. in crores)					

New Lines

1. Chitradurg- Rayadurg	100	20.20	0.75	0.70	11
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Gauge Conversions

1. Bangalore-Guntakal	267	52.00	1.10	0.10	Opened in 1/83
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1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Mysore-Bangalore	138	45.00	1.20	0.99	24

Doublings

1. Krishnarajapuram- Whitefield	9	4.25	1.17	1.13	Opened in 3/83
2. Wadi-Thangundi (30 km) & Cheguntla-Krishna (9.00 Km.)	39	16.27	1.00	4.22	30
3. Tandur-Malkbaid Road	46	23.00	0.002	0.11	—
4. Raichur-Matamari (17 km.) & Kosgi-Kupgal (14.00 kms.)	31	14.78	0.02	0.27	—
5. Yermaras-Raichur	9	4.53	0.03	0.11	—

**Bye-passes on National Highway
No 47**

In addition bye-passes to Trichur, Chalakudy and Cochin are at different stages of construction.

4880. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the bye-passes which are presently there on National Highway No 47 ; and

(b) the number and the names of the bye-passes which are being planned on the National Highway during the Seventh Plan including the estimated cost of each of such bye-passes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The following bye-passes on NH-47 are in operation :

- (1) Bhavani Kumarapalayam
- (2) Palghat
- (3) Koratty
- (4) Alwaye ; and
- (5) Shertallai

Name	Seventh Plan Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Land Acquisi- tion	Construction
1. Coimbatore	—	100
2. Alleppey	—	80
3. Quilon	140	—
4. Trivandrum	—	180

Railway Projects in Trivendrum Division

4881. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the projects included in the Trivendrum Division of Southern Railway

where the work has been started and also where the work has not begun yet;

(b) the details of the amount spent on each project out of the amount sanctioned for the purpose; and

(c) the percentage of the work completed in each project and also when each

project is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Details of important approved new line projects, in Trivandrum Division are as under:

S. No.	Works	Cost	Expenditure upto 3/86	Outlay 1986-87 (Rs. in crores)	% age progress
1.	Tirunelveli to Trivandrum with a branch line to Kanyakumari	40	38.44	0.50	Commissioned
2.	New BG line between Ernakulam & Alleppey (37.12 kms.)	38.62	17.23	7.75	49.5%
3.	Extension to Ernakulam-Alleppey new BG line (under construction to Kayankulam) (43 kms.)	23.20	0.78	1	2%

S. No. 1 is commissioned, Completion of S. Nos. 2 & 3 will depend on availability of resources.

[Translation]

Direct Express Train Between Bombay and Allahabad Via Bina-Katni

4882. SHRI NAND LAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a direct express train between Bombay and Allahabad via Bina-Katni section of the Central Railway in view of the difficulties faced by the people in changing trains at 2-3 junctions for going to Allahabad for performing religious rites; and

(b) if so, the time by which such a direct express train is proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Four direct services are already available between Bombay and Allahabad via Katni-Satna which is the shortest route.

[English]

Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Literacy Among Tribal Women

4883. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of necessary assistance and funds allocated to be allocated Andhra Pradesh for the development of literacy among the tribal women in Andhra Pradesh during Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : During the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87 financial assistance amounting to Rs. 255.67 lakhs has been given to Andhra Pradesh for implementation of the adult education programme, out of which a sum of Rs. 39.08 lakhs was given for scheduled tribe areas. During the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, funds will be made available for tribal areas under the scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects.

Priority is given to the coverage of weaker sections of the society, namely Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women under the adult education programme. To achieve wider coverage of scheduled tribe population under the adult education programme, the State Governments and Union Territory administrations have been advised ; to ensure that atleast 50 percent learners in the Centre are women and 16% of the learners are of scheduled tribes which include both man and women. Priority is given to the opening of adult education centres predominantly in rural and adivasi areas having literacy rate below the national average.

Criticism of National Cultural Festival

4884. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI D.N. REDDY :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported criticism of the National Cultural Festival for its deficiencies in its planning as well as organisation ;

(b) if so, whether a committee has been appointed to enquire into the matter ; and

(c) if so, when the committee is to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the information received from National Cultural Festival Society, Delhi which had organised the Festival there is no truth in the criticism that there were deficiencies in the planning as well as organisation of the National Cultural Festival held in Delhi.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sea Worthiness of Fishing Vessels

4885. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Carbide sought approval of the competent authority for selling their fishing trawlers in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh during 1985 and the current years ;

(b) if so, whether the Director General of Shipping has surveyed sea worthiness of these vessels ; and

(c) if so, whether the requisite approval has been accorded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (c) During 1985 and 1986, Union Carbide has been given permission by Director General of Shipping for selling 8 fishing trawlers.

(b) The fishing trawlers have been surveyed at intervals by the M.M.D. Surveyors at Visakhapatnam as and when they were plying to sea.

[Translation]

Pancham Nagar Pick-up Well

4886. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey of Pancham Nagar Pick-up Weir Irrigation scheme of Madhya Pradesh has been completed;

(b) if so, the expenditure so far incurred on this scheme;

(c) how much land is likely to be submerged in Phase-I and Phase II separately; and

(d) how much Irrigation Potential is likely to be created and when the construction is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that the survey of Panchamnagar Pick-up Weir has not been completed.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Voluntary Euthanasia Associations

4887. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the formation of Voluntary Euthanasia (Right to die) Association in Delhi and Bombay;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the High Court of Bombay has upheld the right of voluntary euthanasia under special circumstances; and

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

1. References from Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Date of Representation	Brief particulars of the demands made	Action taken by the railway administration and the outcome thereof
15.10.1986	Extended working hours at goods sheds should not be enforced.	At 45 stations on the Western Railway working hours were extended from 0600 hrs. to 2200 hrs. to ensure release of more wagons. On reconsideration, the orders have been withdrawn in respect of seven

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

(b) and (c) The full legal implications of the Bombay High Court judgement as well as the connected ethical and moral issues would have to be studied in depth before taking any view on this issue.

Railway Facilities in Gujarat

4888. SHARIMATI PATEL RAM-ABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajkot Chamber of Commerce and Industries as well as Gujarat Chamber of Commerce have represented recently regarding Railway facilities and other railway issues pending since long;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken on each such ones; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

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

(b) to (d) According to railway records, during 1986, six representations from Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry and three representations from the Rajkot Chamber of Commerce were received about railway facilities. Brief particulars of the demands made and the action taken by the railway administration and the outcome thereof are indicated below:—

8.10.1986 Stoppage of 153/154 Inter-City Express at Than.

11.10.1986 and 3.3.1986 Reservation quota in 6 Up Saurashtra Mail at Sanand should be restored.

26.8.1986 (i) Increase of quota allotted to Viramgam station by 16 Up Saurashtra Express.

(ii) Provision of quota at Viramgam for Sarvodaya and Navajivan Expresses and allotment of seats for Viramgam passengers in the trains starting from Ahmedabad for Delhi ;

(iii) Increase in quota allotted to Viramgam by 6 Up Saurashtra Mail ;

(iv) Provision of stoppage at Viramgam to Inter-City Express ; and

(v) Provision of covered sheds at Viramgam.

6.5.1986 (i) Adequate and regular supply of wagons for loading salt should be ensured to clear huge accumulation of salt at various centres in Gujarat.

(ii) Orders requiring consignors to spread polythene sheets at the bottom of the wagon while loading salt should not be enforced, and loading of salt in jute bags should be permitted.

stations. Western Railway has been asked to further review the position at the remaining stations.

The stoppage has been provided with effect from 19.11.1986.

A quota of three 2nd Class berths allotted to Sanand in 6 Up Saurashtra Mail was withdrawn as it was being often misused by touts, and the tickets were being sold at a premium in Ahmedabad. It is, therefore, not desirable to restore the quota.

(i) The allotted quota of one berth is not fully utilised. Hence, there is no justification for increasing the same.

(ii) The sale of tickets ex Viramgam for Delhi and Madras via Ahmedabad does not justify allotment of quota to Viramgam station by Sarvodaya and Navajivan Express trains and M.G. trains to Delhi via Ahmedabad.

(iii) A quota of seven second class berths exists at Viramgam for passengers travelling by 6 Up Saurashtra Mail. Due to heavy demand at Rajkot and other stations enroute, there is no scope to increase the quota at Viramgam for the present, without cutting the quota of other stations.

(iv) The stoppage has been provided.

(v) The proposal for providing a shed over Platforms No. 1, 4 and 5 is being considered for inclusion in future Works Programme.

(i) The Chamber was advised that movement of salt is planned according to the programme drawn up by the Salt Commissioner. There was a 6.5% increase in the number of B.G. wagons and 5% increase in the number of M.G. wagons loaded during the period January to May, 1986 as compared with the corresponding period of 1985.

(ii) Instructions requiring consignors to spread polythene sheets on the floor of the wagons supplied for loading of salt have been kept in abeyance. Loading of salt in jute bags is permitted but they should not be torn.

II. References from Rajkot Chamber of Commerce

31.10.1986 Change in the departure time of Inter-City Express at Rajkot. The suggestion will be placed before the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee.

23.10.1986 Extended working hours at Madhapar Goods Yard should not be enforced. As indicated against item I of the demands made by the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Western Railway has been asked to review the position.

23.4.1986 Wagon loading for foodgrains and jaggery should be permitted on week days. Booking of piecemeal traffic has been permitted on Fridays instead of Sundays, as earlier in force. Trade has been requested to club their demands in the interest of speedy clearance.

Ban on Use of Oestrogen and Progesterone Pregnancy Drugs

4889. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India has directed the Drugs Controller (India) to decide whether Oestrogen and Progesterone pregnancy drugs should be banned being dangerous to public health as these lead to congenital deformities in children ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the direction of the Supreme Court has been carried out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c) The full judgement of the Supreme Court has not yet been received and the matter is still subjudice. However from the press reports it is seen that the Supreme Court has directed the Drugs Controller (India) to decide within a period of six months after public inquiry as to whether combination of Oestrogen and Progesterone can be banned. Appropriate action will be taken after receipt of the judgement of the Supreme Court.

Prevalence of Jogins

4890. SHRIMATI USHA CHOWDHARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prevalence of Jogins, which is a part of the Devadasi system, has been noticed in some parts of the country ;

(b) whether a survey had been made to find out the number of Jogins ; and

(c) the steps taken to rescue and rehabilitate these miserable women and provide economic support programme for their livelihood ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Apart from the fact that certain State Governments like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra etc. have enacted their own Acts prohibiting the Devadasi system (Jogins), the Jogins system also attract the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. This Act has further been

amended in August 1986 to make the penal provisions more stringent and effective. The Act also provides for protective homes, where the victims are rehabilitated.

Alleged Misuse of Funds by the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development

4891. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the alleged misuse of funds by the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development; New Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to have special audit of the accounts of the Institute to verify the misuse of the funds ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise. Accounts are regularly audited by the Directorate of Audit, Central Revenues.

Alleged Sabotage of Air India Plane Makalu

4892. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what were the findings of the Central Bureau of Investigation about the alleged sabotage of the Air India plane Makalu which was to carry late Shrimati Indira Gandhi ;

(b) the names of the suspended employees who have been reinstated and also of those who have been found guilty by a Court of Law ; and

(c) the total number of employees suspended in this context ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) On the findings of the Central Bureau of Investigation inquiry a case under section 307, 308, 427 IPC and section 10 of Aircraft Act, 1934 read with rule 29 of Aircraft Rules, has been filed in the court. The matter is sub-judice.

(b) and (c) The following five employees of Air India were suspended :

- (1) Shri S.P. Inamdar
- (2) Shri Kumar Ganeshan
- (3) Shri B.C. Patel
- (4) Shri A. Unikrishnan
- (5) Shri K.P. Raman

Except Shri S.P. Inamdar, the other four mentioned above were reinstated.

Files Missing from Punjabi Academy of Delhi

4893. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

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

(a) whether some files relating to audit report, annual plan, appointment of secretary, and formulation of bye-laws of the Punjabi Academy of Delhi are missing; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) After repatriation/ resignation of some staff of Punjabi Academy, some files were not readily traceable. According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, 54 files of the Punjabi Academy were mixed up with their other records. They have traced out 45 files and efforts are being made by them to trace out the remaining files.

[Translation]

Disparity in Service Conditions of Government Aided Schools

4894. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government aided but privately managed schools in Delhi get Government assistance to the tune of 90 percent of their expenditure ;

(b) whether there is a disparity in service conditions of teachers serving in these schools vis-a-vis Government schools, particularly in terms of gratuity, pension etc ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such disparity and whether Government are considering any steps to remove the disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, New Municipal Committee and Municipal Corporation of Delhi, privately managed aided schools receive 95% grant-in-aid for salaries of their employees and for contingencies according to the rates prescribed by Delhi Administration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Integrated Child Development Service Projects not in Operation in June 1986

4895. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Integrated Child Development Service Projects, which were not in operation in June, 1986 ;

(b) the details of the projects from where monthly reports are not received regularly ;

(c) whether Government have received complaints about non-distribution of food stuffs etc. to the beneficiaries ; and

(d) if so, the number of complaints and the result of the enquiry/action taken in response to the complaints ?

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

(c) and (d) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is implemented through the State Governments, who also generally fund the supplementary nutrition component. Complaints about non-distribution of supplementary nutrition, when received, are forwarded to State Governments concerned for appropriate action.

Statement

After an Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) project is sanctioned, it takes 18-24 months to undertake preliminary survey, set up anganwadi centres, sanction, appoint and train functionaries, procure equipment and supplies and start

providing different services. On this basis, only 1019 Centrally sponsored ICDS projects, sanctioned upto 1984-85, could be expected to be functioning fully. Out of them, progress reports for the quarter

April-June 1986 had been timely received from 1011 projects. The details of the defaulting 8 projects are given in *Annexure-I*.

Annexure-I

Details of ICDS Projects Sanctioned upto 1984-85 and not Reporting During April-June 1986

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of District	Name of Project
1.	Andhar Pradesh	Hyderabad Karimnagar W. Godavari	1. Hyderabad 2. Mantheni 3. Buttayagudem
2.	Bihar	Singhbhum	4. Patamda
3.	Jammu and Kaspmir	Jammu	5. Jammu
4.	Karnataka	Bidar	6. Bhalki
5.	Maharashtra	Thane	7. Bess-in
6.	Tripura	North Tripura	8. Panisagar

Annexure-II

De ail of ICDS Projects, Sanctioned upto 1984-85, Reporting During April-June 1986 and not Operationnal then

S. No.	Name of State/UT.	Name af District	Name of Project
1.	Assam	Kamrup Nowgong Karbi Anglong	1. Pachim Nalbari 2. Gauhati 3. Lanka 4. Kapili 5. Amri 6. Howraghat
2.	Bihar	Begusarai Monghyr Sitamarhi Purnea Saharsa Bhagalpur Siwan	7. Bhakri 8. Sikandara 9. Balsand 10. Raniganj 11. Mahisi 12. Banka 13. Mairwa
3.	Karnataka	Mandyda	14. Nagamangala
4.	Orissa	Bolangir	15. Birmaharajapur
5.	Punjab	Sangrur	16. Lehragaga

1

2

3

4

6.

Uttar Pradesh

Agra
Aligrah
Allahabad
Almora
Azamgarh
Bahrach
Ballia
Bara Banki
Bulandshahr
Deoria
Fatehpur
Ghazipur
Gorakhpur
Hamirpur
Hardoi
Jhansi
Mainpuri
Mirzapur
Sultanpur
Uttarkashi
Varanasi
Birbhum
Darjeeling
24 Parganas

7.

West Bengal

17. Tundla
18. Lodha
19. Meija
20. Sult
21. Ranipur
22. Pakharpur
23. Dubhar
24. Siddhour
25. Banikodar
26. Kessar Bazar
27. Khurja
28. Khadda
29. Khaga
30. Birno
31. Bhathar
32. Gohantu
33. Modha
34. Kachhawna
35. Kothanwa
36. Baghra
37. Karhala
38. Rajgarh
39. Metwa
40. Shader
41. Tunda
42. Harhua
43. Bolpur
44. Kharibari
45. Gosaba.

Progress reports are presently being monitored with reference to parameters like sanction, appointment and training of functionaries and provision of supplementary nutrition and pre-school education. A project is treated to be operational if at least 75% of its anganwadi centres are providing both supplementary nutrition and pre-school education. On this basis, out of 1011 reporting projects, only 45 projects were non-operational. Details of these projects are in *Annexure-II*.

In addition, out of 211 ICDS projects sanctioned for 1985-86, 76 have been set up and have started reporting, early. Of them, 59 projects have already become operational.

Crimes Against Women in Metropolitan Cities

4896. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that crimes against women in the metropolitan cities have been on the increase ;

(b) if so, the comparative figures showing the different types of crimes again-

women that took place during the year 1985 and during the year 1986 till date—State-wise ; and

(c) the specific steps taken to effectively curb this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

Cancelation of Trains on Northern Railway

4897. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trains which have been cancelled on Northern Railway during the months of October and November, 1986 ;

(b) the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when the normal running of trains is proposed to be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Five pairs of inter-railway express trains, three pairs of express trains on Northern Railway, and nine pairs of Passenger trains were fully or partially cancelled from 10.11.1986 due to operational requirements.

(c) As soon as it is operationally feasible.

National Surface Transport System

4898. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to introduce a National Surface Transport system in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of the States where this system is likely to be introduced in the first phase ;

(d) the time by which all the States in the country will be inter-linked by this system ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (e) Surface Transport consists of activities relating to shipping, road, road transport, port and inland water transport. Hence no one common system has been formulated to cover all these sectors.

Planning Commission have constituted Planning Groups on Shipping and Ports under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Shipping Corporation of India and Secretary, Surface Transport respectively in connection with the formulation of a long term perspective plan for Transport Sector on an integrated basis. The main task of the Planning Group will be to prepare a long term plan for shipping for overseas as well as coastal trade based upon sound technical and economic considerations in the time perspective of year 2000 A.D.

To examine the existing legal framework governing the administration of the major ports in the country, their operations including cargo handling financial and administrative systems and need for integrated and coordinated planning and development, Major Ports Administrative Reforms Committee has been set up in

January, 1984. The Committee has submitted its report on 1.12.1986.

To meet the modern day requirement and also keeping in view consideration of Road safety and pollution control, comprehensive amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act is already under consideration. Proposals include liberalisation of permit system, allocation of multiplicity of permits for goods vehicles, elimination of cumbersome procedures, revision of all India tourist permit scheme, simplified system for compensation in accident cases etc.

To facilitate smooth movement of growing inter-state roads traffic on the recommendations of the Transport Development Council, quota system in national permits has, recently, been abolished.

Inland Water Transport Authority Act has already been enacted. The Inland Water Transport Authority, has been set up on 27.10.86, entrusted with the task of developing and maintaining National Waterways to promote inland waterways transport. Action has also been initiated for the implementation of Pilot Project on Allahabad-Patna stretch of the National Waterway No. 1.

Construction of Standia in Madhya Pradesh

4899. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PANWAR :

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) the names of places for which the proposals for construction of standia/Sports Complexes during 1986-87 are under consideration and the estimated cost thereof in each case ;

(b) the amount sanctioned for construction of stadia in different cities of Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86 alongwith the names of such cities ; and

(c) the names of the cities of Ujjain Division where stadia are proposed to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The following proposals for construction of sports stadia etc. seeking financial assistance are under consideration of the Government as on the 30th November, 1986

S. No. Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
1. Sports Complex Mangaldai Town (Assam)	116.65
2. Open Air Stadium, Beghnera (Meghalaya)	20.00
3. Stadium at NSS College, Vyasasiri (Kerala)	9.00
4. Sports Stadium, Athirumtuzha (Kerala)	6.175
5. Sports Complex, Gomla (Bihar)	50.00
6. Sports Complex, Kolasib (Mizoram)	48.91
7. Sports Complex, Ramhlum (Mizoram)	25.00
8. Swimming Pool, Vidyanagar (Gujarat)	14.40

1	2	3
9.	Swimming Pool, Peelamedu, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	36.50
10.	Stadium at Rohtak (Haryana)	18.71
11.	Stadium at Narawana (Haryana)	27.23
12.	Stadium at Narnaul (Haryana)	8.97
13.	Stadium at Bawali (Haryana)	7.20
14.	Stadium at Drona (Haryana)	7.35
15.	Sports Complex, Sonepat (Hr).	11.46
16.	Stadium at Kurukshetra (Hr).	9.96
17.	Stadium at Kurukshetra (Hr).	15.70
18.	Indoor Stadium at Sholapur (Maharashtra)	19.56
19.	Stadium at Diamond Harbour (W.B)	19.51
20.	Stadium at Jadavpur (West Bengal)	31.23
21.	Stadium at Bhopal (West Bengal)	19.51
22.	Stadium at Barasat (West Bengal)	31.23
23.	Stadium at Howrah (—do—)	31.23
24.	Stadium at Neihati (—do—)	19.51
25.	Stadium at Suri (—do—)	31.23
26.	Stadium at Berhampur (—do—)	31.23
27.	Stadium at Hoogly Chandranagar (W.B)	19.51
28.	Stadium at Katwa (West Bengal)	19.51
29.	Stadium at Burdwan (West Bengal)	31.23
30.	Stadium at Coochbehar (West Bengal)	31.23
31.	Stadium at Contai (West Bengal)	19.51
32.	Stadium at Baloreghat (West Bengal)	31.23
33.	Stadium at Durgapur (West Bengal)	24.00
34.	Swimming at Uluberia Pool (West Bengal)	10.43
35.	Swimming Pool at Bankura (West Bengal)	115.00
36.	Stadium at Trichuli (Tamil Nadu)	1.35
37.	Indoor Stadium at Nakodar, Punjab	7.85
38.	Stadium at Barnala, Punjab	7.68
39.	Indoor Stadium at Phialaur, Punjab	8.67
40.	Stadium at Nalbari, Assam	4.02
41.	Stadium at Bhar Bhag (Assam)	4.17
42.	Sports Complex at Ranchi (Bihar)	3.80
43.	Stadium at Malapuram, Kerala	17.00
44.	Stadium at Vakkadu, Kerala.	2.00
45.	Stadium Kandiratty, Kerala	11.87
46.	Sports Complex at Yamuna Nagar (Hr).	09.049
47.	Sports Complex at Bhiwani (Hr).	32.7875
48.	Open Stadium at Mandhol (Himachal Pradesh),	11.92

1	2	3
49.	Indoor Stadium at Solan (H.P.)	23.84
50.	Stadium at Rohru (H.P.)	18.24

(b) The amount sanctioned for construction of stadia in different cities of Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86 is given below :

(i) Stadium at Siwani	Rs. 5,00,00/-
(ii) Stadium at Datia	Rs. 5,00,000/-
(iii) Swimming Pool at Gwalior	Rs. 2,50,000/-

(c) No proposals in prescribed form from Madhya Pradesh State Government regarding construction of sports stadia in the Ujjain Division of that State have been received in 1986-87.

4900. Ruins of Ancient Civilisation in 24 Parganas District of West Bengal

SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Statesman, Calcutta edition of 26 October, 1986 regarding the ruins of an ancient civilisation now under the paddy fields of Chandraketugarh in Barasat subdivision in the district North 24 Parganas of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to undertake immediate excavation ;

(c) whether it is also reported that the archaeological objects found there are smuggled out and sold ; and

(d) if so, the steps to prevent these activities ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the University of Calcutta has conducted excavations in this centrally protected site continuously from 1956-57 to 1966-67 and established the cultural sequence, the Archaeological Survey of India has no proposal for excavating this site further.

(c) No such report has been received so far by the Archeological Survey of India.

(d) Does not arise.

Aid to States for Improvement of Transport Facilities in the Hilly Regions

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

(a) whether Union Government propose to give special financial aid to States to improve transport facilities in the hilly regions of the country ;

(b) if so, details of the funds earmarked for the purpose ; and

(c) the State-wise allocation made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) A hill Area Development Programme (HADP) has been in operation since 1974-75. Under the programme, Special Central Assistance is provided to the identified hill areas with a view to supplement the State's own efforts in the development of these areas. The programme is operative in the States of U.P. (8 districts), Assam (2 districts), Tamil Nadu (Nilgiris) and West Bengal (three sub-divisions of Darjeeling) and 163 talukas in the Western

Ghats Region falling in the States of Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and UT of Goa. In respect of hill areas other than those falling in the Western Ghats separate sub-plans are prepared. Transport and communication which primarily include roads and bridges, rope-ways, if, any, and tourism also receive special Central Assistance. Roads

and Bridges however account for the Bulk of the allocations under this sub-head.

2. The total funds allocated to State Governments for the Plan schemes, and the amount specifically allocated out of these provisions for Transport/communication in billy region during 6th Plan & 7th Plan are as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of State	Total Plan allocation during VIth Plan	Allocation for trans- port/commu- nication for VIth Plan	Total Plan allocation during VIIth Plan	Allocation for trans- port/commu- nication during VIIth Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1. Assam	71.28	15.09	118.20	41.00
2. Uttar Pardesh	350.00	85.00	553.00	105.00
3. West Bengal	30.46	2.79	44.55	3.13
4. Maharashtra	24.1886	3.23	38.10	0.97
5. Karnataka	15.1786	2.2199	28.20	3.00
6. Tamil Nadu	14.4669	2.9300	22.8538	2.00
7. Kerala	18.6399	0.5363	23.80	2.3650
8. Goa	3.7830	1.9124	6.00	0.60
9. Western Ghats Sectt. surveys and studies	—	—	0.50	—
10. Nilgiri Distt.	24.6693	5.6350	33.75	4.4527

Offer of M/s. Heinrich Brand of West Germany for Supply of Container Vessels to Shipping Corporation of India

(a) the terms of the offer made by M/s. Heinrich Brand of West Germany to the Shipping Corporation of India for the supply of container vessels ; and

(b) the reasons for rejection of their offer ?

4902. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5857 on 9 May 1985 regarding container vessels orders by Shipping Corporation of India and state ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) M/s.

Heinrich Brand had suo moto offered in March, 1984 to Shipping Corporation of India a new ship of 5100 DWT with about 350 TEU carrying capacity. In their offer no price was indicated and with regard to terms of payment and credit, it was mentioned that the same would be as per the KFW agreed rules between India and Germany.

(b) Shipping Corporation of India examined the offer from technical point of view but found the ship unsuitable for its requirements because of very low container carrying capacity when containers with higher weight are carried, small crew complement and low standard facilities provided for crew, main engine being of medium/high speed type etc.

Survey on Health Foods

4903. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO : DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of results of a survey conducted in Japan on "Health Foods" showing 68 violations or 11.5 per cent of 592 items reviewed ;

(b) whether any similar study has been conducted in the country so far ;

(c) if so, the results thereof ; and if not, whether such a survey is proposed to be conducted ;

(d) whether there is any list of "health foods" in this country, and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the nutritionists have expressed concern about use of soya and other cereal foods as substitutes for milk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Government is not aware of

any survey conducted in Japan on Health Foods.

(b) to (d) There is no category of food as 'Health Foods' under the P.F.A. Act and Rules.

(e) No report highlighting adverse effect of use of soya and other cereal foods as substitutes for milk has come to the notice of the Government.

Dispute between Gwalior Forest Trust and Divisional Railway Office at Jhansi

4904. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dispute between Gwalior Forest Trust and Divisional Railway Office at Jhansi regarding possession of land including station building at Massoonpur Shivpuri in at Shivpuri Court ;

(b) if so, whether the same was settled on 2 August, 1986 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There was a dispute between M/s. Gwalior Forest Products Ltd. and Central Railway regarding retrocession of land building at Mansapooran station on Gwalior Shivpuri line.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter has been settled on mutually agreed terms and conditions.

[Translation]

Illegal Mining and Explosions in Protected Hills

4905. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the

rep'y given to Unstarred Question No. 5552 on 29 March, 1984 regarding Mining and explosions in Pretshila, Gaya and state :

(a) the progress made in this regard so far ;

(b) whether illegal mining and explosions in the protected hills like Ramshila, Pretshila and Brahmyoni have been checked ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether concerned Departments like Education, Mining, Tourism, Forest etc. propose to hold joint consultations with the State Government in this regard and also undertake joint survey of these sites ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

Electric Cremation

4906. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to impress upon the State to opt for electric cremation to save fuel ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give any financial assistance to States to instal electric cremators ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Government do not have any such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Involvement of Youth in Implementation of New 20 Point Programme

4907. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to involve the youth in the implementation of the Socio-economic programmes envisaged in the New 20-Point Programme by the Prime Minister ;

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

(c) whether any guidelines have been or are proposed to be issued to the State Governments/Union Territories in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS, AND, WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c) Government in its recent 20-Point Programme have given special thrust on new opportunities for youth. It has drawn up a number of programmes/schemes for greater involvement of youth in various activities of nation building and have taken steps to diversify the existing activities so as to increase its coverage. Keeping in view the directive of the Government contained in Point No. 13 of New 20-Point Programme of 1986, the new opportunities for youth have been identified to be in the field of sports, adventure, cultural activities, promotion of physical fitness, involvement of youth on a massive scale in projects of national importance like cleaning of Ganga, conservation and enrichment of environment, mass education, identification of outstanding young persons in different fields and to encourage and develop their talents,

involvement of youth in promoting national integration, cultural values, secularism and scientific temper, strengthening the National Service Scheme, extending the net-work of Nehru Yuva Kendra and encouragement to voluntary agencies working for welfare of rural youth.

State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to formulate their own youth programmes and strengthen the existing ones keeping in view the relevant provision of the 20-Point Programme of the Government.

International Financing of Narmada Project

4908. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the present stage of the Narmada Project in relation to international financing ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : The Narmada Sagar Project of Government of Madhya Pradesh has been posed for World Bank assistance. However, the project is yet to receive clearance from the environment angle and under the Forest Conservation Act.

Representation against recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission

4909. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received resolutions passed by the All India Railway Ministerial Staff Association Special Convention protesting against certain recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission ; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the Resolutions ?

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

(b) These resolutions were received after the Government's decisions on most of the recommendations covering Group B, C and D employees had already been announced. Some of these resolutions refer to benefits not included in their recommendations by the Pay Commission. Other resolutions were critical of some of the recommendations made by the Pay Commission. The demands involved in the above two types of resolutions have not been found to be acceptable by the Government. A few resolutions are related to some of the recommendations of the Pay Commission on which Government's decision is yet to be announced.

Development of Immuno-Diagnostic Kits

4910. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Niotechnology has started work for development of immuno-diagnostic kits for early detection of leprosy, typhoid, pregnancy and amoebiosis ;

(b) whether there has been an alarming increase in the incidence of the fatal type of malaria caused by plasmouidium falciparum which does not readily respond to chloroquin treatment ;

(c) if so, whether any project has been set up during the current financial year to cover communicable diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis, filariasis, rota virus, viral hepatitis and AIDS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAKOJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The Department of Biotechnology has initiated end to end Mission Projects in the medical and health field. One of the mission relate to development of immuno-diagnostic kits for early detection of some of the communicable diseases.

(b) There is no evidence of any increase in the fatalities resulting from infection with chloroquine resistant plasmodium falciparum.

(c) and (d) The Indian Council of Medical Research has been supporting research in communicable diseases including tuberculosis, malaria, viral hepatitis, filariasis, rota virus, and AIDS. Some of the on-going projects and new projects initiated during the current financial year include projects on epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathology, clinical presentation, immuno-diagnosis, therapeutics, immuno-prophylaxis, control and preventive aspects of these diseases.

Memo from All India Hijra Kalyan Sabha

4911. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

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

(a) whether hundreds of boys and young men are castrated every year in the country to become Members of the 11th lakh strong 'eunuchs empire' ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have received Memorandum from the All India Hijra Kalyan Sabha ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) to (d) A Memorandum has been received from the All India Hijra Kalyan Sabha and the same is being sent to the State Governments for comments.

News Item Captioned "Non-Essential Drugs Kill 1.5 M Infants"

4912. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI RAJKUMAR RAI :

SHRI R.P. DAS :

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned 'Non-essential drugs kill 1.5m infants' as reported in Indian Express dated 28 September, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that 1.5m infants die every year due to non-essential, useless hazardous and counter productive drugs ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken/proposed to take to save the infants.

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

(b) The Government is not aware of any authentic evidence that 1.5 million infants die every year due to non-essential, useless hazardous and counter productive drugs.

(c) In view of reply to part (b) the question does not arise.

[Translation]

Cases of Delhi University and Its Colleges Pending in Courts

4913. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of cases of Delhi University and its affiliated colleges are pending in courts ;

(b) if so, the number of cases of the University as also the number of cases of each of its colleges ; and

(c) whether Delhi University or Government have made efforts to bring down the number of such cases and if so, the number of cases settled so far and likely to be settled by mutual agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :
 (a) and (b) According to Delhi University, there are 65 Court cases pending in the various Courts. The number of cases relating to various colleges pending in the various Courts is 31 as per details given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the College	No. of pending Court cases
1.	A.R.S.D. College	1
2.	College of Vocational Studies	1
3.	Dayal Singh College	2
4.	Deshbandhu College	1
5.	Gargi College	2
6.	Hindu College	2
7.	Hamdard College of Pharmacy	1
8.	Indraprastha College	1
9.	Kirori Mal College	1
10.	Kamla Nehru College	1
11.	Lakshmi Bai College	2
12.	Lady Shri Ram College	2
13.	Mata Sundri College	2
14.	Maitreyi College	2
15.	P.G. D.A.V. College	1
16.	Rajdhani College	2
17.	Ram Lal Anand College	2
18.	Shahid Bhagat Singh College	2
19.	Sri Venkateswara College	2
20.	Sri Aurobindo College	1
Total		31

(c) The Delhi University always endeavoured to resolve the disputes through negotiation. So far, 3 Court cases have been settled by mutual agreement. The University anticipates to settle atleast another 14 cases through negotiation.

[*English*]

Insurance of patients for damages against Malpractices by Doctors

4914. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of patients suffering damage on account of malpractices in the medical profession is higher in India in comparision to any other country ; and

(b) whether there are proposals to introduce malpractice insurance for patients against malpractices by doctors practising medicine in India and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) . (a) No such information is available with the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

Regional Filaria Training and Research Centre

4915. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Filaria Training and Research Centre, Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh) has its own building ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reasons for not posting a regular doctor at Rajahmundry for this Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) Regional Filaria Training and Research Centre, Rajahmundry is at present housed in a rental building. The construction of a building for this Centre has not been contemplated due to non availability of a suitable plot of land.

(c) The appointment of Group 'A' posts is made through the Union Public Service Commission. The post of Assistant Director (Medical) could not be filled up on regular basis as the incumbent nominated by U.P.S.C. did not report for duty. Efforts are being made to fill up this post on regular basis.

Youth Welfare Programmes in Karnataka

4916. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start Youth Welfare Programmes in the State of Karnataka particularly in rural and backward areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be implemented ; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent during the current financial year as well as during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c) Government is already implementing different schemes for the benefit of the youth including those in the rural and backward areas of the country. The main scheme for rural youth is implemented through Nehru Yuva Kendras. Other schemes include National Service Volunteer Scheme, Assistance to Youth Clubs,

Organisation of National Integration Camps, Scheme for Training of Youth, Organisation of Exhibition for Youth, National Youth Award etc. Most of these schemes are implemented mainly through the Nehru Yuva Kendras. In Karnataka State there are 13 Nehru Yuva Kendras functioning at present. An amount of Rs. 26.00 crores is likely to be spent on youth programmes implemented by the Government in the current financial year. During the 7th Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 99.20 crores exists for youth activities of the Government. About Rs. 26.00 lakhs have been sanctioned to the 13 Kendras functioning in Karnataka during the present financial year for establishment and programmes.

Delay in Research Projects of US Scholars

4917. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the representation made by university teachers in the United States to the Indian Ambassador about undue delay in the research projects submitted by them ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) At a Symposium on American Understanding of India organised by the U.S. Library of Congress from October 23-25, 1986, as part of the Festival of India, some American scholars expressed dissatisfaction over alleged delays in the clearance of some research projects by Government of India. Government are aware of the desirability of expeditious clearance of research projects submitted by foreign scholars and every effort is made to expedite decision on such proposals after due consideration of relevant aspects.

Visa restrictions on American Researchers

**4918. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :**

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

(a) whether at a symposium hosted by the congressional Research Service on "American understandig of India" held in Washington on Oc'tober 26, 1986 the participants pointed to the dampening effect on Indo-US cultural relation due to visa restrictions for American researchers ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :
(a) At a Symposium on American Understanding of India, organised by the US Library of Congress from October 23-25, 1986, as part of the Festival of India, some American scholars expressed dissatisfaction over alleged delays in the clearance of some research projects by Government of India.

(b) Government are aware of the desirability of expeditious clearance of research projects submitted by foreign scholars and every effort is made to expedite decision on such proposals after due consideration of relevant aspects.

Training Programmes in Electronics by D S I D.C.

4919. SHRI SULTAN SALAHU-DDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether one year Training Programme in Electronics Assembly Work was organised by D.S.I.D.C., ending in April, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the names and number of participants of the course which was completed on 30th April, 1986 ;

(c) whether any stipend was also paid to the trainees ; if so, the amount thereof ;

(d) whether the stipend for the last two months of the course has not been paid to many trainees so far ; if so, the reasons therefor and when it would be paid to them ; and

(e) the percentage of trainees who have since got employment and the steps being taken to provide employment to the remaining trainees ?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Yes. An amount of Rs. 200 p.m. per trainee for the first six months and Rs. 250 p.m. for the next six months was sanctioned.

(d) The entire amount due for stipend has been released to the DSIDC for disbursement to the trainees.

(e) M/s. Integrated Electronics Ltd. have trained 28 women and provided employment to 10.

Statement

Training Programmes in Electronics by D.S.I.D.C.

1. Anita Sehgal, 21/23, Mall Road, University Area.
2. Kamal Jeet Kaur, 8-3A/278, Janak Puri, New Delhi.
3. Kamlesh Kumari, H.No. 1331, East Rohtash Nagar, Delhi,

4. Smt. Kamlesh, H. No. 11807, Gali No. 6, Sat Nagar, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
5. Kamla Adhikari, 1642, Lodhi Road Complex, New Delhi.
6. Kamla Nagar, H. No. 34, ITI Flats Opp. Maharani Bagh, Ring Road, Delhi.
7. Mamta Sharma, 374, Nirankari Colony, Delhi-9.
8. Madhu Bala, C/10, Krishna Park, Deoli Road, New Delhi.
9. Nikhat Jahan, 9/1761, Gali Ghantibali, Pahri Bhojla, Jama Masjid, Delhi-6.
10. Praveen Bala, 8-3A/11A, Janakpuri, New Delhi.
11. Pushpa Rani, H. No. 1795, Gali Madirwalli Chowk, Shah Mubarikpur, Sita Ram Bazar, Imli Mohalla, Delhi.
12. Sarla Rani, Sita Ram Bazar, Imli Mohalla, Delhi.
13. Ranjee Sharma, 358/4, Mandwali, Fazalpur, Patparganj, Delhi.
14. Rama Sharma, 639, Type II Sector 2, Sadiq Nagar, Delhi.
15. Rekha Rani, H. No. 2728, Chowk Krishna Ganj, Teliwara, Delhi.
16. Sunita Handa, H. No. 36, Seelampur III, Double Storey, Delhi.
17. Snehlata Sharma, C/o Dhani Ram, J-253 Kartar Nagar (New Usmanpur) Near Balbagirath Shiksha Sadan.
18. Shikha Bhattacharya, A-14, Palam Air Port, New Delhi.
19. Santosh Rana, 3469, Gali Bajrani, Chowri Bazar, Delhi.
20. Shakuntala Saxena, B-59, East Azad Nagar, Delhi Shahdara.
21. Suman Sharma, H. No. 3439, Delhi Chamber Delhi Gate (Behind Telephone Exchange).
22. Sushma Kumari Handa, H. No. 36, Seelampur III, Double Storey Welcome, Delhi.
23. Sunita, 214/4, Railway Colony, Kishan Ganj, Delhi.
24. Sushma Gupta, 5/3, Sibhash Galli, Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara.
25. Urvashi Saxena, H. No. 37, H-Block, New Seelampur, Delhi.
26. Uma Chobey, A-52/432 Ganesh Nagar II, St. No. 2, Shakurpur, Delhi.
27. Vimal Sehgal, A-352, Moti Bagh, New Delhi.
28. Asha Rani, 95, Madangir, New Delhi-62.

Deplorable Condition of Creches

4920. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the condition of creches and the day care centres in the cosmopolitan cities are deplorable ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) Government extends assistance to voluntary organisations through the Central Social Welfare Board for running Creches and Day Care Centres in cosmopolitan cities. Corporate bodies and private agencies are also running such Centres on their own in the cosmopolitan cities. The working of Government assisted creches and

day care centres in 4 States and one Union Territory, has been evaluated. In spite of financial constraints, most of the recommendations of the evaluation teams for improved performance of the programme are being implemented.

Conference on Communications

4921. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether media and communications experts from 40 countries had attended a 5-day conference held at New Delhi in August, 1986 to discuss trend in the field of communications ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :

(a) The 13th General Assembly and Conference of the International Association of Mass Communication Research (a non-governmental body of communication experts and researchers) was held in New Delhi during 25-29th August, 1986. This was attended by scholars of 40 countries including India. The theme of the conference was "Social Communication and Global Problems".

(b) The Conference was organised by the Association members to exchange research findings related to mass media communication technology and teaching of Journalism and communication. Discussions during the conference related to future applications of communication technology for development, but no decision was arrived at and no recommendations have been formulated.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisation to Run Hostels for working women in Kerala

4922. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have provided financial assistance to any voluntary organisation to run a hostel for working women in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) when such assistance would be extended to more voluntary organisations in Kerala ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, organisation-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) The Central Social Welfare Board provides financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for running Hostels for Working Women. A statement showing Organisation-wise grant released to Voluntary Organisations in Kerala to run Hostels for Working Women during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (up to date) is given below.

(c) and (d) Further proposals would be considered by the Central Social Welfare Board on receipt of applications from Voluntary Organisations in Kerala through the Kerala State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

Statement

Grant Sanctioned to Voluntary Organisations by Central Social Welfare Board under the Programme of working women's hostels during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (up to date)

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Grant released	
		1985-86	1986-87 (30.11.1986)
1.	Deepthi Women's Welfare Institute, Iddukki	3,900	3,900

1	2	3	4
2.	Ernakulam District Muslim Women's Association Cochin.	6,000	6,000
3.	Employed Ladies Hostel, Trivandrum	4,000	—
4.	Employed Ladies Hostel, Trichur	—	4,000
5.	Guild of Service, Cannanore	5,800	5,800
6.	Guild of Service, Kasargod	4,000	4,000
7.	Idukki Dt. Women's Council, Idukki	3,000	3,000
8.	Kerala Working Women's Hostel, Trivandrum	3,000	3,000
9.	Kerala Accountant General's Office, Ladies Welfare Society, Trivandrum	4,000	4,000
10.	Mananthavadi Block Level Mahila Union, Mananthavadi.	3,400	3,400
11.	Marthoma Stree Seva Samajam, Adoor	3,600	4,500
12.	Muslim Association, Trivandrum	4,350	4,550
13.	Pallam Ladies Hostel, Vasantha Vijayam, Trivandrum	2,900	2,900
14.	Shree Moolam Shastyabdaapoorthi Smarak Hindu Mahila Mandiram, Trivandrum	2,800	2,800
15.	S.N.V. Women's Association Trivandrum	5,500	5,500
16.	Society for Service for Women's Children, M T. Seva Kendram, Mylapuram, Kerala	3,000	3,000
17.	Social Welfare Handicrafts Centre, Kodukulam	5,400	5,400
18.	South Travancore Agency for Rural Development, Mananthavady, Trivandrum.	3,600	3,600
19.	Srinarayana Vanitha Samajam, Kottayam	3,600	3,900
20.	St. Anne's Charitable Institute West Fort, Trichur	2,800	5,200
21.	Young Women's Christian Association, Trivandrum	3,600	3,600
		<u>78,250</u>	<u>81,850</u>

Engine failure in Dornier aircrafts

4922-A. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently set up a high level investigation group to find out the cause of unusual engine failures experienced in Dornier aircraft at the time of take off and landing in recent months ;

(b) if so, the composition of the investigating group ; and

(c) the time by which investigating group will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Though the causes of Engine failures recently experienced on Dornier aircraft are under investigation by Vayudoot, the Government has not set up any high level investigation group.

(c) No firm commitments regarding completion of investigation can be indicated.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I have given an adjournment motion. Kindly allow a little time.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, I cannot.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Yesterday there was a Peace March in which more than one and a half lakh people participated.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot. You can give some other motion.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It was not only for international peace, but also for the integration of our country. But how is it.....(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given vent to your feelings ? (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOBAY : Sir, say something.

MR. SPEAKER : Only if you listen. You are neither listening yourself nor allowing others to listen. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is it that is perturbing my sister ?

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, your effort has been in vain. Your effort has been in vain because you did not follow the rules. Otherwise, I would have allowed you to say something. Now look here.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, I may not be best conversant with the rules.....

MR. SPEAKER : Why shouldn't you be ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : You have a heart and I have a heart. And that is why I appeal to you.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I would have responded immediately.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I said that I would have responded.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Do respond now Sir. I think it is not too late.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When a lady appeals to your heart.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you take recourse to such a thing ? You see, my heart goes on melting....

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It is not only me. There were other members also.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. If you have just listened, you would not have taken recourse to shouting at least. I knew that you are agitated on quite a valid point. I would have allowed you to say something. Now you write to me. This is not a proper thing for an adjournment motion. But I will take notice of it. You can also raise it under Rule 377. I will allow it. There is no problem.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Thank you Sir. I will give it in writing.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOURBEE : Thank you Sir.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : How many heart cases have come for mention ? I am a little worried !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Enquire on both the sides.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : My sides are very stable.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I had tabled a privilege motion against the *Times of India* which published a report wrongly that I had apologised yesterday. I did not apologise. It is very clear from the records.

For your benefit, I shall report.....
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I think, what they have said is that you said on the floor of the House, 'I am sorry' and I accepted it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No Sir. said, "I am sorry that the issues were not being discussed". I did not express sorrow for anything else.

MR. SPEAKER : Then you must do it now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It did not at all tantamount to apology. I want to read the record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : will tell you why the confusion was there. He said, "I am sorry that you are not allowing", and you said, "I am happy."

MR. SPEAKER : I think so. If he had not done it yesterday, then he should do it now. Then I shall be happy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I do not stand on considerations of prestige. I will certainly apologise, if I feel that I made a mistake.

MR. SPEAKER : You did.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Unfortunately, I did not feel that I made a mistake yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipalji, yesterday, you did make a mistake. I am fully convinced.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Listen, do not do like this. It is wrong.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why does that Member intervene ? I would like to know whether he is a dummy or proxy for....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are raising it. It is my job to do it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Every time I raise this matter, he rises.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you all keep silent ? I must make it clear that you need not have to exert yourself so much because it is my job.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have given an assurance on the floor of the House that nothing will be barred from discussion on the floor of the House if I did not convince you. I convinced even Mr. Madhu Dandavate that what I am doing is right. And what you said....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I will see you in the Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : You may see.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But my limited point is that I have not apologised.

MR. SPEAKER : You must apologise.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Times of India had wrongly reported. If I am to apologise, it is a matter to be considered by you again.

MR. SPEAKER : I also thought the same way....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I do not want a wrong impression to go round....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Times of India was right in calculating what they did

yesterday because I also thought the same way.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I must say, even if I have been wrong—I might have been wrong, I do not say that I am always right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Your impression was wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : Might be.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He said, "I am sorry that you are not allowing the issues...."

(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I thought he was saying 'I am sorry' for what he did yesterday. He should be sorry for what he did yesterday. He transgressed all the limits.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Anyway, if you felt that he apologised, please expunge that apology from your mind !

MR. SPEAKER : Now he should apologise, then.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider every valid point at every given time without reservation. I want to uphold the best traditions of democratic institutions.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Yesterday I did not feel that I committed any mistake, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you did yesterday.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise an issue. The Hindustan Times today stated that certain Members of Parliament have apologised in groups to the Prime Minister. Now Sir, my name has been published in the Hindustan Times. I am not aware of any such activity on my

part. I have asked Miss Mamata Banerjee, she says the same ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can give it in writing.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : It is our party matter.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : If the Press is going to report so frivolously, our right are being disturbed. It is a Party matter, why should the Press. ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The House is not concerned about this. You must be concerned about it. You give it in writing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : One submission, Sir. The House should be concerned. Nobody should be asked to apologise for what a Member said inside the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The House has not asked.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Jaipalji, nobody asked.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are getting on the wrong track.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You have your seat. What are you doing ?

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If somebody is asked to apologise outside the House for what he said inside the House,

it amounts to encroachment on Member's rights.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing. Nobody has raised it. You are climbing a wrong tree. Your point is not valid. Shri Shankaranand. Papers to be laid.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Statements correcting replies to USQ No. 485 dated 6.11.86 and USQ No. 3584 dt. 27.11.86

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 6th November, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 485 by Shri N. Dennis regarding Dams built on Cauvery in Karnataka and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. see No. LT—3455/86]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 27 November, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 3584 by Shri Keyur Bhushan regarding Mahi Bajajsagar Project. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3456/86]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Housing and urban Development Corporation for the year 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi

[Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai]

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 Housing and Urban Development Corporation for the year 1985-86.
- (2) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3457/86]

Air-India Staff Housing (Amendment) Regulations, 1986, Report of the Commission of Railway Safety for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Air-India Staff Housing (Amendment) Regulations, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. HQ/58-5 in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1986 together with an explanatory Note under sub-section (4) of section 45 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3458/86]

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commission of Railway Safety for 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3459/86]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Central Wakf Council for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : On behalf of Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpal, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf Council for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Wakf Council for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3460/86]

Notification under Section 124 of the Major Port Trust's Act, 1963

THE MINISTER OF STATE QF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :—
 - (i) G.S.R. 1171 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1986 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Conduct) Amendment Regulation, 1986.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 1177 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1986 approving the Mormugao Port Employees' (Medical Attendance) (Amendment) Regulations, 1986.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 1178 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1986 approving the Cochin Port Employees' (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 1986.

(iv) G.S.R. 1179 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1986 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Class I employees' (Acceptance of Employment after Retirement) Regulations, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3461/86]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Dock Labour Board for the year 1985-86 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 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3462/86]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Dock Labour Board for the year 1985-86 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 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3463/86]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1985-86 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3464/86]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3465/86]

Khuda Bakhsh Public Library Service Regulation, 1986 Annual Report and Reviews on the working of the Technical Teacher Training Institute etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : On behalf of Smt. Krishna Sahi, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Khuda Bakhsh Original Public Library Service Regulations, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. II/KBL-4/1187 in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1986 under sub-section (4) of section 28 of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3466/86]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers'

[**Shri Janardhana Poojary**]

Training Institute (Eastern Region) Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Eastern Region) Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 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 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3467/86]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1985-86,

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3468/86]

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1985-86.

(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 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3469/86]

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the

Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3470/86]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1985-86.

(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 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3471/86]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3472/86]

(8) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3473/86]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1985-86.

(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 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3474/86]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Northern Region) Chandigarh, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Northern Region) Chandigarh, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3475/86]

Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rule, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1237(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1986 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No LT—3476/86]

Notification under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Annual Report and Review on the work of the International Institute for Population Science, National Institute of Ayurveda etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPAR-DE) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English

versions) under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 :—

(1) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (2nd Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 507 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1986 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 939 (E) dated the 9th July, 1986.

(ii) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 605 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1986.

(iii) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 605 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1985 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1008 in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3477/86]

(2) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 17 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1986 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1059 (E) dated the 5th September, 1986 under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3478/86]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay

[Kumari Saroj Khaparde]

for the year 1985-86, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.
 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3479/86]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur for the year 1985-86.
 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3480/86]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, for the year 1985-86.
 (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3481/86]

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not paying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research Gujarat Ayurveda University Jamnagar, for the year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3482/86]

Statements on action taken by Govt. on assurance, promises and under-takings by the Ministers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SMT. SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and under-takings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

(1) Statement No. XIX—Ninth Session, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt-3483/86]

(2) Statement No. XVIII—Fourteenth Session 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3484/86]

(3) Statement No. XII—Second Session, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3485/86]

(4) Statement No. IX—Third Session, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3486/86]

(5) Statement No. VIII—Fourth Session, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3487/86]

(6) Statement No. V—Fifth Session, 1986 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3488/86]

(7) Statement No. II—Sixth Session, 1986 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3489/86]

Seventh
Lok
Sabha

Eighth
Lok
Sabha

12.10 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Thirty-Seventh Report

SHRIMATI CHANDRA TRIPATHI (Chandauli) : I beg to present the Thirty-Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs—Revision of Form and Contents of the Demands for Grants, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

[English]

Reported damage caused to invaluable pieces of art sent for exposition at Festival of India held in France and the United States of America

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Human Resources to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“The reported damage caused to invaluable pieces of art sent for exposition at the Festival of India held in France and the United States of America and the action taken by the Government in that regard.”

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I welcome this opportunity to clarify the position in regard to the damage to the art objects sent for the Festival of India in USA and France.

Patterned after the highly successful Festival of India organised in U.K. in 1982, the Festivals in USA and France were organised on a larger scale and spread over a wider canvas. In brief they envisaged a unique exposure of India's rich cultural heritage with a view to promoting greater awareness among the American and the French and thus creating an appropriate climate of goodwill and understanding for mutual exchanges in the future.

The events of the Festivals of India included 12 exhibitions of classical art and paintings. The art objects were collected from several private, autonomous and Government museums, with their consent. Several objects which were initially listed for display were dropped, taking into account the adverse conservation report or in view of the fragile condition of the art objects. On the recommendation of the Evaluation and Expert Committee, certain art objects such as Pasupati seal, Dancing girl of Mohenjo-daro, Torso from Harappa, excluded. In deference to public sentiments, idols of Rama, Sita and Lakshmana were not sent abroad.

In respect of the objects sent abroad, adequate precautions were taken to ensure maximum safety. Apart from the insurance cover on wall-to-wall basis, every care to adhere to international practice has been exercised for packing, handling, transportation, etc. Security precaution e.g. provision of security guards, experts accompanying consignments, were observed.

Director, National Museum has furnished a statement of 26 art objects sent to the Festival of India exhibitions in USA and France which suffered some damage. The final position will be assessed after the return of the art objects from San Francisco some time in the next fortnight.

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

Of the 26 art objects so far reported as damaged, 19 were sent to USA and 7 to the exhibitions in Paris. The damage to the sculptures and terracotta art objects, consist of minor scratches, tiny-chip marks and small cracks. Except in the case of 7 objects sent to Paris, the damage was noticed by the National Museum to have occurred during the return journey to India in transit. The damage to the 7 objects sent to Paris was detected in Paris before they were packed for being sent back to India. Photographs were taken by the French authorities and the French insurance company who had covered the risks also inspected the damage.

The insurance company in India have also been notified of the damage. On the basis of the recommendations of the Evaluation and Expert Committee, the damage will be assessed for determining and finalising claims.

The medium of the exhibition plays a major role in the promotion of art and culture. Soon after Independence, the National Museum ventured on the exhibition "5000 years of Indian Art" abroad in 1947-48 to U.K. at the Royal Academy of London. A slow but steady trend of sending exhibitions abroad emerged since then. In the seventies the cultural exchange programmes provided a further fillip to the exhibitions sent abroad to Hong Kong, Japan, Belgium, USSR and other places. We also received several reciprocal exhibitions from Italy, USSR, France and Mexico. Some of these viz. "Computer" and "Dada" from FRG, "Original French Modern paintings" and "Rodin" sculptures and drawings from France, "Modern Masterpieces from Philadelphia Museum (1980) USA, Thracian Gold from Bulgaria" were first rate exhibitions well appreciated by the art lovers of this country.

Based on our experience, guidelines in regard to sending exhibitions abroad are being further reviewed. The exhibitions should be as far as possible on reciprocal basis. This can not be always ensured

unless the heritage of the other country is comparable to ours. As regards the exhibits to be sent abroad we are of the view that objects which are either very fragile or unique or too precious to part with even temporarily will not be sent. Similarly the objects in worship will also not be sent out. However, the final decision in these matters will rest with Government who will no doubt take all aspects into consideration.

An art object is priceless not only in itself but is also creates goodwill, and a general awareness of the philosophy for which we have stood for thousands of years. There can, however, be no disagreement with regard to taking precautions so that art objects are not damaged. All care would be taken in sending them but the risk of damage can not be completely eliminated. The Government would, therefore, take all the care that is humanly possible while sending abroad our precious art objects.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : India is a country of religions. All the sculptors, idols and deities anywhere in the country, whether they are in jungles or in manjis or in hilly areas, are revered, honoured and worshipped. So, any time, if our country wants to exhibit these inside the country or outside, every care must be taken to know the sentiments of Indian people. Indian sentiments are very great and religious. They worship them and you acknowledge the sentiments of the Indian people now they show their respect to small idols or sculptures or the ancient arts. Whenever any idol or art piece of deity or other such things go outside the country, the Government of India must see that the receiving country must show equal reverence to them ; they should also see whether the receiving country is ready to show or give equal reverence to those things sent from our country.

If they are sent for making a laughing stock or they are likely to get damaged or

they will be handled carelessly, then India should refuse to send such things which are very rare in our country. It is no good to replace them or at any cost given to them. It should not be that some sort of insurance is done and if gets damaged, then the person concerned will get money out of that. It should not be for selling purposes. They are very precious things and we worship them. The government should know that Indian people worship them and this is our culture: it amounts to our culture. If they are going to be damaged or mishandled or carelessly handled, then the sentiments of the Indian people will be injured and they will accuse the government and the people who are taking part in it.

We hold so many melas in our country for this purpose and a lot of money is spent on them. How much money are we going to spend? I have come to know that about 2000 artistes are going to participate in the country. They have already participated in the U.S.A., in France and perhaps they are getting ready to go to the U.S.S.R.

Who are those artistes? Who decided on the names and on the list of the people, and about their performance, because the people do not know, and even Parliament does not know. I demand from the Minister that the artistes who will be participating in future, their names their performance—all may be placed before the House. The country should know that such and such participants are going to be abroad, to expose the Indian culture. So, that in one question.

Secondly, were the experts were all unanimous before sending the articles or the exhibits abroad? If they have suggested that some exhibits should not go, because it touches their sentiments, then why did the Government not take their advice and stop such articles from being sent? The Government have accepted here that 26 articles have suffered some sort of damage, some stains or cracks got discoloured or some such damage. These sculptures are 4000 years old, and if these idols if get smuggled or dis-coloured

how can they be replaced? It is not the money. I have already said that the money does not count. You must be very careful, that these sentiments are not touched.

You have already said that this is done on some reciprocal agreement. Has any country agreed to show your exhibits? Have you made any list of those objects which you want to get from them and I want to know whether your list has been agreed to by that country or not. In so agreeing how many articles or exhibits have you accepted? How far have you shown your generosity in spite of so much objection coming from the art circles, and the public sentiments also? This should be cleared and people should be assured that no such things can happen in the future.

Lastly, does the Government while entering into any agreements, before agreeing to send the articles, ensure the safety, safe landing, safe handling and safe return of the articles also? Has any such agreement been made before conducting such festivals outside India?

Lastly, we do not object—at least I have not objection—if exhibits or sculptures from other countries are brought and exhibited here, we also think that it is a good exercise, but we must be careful with our culture. As we know, and you know, we have a culture which is separate from the world culture. We have an ancient culture. Our culture cannot be mixed with other cultures and the people of our country have some sentiments and we have also to some times follow the sentiments, but very often we become the laughing stock. So, I want the Government to be careful about it. Our culture should not be disrespected to anywhere whatever may be the economic condition of the country may be. We are proud of our culture, we have a rich culture, from every point of view and this is my last request. Art objects of 3000 B.C. or 1300 AD should not be taken away from India. We have special reverence for them and they should remain in India. That is my request,

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mehboob-nagar) : I am happy at the outset that a scholarly person like Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao is to answer this question. This is a question of vital cultural importance to our country. Since he is from Andhra Pradesh, I am aware of his academic attainments and cultural interests. Therefore, I have said this.

As you are aware, even before most of these invaluable art objects were taken to France and the United States for exposition as a part of India Festival, Mr. Unnikrishnan and myself tabled a notice last year about the manner in which some of these priceless art treasures were being sought to be taken, about the lack of security and safety to these art treasures. I am sorry to say that all our fears, all our forebodings and fore-warnings have come true. I would like to know the hon. Minister whether the original list of 441 pieces which was proposed for despatch to these countries included such invaluable inestimable things like Budha of Sarnath, Mother Budha of Rastrapati Bhavan and Pasupathi. Is it not a fact that this decision to take them was nipped in the bud by the personal intervention of none other than the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Even at that time, we did warn against the dangers involved in taking such an art piece like Didarganj Yakshi. I am afraid, that was taken before we could warn the Government. After we spoke in Parliament, the then Minister assured us at that time that every care was being taken to see that no damage would be caused whatever. The extensive insurance policy was being gone for in this context.

I learn, in a letter to Shri Charan Singh, our former Prime Minister, our Prime Minister stated that the Members who raised this question in the House were not aware of the modern methods of preservation and protection. Now, we know who knows more about these methods.

From the answers it is clear that as many as 26 pieces of art have been subjected to damage. To me it is not

damage ; it is destruction, nay desecration. Has it been examined what pieces of art were subjected to damage ? Mankuwar Buddha which has been insured for Rs. 3 crores has been subject to damage. Then, another piece was Flying Gandhavas which had been insured for Rs. two crores ; another piece from National Museum, New Delhi was Shiva Yamana which was insured for Rs. 25 crores ; and this piece Didarganj Yakshi was insured for Rs. 25 crores. I will agree that this is a big sum but the Minister certainly would agree that it is very difficult to price these articles. The total insured amount of the damaged pieces is well over Rs. 40 crores. I would like to know whether it is not true that the experts of the Government of India did place on record their strong and vehement objection to some of these articles being taken for exposition. . . . (Interruption).

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I am on a point of order, Sir. Is he speaking on *Calling Attention* or he is speaking on *Demands* ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, under what rule he is on a point of order ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bhol, kindly take your seat.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, we asked for the experts' opinion but even at that time the Minister was hesitant to disclose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please put questions Mr. Jaipal Reddy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence in regard to experts' opinion that was recorded even before they were taken abroad. The Minister knows fully well that attempt was made to take the idols and when we brought this to the notice of the Government through this House, that was stopped. The idols were removed from the temples, they were brought to Delhi; they were only not transhipped because objection was strongly raised in this House.

I learnt—it is for the Minister to confirm or conflict—that while carrying these pieces in the United States of America, the tyre of the truck had burst which could have possibly caused damage to these pieces, and this raised serious question as to the effective manner in which packaging was done. I am told that no proper packaging measures were adopted. Techniques like reinforcement were not really applied. In the last few years, as many as 741 items were taken abroad. It is a kind of cultural depreciation—I do not know what should I call it. I do not want to use strong expressions. Our Minister would not like such strong expressions.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I like strong expressions as long as they are appropriate.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, our Minister is not only conversant with culture, he is also conversant with foreign policy issues, defence issues and issues concerning Home Affairs. I would like to know as to what was the impact of these Festivals held in the United States and in France. We are trying to improve our political relations with the United States. I would like to know whether this improvement has been properly reflected in the promise of supply of AWACS to Pakistan. I would also like to know whether the prices of the aircrafts, such as, Mirage 2000 we are buying from France, have come down a bit on account of these things. Therefore, it is not merely a question of cultural exchanges. I plead for a policy, a comprehensive policy, on national art treasure. Last time the Chairperson of the Festival of India was referred to in various terms by the Members of the House. The Chairperson was referred to as a cultural commissar. Now the Chairperson has been promoted to the mighty position of the Cultural Adviser to the Prime Minister. Should the Chairperson be now called cultural Tsarina of India? Is this the kind of promotion policy adopted in the area of culture? I would like the Minister to react to all these questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary.

I have already seen your letter. You are supposed to seek permission.

(*Interruptions*)

That is around ten O'Clock.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Nowhere it is written.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let us see that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Nowhere it is written.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has to give advance notice under...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Where is it written—10 O'Clock?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The purpose of advance notice is that we have to refer it because unnecessarily you cannot make use of a confidential letter.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : If this is your argument; I do not accept.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even for that...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I have given the document. I will quote it and whatever is there that will go on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why not?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have to give advance notice. You have to give by 10 O'Clock.

You cannot make any allegation.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
What allegation ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Allegatory or non-allegatory, I do not know.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot refer the names. The person is not here. I cannot allow.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
What person ? That is why I gave notice. Had the person been present here I would not have given notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have not given sufficient time.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
How much time is to be given ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : By 10 O'Clock, you have to give.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
You cannot say like that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not admitted.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
I begin and when I come to that we will see.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Confidential letters...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
When you come to the bridge we will cross.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In Calling Attention you cannot refer to names.

AN HON. MEMBER : He can.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why not ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He can if he gives sufficient notice,

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
What is meant by 'sufficient' ? You tell us that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Convention we are following, apart from rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
I do not know. If you want to specify time, you show me the Rule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At least one hour in advance of the commencement of the House.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
What is meant by sufficient ? You may tell me that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am defining this. It is one hour before the House starts.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
I gave it one hour before the Calling Attention. How can you define ? What is the rule ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no, this was not given by 10 O'Clock.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Where is it written ? For this, nothing, no 10 O'Clock business.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I quote Direction 113(B) on page 71 :

"Notices of adjournment motions calling attention to matters of urgent public importance, motions of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers,..."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : "questions of privilege, or any other notice required to be given before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the matter is proposed to be raised in the House, shall be given by 10.00 hours on that day."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Before commencement of the sitting. Here notices which are required to be given before the commencement of the sitting of the House here in the Hand Book under 43 it is prior notice before the subject is taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prior notice. That is why Direction has been given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
These are two different things altogether. Do not take away the rights of the Members as these are minimal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, I cannot allow you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Such interpretations should not be there.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Let it be decided first.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Let it be decided first.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No, no. Whatever we have got, as it is minimal rights. More and more they are restricting.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I rise on a point of order.

If you take the past precedents, even in the midst of debate that is going on, at that time, I have myself given to the Speaker that these are references which I am likely to make and I am giving the authentication; that I take the full responsibility of whatever it is.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That was done in the course of the debate.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is clearly mentioned in the Direction.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
That is about the notices to be given. *(Interruptions)* These are various notices given...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even there where you want to refer you have to give sufficient time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Even in the course of the debates also, it has been given Shri Unnikrishnan and I have given...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Only previous intimation has to be given.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Direction 113B talks of notices.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Notice, Call Attention has also been mentioned here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Kindly see notice of adjournment. Everything is given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Call Attention, it is clearly mentioned.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He has to give intimation *(Interruptions)* There is a difference between intimation and advance notice.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
That is what I have given.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
What you are saying is with reference to Call Attention. He is not at all referring to that. In the course of any statement or speech or in the course of the debate if any one quotes from any paper, no one else has got right to get up and say that we would like that Paper to be laid on the Table of the House and if he has given in writing even during the course of the debate, it is perfectly all right. What you are saying is about the Call Attention notice.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, this is when he is making some allegatory remarks against certain persons.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What allegatory remarks? The document that I may refer to is the letter of the Director of the National Museum where he has indicted the Cultural Adviser.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He cannot refer to the names in allegatory sense.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : That is to go on record. What is there?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is an allegation it will not go on record.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What allegation? I am not making any allegation. I want to know something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are involving certain persons.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is there in this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, when it is a Confidential letter...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : For that, I have given notice. I know that, Sir. I have given notice because this kind of obstruction may come in. I knew, I apprehended and I gave prior notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you refer the name of any person and make allegation, I cannot allow because the person is not here. That is why, I can't allow.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why? If the person is not here, what will you do for that?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is not making any allegation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I don't like, that is all, You carry on.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, I will do what I want to do.

Sir, I am not taking much time to describe what has happened.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have to take five minutes only for this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Before beginning, I must congratulate one Bengali daily, *The Anand Bazar Patrika*, for bringing this to the notice of the people long ago, on 9th September. The details are with all of us—27 objects have been damaged and the damage cost would be to the tune of Rs. 38 crores as per the insurable value. That is the information. That is not the problem. Money cannot determine the value of the masterpieces. What I want to know is, we had a discussion before that you should not send certain things. A commitment was given that proper care would be taken. Now, the normal question that would come to anybody's mind is : Who are the people? Is there any Expert Committee appointed to decide about which items would be sent to these places? Who are they? Whether any opinion was heeded or flouted by somebody who acted arbitrarily and at his or her will decided certain things?

(Interruptions)

Sir, I have a document with me. This is a letter written by the Director of National Museum, Dr. L.P. Sihare, on October 21st, 1986. It begins like this :

“With reference to the letter from Shri Mani Shanker Iyer addressed to Shri Y.S. Das, Secretary, dated October 9, 1986, the additional factual position regarding the Didargunj, Yakshi,

Munjal of the Hukka and Golconda Roomal, is as follows :—

The expert committee appointed by Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resources Development was totally against sending several rarest masterpieces including the Didargunj Yakshi to Washington D.C. . . .”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Names won't go on record if there is an allegation.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is quoting from the document, Sir.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What allegation I am making ? I will lay it on the Table of the House

“As has been established now, without waiting for official decision of the Government of India as to whether or not such items should be sent, she had already made commitment in advance to the Director of National Gallery of Art.”

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : CBI inquiry should be made.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Now, Sir, it further states :

“Pressures were also brought on us to send the RAMPURVA BULL which is displayed at the Rashtrapathi Bhavan along with Didargunj Yakshi, which are the two greatest masterpieces of Mauryan Art of 3rd century B.C.”

The Chief Conservator of National Gallery for Art, Mr. Corey, said, ‘You won't touch it’.

Now, Sir. the Minister has said and it has been referred to, that certain things . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These are confidential matters. You cannot refer to them.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Then, what for this Parliament is ?

SHRI ANIL BASU : It may not be palatable to the Government.

But I do not understand why the Chair is not allowing.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is a common knowledge that nobody is denying the necessity of sending certain objects broad for exhibitions or cultural exchanges or good-will for which exhibition is arranged. But we have to apply our judicious mind as to which one we should send and which one we should not. And everybody knows that the objects which may not have damages can be sent. But the very old objects . . .

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Is there any object which cannot be damaged, which is undamageable ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Where the risk is involved, you should not send it. You cannot send a heart patient in the air to fly. Doctor says, don't fly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For instance, the Congressman !

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : In this case, the damage to the Yakshi seems to have been caused due to its very fragile polished surface and the character of delicate, soft and porous sand-stone which could not sustain the jerks, tension, etc. They flouted the expert committee opinion. Who is this authority which took this decision, I want to know. Why was this sent abroad, to show what ? One should not exhibit one's everything to everybody. Something which is delicate and sensitive should be kept concealed. We have rich heritage. With the use of judicious mind, certain things should have been concealed. That is an important thing. Why was this bankruptcy of enthusiasm, I want to know. Was it to show everything to placate somebody ? I do not know. In the name of culture, it

[**Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary**]

is destruction. We should get clear reply on this.

About Hooka, nobody has taken any care about it. We are talking about our heritage, culture and all this. Did we take the care it requires? Hooka was brought from Calcutta. It was handed over to the proper authority. But while packing it for sending abroad, the Munal was missing. Who was responsible for it. What enquiry has been made? Has anybody been found responsible and any action taken? While packing, it was found missing. Then, the person who received it, Miss Taneja, hurriedly left for Moscow without enquiring about the Munal where it is. Somebody has to take the responsibility. These are masterpieces which are invaluable.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : They took precaution. They filed a police report and forgot.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : That is too late also. Everything was delayed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, you put question, if any.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I am talking about their carelessness. I may say about the Golconda Roomal, though it is not connected with it. It was towards the end of 1983, the National Museum had to send it. The Roomal did not go. Where is this Roomal then? (*Interruptions*.) People who were there were thieves. Now, this Golconda Roomal when it was being shifted, proper listing was not made that this was also there. But, when it was missing nobody is responsible for all this? What kind of enquiry has been made, I want to know.

Another thing is, these are very valuable and important things and symbols of our past. We have to protect them. Not only have they been damaged but as I said, certain people are there whose intention is

to usurp certain things. They are thieves. Another example, I must give you. In Bisharpur Temple in Rajasthan one 2,000 years' old Shiv Ling was there. That was stolen and when the thieves were carrying it the vehicle went out of order. Police caught them. There was a Minister of Rajasthan, **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No I would not allow you to quote that name. (*Interruptions*). Don't bring in anything.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You get the facts. The police were told by the Minister to give the Shiv Linga to certain people who will be worshipping. Then what happened? But when that was returned, it was duplicate not the original Shiv Linga made of Neelam. This kind of thing happened here also. There are reports of certain articles that when returned from the festival, they were duplicate and substitutes, and experts in the museum were asked to certify them and they refused to certify. I want to know whether this is a fact or not.

This is very important considering our linkage with the past, considering how we are looking at the future expansion and growth of our culture.

I want to know what kind of action we are to take against those who inflict such kind of damages. I have nothing to say anything personally against anybody. Somebody may be very old. I have respect for old age. But if instead of being the protector of our culture, one acts like the 'YAKSHI' of our culture, we have to take them to task and the hon. Minister has to give a concrete reply. I am not satisfied with departmental enquiry. Let there be concrete public enquiry to bring out the facts of what actually happened, who are responsible, what are missing, how we must take care of our things and how to decide what things to go and no to go. I will be laying this on the Table. I have given a copy. I conclude.

* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will examine. That is all right.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is official document.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I am grateful to the hon. Members that when compared to the occasion when this matter exploded in both the Houses last time, issues have been narrowed down. I have given a whole history of the exchange of exhibitions between India and other countries. In view of that, this is nothing more than an on-going process, nothing new has been done in 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 or 1986. Therefore, one aspect of whether we should have these exchanges or not has been more or less settled in the sense that this being an on-going process, until we decide that we do not want these exchanges, until we want to put a stop to these exchanges, until then, the exchanges would go on. We will get exhibitions from abroad here. We will send exhibitions to other countries from here. This, I think, will continue to be the method which we will follow, which we have followed so far.

Having said that and settled that point, the next question while we are sending these exhibitions, how do we send them, what is the care you take in order to save our art objects from being damaged?

Our dictionaries are full of words. But there is a difference in the shade of meaning of each of these words. Damage is not destruction and destruction is not desecration. Depredation is another word starting from D and that is the only common thing between it and others.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am sorry a senior Minister like that is speaking with this degree of indifference. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We are going into the basics. If the hon. Members co-operate, let us go into the

basics. Let us understand the difference between damage and destruction. I am sure in any number of laws damage and destruction have both been mentioned. If they had been identical, they would not have been mentioned separately. And desecration is something which has a very special connotation. Desecration, if anything, if I may submit to the hon. Members, has been happening in this country itself. It has not happened to our objects in any other country. One hon. Member also said that we have a great reverence for our art objects and we worship them. I really do not know if we really worship all the art objects in the National Museum here. Worship is, again, a different matter. Worship is done in a temple. Worship is done in a religious institution, religious centre where worship is allowed. We do not worship *Didarganj Yakshi*. We do not worship *Roomal, Munal and Kunal*. We have a certain reverence. What is it from India for which other countries have reverence? Shall we really face this fact, face this question squarely? If there is anything in India which is respected in all other countries uniformly, it is our culture, it is our heritage.

Sir, I had been to Seattle. I relate to hon. Members my own personal experience. The largest number of people, the Americans, the local people who congregated at the Exhibition were those who wanted to know the root of our science, in that portion of the exhibition where Aryabhata was shown; in that portion where the discovery of Zero was described. They went there. They did not go to our modern sections because most of our modern sections are well, we get them from them. They did not have to see anything. Go to Germany or any of the Oriental Institutions in Germany you will find still the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Vedas and the Upanishads and all those great old texts being researched upon even today. They are not running after what we have in modern India; because modern India is something which is trying to come up to the levels of modern West. We are actually trying to catch up with them and to the extent we have done so we are proud of it. They

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

also feel happy but there is an element of patronising attitude there. But when it comes to heritage of 5000 years, they have nothing but reverence and respect. That is the kind of thing which we are trying to send abroad because goodwill is created thereby. These being the parameters, we want to see that whatever care needs to be taken, is taken.

Now, the next question is what do you send ? What do you not send ? I have given a description of what we cannot send under any circumstances. There are certain objects which we just do not want to send. We do not want to send them even temporarily. So we will just not send them. Then there are some objects which are in such fragile conditions that if we send them, they cannot come back without damage or even destruction. Therefore, we would not send them. Thirdly, there are some objects, idols etc. which are concerned with religious sentiments, of the people and in uprooting them and sending them abroad, we do not see any particular advantage. On the other hand there is great commotion in the country, a big hue and cry. Therefore, we would not like to send them. We have categorised article which cannot be sent. Among the articles which can be sent, there could be a difference of opinion. I can have my opinion. Mr. Jaipal Reddy could have his.

(*Interruptions*)

Therefore, apart from what has been done by the Government, I would like to know if there is any other way. Either stop the Exhibition—that is one way and that is not going to happen until we take such a decision ; or while you are sending exhibits, you categorise some objects which cannot be sent, eliminate them ; put them aside. Coming to the objects which can be sent, we have an Experts Committee. That Experts Committee give us an opinion whether something should be sent or not. I have said categorically in my statement that in spite of the Experts Committee's opinion—the opinion of the Experts

Committee in this country, not only in this but on all other matters, are taken into account—but the final decision rests with the Government. (*Interruptions*) Even where we can (*Interruptions*)...please listen to me, please go into this in greater detail. Where even we take a decision based on the Expert Committee recommendation, the responsibility is ours, it is not the responsibility of the Expert Committee. Experts can differ, experts can give different opinions. We have seen Expert Committees coming up with different opinions, legal experts give different opinions, art experts give different opinions.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Only one specific question Sir. Was there a difference among experts in regard to Deedarganj Yakshini ? I stated this last year also that there was no difference of opinions among experts.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have already answered this whether there is a difference or not. The final decision rests with the Government. That I have already said. I have said it in my statement. I have not glossed over it. I am not going to hide behind the Expert Committee.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You might have seen our complaint was that the final decision was not taken even by the Government.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It was taken by the Government.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It was taken by the Chairperson who was not competent to take the decision.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I insist that it was the Government's decision. You can criticize the Government's decision. Don't bring a person into it. It is the Government's decision, you can criticize it. (*Interruptions*)... I am taking responsibility for the decision from whichever quarter it came.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you go on putting questions like this, how can I run the House ? How can the Minister reply ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He is very accommodative, don't worry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He may be accommodative, but I cannot allow. I won't allow.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : If you cannot accommodate, I will not hide behind you. I am prepared to come out with all the facts.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why the Expert Committee reports are being violated and on what basis ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I will tell you that the Expert Committee reports are not flouted always, but they are not followed always also. They need not be. (*Interruptions*) . . . I thought that we were really going about it logically. If it is again taken into by-lanes I have no objection . . . (*Interruptions*) . . . I am trying to argue . . . (*Interruptions*) . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He clearly told that it is a Government's decision. It is not the Chairperson's decision. If at all there is anything, you ask him. Why are you bringing other persons in ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am on a point of order Sir. When I raised this issue last year, the Minister who answered the question was Mr. K.P. Singh Deo. I would have asked his resignation, but he has since been dismissed. What shall I do ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not a point of order.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is all right. I can give some credit to Mr. Jaipal Reddy if that is any consolation to him. They can always raise these matters

before the event and say, "did we not tell you this," after the event. This is always there. It is like some journals which go on predicting and predicting and out of hundred things if two things happen, then saying did we not tell you ? This is that kind of a thing. I very readily concede the credit of having raised this issue to Mr. Jaipal Reddy. If he only tries to follow my logic, because we are trying to come to some conclusion, he would know that this is not a matter of rhetoric or anything like that. The logic is Government is taking a decision and not the experts. I would put a hypothetical question. Suppose there had been a unanimous decision to send a thing and that is damaged, would you condone ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We would try to know whether that could not be avoided.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We do not condone, but we can understand.

AN HON. MEMBER : If a patient dies after taking every care, what could one do ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is what I am saying that every care has been taken. (*Interruptions*) We are mixing two things. One is the care aspect and the other is the authority aspect. Let us not mix them. So far as the authority aspect is concerned Government takes the authority and the responsibility. So far as the care aspect is concerned we say according to what has come to our notice all care was taken but I agree . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The care was not taken properly. The person in-charge was merry-making. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let the Minister complete,

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am coming to the point on which there is a controversy. On the authority side I have taken the responsibility and it is Government's decision. There the matter ends. On the care side I have also said from past experience we will have to improve the care that has to be taken. I have said that in my statement. There is always room for improvement. So far as we are concerned we have gone into it. In regard to this Munal which was lost here and which did not leave the shores of India there is an investigation.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : How long ! Eighteen months have passed since the complaint was filed.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Mr. Reddy will know there are no time-limits for investigation. (Interruptions) Things could be discovered after two years. I am not an astrologer. After I am satisfied that it is untraceable I will come to this House and say it is untraceable, it has been lost in the National Museum in Delhi and we are going to fix responsibility and punish the person concerned. (Interruptions)

Many things are lost in this world. When they are lost you do not go about beating your breast. Certain steps are taken after they are lost but we are not still convinced that they are lost finally. We are taking steps. I went into this case especially because I expected these things would be raised. I have not come to the conclusion that the time has come when I should report to the House that it is untraceable and lost. When that time comes I assure the Members that I will not keep them in suspense.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why did the Government over-rule the expert committee ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We do not give reasons for the Government over-ruling the expert committee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : If you over-rule and a particular thing happens then you have to take the responsibility.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under the system of parliamentary democracy the executive, namely, the Government is accountable, answerable to Parliament and the Minister says that he will not narrate the reasons why the Government over-ruled the expert committee.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The expert committee opinion was that this particular things should not be sent. Government over-ruled them.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. There is no point of order.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : There is no point of order in this. Government takes into account all relevant factors before taking a decision and it was done in this case also . . . (Interruptions).

In respect of all these objects, Government did not come to the conclusion that they are fragile, that they cannot be sent. They did not come to that conclusion. They came to the conclusion that they can be sent. This is all hindsight that is taking place here . . . (Interruptions) Something has been done and now you ask me why that was done . . . (Interruptions). We can differ from the expert committee . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats. If you go on shouting like this, how can we finish ? This is calling attention.

Mr. Minister, you wind up if they are not listing.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: In the case of an object, we have to set off one thing against another. There is a Committee, there are negotiations for instance with the USSR. Dr. Sahare has given to the USSR authorities a list of what we would like to have from the USSR. Same thing happened from the other side. We come to an agreement and sometimes we say : "Look, we cannot part with these things". They also say that they cannot part with certain things. Whatever is agreed upon between the two parties will be sent. In the exhibition in question Certain things were demanded and certain things were suggested for being sent there. On that question, the Expert Committee and the Government have certain inherent differences. The view of an expert who naturally wants the thing not to go from here, who wants the thing to be in the National Museum itself is a little different. Please appreciate that . . . (Interruptions). I want this to be appreciated. This is something which will be useful for all time. The point of view of an Expert Committee and the point of view of a Government which takes an overall decision cannot always be identical. They can be and are most of the time, but not invariably. It is possible that the Government in the normal course says : "All right, the Expert Committee does not want it to go, we need not let it go." But in each case, the Government follows its own criteria. The criteria are much wider than those followed by the Expert Committee. This is precisely what I want the hon. Members to appreciate. In a particular case a country may want a particular object to be sent. They know something about that object as we know about their objects. Dr. Sahare feels that something coming from Russia would have a great value of appreciation in this country, in that case, as far as possible, it will be the endeavour of the USSR Government to oblige us. In the same way, if some object has been particularly named by them, it will be our endeavour to oblige them to the extent possible unless we are convinced that that object is so fragile that it is absolutely impossible to send it, only then we have to take another decision.

I have already said that the Government's parameters for decision may or may not coincide with the expert Committee in all cases. I am very clear about it. There is no mincing of words in that case . . . (Interruptions). It is not a political decision . . . (Interruptions). It may be a diplomatic decision in a way. Anyway, there is a political decision involved in it because it is between two countries.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You decided to send Rampurva Bull to Washington DC, but the Director, National Modern Art Gallery, Washington, told you not to remove it from Rashtrapati Bhavan, and, therefore, it was not sent . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I want to be absolutely clear. I do not want anything to be left unsaid. Government reserve to itself the power including the power to take a decision on the basis of considerations, which may not be exactly the same as the considerations which weigh with the Expert Committee. Let it be absolutely clear. Let it be clear to the country ; let it be clear to Parliament. I have not . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, how many people can speak ? You are speaking ; he is speaking. What is this ? So many people are speaking. No, no. How can he answer ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have understood their question. I want to answer it. Mr. Saifuddin, please sit down. I am answering the question. There is no need for any interruption. I am prepared to face all the points. I am prepared to clarify all the points. Now what is being said, in effect, is that about an expert committee being final. But even according to the Indian Evidence Act, the opinion of an expert has certain limitations.

"SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes ; I will show a pile of decisions of the Supreme Court. I think Somnath Ji would bear me out, that an expert's opinion cannot be taken as final. It has to be taken as a parameter, in coming to a decision.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The political authority must apply its mind.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO ; Yes ; that is what I am saying. The authority has applied its mind to all the recommendations of the experts committee. In some cases, on the recommendation of the experts committee, we have said that certain things shall not go. (Interruptions) No ; I have already given you the number. (Interruptions) We are on a serious subject ; we want to have this out. You see, I have already said in my statement : "Regarding articles a, b, c and d, on the recommendation of the experts committee, we said : these will not go. Regarding articles e, f and g, in spite of the recommendation of the experts committee, Government decided, in view of the considerations Government had, i.e. between two countries, between two nations, between two Governments, that they should go. (Interruptions) This is a matter which rests with the Government. Whether you agree or not, is not the question. (Interruptions) Yes ; the question is : Government has taken a decision. It is a Government decision, Sir. There is no doubt about that. It is a Government decision, and we stick to that decision.

I am also very clear in my mind that for future also, we can always discuss what more can be taken ; we can always discuss where things have gone wrong. We are looking into that. We would like to minimize as far as possible the damage ; but I have said it in so many words that damage cannot be completely ruled out. In fact, damage cannot be completely ruled out even from a site of excavation to the site of the museum. In this country, damage has been done, even while transhipping an object from one place to another. If within the country it cannot

be ruled out, how can you rule it out in the case of another country ? But we would like to have as far as possible, as far as it is humanly possible, within the powers of the Government, to ensure that. . . . (Interruption)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Have you made a list of the objects ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Why do you go from one end to the other ? If you want to know anything about the factual listing, and not listing, I am prepared to give you that information. We are on a different point. We are on a basic point.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No ; Mr. Jaipal Reddy, I will not allow anything to go on record. Whatever it is, I will not allow. I cannot allow this kind of things. It should not be done like this. There is a limit for that. You go on putting questions, when the Minister is replying on a Calling Attention. How will he answer that ? No. This is not the way. Three persons are standing and putting questions. How can he answer ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I will wind up now. Yes, Mr. Jaipal Reddy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Is it not a fact that we did not have any reciprocal arrangement with the United States. . . .

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes ; I have already said. I have said that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : . . . while we are preferring to have such an arrangement with USSR, Japan and other countries ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have said that. I have said that. . . . (Interruption)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: These questions do not arise.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No ; Mamata Ji, he is putting questions, and the Minister is answering them. Why are you interrupting ? Without his putting the questions, how will the Minister answer ? Mr. Tiraky, now you put your question.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: He has already admitted that some articles have been stolen and missing ; and they have appointed an investigating agency. Has the investigating agency the scope to find out the missing articles world-wide, because we apprehend some interested persons might have stolen and sold them somewhere ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have taken full note of your apprehension. (*Interruptions*) Earlier during these long series of exhibitions, we have received exhibitions from to those countries ; we have sent exhibitions those countries, but it was not strictly on a reciprocal exhibition to exhibition basis. I have made this clear in the House and I am making this clear in this House that so far we did not make it strictly reciprocal. Now we have made it strictly reciprocal beginning with the USSR although I must say that from each of these other countries, we did receive of exhibitions. There is no unilateral thing with any country. We had it from Italy, we had it from Japan ; we had it from USA ; we had it from USSR, all these countries and France ; with all the other countries, we did have exhibitions at different times.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We did not have anything with Smith Sonian Institution which is the most prestigious Institution.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am talking of USA and not Smith Sonian Institution. It is in USA. That is why we are talking to the Government of USA exactly for the same reason ; for the same

reason as Mr. Jaipal Reddy adduced. We are talking to the Government of Smith Sonian, and they do not have a separate government ; so there cannot be diplomatic relations between us and the Smith Sonian. This being a on-going process, it will go until a decision to the contrary is taken by the government. (2) We will take all steps to see that greater care than hitherto is taken to see that damage is minimised ; (3) As far as possible, probably even rigidly we have come to the conclusion that it has to be reciprocal, but there is a built in weakness in reciprocity limitation that if another country does not have anything comparable to send to us, then, necessarily, it becomes one sided. We have 5000 years history. It is quite possible that some other countries may not have that long heritage or a history. So, if you say reciprocal, article for article, I want something which is 5000 years old, they will have to smuggle it from here and send it back to us in their exhibition. So, that is another parameter. The other thing is whatever has happened, I have not said that everything has been perfect. There have been lapses ; those lapses are being gone into ; some which have been missing here ; that is being investigated. We will also see—in fact I said in my statement that we are awaiting a final report ; after the final report comes...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This government should offer an apology.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : No.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why not ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You have agreed in the House Committee to an enquiry. We will prove that.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : If you have any information you give it to me. If they have any information, they are welcome to give it to me. I have taken a full account of the whole thing. I have said it is a government decision. There is no occasion for any apology. These things have to be expected ; this is a part of the whole process. There is no question of

[**Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao**]

apology. I have given all the parameters. We stick to the parameters ; we stick to these decisions. The only one thing which is to be added... (*Interruptions*) No, no. there is no House Committee. I think the House Committee has met here. We know what the House Committee is going to say from your side. There is no need. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a reflection to the House.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : No, Sir. What is it.

Mr. Somnath, don't go into trivialities. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We have regard for you. In the midst of agoay you should not say such things.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : No, no. I am not saying anything out of the way. What I am saying is that I have got the best opinion of the best experts in the House. If there are any more opinions, I welcome them. I will take them. I shall go into them. We are going into the matter to the extent it is possible. There is no question of any House Committee. I am not going to have any House Committee. This much I have stated. These are our parameters. These are going to be our parameters.

I only wanted to add one thing. I am not claiming—I did not claim—that what all needed to be done has been done in this, much more needs to be done. We will go into that. By experience we will learn and that is what we are going to do.

13.27 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL

Motion Re : Report of Joint Committee—Extension of Time

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I beg to move :—

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1987, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1987, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

13.28 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

- (i) Need to persuade the Government of Karnataka to release at least 50 TMC of water from reservoirs to Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL (Thanjavur) : The farmers in Cauvery Delta in Thanjavur and Trichy districts in Tamil Nadu are facing severe irrigation problems. Agriculture in this areas has been affected adversely almost continuously over the period of last 19 years on account of irregular and inadequate supply of water for irrigation caused by the impending dispute over the sharing of cauvery water. The water which is to be released from Mettur Dam on 12th of June every year was

released only on 21-5-1986 on account of critical storage position in Mettur Dam as no water was released to flow into it from the reservoirs in Karnataka. Under the said circumstances the farmers of Thanjavur District who used to raise double crops of paddy in about 1.5 lakh hectares of land and single crop in about 3.25 lakh hectares of land could not raise the first crop of paddy in about 1.5 lakh hectares and have raised single crop in about 4.25 lakh hectares only. This crop will take eight weeks for harvest and unless water is made available for irrigation for that period the crops will wither away. The water now available in Mettur Dam will be sufficient only for two to three weeks. The farmers need water for the next five to six weeks, I, therefore, request the Central Government to intervene and persuade the Government of Karnataka to release at least 50 TMC of water from their reservoirs to save the farmers in Tamil Nadu and to refer the dispute over the sharing of water to a time-bound tribunal.

[Translation]

(ii) Need to convert the track between Kolar and Bangarpet into broad gauge

***DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar)** : Kolar is the most backward district in Karnataka State. It is backward industrially, educationally, economically and socially.

Regarding railway facilities Karnataka is the most neglected State in the country. The railway track that exists in the district is negligible. The main burde for the progress of this district is lack of proper transportation facilities. Bangarpet is a very big business centre. Big factories like BHEL, BGML are situated near this town. Thousands of workers of these factories are mainly depending upon trains to come to Kolar town. The people of Kolar district have also represented for the conversion of railway track between Kolar and Bangarpet. But even after 39 years of our independence this work has not

been done. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to take immediate steps to convert the track between Kolar and Bangarpet into broad gauge.

(iii) Need to accord sanction to Sidhmukh and Nauhar Canal projects in Rajasthan

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I want to draw the attention of the House towards the following matter. Sidhmukh and Nauhar Canals are going to be important canals of the Rajasthan State which will irrigate about 8 lakh acres of land of Bhadra and Na'bar tehsils of Ganganagar district and Taranagar and Sadulpur tehsils of Churu district.

The survey of these two new canals has already been conducted and papers in this regard have been sent to the Central Water Commission of the Central Government. The Central Water Commission has been taking a lot of time in giving clearance to the canal schemes. It is, therefore, requested that Sidhmukh and Nauhar canals may immediately be cleared so that the farmers depending on these canals may be benefited and may be able to remove their poverty and back-wardness and side by side increase the national production. These two canals will on the one hand, benefit 150 villages of the Srigangangar district which have been hit by famine and on the other hand to the people of Churu district which is contiguous to it, will get employment. The Government of India also wants that the money spent on the famine relief work should become a regular source of livelihood for the people and this is possible only through the canal.

I have every hope and belief that in order to give relief to the famine hit people, orders will be issued to start work on these two canals immediately for which I have been corresponding for the last six years and have also raised this issue in the House a number of times.

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

(iv) Need to convert metre gauge line between Chhapra and Aurihar Junction into broad gauge

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) :
 Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, under Rule 377, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards an issue of public importance. There has been a great demand for quite sometime for converting the metre gauge line from Chhapra to Aurihar Junction of North Eastern railways into broad gauge line. In the same region, the metre gauge from Chhapra to Gorakhpur has already been converted into broad gauge line. The work of converting the metre gauge into broad gauge from Gorakhpur to Varanasi is under progress. In this region, Chhapra to Aurihar area has been left where the work of converting the metre gauge into broad gauge has not been undertaken. This is the main hurdle in the development of the two most backward districts to Uttar Pradesh, namely, Ghazipur and Balia. In the absence of the broad gauge line, big industries are not being set up there.

In 1980, the then Minister for Railways, Pandit Kamlapati Tripathi had given an assurance to the people of that area that the Chhapra-Varanasi line would be converted and provision was made in the Railway Budget of 1980 to conduct a survey in this regard. A survey has already been conducted. Thereafter, probably due to lack of funds this scheme was not sanctioned.

With the conversion of the said metre gauge line into broad gauge line, these remaining two districts of the Eastern Uttar Pradesh will also be linked with the broad gauge line. This is very necessary for the development of that area. Keeping in view the development and public feeling of that area, this work is so important that it will not be appropriate to neglect it any more.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Railways that he should sanction this work on priority basis and make appropriate provision of funds in the Budget of 1986-87 for this purpose.

[English]

(v) Need to provide financial assistance to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to meet situation created by floods and drought

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda) :
 Andhra Pradesh has been reeling on the one hand under droughts for the last seven years and particularly for three years, on the other hand, seven districts have been gravely damaged by recent floods havoc. As a result, the State of Andhra Pradesh has suffered a loss of almost Rs. 2000 crores. Now it has become a national calamity. So I request the Central Government to come to the rescue of the State by taking following steps immediately :

1. To release immediately Rs. 1000 crores for immediate relief to provide employment, food and drinking water and shelter for disabled hungry people.

2. To sanction and release all major irrigation projects like Ramapadasagar II stage, Polavaram, Sreesalem left bank canal, Jurala project, Telugu Ganga, Thungbhadrā high level canal.

(vi) Need to revive the exploratory fishery project at Paradip in Orissa

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Sir, an exploratory fishery project was set up at Paradip during the year 1973 for operation of two vessels to survey the fishing grounds in the coastal waters in Orissa. The Government of India closed the base on 10.2.1982 temporarily and shifted it to Visakhapatnam. The exploratory fishing project has surveyed areas south of Bhamara river mouth but the areas north of the river have not been surveyed. The Orissa Fisheries Department offered accommodation sheds and land etc. for the project. The Paradip Port Trust Authority also offered residential quarters, office space and berthing facilities. The State Government requested the Union Ministry of Agriculture on

28.4.1982 for revival of the base. But it is regrettable that the project has not been revived so far. Since the proposal for construction of a separate fishing harbour at Paradip is nearing finalisation, there is a greater need of such an exploratory fishing project now.

The revival of the project will go a long way in undertaking extensive survey of the fishing grounds in the coastal water of the State. The country earns huge amount of foreign exchange by exporting fish produced from Orissa. So, there is every justification of setting up such project at Paradip. Therefore, I request the Government of India to revive that project at Paradip without any further delay.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to make it obligatory to indicate the contents of the food items on their containers/packets

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377. I want to draw the attention of the House towards the following matter of public importance.

I want to draw the attention of the House towards an article "your food may be poisonous", published in the English daily, 'The Hindustan Times' dated 10th July, 1986.

After making a study it has been reported in the Article that more than 50% cases of ill health are due to food allergy. Food allergy usually occurs due to eating of chicken, cheese, egg, milk, curd, coffee and chocolate.

The consumption of these items affects a person immediately or after a long time. It may cause swelling on the body, running of nose, headache, bronchitis, skin diseases and cancer of various kind.

I want to urge the Government that instructions should be issued to display

clearly on the packets or tins of the food-items the chemicals and other contents used in them.

(viii) Need to provide sufficient financial assistance for early completion of Sagarmal Gopa and Veerbal branches of Indira Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377 :—

62 percent and 97 percent of the earth work at Sagarmal Gopa and Veerbal branches respectively of Indira Gandhi Canal has been completed. 510 lakh cubic feet earth-work and lining of 10 kms. area are programmed for 1986-87. For Veerbal branch the target is 200 lakh cubic feet of earth-work and half a kilometer lining. No target has been fixed for the future work.

For the construction of Sagarmal Gopa and Gadbha road branches, the cost has been estimated to be Rs. 186.17 crores and Rs. 65.89 crores respectively. The work at Sagarmal Gopa and Veerbal branches initiated by the Government of Rajasthan is progressing very slow and the funds being provided for it are insufficient. It is necessary for the Rajasthan Government to give priority to the construction of flow canals over the lift canals. There will be no need of electricity in the said flow canal.

All the villages of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts have remained famine stricken for the last three years. This year, the earthwork can be accelerated by engaging thousands of labourers in the famine relief works. Therefore, the Central Government is requested to provide Rs. 100 crores as a special grant for the Sagarmal Gopa and Veerbal branches of the Indira Gandhi Canal so that the work on the said project can be completed on a war footing in the Seventh Five Year Plan and in this way the problem of famine

[**Shri Virdhi Chander Jain**]

will be solved for ever by ushering in green revolution in the most backward border areas of Barmer and Jaisalmer.

(ix) Need to provide more facilities at Satna and Maihar railway Stations in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Satna-Rewa railway line has been approved and included in the Budget also but the progress of this work is totally unsatisfactory which is causing disappointment among the people of the area.

Similarly, the non-stoppage of Ganga-Kaveri and Mahnagari Express trains at Maihar railway station causes inconvenience to lakhs of pilgrims who visit this place of religious and cultural importance with great reverence. There is no direct train for Bhopal from Satna. Therefore, if Mahanagari or any other train is diverted via Sagar, Bina, Vidisha, Bhopal and Itarsi to Bombay, thousands of people will be benefited from it.

Similarly, there is no railway station by the name of Chitrakut within Madhya Pradesh to reach this place of religious importance. If any suitable nearby railway station in Madhya Pradesh is renamed as Chitrokutdwar or Chitrakutdham that will give a great relief to the people.

The stoppage of the train from Lucknow to Manakpur at Manakpur is quite long. If it is extended from Lucknow to Katni, thousands of people will be benefited by it. There is a great need for constructing comfortable and good retiring rooms at Satna and Maihar and near Chitrakut, in Madhya Pradesh. Although a lot of work is being done at Satna and Maihar stations but the Ministry of Railways should provide more facilities to the people there.

Hon. Minister of State for Railways and the Ministry of Railways should consider these points immediately and make necessary arrangements to provide relief to the people.

13.43 hrs.

MOTION RE : GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—Contd.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh on the 3rd December, 1986, namely :

“That this House do consider the general economic situation in the country”.

Shri Sriballav Panigrahi.

SHRI SРИBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : I thank you for calling me to participate in this debate on the economic situation in the country.

The Finance Minister yesterday at the outset of this debate has given the economic scenario of the country full of optimism, based on an objective analysis of the economic situation. I share the optimism of the hon. Finance Minister. Of course, hon. Madhav Reddi who initiated the discussion from the side of the Opposition expressed his grave doubts about the economic situation which has been healthy, comfortable economic situation as referred to in his Statement by the Finance Minister. He has also expressed doubts not only he, but also later on he was joined by Shri Somnath Chatterjee in the genuineness of the figures. I simply wonder what prompts the hon. Member to entertain doubts, to entertain suspicion in these figures. The tempo of the economic growth has been maintained this year also. This economic growth has been of the order of 5% as against 3.5% earlier—during the Janta Regime. For the last six years this is continuing to be 5%. Again food stocks, food reserves as on 1.7.1986 were as high as 20 million tonnes. Inflation is at the level of 6.4%—slightly higher than the corresponding period of last year. But that has also shown a decreasing trend, a trend of decline.

We are all expressing concern over the widening trade gap and also the foreign exchange position. It is quite comfortable according to the Finance Minister and of course the trade gap also instead of further widening it is narrowing down during these months. So, where is the scope ; what prompted them to entertain doubts ? Of course, I would say we need not remain content with all that has happened. And constantly we have to strive for better performance to further reduce the trade gap, to improve exports position and also to go in for less and less import, which has a lot of bearing on our economy. There is a lot of scope, for improvement Sir.

Sir, now I will go to the Reserve Bank Report. I would like to say that the Finance Minister is not only coming with it with full imagination, but it is also based on reality. About this report of the Reserve Bank of India, I shall quote here from the Economic Times dated 12th September 1986 on the economic situation of the country as follows :

"Hopes of the Indian economy doing better in 1986-87 than in the previous two years have been held by the Reserve Bank of India."

Sir, this year is better than previous two years, as has been held by the Reserve Bank of India. I further quote :

"It would seem reasonable to expect that, with both agriculture and industry set to grow faster, rate of growth in real national income in 1986-87 would at least be five per cent."

So, where is the scope for entertaining any doubt about this figure ? Again, Shri Madhav Reddi has criticised holding of Apna Utsav. How could he do that ? Is it a wasteful expenditure—holding of Apna Utsav ? Is it at all a wasteful expenditure ? You know, the national integrity is of topmost significance to the country at present and one who has seen

the festival, . . . (Interruptions). I can tell you that some of the Opposition Members who were sitting with us in the Concluding Session of the Apna Utsav, remarked when I asked them their opinion while returning, that they were quite happy.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : What is the priority ?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : If national integrity is not a priority item, then what else is the priority item ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Defence is a priority item.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, is the Telugu Desam government not holding cultural functions ? They are holding a lot of functions.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Do you follow them ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : They are the leaders coming from filmdom. So, during the Apna Utsav, 6000 artists drawn from every nook and corner of the country remained together for three weeks and they presented different cultures at different places of the country. It is not proper to undermine this and criticise this. I do not understand that—just criticism for criticism's sake.

Our hon. Finance Minister in his statement yesterday has observed :

"The farmer has been the hub of our economy and of our strategy of self-reliance."

Very good. I welcome this. This is an agricultural country and agriculture contributes immensely to our economy. Without agricultural growth, without advance in agriculture, we cannot talk of the healthy economy in India. India lives

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

in villages. But, Sir, today with all this observation, what is the real position of our farmers? Farmers are discontented. Their discontentment should be read in clear perspective. We should not simply say that we have increased procurement prices in the last 3-7 years. Today with a stroke of pen, in respect of all employees in organised sector and Central Government level, you have raised their salaries. They are getting an increase of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 per month. And annually, it comes to about Rs. 3000 increase, at the lowest level of Class IV employee. I would like to put a pertinent question to the hon. Minister and I would request that a reply be given to it. What level of income, the Government would like a farmer should have. What should be the net income of a farmer family, according to the Government? Today, a class IV employee in the Central Government and in the State Government is getting Rs. 1,000 or so and that way, his annual income comes to about Rs. 10,000 or so. How many farmers in the country, small poor farmers are getting this amount? Everywhere the rates are going up. The prices of all inputs which are required for agricultural operations are increasing and the farmers are obliged to buy them to continue their agricultural operation. He is obliged to buy other items whose prices are increasing, to run the household. While the prices of inputs are increasing far beyond, is the increase of Rs. 1 per quintal or Rs. 2 per quintal for wheat or rice sufficient? The farmers are neglected. There should be one of their representatives in the Agricultural Price Commission. They feel that their voice is not reaching properly there. Their case is not represented before the Commission properly. We cannot ignore the sentiments and feelings of the farmers because they are the backbone of this country.

I am all out for land ceilings. But at the same time, what about the urban property ceiling, urban land ceiling? Are you at all thinking in terms of urban property ceiling? It should be attended to. Otherwise, there would be imbalance in the economy and in the society.

As the Finance Minister has said, there are two major difficulties. One is, our balance of payment position and the other is increasing, expenditure rapid growth of Government expenditure, increasing subsidy on fertiliser etc. Outlay on account of natural calamities till today has been increasing. We depend on the rain god, on the mercy of Indra. In spite of drought conditions in several parts of the country, the hon. Finance Minister is hopeful about some increase in our agricultural production. But, Sir, there will not be any difficulty since we have good reserves of 28 million tonnes of food stuff. But something has to be done combat the drought and flood situations. Some dams have to be built either in rivers and rivulets etc., so that floods are minimised and more and more areas are brought under irrigation.

We have introduced crop insurance scheme. This is not at all properly implemented. That has got to be modified so as to benefit the farmers who are suffering from drought situation, from flood situation whose lands are being washed away, and whose lands are getting dried and the crops are withering away as water is not there. The scheme, therefore, has to be realistic. Since there is no time, I do not underline the details as to how it can be done.

MR. DETUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : The Finance Minister rightly said the alleviation of poverty is the central goal of our planning. What is the objective of our planning? Our objective of planning is to grow more, to increase the national income, to increase per capita income, to have balanced growth of all regions. There should not be growing imbalance between different parts that is unfortunately coming up. The alleviation of poverty is an important thing. During the last so many years we have made a lot of stride and a lot of progress. This is a country which was not capable of producing even pin before independence. But today India is regarded as one of the 10-most industrially advanced countries in the world. It

is not a small thing, small achievement. But still we have to make a lot of further progress. Our income has gone up, national income has gone up; national wealth has gone up; per capita income is going up. But people in the lower strata are not getting the fruit of it. They are not getting the benefits of our plan achievements and also of the anti-poverty schemes as well as of the 20-Point Programme. This Programme should be properly implemented in the field and monitored from Centre so that really the poorest of the poor get the benefits. May I request the Finance Minister to see that the schemes are properly implemented by the State so that the people are really benefited?

They have given 65% more to these anti-poverty schemes in the 1986-87 budget. But it is regrettable that the income of the liquor shops is also increasing. This is a serious matter. How far prohibition can be enforced in the country for the sake of poor masses of the country should be seriously considered. It is gratifying to note that the plant load factor has been 51.7%. But there is lot of scope for improvement. Power is the basic ingredient today for all sorts of development. Power is regarded as the raw material for different projects in the industrial sector but we have to go in for a revolutionary changes in coal, power and other basic sectors.

Lot of discussion is going on about the private and public undertakings. Why our public undertakings are being criticised by many people today? They do not know that it is because of Jawaharlal Nehru's initiative in the field of Public Undertakings we have achieved a glorious position today in our economy. Public Undertakings have also reached commanding heights.

But lot of improvement has to be there in the functioning of public sector undertakings. At the same time, let there be no conspiracy to effect the functioning of the public undertakings in any way.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would not allow. Nothing will go on record. You have taken 20 minutes.

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13.58 hours.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair.]

SHRI H.M. PATEL (Sabarkantha): Sir, this entire discussion has been initiated by the Finance Minister. He feels somewhat optimistic about the economic situation. I confess that this is the one point on which I must disagree. The situation today is something that causes much concern. There is rising unemployment. The prices are also rising. Finance Minister feels that there is justification for viewing the situation hopefully because he thinks that the infrastructures are performing very well. I do not understand on what basis he has come to this conclusion. He says mentioned that power generation is more satisfactory than last year. But should he be satisfied with power generation of 51%? Should the efficiency not be very much greater? There is no reason why the power stations should not be operating more efficiently and unless you insist upon it, you cannot obtain a requisite degree of improvement in efficiency. But, in any case, to be complacent and say that the infrastructures are performing well, is very strange.

14.00 Hrs.

Similarly, in the case of coal, you put enormous sums of money in an industry which is also the next basic industry. The results are unsatisfactory. The production remains as unsatisfactory as ever, while the costs are increasing. When he says the price situation is under control, I do not know on what basis the price situation is said to be under control. I am sorry that he places too much reliance upon statistics. The interpretation of statistics is important and they are capable of being manipulated in any manner as one would like in order

[Shri H.M. Patel]

to produce conclusion that one desires Statistics are undoubtedly necessary. They have to be collected. But we have to judge, them we have to interpret them very carefully. I would say that when the Finance Minister forms the conclusion in regard to price situation, he should ask the house-wives and see what they have to think about the price situation. Inflation is really increasing, rising very seriously. Every household is deeply disturbed. In such a position to say that the price situation is under control is scarcely right. What is still more unfortunate is the fact that so many decisions are being taken which must lead to further increase in prices. The railways freight rates have been increased within a year. I do not know whether it is part of the next budget exercise being carried on. Similarly, postal charges have been raised considerably, each of them resulting in a revenue increase of Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores of rupees. What can be the effect of all these increases? Then there are administered prices which also continue to be administered—administered upwards always and not down-wards. What are the prices administered for? In order to see that the public sector enterprises produce revenues, and increase budgetary revenues. It is quite clear that every step that is being taken like this must result in increase in prices. Further, Mr. Finance Minister says that tax revenues continue to display buoyancy. This is the one statement, in regard to which I can have no difference of opinion. It is showing buoyancy. But there again I would like to warn the Finance Minister that the buoyancy is not going to continue at the same rate and in the same manner that it has been in the past. Atleast if it does so, I shall be very happy. But the chances of its being happening are small. He says the foreign exchange reserves are at a comfortable level I am very glad, he thinks so. He may even say that they are comfortable. If they are at a comfortable level, then there is certainly going to be greater draft upon it because steps being taken to stimulate exports further and so on and so forth. But I think the balance of payments position is precarious and as he ... himself admits is one of the issues which

causes him concern, and quite rightly so.

I would like to draw his attention to the fact i.e. the imports have been liberalised and over-liberalised at a stage when rupee is for all practical purposes devalued. Imports therefore must cost very much more and increase the drain on limited foreign exchange reserves. Liberalisation of imports is necessary but only in highly selective areas. That was not done. I think in their initial enthusiasm, they have over-done it. The second point of concern was about the rise of Government expenditure. On that count, what has he done? Nothing is done. On the other hand, Governmental expenditure has gone up and will go up now further because of the Pay Commission's recommendations, which Government has to implement. There are other things which are beyond his control like the natural calamities which must be attended to, and substantial sums of money will have to be provided. I hope that the Finance Minister realises that. For the next year, he has provided certain amount in his anticipatory budget—about Rs. 500 crores. That is wise. Natural calamities seemed to be now a very regular feature. This year there are several states which are seriously affected by drought. In some states it is the second successive year of drought and in some other states it is almost the third successive year. It means that large sums of money will have to be provided and I trust the priorities will be respected.

We cannot go on putting up with a situation in which hundreds of thousands of villages today are without drinking water. Wherefrom any drinking water is to be provided is not even known. The State Governments do not know what to do with it. It is not money alone that matters though large sums of money will have to be provided to ensure that drinking water is made available to villages.

The Finance Minister knows that farmers must be given remunerative price. Mr. Finance Minister, I would request your attention to this particular point. You

have said that by giving remunerative prices to farmers in respect of sugar you have seen immediately the result, and the manner in which the sugar cultivation improved, increased and you have larger sugar production. That is exactly what we say. If you give remunerative price to farmers for what they produce not only will you be doing justice to them, but you also will ensure increased production. Productivity is one of your major, ought to be one of your major bug-bears. It is the one thing in which you are not being successful—whether it is on the agricultural front or on the industrial front. I hope that this is something to which you will pay greater attention.

When the Finance Minister started his budgetary exercise in 1985, he endeavoured to do two things. One was to loosen the tight regulatory grip that he had on industry. Government decided to loosen it a little bit. The second thing that they had decided to do was to streamline the fiscal and budgetary process so as to enhance revenue collection and stabilise the business and trade. On both these fronts subsequent developments have been somewhat hesitant. Not only hesitant, but in some cases very contradictory also.

So far as loosening the tight grip that Government has on the industry, I think Govt. has realised that by really loosening it in a judicious way, there has been tremendous improvement in the situation. Why that process has stopped, I don't know. But I would recommend to the Finance Minister that loosening of the control in a selective way is a highly desirable process and to continue it if you want to ensure that productivity increases. Productivity can only increase if there is less and less restrictions and fewer restrictions. Even more than that please note that what is not yet changed is the delay that takes place in decision making. The delay in decision making has a disastrous effect in many ways. I would say that unless the Finance Minister or rather the entire Government makes a decisive and determined effort in this direction they will find that many of their good policy decisions may also not produce the desired results. So far as streamlining of the fiscal and budgetary

process is concerned I have already said that the streamlining has been successful upto a point but it is the budgetary process where the Finance Minister desired to have an open policy that have something in regard to say. He has been infact making a budget every month in the sense that fiscal changes that are frequently being made. The way in which excise duties are being changed and changed in a significant way give that impression. Some of the changes that are being made may have really disastrous effect on industry. We do not know the reasons as to why these changes are being made but....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : How many such changes have been made ?

SHRI H.M. PATEL : I cannot give you the answer immediately but I can let you know later. Many such changes have been made and the latest one....

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : You have mentioned only one. That is why I asked.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : I agree I should have come prepared to answer such a question but these changes are being made. If you consider the various changes that have taken place in excise duties ...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, 99 per cent of the changes have been made after the MODVAT scheme. People came with problems. That is one adjustment. Then it was basically small scale sector. Those people also came. Most of them have been reduced. There is only the recent one where there is withdrawal of concession from higher capacity fuel-efficient cars. That is why I asked how many changes. You mentioned only one.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : I mentioned one that is very recent.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Please recollect and give another one tomorrow,

SHRI H.M. PATEL : Yes. As the Speaker says quite often that you speak to me in the Chamber I will speak to you later.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the meantime do not introduce more today.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : Sir, the streamlining process in regard to taxation policy is good. I understand that the income-tax Bill is being revised. Considerable amount of work and time was devoted some time back also. There is a Choksi Committee report which I hope you will look into while examining this matter. So, I will not say much on that.

There are two-three things which should be attended to. Look at the state of affairs in the construction industry. Why is the construction industry not flourishing as much as it should be at a time when there is tremendous housing shortage. It is entirely because of the way in which the Urban Ceiling Act is being operated. I think it is time that the Government seriously re-examines that Act with a view not to defeat the main objective of the Urban Ceiling Act but with a view ensuring that it does not become a throttle in the construction activity so as to become incapable of reducing the housing shortage which is very serious. Not only there is housing shortage in the urban areas but even in rural areas there is tremendous shortage of housing. If this is attended to, not only would you help the unemployment problem but also reduce the misery of lakhs and lakhs of people. You cannot but be aware of the tenancy legislation which also act as a bottleneck. It may be a State subject but it is something to which attention must be paid seriously. We find in all the metropolitan cities and even in smaller cities a large number of flats and houses which are kept vacant but nobody risks renting them out with the result the rents have gone up sky-high. In a newspaper, the other day I read a letter from a person from Nagercoil where he said he had retired because the land could be purchased at a reasonable price and in his retired life he could build for himself a good house at a reasonable price. He

retired less than ten years ago. The price of land today has gone up some fifty times to Rs. 25,000 per yard, even in a place like Nagercoil. Here in Delhi, I am quite sure, the Finance Minister is well aware of what the prices of land and of flats are. These are matters to which attention should be paid in earnest and seriously so that housing shortage cases to be a grave problem. Our housing shortage affects also the price structure. The pricing policy is all the time affected.

Now I will refer to one other matter and that is the environment problem. Certainly the environment policy is of the greatest importance today. I am glad that the Finance Minister had arranged for the benefit of the Consultative Committee of his Ministry a special session to hear a detailed presentation of the problem regard to the seriousness of the situation and undoubtedly it is very serious. Nevertheless it is most important that while it is important, it should not become a bottleneck for the new projects that are under consideration. I know for a fact that the Narmada project—the most vital project on which the Government has taken two decades to take a final decision to get on with the project—is now being held up because the Environment Ministry feels that there are certain difficulties which must be overcome. Undoubtedly they should be overcome. But that means the approach should be one of compromise on that a very essential project can go forward without doing serious damage to the environmental situation in the area. That can be done. It is not as if it cannot be done. But today the environmental situation has deteriorated so much that if you waited until that improves to a satisfactory extent, then you will have to stop all developmental projects. That, of course, is something which we cannot afford. Therefore, we should proceed without delaying projects and without seriously harming the environmental situation. Delay must cease to be such an important factor in our economy. The cost of delay to the economy is extremely heavy. You have the irrigation projects. There are projects which have started and which should have been completed 10 or 15 years ago. They are still going on. There are many power projects in the Seventh Plan; so many power projects are

to be comp'eted. Tell me how many projects are there which have been completed on the time schedule originally fixed for them on the basis of which your estimates must have been sanctioned. Delay of one year in completing power station means not Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 10 crores loss but a loss of a thousand crore and more. 1 : 15 is the ratio. I think it is a very vital thing and therefore the factors which lead to delay must be attended to. The decision-making process must be speeded up. The environmental situation, without detracting from it, must not be allowed to become a bottleneck for the sanction, progress and completion of the projects.

Finally, I would like to say that the twenty-first century is approaching and we talk of it, but so far the vision of the twenty-first century is hazy and is not becoming clearer and brighter.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for taking the House into confidence before really starting the preparation of budget.

When the Finance Minister presented his Budget last time, many leftist friends, who are now sitting on my side, said that by reducing the personal, direct and indirect taxation, the Finance Minister would be able to collect less revenue. However, what the Finance Minister had said has come true and some of the rationalization in indirect and direct taxation which he had proposed has really borne fruit.

When the MODVAT system, which was to collect indirect taxes of excise—I remember, the western countries took nearly two to three years to implement such a system—was announced by the Finance Minister, we made much noise in Bombay, all the big and small industries made a big noise, but now those very big and small industries all around the country are saying that if they do not come within the ambit of MODVAT, they want to come in. The very companies which were opposing now want to be covered by that

and that has resulted in a huge money collection to the national exchequer.

Now, I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister one thing. In the paper presented in this House regarding projection of resources for 1986-87, you expect a deficit financing of Rs. 5000 crores. In the Budget estimates for 1986-87, the deficit financing indicated was of Rs. 3650 crores, but really speaking as on date, the deficit financing of 1986-87 has far exceeded Rs. 3650 crores, because earlier in July, supplementary demands to the tune of Rs. 1318 crores were presented in this House and again only last month, extra demands for grants came in this House to the tune of Rs 3038 crores. If we square up the extra amount that you would realise to the extent of Rs. 2000 crores, as you said, you would collect Rs. 10,000 crores during the 7th Plan, the total deficit financing for 1987-88 may even go up further than Rs. 500 crores.

Now, how is the non-Plan expenditure going up? I would also like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that in the period of nine years from 1977-78, to 1986-87, the non developmental expenditure has gone up from Rs. 5954 crores to Rs. 25996 crores. It has gone up five times in nine years. This is a very very heavy amount, that we are incurring on non-Plan expenditure.

As the paper presented by the Finance Minister says, subsidies on food, fertilizer and export promotion in the first three years of the Plan would be Rs 13240 crores as against Rs. 10788 crores during the entire 6th Plan. In the first three years of the 7th Plan, we are spending nearly Rs. 3000 crores more as compared to the whole of the 6th Plan. I know, the Finance Minister is very much concerned about it and I would like to make one or two small suggestions for him to consider.

When the Finance Minister invited people from all over India to give their suggestions as also he visited the organizations of Chartered Accountants, industrialists, and others in the big and small sector

[Shri Murli Deora]

sector, people made a lot of suggestions for the rationalization of taxes, and there was one suggestion with regard to the savings. Now, the savings in our country are to the extent of 23-24 per cent of the GNP which is very good. The savings come to about Rs. 52000 crore, and most of these savings are from the rural areas.

Now, if the Government does something concrete to tap rural savings, which are available in a large scale in our country, this can really be helpful in collecting more resources. Now there is a system of double taxation on the people who are living in the rural areas, if they buy shares or bonds or debentures. If this tax is made at one level, from the company which declares the debentures or the company whose shares they are buying, and the people have to pay tax only at one time, it will really induce a majority of the people who are living in the rural areas to invest their money in the productive parts of the industry. Once when we brought this aspect to the notice of the Finance Minister, he stated that even in America, this double taxation method is followed. But just because it is being followed in America, it does not mean that we should also do the same. We should really consider this aspect.

In our country, one-fourth of the total population lives in the urban areas and by the end of this century, one-third of the total population will live in urban areas. We cannot ignore the problems of the urban poor any more. It is for the first time that the Finance Minister has come forward with a proposal of Rs. 200 crores for loans to be given to urban poor such as rickshaw pullers, cobblers and so on. But it has already been delayed by six months. Instead of 1st April, this has started only from 1st September. Also, this Rs. 200 crores which is supposed to benefit about five lakh families, will not achieve the desired results. I will request the Finance Minister to please be more generous and kinder to the urban areas, the big cities which are contributing so much of money to the exchequer and rightly so. The only

problem in this regard is the ceiling of Rs. 7200 per family. It is just not possible for the people living in urban area to prove it. The right way will be that the loan should be given to a rickshaw puller or a cobbler in the street, if they have licences to carry on that particular profession. To all those who have a licence, assistance should be given without asking for a certificate of income at Rs. 7200 per year. I also suggest that the norms for fixing this income level should vary between rural and urban areas because the cost of living is not the same in urban and rural areas. The cost of living in urban areas is much higher compared to rural areas.

Many hon. members including Shri Patel mentioned about the balance of payments position. Sir, when IMF loan was received by the Government, the debt-service ratio of our country, i.e. foreign debts versus exports was 11 per cent and it was very good. Today, the debt-service ratio is 19 per cent. I have been told that the maximum ceiling of debt-service ratio is about 20 to 21 per cent. What happened to Brazil, Mexico and other countries? We must learn a lesson from them. I am sorry that only last week, the hon. Commerce Minister while replying to a question, stated in this House that the balance of trade deficit of Rs. 8500 crores is only 3.6 per cent of the GNP. If we are to compare everything with the percentage of our GNP, I really wonder where we will reach.

You are giving several concessions. Several measures have been taken by the Finance Ministry. But unfortunately, they are not implemented by the Commerce Ministry and the respective Department or even by the State Governments. I will give one example, Mr. Finance Minister. The new system that you have started in the diamond jewellery export, is paying results in Bombay. Rs. 1300 crores worth of diamonds are exported in India and they are ready to export diamonds worth Rs. 3000 crores. This industry does not need any equipment, water, power or any other infrastructure because it is hand-made diamond cutting industry. But the

State Governments in all over the country and more especially in Maharashtra and Gujarat, where this industry is flourishing, put one or two per cent sales tax. Whatever concessions that you are giving for the promotion of exports are neutralised because the State Governments are charging so much money. 85 per cent of the direct taxes are going to the State Governments. I will request the Finance Minister that he should call a meeting of the State Chief Ministers to see that the exports of the various States are not affected.

When we talk of non-plan expenditure or non-developmental expenditure, the amount for anti-poverty programmes has been increased in this budget from Rs. 1200 crores to Rs. 1850 crores, which is a 50 per cent rise. This is a very good thing. But everywhere we see reports that these amounts of money under IRDP, NERP, Employment Guarantee Programmes are not really spent in a proper way. Why don't the Government give more as a subsidy by way of loans with lesser rate of interest rather than giving grants? So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to do something about it. I know, he is very keen to plug the loopholes in this spending on the rural anti-poverty programme and I am very sure he will come with some programmes which will plug the loophole. Sir one suggestion I would like to give, especially for North. During winter season hundreds of people are suffering from cold weather. Instead of giving more and more facilities through IRDP and other programmes, why doesn't Government give free blankets to the poor people, specially who are living in the hilly areas where so much winter is there, i.e —30 and —20 degree during November-December. Why don't you give them blankets which can be specially made and which cannot be sold?

I would like to say only one more point and that is, we cannot ignore any more problems of the urban people. The Finance Minister has brought one project in this Budget and, I am sure, he knows the growing problems of urban areas and in the coming Budget, he will come out

with more definite projects which can be implemented for urban areas like Bombay city.

[Translation]

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, having no pain is taken as a sign of good health. If one does not feel any pain anywhere, it should be taken that one enjoys good health. Similarly, in regard to the economic health it is said that if a housewife does not have any complaint, one should take that the economy is in good condition. Last year when the hon. Minister of Finance appeared on T.V., his wife was also there and had voiced her grievances. To my mind, there is no complaint this year, though one or the other complaint is always there. But after seeing the whole situation, one can say that it is the result of the efforts of the hon. Minister of Finance that the complaints of the last year do not exist this year.

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Only open budget, no dialogue, with my wife.

[Translation]

SHRI VIR SEN : At that time, the hon. Minister for Finance spoke before the people, that is why I am mentioning it here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, apart from this there are some other signs also of good economy. If there is unemployment, price rise, inflation, adverse balance of payment, disproportionate growth of the population in the country then, to my mind, there is something wrong with the economy. Today one can easily find these things in our economy. Therefore, we cannot fully say that our economy is a healthy one but if we try to remove these maladies we can say that we are having a good economy.

[Shri Vir Sen]

First, I want to say that last year some changes were made in our tax structure as a result of which the tax-rates have decreased. To my mind, we have perhaps the highest tax rates as compared to the rates in the rest of the world which leads to tax evasion and this is the reason that black money in our country is growing day by day. The hon. Minister had pointed out in the House that tax reduction had resulted in increased realisation of revenue. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister that he should continue this experiment and should reduce the taxes a bit more. If it is done then I feel this will enhance the collection of taxes.

The Minister of Finance has expressed his concern over the excessive Government expenditure. There is no doubt that there are several fields where unnecessary expenditure is incurred. In this regard, I would like to say that there is some fault in our planning. Planning means that priority should be given to the important things, less important things should be taken up afterwards and unessential things should be abandoned altogether. But I do not think that there is any department which has adopted such planning. For instance, I take the case of stadia. These have been constructed all over India. This work could have been postponed for ten to twenty years. We could have managed by preparing play grounds only. It was totally an unessential work and it was an expenditure which could have waited for 10 to 20 years. Though you have spent huge sums on these stadia, yet our teams are getting beaten everywhere. Therefore, it was not necessary to construct all these stadia by spending crores of rupees. . . .

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Kindly stick to the point and not deviate.

SHRI VIR SEN : I want to submit that we should emphasise more on planning. We should lay stress on infrastructure, construction of roads, generation of energy, imparting of education etc. We

should also give emphasis on setting up of industries. While according priority to these things, if you have to leave certain lesser important things, there is no harm in doing so.

The second big problem regarding expenses relates to the Government employees. 70 percent of the expenditure is incurred on the salaries and allowances of the Government employees. 40 percent of the rest of 30 percent goes to the engineers, contractors and Government employees as bribe. In this way, 12 percent of the total amount is spent on the plans. Therefore, there is need to reduce the amount of expenditure being incurred on the Government employees. Now you have raised their salaries also. It is, therefore, not going to be an easy job to reduce this expenditure.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, to my mind, in Government services three persons are employed against the job of one person and even those three persons do not complete that job. In this way, the expenditure of the Government goes on increasing and the work remains incomplete. I feel that we shall have to make the Government service less attractive.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, these days everybody runs toward the Government services as he finds them very attractive. You will have to make them less attractive. Certain things have to be considered. There is no accountability in the offices. If some one spends his time in the canteen, you cannot punish him. The Constitution of England says that the King can do no wrong. In our country an I.A.S. officer can do no wrong. There is no provision to punish them inspite of his misdeeds. There might be hardly a case in thousands in which an I.A.S. may have been punished. Whatever they do, whether it is right or wrong, there is no punishment for them. I think this practice should change.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : The moment you mentioned about the punishment to the I.A.S. officers, the bell rang.

SHRI VIR SEN : We shall have to make the Government jobs less attractive and the facilities provided to them will have to be reduced. But what should we do in lieu thereof ?

We shall have to attract people towards industries. We shall have to divert them towards the industries. It is a must.

Why our industries are not successful ? The reason is that our loan system is very fault. It is irrational to some extent. We give loans for land, machines and construction of buildings and refuse to provide loan for the running capital. It is just like providing a cow but not the fodder. You should make arrangements for that also. You should adopt the single window concept and loan should be provided for the running capital.

Regarding banks, the hon. Minister knows how many complaints are received daily. Those require to be redressed. There was an incident in my area. A bank officer misbehaved so much that our worker was forced to beat him. You should not allow such opportunities to arise that your bank employees may have to be beaten.

As you know, there are four agencies through which work is done. One has to pay bribe to all of them separately. Why do not you eliminate these four agencies and make arrangements to deal directly with the bank ? At the moment one has to go through a veterinary surgeon, an Industry Inspector, a Block Development Officer and a middleman. I want that you should eliminate them and give all the powers directly to the banks. Hon. Minister of Finance, Sir, you should form Vigilance and Monitoring Committees for this purpose. Unless you attach such committees with every branch, the bank employees will not do anything without taking bribe. They will not allow the industries to flourish. Therefore, with every branch of the bank you should attach a committee of publicmen which may be empowered to give its opinion regarding

any complaint received and it should be made obligatory for the banks to accept the committee's recommendations.

There is adverse balance of payment in foreign trade also. If you impose ban on import that is understandable but you have put a ban on export also. According to you only a registered exporter or an established Export House can export. Actually, you should ask for the quality. The things which are going to be exported should be of good quality and of a standard equivalent to the standards of I.S.I. What is the need of this restriction that only those parties will be granted a licence who supply goods not less than Rs. 15 crores ? It means that you want to facilitate big business Houses and exporters only. You do not want to give any facility to the small manufacturers and exporters. I request you to remove this condition.

Now regarding housing, I want to say that people sitting in the Development Authorities formed acquire land and pay as low a compensation as Re. 1 or Rs. 1.50 per yard and sell it at a very high price. Sometimes that land is sold for Rs. 25 thousand, Rs. 50 thousand or Rs. 1 lakh. Today, all the development authorities in Delhi have become loot housing authorities. Mr. Finance Minister, I request you to freeze the land prices ; otherwise you will have to face a big problem. Wherever a development work starts, the land around that becomes very costly. For this reason also, there is need to freeze the land prices. It will promote the building activities.

I wanted to raise a number of points but you are frequently ringing the bell forcing me to sit down. I congratulate the hon. Minister for Finance that whatever efforts he has made in this direction are commendable ones.

[English]

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli) : I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this important debate.

[Shri Kadambur Janarthanan]

We are having an honourable Finance Minister who has been very much struggling to help the growth of our economy for the past two years. He is a pragmatic and practical man and I must thank him personally because when we approached him about the problems on the industry side he has helped a lot for the southern most districts of Tamil Nadu.

But now I have to differ from him. In his statement, what he has stated is that the Indian economic situation in general is more dependant on the monsoons than planning and budgets. As such our economic situation in 1986-87 is bleak and bungling.

Our hon. Finance Minister has said that the agriculture position will be better in 1986-87. But, looking to the monsoon failure: as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, and some other parts of the country, our economy in 1986-87 will not be as good as it was in 1984-85. That is on the agriculture side. We have to accept it.

The inflation caused by the black money and unaccountable money is causing lot of misery—making his life miserable even—to the common man. His purchasing power is being decreased in spite of the fact that the daily income has been increased. Organised labour according to the statistics of the period 1950 to 1980, is also in the same position, their purchasing power also is getting diminished day by day.

In this context I would like to quote our hon. young dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who said in the I.L.O. Conference in Geneva, "Ninety per cent of all Indians earn less than organised workers."

This being the economic position of the country today, I need not elaborate the plight of the majority of unorganised labourers in our country who are living in the rural areas.

An honourable Member from Maharashtra has mentioned that urban area should be increased. In our country more than 80 per cent of the population is living in the rural areas. In this context I want to reiterate the economic condition of the country is in doldrums. That we have to accept. There is no parity between the purchasing power of the rural people and those living in the urban areas. That has to be seen with reference to the economic growth: Our economy will not become sound even by 2000 A.D. if we continue to have the regime of licences, permits, controls, protectionist duties, subsidies. This has been the unique feature of India's economic management since 1950s. There must be a time limit for all these subsidies. Excise duties, income-tax, which are the major source of revenue of the Central Government, have been on the ascending side right from 1950. In 1974-75 the gross collection of central taxes was Rs. 6322 crores. After 11 years, i.e. in 1985-86, the budget estimate of revenue collection was Rs. 25934 crores and the revised budget estimate was Rs. 28430 crores. Our people who are bearing all this increase in taxes, are still homeless, having insufficient cloth on their body. They have no assured income. They are unable to give education to their children. In short, shelter, food, cloth and water also are still the main problem of the common man. This problem can be removed only when they get employment and unemployment is completely wiped out. Employment is meant by our youngsters as a job in the Government or as an organised employee in any public sector or private sector undertaking. Unless this mentality goes away from their minds and their instant, and enthusiasm makes them to come forward to tap the natural resources of our country and contribute to the national wealth the by commanding their ways of life with individual originalities, our economic situation cannot have proper growth. Proper information through education should be the need for our youngsters to invest. And Government must help them in investment. That income alone can increase the economic growth of our country.

Uncertainty about the means of life in the minds of majority of our people living in rural areas can only be eradicated by

planning all industries from now onwards to be built only in rural areas, well away from capital cities. NOCs and letter of intent should be issued on this basic principle hereafter. Then and then alone, the Gandhian dream about the upliftment of rural India will come true. We are giving licences for setting up of industries around Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. If we continue to do so, we cannot achieve prosperity even by 2000 A.D. or 2050 A.D. All our voters, who are our masters and living in remote villages, their economic position is such that they cannot come to Madras, what to talk of Delhi, even to meet me to tell their grievances.

I am not an economist. I am speaking as a rural man. I give you an example. The match industry is not throughout Tamil Nadu. It is concentrated only in five districts of southern-most Tamil Nadu. They are Tirunelveli, Chidambaram, Kanchipuram, Ponnuthurai and Ramnad. If you have not given concession last year, the match industry would not have run and the people here would have starved because there is no agricultural income. I am from Kadambur village which has a population of 2800. More than a thousand people live on this cottage industry for their livelihood.

Cotton is the main cash crop especially in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. The rains are less this year. If you adopt the same policy as you adopted last year, the cotton growers will be exploited by the speculators. Even Mr. Janga Reddy was shouting for his area, Warangal, last year, because at that time, the crop was huge. But this year even there the position is just reverse. Owing to yarn sluggishness, the cotton market is dead and there is no buyer for cotton. The crop is also less this year. I am saying this from my practical experience. The Minister may kindly note that if the cotton is to be exported, kindly export it through the CCI and not through private traders. Actually whatever statistics are shown by the officials, they are incorrect because they calculate on the basis of total seed sown in total area. The flowering season

is from September to November. During the flowering season our officers never take statistics. So, they should take statistics during the acreage time as well as during the flowering season.

I would also like to plead through you to the Minister that he should reconsider the support price of cotton. The price of cotton should be increased at least by 25 per cent.

Another thing I would like to mention is that the labourers should be rehabilitated in the same types of industries.

Lastly, I would say that there should be a cut in the expenditure on the Government side. As a people's representative, I would say, that there should be restrictions on the bureaucrats, the IAS officers going to foreign countries. The expenditure on this account should be cut. Similarly, there should be cut in the expenditure on the use of vehicles. Here, I would like to say that on 13th February, 1976, when I was being taken as a political prisoner to jail in a van, the driver of that van was making the bill for fifty litres of diesel but was actually getting less diesel. Thus, he was doing some malpractice in the accounts. This I am saying just as an example. Fifty per cent of the expenditure on the Government vehicles is being misused for their own purpose. Hence, there should be a cut in the expenditure on Government vehicles.

Lastly, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the rural growth during 1986-87 is not as he was or expecting. The rural economy at present is in doldrums. So, kindly take note of this. During Nehru Ji's time, Shri R.K. Shanmushetty was the Finance Minister from our State of Tamil Nadu and now during the young and dynamic Rajiv Gandhi's period he is the Finance Minister. The country expects much from him because he is a kind-hearted Finance Minister. The entire area of Tamil Nadu and also some other parts of the country are in doldrums today.

Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I beg to express my total agreement with the way the Finance Minister is running his department. The new economic thrust of the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is very ably implemented by our energetic young Finance Minister. As a matter of fact, our total income is rising. We have been able to spend in the first two years, 40 per cent of our total Seventh Plan expenditure which is certainly more than what we expected to spend during the first two years. But I feel, and I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister, that there are certain areas where stress should be laid more than at present.

First of all, I would like to say that development should be all-round and not of a part of India. What has happened is that the North-Eastern States of India, the Eastern States of India, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh lag behind in economic development and in other ways as compared to the rest of India. If it is not halted now, if definite measures are not taken from now onwards, what would happen after 30 or 40 years is that a part of India will become more prosperous than the other parts of the country, which can not be the aim of a plan.

Secondly, I would like to bring to your notice, and through you to the notice of our able Finance Minister, the question of unemployment which is the highest in my State. I am not telling only about West Bengal. I would like to say about the Eastern India, I would like to say the same thing about Uttar Pradesh also. The total unemployment problem in this region is terrible. Lot of educated young people with knowledge, with a heart to serve their country, are not being provided an opportunity to earn their livelihood.

15.00 hrs.

So, in this planning the greatest attention I feel be given so that our young people can get employment as soon as they pass out from the schools and colleges.

The country cannot grow without a prosperous industry within the country and industry cannot prosper without proper export. At the present moment we are importing more than we export. The main reason for lack of this is not the lack of knowledge—technological or otherwise in our country. It is not a fact that our labourers are less efficient than the labourers elsewhere nor it is a fact that our management is less efficient than the management elsewhere in other countries. But the basic question is, I do not know how it happens. Every input in India is costlier than elsewhere. If a man has to build a house in our country he has to pay more for cement, he has to pay more for steel, he has to pay more for almost everything, even bricks, wood than the richest country in the world. I do not know why it has happened? What I was saying is this that our Finance Minister has been successful in curbing the import of sugar. I congratulate him for that. But at the same time would he not find out why it is that the imported sugar is less costlier than that of sugar we produce here? If the richest lady in America can mix one spoonful of sugar in a cup of a child, it costs less than that of the poorest woman in India, if she wants to give sugar to her child. Why should it be? That is what I want to find out. I have got complete faith if he has a choice in this matter. This thing has gone on for a long time. It is not the fault of this Government. It is not the fault of the Finance Minister. Industry can never grow.

We cannot go in for more exports until and unless we bring down prices. What is happening? We are finding ourselves out of the world market. When I was the Industry Minister in West Bengal before the nationalisation of Coal, the coal owners came to me with the plea that the coal price be raised by Rs. 3. It was turned down. After the nationalisation of coal, the coal price has gone up by almost 300% without complete disregard to the consumer. The main point I would like to say is economy is growing. Its pace will be much faster and really in future also if we can curb prices of our own produced things.

Situation in the Country

You take news-print. The cost of news-print in our country is double than the imported one. Why should it be? Even Bangla Desh produces at half the cost at which we produce here. That means we are depriving millions of our country men to get news-papers because we are pricing it out of their reach. A small boy when he purchased books or he purchases a khata to write down his note has to pay more than the price in America, German, England. Why should it be? That is my point. What I am trying to impress upon the Finance Minister is that concrete and strong steps should be taken by which we can curb the prices in our country.

Yesterday I was seeing T.V. The manufacturer of Tamilnadu Newsprint was saying that they are producing at the same level, the same standard as elsewhere in the world. But it is not at the same price, that is the main point. So, in every matter we are going out of the world market. I would request the Finance Minister to find out how to curb the prices.

Last but not the least my point is that for the agriculture Sector he can grant some loan to tap the agricultural resources, which will be only spent in agricultural development and rural development. I think that will be a very good way of getting money for the agriculturists from the rural areas, as also doing something for the agricultural people.

Sir, In any case I do not want to take more of your time. I am very grateful that you have given me the time. I am fully with our Finance Minister in his drive for improving the revenue, for stopping corruption everywhere and for improving the economic environment in the country. I am sure that if we can remove the difficulties that are there, India can really become a great country not only in size, but also in stature.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This discussion will continue tomorrow. Now we go to the next item, the Motion.

15.06 hrs

MOTION RE : ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendra Nagar) : Sir, I move :

"That this House is of the opinion that the environmental movement in the country is losing momentum and recommends to the Government to take steps for reviving the momentum at the grass-root level."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I deem it a great privilege to initiate discussion on the environment under a Motion almost after six years.

15.06 hours

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*].

Before I say what I want to say, let me recapitulate the historic event on the floor of this House in August 1980; when the House discussed for the first time an item entitled 'The rape of Mother Earth'. And I also definitely remember the Prime Minister at that time participating and making a commitment on the floor of the House that 'the Air Pollution Bill which was lying on the anvil for the last two-and-a-half years shall be implemented within a specified time' and it was implemented.

It was another historic event, Madam Chairman, that today is also a day, a very ghastly day that you have to remember. It is two years ago from today that the world suffered one of the worst pollution catastrophes in the history of the world at Bhopal. It is a coincidence that we are having a discussion on environment today, two years later. When I talk about environment, I do like to mention very clearly that it is an issue which is certainly not easy or no plain sailing, nor can it be understood, now

Shri Digvijay Singh]

acceptable to any society, let alone the developing world. And I do not only envy the Department, the Minister concerned for tackling and trying to solve environmental issues because by and large all environmental solutions require public contributions and public sacrifices. It is certainly not easy. I have written a book on this called 'The eco vote', which speaks of the problems and how it is difficult to translate environmental actions and expect the people to contribute to them. But I do want to say that we are lucky in this country to have this environmental movement because, as you will see, this motion is focussing attention on the movement, which has a great advantage over any other developing country in the world. It is because we had a very towering personality in Indiraji who led the movement not only in the developing countries but in the world as a whole. I am one of those very fortunate persons to be present in the Stockholm Conference in June, 1972 when the world met for the first time to discuss environment under the aegis of the United Nations on the Conference called United Nations Conference on Human Environment. We were 113 countries there and the only country which was led by Prime Minister was ours. I can never forget her statement there which became almost the alma mater for the environmental movement around the world. We have a head start over any other developing country, as far as promotion of the other environmental courses are concerned and we have done well. I do not doubt it. All I want to focus attention is that, there are stages within the environmental movement which we must appreciate, as after all, we represent a million people each of this land.

The first stage is what I call the stage of creating consciousness. In that stage, it is a question of creating awareness through the media, through seminars, through formal education, textbooks and all avenues. We have gone through that stage. By and large, we have done well. The second stage is finding solutions. Now, in that stage, it is a question of creating the administrative infrastructure, strengthening your laws, i.e. legislative action

and it also means creating that kind of wherewithal whereby your action programme can be implemented.

The third stage is the stage of implementation. And in that stage, it is the involvement not only of the machineries and the arms of the Government but also the involvement of the people, at large. Let me talk of the final stage, Madam. And that is the stage of reducing every environmental project and programme into rupees, annas and paisa. It is because no environmental programme, whatsoever can be successful unless you know how much it will cost and exactly how much it will mean by way of sacrifices from the people. Without doing this exercise, we can only end up in debates, in a House like this—very august House, the apex body of the nation—or you may have seminars at the international, national, district, whatever levels, you may have inputs from the savants, so to say, from the technicians, technocrats, scientists who will give you all the inputs and you may end up with a beautiful classic presentation of what the seminar was and illustrated, and lovely well-sounding words framed resolutions. That is where it will end. It is because, without working out as to what precisely is expected from the society to contribute or sacrifice, your environmental programmes only remain conceptual. This is my personal experience, Madam. Therefore, I want to highlight and I highlight this issue because I have experienced it, having been through the mill for two and a quarter years. You have a federal system of governance in this land where each State is responsible for the natural resources of the land whether it is water or forests or wild life or the implementation of your policy; all these are basically to be implemented by the State Governments and if a Union Ministry like the Ministry of Environment, only sits in surveillance to see how the forest laws and rules are implemented and if you just think that you are like a Post Office or like a supervisory or coordinating agency, to see that the various rules are implemented and it is on paper saying that we have given directions. We have said that the State Government should do this. Then it does not work.

The main purpose of the existence of the Union Ministry of Environment is to be dynamic, is to be a catalyst, is to give not only directions on paper but to give the leadership and the funds. If this is not done, your plans will be nowhere.

Therefore, I very fervently like to recommend that all environmental implementations have to be done with constant daily personal contact with the States. Perhaps half the time daily of your officers or the Minister in office may have to be spent in the States, farther than the States, even at the district level.

I am very fortunate to visit 150 districts in two years. I did constant hammering, constant path-showing at the State-level. More often than not, all the States have financial constraints and a way has to be found out, how to overcome these financial constraints.

You will bear with me when I say that environmental programmes at the grassroot level certainly are more difficult to implement because at the planning level, you are farther away from action but at the grassroot level, where the villager has to make sacrifices or contributions for either protecting or for getting natural resources, the implementation of the plan has to be done. Therefore, a greater impact has to be put from the Centre to the States. This is what I call 'initiatives from above' and these are imperative on all environmental issues. Let us hope that from now onwards we do not give answers in the Lok Sabha—

[Translation]

We have asked the State Government or we have ordered—but that order is never obeyed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When you were a Minister at that time also we used to get the same reply that the State Government had been directed.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : It is the habit of the Ministers.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I am very happy to tell you that I have been lucky to set up a forum of over 100 MPs and I answered my MPs then and there on the floor of the House saying that 'what are you doing in your Constituency ?

Let me draw a few points which are redeeming features. The new 20 Point Programme's strategy focusses the attention on forest conservation and tree plantation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much time will you require ? There are a number of speakers to speak. Please be brief.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I will take only 10 minutes. The new Education Policy also focuses attention on this problem and the new act, the Environment Protection Act of 1986 which we have passed. My only observation about the Environment Protection Act is that the whole gamut is to create that kind of awareness where the people themselves take the law into their own hands and work towards putting the Government in the dock by saying that they have not performed their duty to that extent. There are certain apprehensions which I would like to point out. One of them is about Section 19 and 20 which say :

Section 19 (b) : "any person who has given notice of not less than sixty days, in the manner prescribed, of the alleged offence and of his intention to make a complaint to the Central Government or the authorities or officer authorised as aforesaid".

Section 20 : "The Central Government may in relation to its functions under this act, from time to time, require any person, officer, State Government or other authority

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

to furnish to it or any prescribed authority or officer any reports, returns, statistics, accounts and other information and such person, officer State Govt. or authority shall be bound to do so."

This should be automatic, if it is a public interest litigation concept that we are trying to ingrain into this Act. There should be no 60 days. There should also be no permission from the Government whether we can prosecute or not. Otherwise, certainly there is going to be a lot of obstacles to the new Act.

I would also like to say that I compliment the Ministry for wanting to launch an environment month starting from the Late Prime Minister's birthday on the 19th November. This is the first year. Probably, they have not been able to do it. But, in the years to come, they will be successful. I can assure you, on behalf of every Member of Parliament, no matter to which political party we belong to, we will be supportive to this not only as Members of Parliament but also as people who can act as catalysts of motivating our people within our own constituency. (*Interruptions*) Let me try to give a few statistics as to the problem. Fire-wood requirements in the country is 133 million tonnes whereas the production is 49 million tonnes. Coming to fodder, the demand is 700 million tonnes in relation to our vast population of cattle whereas the production is 340 million tonnes. The demand for industrial and commercial wood is 28 million cubic metres and the production is only 13 million cubic metres. There is a great shortfall. So, with this kind of limitation of our forest wealth, how do we counteract—not only to protect our little forests which have now been reduced to twelve-and-a-half per cent. How do we regenerate both the fuel and fodder in our waste lands? We have a National Wasteland Development Board. But it is not going that good. I would like to highlight one thing. The Remote Sensing Agencies told us that only a year back that we have only 13 per cent of our

forest land under tree cover; whereas the statistics told us about 22 per cent.... I would like to ask; can't we question the Forest Department as to how is it that they overlooked this fact. There is a big gap between what there is and what there is supposed to be. Such a vast and glaring gap of missing resources! Was the Forest Department unaware of it or were they deliberately concealing it? That is something which really baffles me. They say that something like 1.3 million hectares of forest cover are lost every year. If this goes on, they also say, it will be an utter ecological catastrophe for this country. To counteract that, I have made suggestions here on the floor of this House. What are we doing to effectively protect these resources? The National Forest Policy has been on the anvil, I believe, since 1952 and every year it is being postponed because there are all kinds of pressures to say, "No; this is too harsh". But, without being harsh, how are we going to protect our forests? I have made time and again suggestions here and in various fora that it is imperative that we need to give incentives to those who are Protecting our forests—he may be a small beat-guard, a small forester. You should give him some incentives. His pay is so meagre that he is bound to be corrupt. It is very unfortunate for me to say so. There are two ways of protecting our forest wealth. One is the method of hearing complaints which existed before independence. You can bear me out when I say this—there was fear. There has to be some sort of incentive. I do not think there is a national policy or even a national consensus evolved whereby the various State Forest Departments have worked out as to what kind of incentives they can give to their forest staff upon apprehension of a forest offence and upon conviction of a forest offence. Some say it is five per cent, some others say it is ten per cent. Upto certain limit, it should be done.

You can do the same thing as in the case of grassland. I know the old system how grassland was protected. Every grassland had a cattle-pound. The forest guard used to impound the illegally grazing cattle inside the cattle-pound and half of the money realised from impounding of cattle

went to the forest guard. Illegal grazing was stopped. Why can't we think on these lines? Why can't we establish a better coordination with the Ministry of Petroleum as to how we can give priority in gas connection to places where there are forests so that the pressure will not be on forests or on grassland. Here are a few things. I think, we should think very seriously about these....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Let me try to say a few things about pollution control. There are so many points I wanted to make. For pollution control, I know it for certain that a concession was given to industry in 1983 that, if they shifted out of a highly congested area, then the land that they sold—because of shifting out—and the buildings they sold would not attract capital gains tax provided the money realised was put in industry within three years. As far as I know, not even one industry has taken advantage of this because there was no kind of leadership given or the States have not really been very serious about it.

I would also like to talk about water pollution because environment covers very much water and air-pollution problems. Time and again recommendations were made here that a special agency should be set up to fund the municipalities on the same lines as HUDCO for laying down sewerage. There has been no progress made in that.

As far as air pollution is concerned, one can talk a lot. I do have an answer just given a few days back saying about the air pollution. There is no threat of acid rain. I believe the first experience has been in Hyderabad of acid rain. I am on the particular point of air pollution from thermal power plants. The reply that I have got from the Minister of State of Power is that :

"Out of 250 units of coal fed thermal and super Power stations

in the country, only 71 units have got electro-static precipitators and the rest are without electro-static precipitators".

Forget about the hydro-carbon emissions which creates the acid rains. For the rest of the units, only an allocation of about Rs 320 crores have been made in the Plan. Why have they not worked out as to how much more it will cost in the way of electricity charges? If you want a clean environment, you have to pay for it, there is no other way out. The only way you can make people pay is to make them conscious and involved in the whole movement and that means a constant dialogue with the people at the grass-root level.

I won't take much more time. Many of our friends here are members of the Parliamentary Environment Forum. They try to make it as active as possible. I would also like to tell the members of the opposition that at least in the Congress Party we have an active cell on science and technology and environment. The opposition parties, even if they are smaller, can also certainly reciprocate. As far as this issue is concerned, there is no party politics. Let us work towards, this is the main thrust of this debate, creating that kind of consciousness amongst people that environmental solutions are not only to be expected from the Government.

Let us be quite frank and put our hands on our hearts. We, who are here because of our voters shall have to be bold enough and tell our voters that we shall have to pay for kerosene instead of cutting wood. We shall have to pay for afforestation programmes. We shall have to pay for higher cost on wood based consumer products. We shall have to pay for grassland development. We shall have to pay for soil conservation measures. We shall have to pay for non-conventional alternative energy installations—whether it is from Solar or whatever it is. We shall have to pay for mine operations where the top soil is taken off and the rubble is taken out and put back after the mining is over. We shall have to pay for more expensive biodegradable pesticides.

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

I have the questions and answers here saying that the Union Government does not have the information about.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are going to the next point. I have been requesting you to conclude but you are going to the next point again.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : With these few words I hope that we shall have a very meaningful debate. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That this House is of the opinion that the environmental movement in the country is losing momentum and recommends to the Government to take steps for reviving the momentum at the grass-root level".

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (U'teria) : Madam Chairman, I thank Mr. Singh who has moved this motion for creating awareness about environment. It is not just to plant some trees or keep them properly but it is a question of our own existence. Some mad people like Mr. Reagan are, trying to destroy the world under the SDI plan. In our day to day life we have to create massive awareness among the people to protect the environment with an eye on the future generation. We should not exploit the natural resources rampantly otherwise that will lead us to our own destruction. So it is a challenge to us and especially in the developing countries like ours this is not a luxury. It is a matter relating to our own existence. So it is our duty to create more awareness among our people, among the Government and voluntary agencies and altogether we have to look into the problem and try to develop the situation.

Sir, the Centre for Science and Environment has supplied some information which is very horrible. They are saying that about 100-150 million hectares of India's land is rapidly turning into desert and 2.5 million hectares is turning into wasteland every year. Already there are 170 million hectares of waste-land. So it is increasing.

Another problem is that every year every hectare of land loses 20 tonnes of top soil because when rains are there it is going down. We have no measure to preserve it. So it is causing us double loss. The rain water is spoiled and at the same time the soil is destroyed.

Then there is a question of ravines. They have mentioned that 4 million hectares of land have already been swallowed by ravines. Several million hectares of good crop and forest land have been destroyed by mining operations and open-cast mining. The vested interests in collusion with the Government officials get the permission for open-cast mining. They are destroying the land and the greenery. That is another problem.

Sir, we talk so much of green revolution. That is also a challenge before our environment. One example they have given is that in Ludhiana district where there is the highest yield of many crops there is highest deficiency of plant micro-nutrients in the soil. That is another problem.

Another problem they have mentioned is that 70 per cent of our available water is polluted. That is damaging the environment and causing harm to the animal and human life. That is also a challenge before us.

Then they have said about the soil salinity and water logging. That is also causing problem. There are hundreds of acres of land which are being damaged by this.

Then, floods. During the last ten years, the floods prone area has doubled from 20 million to 40 million hectares, and that is damaging our natural resources also.

The other problem that has been mentioned is that the levels of sulphur dioxide and particulate matter in several Indian cities already exceed permissible limits. Almost all the cities are suffering from pollution. The city of Delhi where we are sitting now has the highest rate of pollution

among the twelve major cities of India and I am told that it is the third city in the world in terms of pollution. This is the situation that we are facing in the big cities of India.

We have to understand how serious the situation is and how big challenge we are facing. If we do not fully realise the seriousness of the problem and do not take care of it and change the direction, in the coming years our own existence will be challenged. That is the situation.

We have our laws for protection of environment. Recently also we passed one such law after a long debate. However, the laws have their own lacunae. There is no provision to protect the nature. On these questions our comprehensive ideas are still lacking and we need to pay more attention towards the situation.

There is a large scale destruction of jungles, natural parks and sanctuaries. The poaching is rampant in these areas. Every day we read in the newspapers about some programmes of the Government for afforestation etc. There are problems particularly in tribal belts. The tribals are opposing that because we are replacing the traditional trees by some trees which are causing damage to their livelihood and they are opposing it. We have to make some adjustments and we cannot make them hostile. There are lots of arguments and counter-arguments on the question of development and environment as if these are opposed to each other. But it is not so. Development and environment are not contrary, but supplementary and complementary to each other. We should have a comprehensive plan in order to strike a balance between the development and environment. We should not only serve the interests of the industrialists, multi-nationals, and vested interests. We have to keep in mind the future generations and thus protect the environment. We will have to strike a balance.

Sometimes the Government actions are mindless, and they go ahead with some projects without any appreciation and

understanding of the environment and the situation. Government sometimes set up some power projects, nuclear power projects, dams etc. unmindful of the ecology around and they seriously damage it. They do not pay any attention to the demands and aspirations of the people. There are some prominent example of that. There is one, the establishment of test range in Baliapal. We discussed it yesterday. It is going to destroy the entire place, that place is the greenest place in Orissa. However, the Government is not going to consider any alternative site. That is the attitude. On the other hand, in Dehradun, we are rampantly closing the limestone industry without going into the details as to how much we can keep and how much we can replace. This type of contradictory behaviour is there in the Government's attitude. So, you should take proper care of all these aspects.

Regarding industrial pollution also, we have to take more care. 70 per cent of our water is polluted and we have to take more and more measures to purify it. We have to keep an eye on the multi-national's behaviour. They are dumping pesticides, fertilizers and a lot of things in the third world countries. They are coming here and opening such industries here which are prohibited in their own countries because the laws in those countries are more stringent. They cannot kill their people. But they come over here and kill people in the third world countries. We still remember the Bhopal gas tragedy. I would like to suggest that while giving industrial licences, Government should not surrender to the multi-nationals and to the greedy capitalists and other vested interests.

We should also see to it that our natural resources are not over-exploited, whether they be land resources, water resources or marine resources. Fishing with the help of big trawlers is resulting in completely destroying the seeds of those fish and in many coastal areas our fish resources are getting scarce. We must take care of all these things. And we should strike a balance in this sphere also. If we plan properly in a comprehensive way, we can fight all these menaces and we can protect our future generations.

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

I would also like to mention about our afforestation programme. Every year, it is said that 1.5 million hectares of land will be covered with trees. You say that you have reached the target of planting so many seedlings. The Government think that they can check deforestation completely with these measures. But I do not really know as to how many seedlings are planted; and out of them how many survived and how many are growing. There is no scheme for actual verification. I suggest that we have to monitor all these things. We should stress the importance of these programmes more and more, if we want to eliminate industrial pollution due to pesticides, fertilizers which are causing damage to our environment, to our natural resources, to our greenery and to our water. We must have a proper water management programme. If we can preserve rain water and stop it from flowing down into the sea, we can stop soil erosion.

Lastly I would like to refer to the recommendations of the Indian Science Congress made in their 73rd Session, for checking degradation and pollution of environment.

The physics section has suggested the use of optical methods of monitoring environmental and pollutants using lasers.

The Chemistry Section called for providing greater opportunities for appreciation and awareness programmes on environmental chemistry.

The Section on Geography suggested for safeguards against environmental hazards created by mining and mineral industries.

The geology section also called for levying a compulsory cess on the mining industry for protection of environment and setting up an authority to utilise the funds for environmental protection.

The botany section suggested identification of suitable plant species for fuel

and fodder in different agro-climatic zones to provide for basic human needs without disturbing the natural environment.

The anthropology and archaeology group wanted steps to be taken for the preservation of ancient relics like monuments and architectural tombs and the sites where fossils had been excavated.

The agricultural sciences section called for avoiding over flotation of soil and for strengthening research, high dose fertilizers and irrigation water necessary for high production.

All these suggestions they have made. I think the Government is also a party to it. How they are implementing all the suggestions? How they are taking initiatives? It should not be stopped. It should be a continuous movement. It should be a part of the day-to-day life and the awareness should be a part of day-to-day life so that we ourselves—common people—can take care of this environment protection. If any attempt is made by the industrialists or by other vested interests or even by the Government and if we find anything wrong there, people can resist. So you have to create this awareness so that people can themselves take care of the environment.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Thankyou Madam, Chairman. At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Member Shri Digvijay Singhji, who has raised this very-very important and crucial subject

MR. CHAIRMAN : Each Member will be given only 10 minutes.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I will try to confine myself within the time allotted to me.

Man and environment are complementary and most crucial to one's survival. This is something which we in India have not realised today, but it finds itself in our scriptures, in Ashoka's rock edicts,

in our national emblem, in our national flag itself—the Ashoka lion. There have been legislations before independence and after independence for the preservation and protection of the environment, because of its crucial nature in the survival of our people themselves. Even the Tiger was chosen as the National Animal replacing the Lion because it was the top of the ecological biosphere and the entire ecosystem in this country. Peacock was chosen as the National Bird. The hon. Member Shri Digvijay Singhji has raised this matter at a very crucial juncture, when there is a debate between the economists and environmentalists on the role of environment. Government, in the last six years have taken up very-very strong and effective steps in the right from the time, when our late Revered Prime Minister attended, as Head of the Indian Delegation at the Environmental Conference at Stockholm. She was the only Head of the Government who launched the world conservation strategy in 1981 here in Delhi itself. She even took the lead when the CITES Conference took place, that is, Conference on International Trade on Endangered Species and she took the effort and carried through the entire nation and all the State Governments in passing the Wildlife Protection Act and also getting the Conservation of Forest Act, which today is a hallmark, in the sense, that there is impact analysis, of environment and every developmental project. I agree with Shri Digvijay Singh Ji that the momentum must not only be maintained, but the momentum of environment and ecology must be effectively strengthened and increased. It is there not only in governmental action or through legislation, but it is also in the implementation of it, and carrying with us Government departments who are at the moment the worse culprits.

I can cite innumerable examples where public sector undertakings and Government departments have been criminal in their role in polluting air, water as well as the land in which they are situated. I come from a State which is endowed with a lot of natural resources—forests, water and minerals. I have a large number of public sector undertakings in my State.

We have fertilizer plants which have polluted the whole of the Brahmani river. We have thermal plants which not only polluted the Brahmani river, but have also been responsible for adding to the fly ash hazards, as serious as the Bhopal tragedy.

Only recently this year, a near-tragedy was averted in the Talcher and Aseul areas.

So, the first step is that we must create not only awareness, but we must also implement what we preach here in Parliament and in the State legislatures. I am glad that the Environmental Forum in Parliament has more than 100 as its members. But inspite of the fact that the hon. Shri Digvijay Singh when he was a Deputy Minister of Environment had taken a lot of interest in creating awareness in the States, going to various States, helping them to form Pollution Boards, visiting sanctuaries and national parks, and trying to convince State Governments also about the role of the contractors felling trees, and about the role of forests and forestry, the idea of changing from the productive aspects of forestry, i.e. from the British legacy, to the protective aspect of forestry has still to take firm roots in this country.

We are still bothered about the profit aspect of the Forest Corporation, whose contribution to the degradation, and deforestation, of forest is as much as that of the forest contractor and illicit timber-fellers.

As our late Prime Minister said, "The rich out of greed, and the poor out of need" have also been adding to the degradation of the environment. But it is heartening that we have now a full-fledged Ministry of Environment with a Minister in charge, and a Minister of State. It was looked after by our young and dynamic Prime Minister. That shows the importance which was given to the subject of ecology and environment. The latest legislation on environment includes environment as land, water and air.

Apart from the Government and the public sector undertakings, it is necessary

[Shri K.P. Singh Dev]

to see that our educational institutions, our Defence forces and our para-military forces also are made partners in the effort to conserve and protect the environment. The Armed Forces in their cantonments, the para-military forces in their establishments, as well as schools which have people at the most impressionable age and stage of their careers, can be made into dedicated and confirmed conservationists. Mrs Gandhi during her time, when she was heading the Defence portfolio, took the initiative to form the first ecological task force in the whole world comprising of cent per cent ex-service men. They had done yeomen service in Shahjehan Pur block in Dehra Dun and Mussoorie lime stone quarry to which my friend the hon. member Shri Hannan Mollah mentioned, which was at one time known as the queen of hill stations, but today it is an eye sore. These ecological task forces must be extended and more ecological task forces must be set up. We also have them in Rajasthan in the Rajasthan canal areas. There have been demands from Darjeeling areas ; there have been demands from Goa, from various States, from Jammu & Kashmir, from Himachal Pradesh, but the Ministry of Environment must come in, because it is the Ministry of Environment which puts the Bill for the setting up of these task forces.

Before I conclude, I would like to mention here and I would like to take the advantage of the fact that the hon. Minister for Environment is present that in this debate between the environmentalists and the economists on the impact analysis on industrial projects and economic development projects, where a country having large deposits of coal and other

1602. hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN in the Chair]

precious ores like bauxite iron, manganese, these areas, because of the Environment Act which we have passed, are taking

unduly long time. Only last month the entire Consultative Committee of the Energy Department had gone to visit Singruli area where about 30,000 MW power station has been planned which will be feeding UP, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab, but there the entire tie up has also been done with the various financing agencies, with the various countries like USSR, FRG and the United Kingdom, but because of the environment clearance being delayed, the coal mine cannot be exploited and the power station cannot be done in time, which means that we will not be deriving cost benefit and the cost effectiveness of these projects in which the delay will result in cost escalation, in time and money.

If I may come to my own home State, we have the proposal of the Talcher Super Thermal Station, Ib Valley Super Thermal Station for which not only the Government of Orissa but all the Members of Parliament here for the last six years have been crying horse ; the clearance of the Planning Commission, the Technical Advisory Committee Department of Energy, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Coal, Coal Linkage, everything is complete, but it is only being held up due to environment reasons and at a time when the Orissa is passing through power famine which is also adding to the national grid ; and power being the main infrastructure for development and at a time when we are on the take off stage to the 21st century, we would want the Environment Ministry to clear such projects in which the economic development factor keeping the environment factor and the conditions stipulated by them are involved. But it is the delay in clearing these projects which is affecting them both from the national point of view as well as State point of view. Same is the question of irrigation projects. I can give you hundreds of projects, but I would only name those in which I have intimate knowledge.

On the 31st of January, the Government of Orissa had written to the Environment Ministry for environment clearance on Sapua and Barajots which is

an integrated medium irrigation project which will cover more than 4000 hectares in the entire Hindal sub-division which is in a rain shadow area for the last 40 years.

If it takes one year to clear when everything including the Planning Commission, Irrigation Department, Central Water Commission, the Ministry of Water Resources has cleared it, then, I am afraid we shall always be debating here about costs run off and the costs benefit will not accrue to the people in spite of the natural resources which we have.

The same is the question with the Defence projects and like the Tista and Kalimpong water system—I am only illustrating—that in future we may have to strike a health balance between environment and economic development keeping in view the time factor.

I support Mr. Digvijay Singh's Motion and his contention that the environmental movement at the grassroot level must be strengthened. There must be moral involvement of voluntary organisations, schools, educational institutions and other institutions and organised bodies to make environmental protection and environmental movement a success in this country for which we are committed from ancient days.

SHRI AJITSINGH DABHI (Katra): Mr. Chairman, it would not be an understatement if I say that environmental movement and awareness movement is a movement to save the mankind which is heading towards self-destruction in its flight to overcome nature.

Nature is beautifully balanced. Every little thing has its place, the beauty and special utility. For example, for keeping unpolluted the air we breathe, the trees, the birds, the beasts and even the reptiles play an important role. They eat up the insects which destroy our food, and our foodcrops.

As we know, the air we breathe contains carbon dioxide and this dangerous gas

can make the human beings, the animals, birds, suffocate and even cause their death. The trees absorb this dangerous gas from the atmosphere. Cutting down of forest trees would prevent the mopping up of this dangerous gas from the atmosphere and also can make the earth heat up.

Scientists have envisaged that by 2001 AD because of the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere the planet earth would be heated up by five to six degrees centigrade. Because of this there would be melting of solar ice, raising the sea level high enough to submerge Florida in America, the Netherlands, and probably the low lying rice yielding areas in Asia including India. The heating up of the earth causes the destruction of vital food, which is a main requirement for the human beings.

It is a fact that most of the forests on the earth lie in the belt between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer. In this belt the undeveloped and developing countries play, including India, a big role in the destruction of forest trees. It is estimated that 600 million hectares of tropical forests have been destroyed. If we begin from Thailand the Himalayas, the vast areas of the Central Eastern and North Africa and the Amazon area of South America which were once fine and lusty green forests have now turned into arid spaces of land.

The forests which covered once 40 per cent of the earth's surface now cover only 30 per cent of the land surface. In India the rate at which the Nepalese are felling the trees, the Nepalese trees are going to disappear within 15 years. The story is not different in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, the North-Eastern States and the other States in India. It is estimated that 152 million tonnes of wood is being cut away every year from the forests in India. And the evil effects of this deforestation are to be seen in flash floods. Because of the felling of trees on the river side, river banks get eroded, land slides occur, rocks silt, wood logs and all forest wastes are carried down to the tributaries causing sudden pressure on the confluence and there are flash floods.

[Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi]

In 1970 in UP massive flash floods had occurred in the A'akananda in the Himalayas sweeping away several villages entirely as also two lakhs of acres of crops standing in the fields, roads, innumerable bridges, herds of cattle and buses load of passengers. The rock silt got deposited in the canal system so enormously that lakhs of acres of crop in the western UP was destroyed.

The floods have now become the chronic phenomenon of our environment. Every year we hear the reports of floods from northern States, northeastern States and some of the southern States taking toll of human beings, destroying our property, cattle wealth and forest wealth and crops worth crores of rupees. The total estimate of all this damage, I think, has not been estimated. But I think, it must be billion of rupees with which we can plan and implement three five year plans.

Deforestation in Sunderbans in West Bengal, Himalayas, Orissa and Bihar is very dangerous. The massive Himalayas are being denuded of their flora and fauna. Some very rare species and plants from Western Ghats and Himalayas have become extinct and many more are on the verge of extinction. The deforestation takes away the shelter of rare Indian birds like Bustard and many other beautiful birds which make the life worth living. Deforestation also takes away the natural habitat of rare species of animal like white tiger, Indian lion, one-horned rhinoceros and many other beautiful beasts. Deforestation is not only a danger to flora and fauna but also to the mankind because of the resultant soil erosion and succeeded by droughts and floods of unprecedented magnitude. History bears witness to the fact that ancient empires of Persia, Babylon, Syria and Carthage were destroyed because of advance of floods and droughts caused by excessive felling of forests. Ancient civilisation of China, Egypt, Greece and Rome which had once straddled land fertile and replete with beautiful lakes, rivers and streams, with forests gone, they lie in ruins. The soil depleted is unable to start life.

'Socrates was the great wise man of glory and he warned the people of

the Greeks against the excessive felling of forests. He said and I quote :

"We have destroyed them for too much, let us stop."

In India we have destroyed the forests far too much. It is time that we conserve.

This movement for environment in India is not a day soon. The estimates of annual loss of forests in India vary between five million hectares and 20 million hectares depending upon the definition of deforestation. In India we have 175 million hectares of wasteland and 3.4 million hectares of wastelands which are becoming every year barren and infertile.

So far as India is concerned, under the great leadership of Srimati Indira Gandhi and now under the leadership of our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the drive for environment awareness is getting momentum. Our Prime Minister advocated some time back that we should teach our children, the younger generation, the facts about our freedom struggle. In the same way, if this drive is to be made meaningful and result-oriented, then we must start it at the primary education level by introducing purposeful lessons in the text books. At the college and university level, environmental slant must be given to the curricula and the examinations. But this movement cannot succeed only by the Governmental efforts. The people must also participate and the voluntary agencies must also come out.

Gujarat, as it has always done in the matter of good things, has taken the lead here also. At Ahmedabad, the Centre for Environment Education has taken up this challenge to educate teachers and thereby the students, about the environmental imperatives and perils of destroying ecological balance.

Lastly, I would suggest that because the women are most affected by the shortage of firewood and fodder, therefore, if we can involve the women in this movement, then I am sure that this environment movement will certainly succeed. With these words, I support the Motion.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA
(Andman & Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I want to thank the hon. Members who have provided an opportunity to the House to discuss the subject of environment.

The Resolution before the House can be divided into two parts. The first part relates to preservation of the environment about which it has been stated that efforts in this direction are weakening. Secondly, this should be developed as a mass movement so that the environment of the whole country can be maintained properly. Regarding the second part, I totally agree with it that it should take the shape of a mass movement in the whole country.

In connection with the first part, I would like to submit to the House why the National Forest Policy of 1950 was not implemented properly. Although a lot regarding conservation was said in it, yet it was not implemented because the Forest Departments were under the State Government and the Central Government could give only its advice and could do nothing else. No State Government took initiative in this regard. They neither go this policy approved by the legislatures nor educated the general public in this regard. I can say it for sure that after 1980, Shrimati Gandhi was the person who apart from being the nation's Prime Minister loved flowers, fruits, gardens, wild animals and forests of this country. She made every effort in this direction. Due to this, the Forest Conservation Act came into existence in 1980, which gave the Central Government a big responsibility. There cannot be two opinions that the people have become aware and conscious of ecology and environment only during the past few years. This does not show that any slackness has come in the movement. I want to submit to those hon. Members who want to accelerate development that environment is there to protect mankind and not to destroy it. It is true that the enormous felling of trees in the Adivasi districts and the mining work undertaken there have caused damage to the Adivasis

but the point is that it is of no use to cry over spilt milk. It will be useful if we concentrate on the new schemes or new projects which we are going to undertake there. What we have to think and do is that the Adivasis should survive, the forests and its fauna must be protected. We should also pay attention to the aspect as to how forests should be utilised so that more employment opportunities are created. I am fully convinced that under the leadership of an experienced Minister like Shri Bhajan Lal who has been entrusted with the responsibility of this department, the environment of this country is going to be protected. Even now the Central Government is spending Rs. 600 crores for improving the environment. If it wants to spend even Rs. 2000 crores, how it be done? It has to depend on the State Government's in this regard. When the Punjab issue was being discussed in the House, it was questioned how the Central Government would solve this problem? Wherever the jurisdiction is of the State, the Centre can provide help by providing funds and consultancy service and so on. If the State Government is not prepared to cooperate, or to shoulder the responsibility then what is the remedy? Therefore, nothing can come out by merely discussing matters in the Parliament. Every State Assembly must also take up the issue equally strongly and the same sort of feeling has to be created among the people of the States. Then alone we would reap its benefits.

I want to submit that 6 committees had been constituted. I am also a member of one of the Regional Forest Advisory Committees. I have been attached to the group comprising West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and the Andaman islands. I observed that the first meeting was called six months after this committee was formed. We discussed a lot of things in the said meeting. I received a circular for another meeting some two or three days ago. I had chaired the first meeting, yet nobody came to me for approval of the proceedings of that meeting. If the Department is going to function in this manner, then I think whatever work you may do or whatever committee you may form, it will not yield the

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

desired results. It has not yet been decided where the headquarter of the committee would be established or who are going to be appointed as the officers or how is the work going to be carried out. The post of Inspector General of Forests has been lying vacant for the past one year.... (*Interruptions*). ...If the Department is to function in this manner and with this speed then it will further hamper the work in this direction. There is need to accelerate this work.

Now I would like to draw your attention towards my constituency of Andaman and Nicobar islands where 86 percent of the area is covered with forests and 14 percent of it is occupied by people. Those people are deeply attached to the forests and want that these forests should be protected. However, as Shri K P. Singh Deo has said, it is true that the environment is there for the benefit of the people but it must be ensured that this does not hinder the development. If it happens then the people would think environment to be a demon which is impeding the development of the Adivasis; it is a demon which is obstructing the drinking water supply schemes and other development schemes like construction of roads etc. People should not be given a chance to think in this way, you will not be able to make it a people's movement. To build up a people's movement, it is essential to get the support of the masses. Works which are undertaken for the benefit of the public should be done properly and completed at the earliest. Only then people would feel that environmental protection is for their benefit and that they should engage themselves in this work and should feel that it is their duty to protect the forests.

I want to make a submission in connection with the planting of trees. This programme is for the benefit of all of us and the Government has taken a decision which is praiseworthy. I would not contradict the hon. Minister's reply to a question asked here but I would only say that for planting one sapling, 25 to 50 trees are felled for preparing fence for it. In our language it is called 'balli'. If you have to cut 25 to 50 trees for planting a

sapling, then what is the use of growing a new sapling? If the new sapling is to be protected by a fence then it is better if barbed-wire or similar material is used for fencing purposes. I hope that proper attention will be paid in this direction and arrangements will be made accordingly.

With these words, I would thank the mover of this Resolution Shri Digvijaya Singh and I would request him to make efforts to bring about a balance between man and the environment. If the environment takes the shape of a demon then we shall not be able to get cooperation from the people.

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the Minister of Environment and Forests and congratulate him that ever since he took charge of this Ministry, he has given new ideas and new shapes to things. Today, a very important discussion is taking place in the House and I would request you to accept this Motion and take necessary steps in this regard because it is definitely for our benefit and will greatly help our people.

It is the policy of the Government to conserve forests and to ensure that 1/3rd of the total area of this country is covered by forests but it is not being fully implemented. Though we have been celebrating 'Vana Mahotsava' since 1952, yet afforestation work was started only in 1962. After that the work has speeded up. But I would urge that instead of covering 1/3rd of the total area with forests, 1/3rd of every village should be covered with forests. A law should be enacted to the effect that 1/3rd area of every village shall be covered with forests. It will certainly benefit the people. The late Shri Sanjay Gandhi had given a very apt slogan, "produce less children and grow maximum trees."

It was a very good idea but the opposite happened—the number of children multiplied and the trees lessened. The late Shri Sanjay Gandhi had initiated a very good programme and got trees

planted all over the country with the help of volunteers. But as there was no one to look after those trees, the animals grazed them and in this way we could not derive any benefit from the programme.

Sir, the tribal people live in the forest areas. The State Governments want to provide roads, electricity and other facilities to them and want to undertake development works but they are not allowed to fell even a single tree. The State Governments should be allowed to fell trees for providing roads, electricity, telephones etc. in the tribal areas. The proposals which the State Governments send to you remain pending with you and are not cleared for months and years together. Therefore, I would demand that in case the State Governments want to take certain steps for the development of the tribal areas, they should be allowed to fell certain number of trees so that the tribal areas are developed.

Sir, the tribal people who live in the forests collect dry twigs for using them as fuel for cooking purposes but the sentries and the forest officers apprehend them and put them behind the bars after levying 10 to 20 times of the normal rate of fine on them. This should not happen. In politics this never happens. A gentleman denuded entire forest but he was appointed the Governor of our State and he dismissed our Government. If a Governor or a Chief Minister belonging to your Party denudes the entire forest, he does not pay any penalty but if a poor tribal fetches wood from the forest for cooking his food, he has to pay a heavy fine and is also put behind the bars. I would, therefore, demand that you should think over this matter.

In Andhra Pradesh, efforts are being made to construct the Telugu-Ganga project for quite a long time. Our leaders, Shri N.T. Rama Rao has himself written to the Centre a number of times that forests which are cut will be replaced by planting an equal number of trees, yet you are not giving your permission for that project. Therefore, I would request you not to view this issue from a political

angle. If you separate it from politics, you will find that the Telugu-Ganga Project is a very good project and is for the benefit of the people. Therefore, get it constructed. We shall plant as many trees as you want. Sir, now I would like to submit some points regarding pollution. The traffic in the towns creates the maximum pollution. Some new technology should be adopted so that less smoke is emitted from the vehicles. We have so many new scientists and technologists in our country. They should think about it and the Government should also do something to control it.

Again, many, big industries are established in the heart of the towns and cities. Such industries should, as far as possible, be located away from the cities for it would help in reducing the pollution.

In my constituency, there is a place called Ramgundam, where a number of industries are located. Several units belonging to N.T.P.C., Fertilizer Corporation of India and other Central Government agencies are located there. A lot of water is discharged from those industries which spreads in the shape of a canal in the locality and enters the tenements of the poor. The people use that water for drinking purposes. I have submitted a memorandum also in this regard. I think a common canal should be constructed and polluted water should be drained away from there so that the poor people do not suffer from ill-health.

Several proposals regarding checking of pollution have come up in the Parliament but the Government has not been able to control pollution. The Government does not seem to consider it at all. If the Centre is not prepared to control it, then let the matter be left to us.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : We have already left it to you.

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : The people would close all the industries which would end pollution completely. Either you decide it or otherwise leave it to us to decide.

[English]

PROF K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : I congratulate the hon. Member Shri Digvijay Singh who moved this motion today when the nation is paying homage to the victims of Bhopal tragedy.

Man is an integral part of nature. Any change in nature will have its effect on man. It is said that even moon has got some effect on the behaviour of man. It is in this context we have to think about environment. Mother Earth is blessed by rivers, forests and green belts. The industrial growth has helped mankind towards progress and prosperity but, at the same time, it has also encroached on the virginity of Mother Earth. Rivers are polluted. Forests are denuded and fresh air has become a luxury. In India, 70% of the available water is polluted. Every year, 1.5 million hectares of forest land turned barren. One million hectares of crop land and grazing land are badly affected. Every hectare of land loses about 30 tonnes of top soil every year. Pollution of air has gone out of control. In Delhi alone, 80% of the vehicles plying around produce noxious gas. Will our cities be covered with smoke which is full of poisonous gas.

In my childhood, it was a pleasure to see the Sun rise. Now, for the city dwellers, sun-rise also has become a very rare occasion. I am coming from the city of Cochin, which is the industrial capital of Kerala where in the early morning if we look up, we cannot see anything except smoke. This is the condition of all the major cities in our country.

Our country, which is one of the richest in the world in terms of soil, sunlight and water is slowly deprived of these blessings of the nature. I would like to point out some measures that have to be taken for effective control of our environment. There should be an effective National Environment Policy. This policy should bring about environmental laws. Now, we have got laws to protect the

forests, to protect the wild-life, to control the pollution of rivers. But all these different laws should be brought in as a comprehensive law. There should be Special Courts to deal with the cases involving the environment. The judges should be properly taught. The lawyers, who deal with the environmental cases, should have a clear picture about environment. So, the Special Courts are to be brought so that these courts will deal with cases involving the environment. The Employment Guarantee Scheme and the Food-for-Work Schemes have to be linked with environmental protection. We can make use of these schemes—say for the afforestation programme.

Another item which has been plenty in our country is water at a time when we have always thought that water is very cheap. Now a change has come that pure and drinking water is a very costly affair. There should be a proper Water Management System to haul the rain water and for its effective use. We have started the Ganga cleaning programme. This is a programme which has caught the attention of everybody in this country and outside also. I would like to suggest that every State should be asked to take up the cleaning of one river so that within a span of 10 years, all the rivers in our country are out of pollution.

Another thing we have to remember is when industries are set up, it should be in a separate zone. It should be away from the population. One of the dangers of the present Industrial Policy is that the major chemical industries are coming up in cities which cause more pollution, which cause more destruction of environment. So, when new industries are coming up, it should be in a particular zone and all steps are to be taken so that the air pollution, water pollution are controlled.

One more suggestion which I would like to give is regarding implementation of the Forest Protection Rules. When Environment Protection Rules are implemented, there are ^{some} ~~some~~ Harijans, adivasis who encroach the forests for their

daily life. There are richmen who encroach forests as greedy people. These two types of encroachments have to be dealt with separately.

Similarly there are development programmes coming up in our State. In my State of Kerala, hydro-electric projects are not given licence because of some encroachment of forest land. What I suggest is, when development programmes are coming up, if some acres of forest are to be destroyed in the process, then in that development programme itself a plan has to be made so that if a certain area of forest is removed, the same area has to be planted. These development projects which are coming up should be given priority.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Resolution presented before the House by hon. Shri Digvijay Singh. Besides expressing my support, I want to say in this connection that the enthusiasm in this movement is not dwindling among the people but the State Governments are certainly losing interest in it. Had the people been less enthusiastic, Silent Valley in Kerala would not have survived. While talking of the State Governments, I would submit that the first and foremost requirement is to educate the State Governments about environment. Many environmental problems can be solved if the Central Government properly educates the State Governments.

Many people say that someone should and has to sacrifice for development. It is correct but only these tribal areas and the tribal population have sacrificed the maximum in the name of development. I want to quote from today's the 'Navbharat Times' to show as to how the social environment in tribal areas has been vitiated. The heading reads—'Wages and Compulsions of the Tribal Labourers'. The first paragraph reads as follows :

"Santhal Pargana is predominantly a tribal area. The continuous exploitation

during the last two centuries has completely shattered the conventional life style of the tribals of this area. Factories, non-tribal landlords and money lenders have taken possession of their ancestral land. The contractors have usurped the forests. The men, women, boys and girls have been converted into bonded labourers by the traders and industrialisation has eaten away the very base of their social life."

Whatever has been written in this article is absolutely correct. The article mentions that all the minerals in this country are found in the tribal areas of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and industrialisation in tribal areas has vitiated the common life and social conditions there.

Fortunately, the Forest Secretary is going to study a very controversial project, namely, Bodhghat Hydroelectricity Project of Bastar at the end of this week. I want to tell about other projects of Bas'tar also so that the Forest Secretary may keep them in mind as well. The Beladila Iron Ore Project was established in 1960. That project polluted the waters of Shankhini and Dakini rivers and we have not been able to clean them to date. Talking of drinking water, it is not good even for irrigation. Five years back a plan was formulated to plant pine forests in Bastar. Had Shrimati Indira Gandhi not been there, the natural 'sal' forests of Bastar perhaps would have vanished. We are grateful to her for protecting our 'sal' forests at that time and thus forests of pine were saved. In the same way the M.M.T.C. authorities tried to exploit dolomite in the forests of Kanger Valley in Bastar but with the intervention of the Government of India, the efforts were fortunately abandoned. Nowhere else such marvellous forests like the one in Kanger Valley can be found near a township. In the same way there are many other irrigation projects like Ichampalli of Andhra Pradesh which also is affecting Bastar. I mean to say that all the departments come forward with their respective projects and state that their projects are the best and ask for their clearance and implementation.

[Shri Arvind Netam]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say one thing that there is no department or committee which may understand the feelings of the people of that area. Similarly, you are thinking of establishing a wild-life sanctuary in Bastar which will affect 30 to 40 villages and Ichampalli Project also would affect 65 villages. For the Bhopalpatnam Irrigation Project some villages will be acquired. In this way if all the projects are considered together then I can say that no place will be left for human beings to live, particularly in South Bastar.

Through you I want to raise some more points and urge the hon. Minister to take note of them. One thing is that these things should be mentioned in the report to be presented by the Secretary and it must be studied. The people say that in Bastar land is available in abundance. But excluding forests area, non-forest land is almost negligible in Bastar. And no land is available for rehabilitating the refugees in the villages. The land there has either been illegally occupied for the past 15 to 20 years or it is not fit for agriculture. Two weeks back Shri Shankaranand told in relation to the Upper Indiravati Project that people there want money and not land in compensation. We protested against this because we came to know that the land which was offered was not fit for cultivation. They were told that they should either do farming on mountainous land or they will be given no land at all. And no land is available in the villages in which the State Government has promised to arrange for rehabilitation. If at all there is some land it is either unfit for cultivation or has been illegally occupied which you cannot get vacated.

Secondly, it has become an issue of great controversy as to how many trees would be felled due to Bodhghat Project. Some people estimate the figure at 30 lakhs while others calculate it to be 50 lakhs. The Shimla Forest Institute conducted a survey there and their estimate shows the figure to be something about 1 crore. With your permission I want to read out a line from the 'India Today' of November 15 :

[English]

"At only Rs. 15,000 the two million or so sal trees in Bodhghat are worth Rs. 3000 crore—more than three times the estimated cost of the project."

[Translation]

Such a large number of trees have to be felled. Therefore, we shall have to think whether we should allow this project which involves such a large scale deforestation. I would like that many of the projects, specially the Bodhghat Project should be reconsidered seriously. I make a request also to the hon. Minister that he may kindly ask the team which will go to Bodhghat to study how far the civilisation of the tribals is lagging behind, as the Central Government or the State Government has no department for this type of study. Will this team try to understand the feelings of those people ? I make only one request to the hon. Minister that whichever team may go there it should first try to understand the feelings of the tribals there and submit its report only after that. We do not oppose the Project but in this situation I think the Bodhghat Project should not be taken up.

I conclude with these words supporting the Resolution presented by the hon. Member.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate Mr. Digvijay Singh for initiating this discussion which is of prime importance in the present situation. The need of protecting the environment cannot be over-emphasised because it relates to the very existence of not only the mankind but the whole species of life.

No doubt, it is very important that there should be world peace and there is no war because if third world war breaks out it is possible that the whole life on this globe may be annihilated within a couple of hours or couple of days. Likewise if

environment is not properly protected and we do not take into account the various environmental pollution problems and take remedial steps the human-kind and the whole species can be eliminated in a long span of time. Therefore, this subject relates to the very existence of mankind and all species on this earth.

Sir, the importance of the subject has to be understood by all. I feel inspite of all our efforts in that direction even now our people or even we parliamentarians—inspite of the speeches we make—are not conscious to the extent required for the need of preserving the environment and protecting the environment. I feel that there should be an effort to making the people more conscious about the environment.

Mr. Chairman, it was Madam Indira Gandhi who led this environment protection campaign in this country. This campaign has got thrust and prestige because of that. Inspite of that I feel this is a situation when many of the environmental protection problems can be easily solved if we get an increased cooperation from the people. I can quote an example.

Let us take the question of forests. The importance of preserving forests cannot be over-emphasised. If forests are destroyed it will affect the entire climate. There will not be rains. There will be more deserts and there will be whole lot of implications and repercussions. We are all aware of it but who can protect the forests. The forests cannot be protected merely by Forest Conservation Act. Even if this Act is vigorously implemented the forests cannot be protected. The forests can be protected provided those who live in the forests and in the vicinity of forests become conscious of the need to protect the forests. They should feel that protection of forests is related to their own existence. But is it so now! Now the position is that those who live in the forests, that is, tribals, those who live in the vicinity of forests, the small farmers and agriculturists do they feel the need of protecting the forests as we feel here in the urban areas?

17.00 hrs.

Actually it is not so, Sir. I say this from my personal experience. I am coming from a constituency where there are a lot of forests and thousands of tribals living in the forests. I may tell you an example. Last year, our Prime Minister visited my constituency in Kerala. Before that visit of the Prime Minister, some of the tribals came to me and gave me a representation. In that representation, they were asking :

"We are living in the forest. For all these years we were protecting the forests and we are not allowed to take the firewood from the forests. If we are not allowed to take the firewood from the forests and if the forest protection officers deprive us of our firewood, of our very existence, how can we protect the forests?"

I thought it very pertinent. They gave that representation to the Prime Minister also. So, this is my question that by a token implementation of the Forest Conservation Act, we cannot conserve the forests. What is more needed is in order to protect the forests, these tribals should firstly be made more conscious of the need of protection of forests. Secondly these people should be provided with alternate energy sources like cheap cooking gas so that they don't go to the forests. My point is that by the very implementation of the Forest Conservation Act, the tribals become against the protection of forests. That is a psychological development. Something is at the vicinity of the forest farming. I asked one of the farmers; Who are cutting the forests? Madam Indira Gandhi in her speech, which was also quoted by Shri K.P. Singh Deo, said that the rich cut out of greed and the poor out of need. Sir, the cutting of the trees in the forests is managed by the rich. They want to exploit the forests out of their greed. I asked one of the small farmers and tribals : "Why don't you stand in the way? Why don't you report to the officers? Why don't you cooperate with the officers?" Then the answer was again like this : "Sir, why should we cooperate when they are not sympathetic to our

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]
genuine need?".

Therefore, the sum and substance of my point is that there should be a special effort to make the tribals and small farmers of the forest areas to become more conscious of the need to protect the forests. They should feel that their very life and existence is by the protection of the forests. This can be achieved only if they are provided with alternate source of energy and alternate source of livelihood. Therefore, special fund should be allotted for that region.

Now, I am coming to the soil erosion. All our rivers are getting silted due to soil erosion. There are dams and reservoirs. These reservoirs are getting silted. I have read in some article that when these reservoirs are full with silt, their desilting will require more than 28 times of the expenditure required for constructing them. Therefore, all the reservoirs are getting silted. Rivers are getting silted and, therefore, floods increase. But what can be done about it? Every year for flood relief work, we are spending crores of rupees. This year, our Finance Minister has even allotted Rs. 500 crores for natural calamities. So, my suggestion is that in these areas which are prone to soil-erosion, special funds should be allotted and measures should be taken to prevent soil erosion. Our agriculturists and other people will take it up but there is no assistance provided. So special funds should be given to stop soil erosion.

I now come to air pollution. There are different types of air pollution but I do not want to dwell at length on each of them. One form of air pollution is radiation. Why I raise this point is that there is a feeling that radiation is increasing in the atmosphere due to our nuclear power plants. Therefore, some people are advocating that there should not be any more nuclear power plants. I consider this as a very dangerous proposal. Environment should be looked in its proper perspective. Environmental protection should not stand in the way of development. In fact, development and environmental protection go

side by side. Environmental protection is to eliminate the evil effects of development. And development is a must. I would like to quote Madam Indira Gandhi who observed :

"In the rich countries, industrial pollution causes environmental hazards. In poor countries it is poverty which causes environmental hazards. Therefore, the argument that environmental protection measures should stall development is absurd and it is not in our interest".

I am saying all this because of the position of the nuclear power. In Kerala, as you know, Government have decided to set up a nuclear power plant. But due to the agitation of some people, that proposal has to be dropped. Why is it so? It is because of the over-consciousness of rather I would call it 'over-reaction' of some people towards issues concerned with environmental protection, these projects are being stalled. This cannot be. My main point is that environmental protection should go along with development and if environmental protection is used to stall development, that that will be counter-productive and that will not serve any purpose.

With these remarks I conclude, though I have to make a number of other points.

17.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): The slogan today, the emphatic slogan today is "Protect environment to protect the future of mankind".

Sir, recently the United Nations constituted a Sub-Committee under the leadership of Willy Brandt. They made a study of the environmental problem and made recommendations. In the North-South Dialogue, it is observed that if we proceed with the present way of approach in the matter of protecting our environment, at this rate, there will be a day when human

beings will die without getting oxygen. If things are going at this tangent, there will be a situation, wherein people will have to suffer from all sorts of diseases due to drinking of polluted water and inhaling polluted air. There will be a number of diseases due to environmental pollution, which will not be cured.

Shri Digvijay Singh was a party to that conference in 1972 and of course from that time onwards, there has been an awakening among humanity that the need to protect environment is true. Thinking on these lines has started and recommendations have been made and in India too, there is at present an awakening about the protection of the environment in our country.

There are people who exploit environment to make personal profit. What I feel is that there is an opportunity for some people to exploit the under-developed nature of various nations for their personal purposes and thereby create a dangerous or hazardous situation. In that context, we can see that even yesterday, in reply to the first question, the answer given in this House by the hon. Minister was that from 1970 to 1975 and from 1980 to 1985, 9 million hectares of forest was destroyed in this country, i.e. at an average of 1.3 million hectares per year. If this awareness is created, the people will start objecting these things. So there can be no way except to create an awareness among the people themselves. Of course legislation is there. Government machinery can do only a little in this matter. The first and foremost thing is to create an awareness and see that all these things are stopped in our country. I am not going into the details of pollution problem which has come here. Even the minor thing which one of my friends has pointed out is regarding black smoke coming out from the vehicles in the cities. I am told, if that is regulated, one-third of import of petrol can be avoided because it consumes more diesel and petrol and other petroleum products. It also spoils the atmosphere.

Then comes the noise pollution. Even for praying God, they use mikes in the Mosques, Temples and Churches. Even during elections, the political parties are

making noise pollutions by using mikes. Even in the marriages also they use four or five mikesets for playing records. This is the psychology which has been created. But what effect the noise pollution is creating nobody investigates and nobody even bothers to educate the society. The society which is not doing that is considered as better society because they could not educate the people in that light. Therefore, there have to be an all-out effort to see that the environment is protected by all means from exploitation. Of course, there is a lesson which we learnt from Bhopal Tragedy.....

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : What you say about the noise pollution during Zero Hour !

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : We are all contributing to that. If you go to Bombay, a place near Chembur, if you sleep there for one night and get up in the morning, you cannot have fresh air to breath. The industries have brought pollution in that area. If somebody makes a study of that area, then he will know how many types of diseases are existing in that area. Not only in Chembur, but also wherever the industries are coming. So some way or other, that takes into pollution. And the industrialists exploit the situation for their personal benefit. Is it necessary ? That is my question. It can be avoided easily. My impression is that, if there are proper regulations and proper guidelines and if it is checked at an early stage, this will not happen. So, far this, we should have a machinery which can go into the problems, so that this may not happen in future. Even in my area, a Government owned company—Indian Rare earth Mover—is a major problem. Its radiation is faced by the people. Finally, the High Court itself have to interfere in this matter. So, you have to devise a method for the disposal of the rare earth, which is the net balance from the factory, without affecting the locality. The whole area is polluted, as has been rightly pointed out by my friend. If you go to Cochin city—a beautiful city—it was told that the Queen of Arabian Sea is now polluted with dust and smoke. You cannot have good air in the whole area. It

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

can be avoided. If an advance study is made on these things or a proper checking is made; I think it can be easily avoided.

Then, we see on the river banks, industries are coming up. They are using the river for the purpose of disposing of the wastes or whatever it is. This kills the fish. Mostly, near the rivers, cement factories are located. So there are every likelihood of cement parties going into the water. When somebody takes bath in that water, who is no way connected with it, there are chances of getting some sort of disease, from the polluted water and every one, every common man is the victim of the exploitation by this. But, somehow or other, therefore a feeling has crept in that is development vs. environment protection. There is a contradiction, as my previous speaker submitted. I submit it is not, in fact, a contradiction but a correlation. Unless there is a development connected with preventing pollution and the consequences thereof, there cannot be a development. How can you have a development on the dead bodies of the poor people like what had happened in Bhopal where 10,000 people died and one industry has grown up, but that industry too is in doldrums. Can we have a development like this? So, it is a very basic question when you think in terms of development. Development is surely correlated with the protection of the environment; this has to be synchronised in a proper manner. For that, an effective law has to be there, a forum should be there.

Mostly when we ask questions in the House, what we get from this Government of India in this House is that it is a State subject, by and large, a State subject. I would submit shamefully that in my State I have experience. There is a political party which is a party in the government, which says in their manifesto that their aim, their slogan is to assign forest land for cultivation. This is the slogan of that particular political party in the election manifesto.

The party is called Kerala Congress; it is a partner in the Coalition Government in

Kerala. Their election manifesto says that forests will be assigned which are encroached by people for a particular purpose. This is the method of shortsighted approach of the political parties or government or people who are in power to give forest to the poor people at their mercy. Very bad. I submit that you never leave it as a State subject; it is a national subject; it is not only a national subject but an international subject. That is what Willy Brandt and their Commission made a recommendation that there should be an international forum to regulate this and therefore with its seriousness very necessary laws will have to be made, necessary forum will have to be built up to implement the law and to see that this is not happened.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for granting me time to speak on environment. I support the Resolution presented in the House by Shri Digvijay Singh. We all know that more the population, the more the felling of trees. This is also polluting the environment. Twenty five per cent of the total tree saplings planted do not survive. We want that the maximum care should be taken after planting the trees. I thank Shri Bhajan Lal for paying attention to Delhi also. My area has a population of 20 lakhs. I would like to raise four points and hope that you will pay attention to them. The first point is about planting of trees. You know that a large number of trees can be planted on both sides of roads maintained by the P.W.D. or the Corporation. There are some drains like the Nazafgarh Drain where by planting trees on their banks erosion can be prevented. It is well known that trees inhale polluted air, smoke and dirty water and exhale pure air. The second thing I want to say is that there are many factories in Delhi. No doubt these are outside the city. The Badarpur Thermal Power Station emits such polluted smoke that ash settles down on roofs, in kitchens and mixes with the fodder for cattle with the result that air and smoke affect cattle also. We want that proper measures should be taken so that the people of that area are protected from ash contents in the air and their harmful

effects. The smoke from the thermal station rises above but the ash content is scattered in the neighbourhood all around in the wells, cattle fodder kitchens and even person sleeping in the open is covered with ash in the morning. There is a factory opposite the Wazirpur Depot. Although there are some colonies like Maurya Enclave and Pitam Pura near it but so much stench is emitted out of that glue factory that people cannot pass that area without a kerchief on their nose for two furlongs. I urge that such stench emitting factories be shifted to places outside Delhi on Haryana border where there is no population so that the people do not face any problem. All such factories be shifted outside Delhi. They cause indescribable pollution to the surrounding atmosphere. Some people burn rubber by roadside, some factories manufacture rubber products; this also products terrible stench and bitter smoke which makes the whole atmosphere highly poisonous. You should take some measures for controlling it also. The chimneys of all rubber using factories should be made more high so that smoke may rise high and no bad effects is cast on the human beings.

You must have noticed that dirty and polluted water is also effecting us adversely. There is no doubt that very clean water comes from Haryana to our Nazafgarh Drain but in Delhi it is polluted due to discharge of dirty water from factories which subsequently mingle with the waters of Yamuna.

With that the entire Yamuna water has been polluted. We are drinking the same water. I would request you to make such arrangements that polluted water is stored separately for watering crops and fields so that this water does not affect our health and crops may yield more produce and our environment may also become pollution free. Besides, I have also seen dirty water collected at various places below which water pipes are laid and at some places small quantity of this water gets mixed up with the water in the pipes. For example, the same situation prevails in the Lawrence Road area. This is harmful for our health. I would request that this dirty water may be collected separately somewhere else and

the water coming from Hyderpur Water Works, should be used for drinking purposes.

The environment in the New Delhi area is very good but if you happen to be in Old Delhi area you will find that there is always a traffic jam at the crossings. Some old trucks, buses, three-wheelers emit so much of smoke that it becomes difficult for the passengers sitting in other vehicles to breathe. Heavily polluted smoke is emitted. You will have to make certain arrangements, frame certain rules to see that such vehicles may operate with electricity or some such other arrangement because due to this smoke, the air of the surrounding areas gets polluted.

At many places, dirty water gets accumulated which serves as breeding ground for the mosquitoes and the whole capital is troubled by this menace. When the labourers return home to sleep after a hard days work, these mosquitoes do not let them sleep peacefully. Therefore, I would request that wherever there are drains in Delhi, arrangements should be made to cover those drains, so that neither mosquitoes are bred, nor there is any stench. Sewerage system should be provided so that the dirty water is collected separately and is supplied to the fields. Therefore, I want to draw your attention towards four things in Delhi which if controlled, would enable us to breathe clean air and people would be healthy as the environment would be pollution free. Due to Badarpur Thermal Power plant, the cattle in the nearby areas are falling sick; as such you must do something about it. Of course, we know that as compared to other cities, Delhi is far better but its population is increasing day by day and has already increased much. The D.D.A. has constructed several parks but we should make arrangements for planting of trees in these parks so that against the trees which were felled for building new colonies adequate number of new trees are planted. With these words I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak on some problems of Delhi. I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention to these problems.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE
 (Chandrapur) : I congratulate Shri Digvijay Sinh for bringing forward this Resolution. **He wants that** conservation should be people's movement. He is a committed conservationist and he did lot many things when he was in the Cabinet. Mr. Digvijay Sinh was witness to the deliberations of the United Nations Conference on Environment in June, 1972. There the world conservation policy had been spelt out. The WHO says that every fourth person is deprived of clean drinking water. This morning we had a meeting of the farmers parliamentary forum which was addressed by the Prime Minister. He said that our farmers and farm products are suffering due to floods and drought since we have not given enough attention to environment and ecological balance. Our beloved late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had rightly said :

"Man is part of nature and with the possibility of destruction so starkly real that we must concentrate on the art of preservation".

There is a gap between man and nature and rich and poor. The environment conditions cannot be improved in the conditions of poverty. Higher standards of living must be achieved without alienating people from their heritage and without spoiling nature of its beauty, freshness and purity so essential to our life. Like that lot many things have been said about forest conservation.

There are Forest Development Corporations in various States. I do not understand why these Corporations are cutting forests. Why should they not go in for planting of forests in wastelands and the land which is available with so many agencies ? I would like the Department of Environment to direct the State Forest Development Corporations to use the wastelands.

There are industries which depend on forests. There is the Ballarpur Paper Industry. They demanded from the

Government land for afforestation of bamboos, but the Government has not given them land. There is already a pressure on our forests. If they want land for afforestation, I think, Government should consider their request.

Mr. Arvind Netam has made a very valid point and asked whether there is a clash between conservation and asked whether there is a clash between conservation and development. There is a constant clash going on between developmental projects and ecological conservationists. We find in various States this clash is there. I congratulate Kerala conservationists who made a mark of their struggle on the Silent Valley project. This was the struggle between the conservationists and those who wanted hydel projects and power projects.

I draw the attention of the House to the two projects about which Mr. Arvind Netam made a mention. One is Bhopal-patnam hydel project and another one is Inchempalli project. Both these projects are between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

I would like to quote world wildlife sources which state that 40 dams have collapsed during the last century in India; out of 433 built till 1974. By 1986 end, India would have 1554 large dams which have been planned irrespective of problems of land erosion, man-made waterlogging, salinity, frequent incidences of earthquakes, rehabilitation of displaced persons, large-scale deforestation and shrinking of wildlife habitat. This problem is very alarming because there are some thermal power stations, there is big environmental pollution by industries. Coal consumption by industries in India is about 84 million tonnes. It is going to be 180 million tonnes by 2000. Thermal power stations consume around 100 million tonnes of coal. They would be consuming around 195 million tonnes by 2000. Such pollution would endanger human existence. So, the Government has to take some measures about it.

The last point I would like to make is about the nuclear power plants that we are

having. The other day the Prime Minister had assured in this House that our power plants are very good but if something goes wrong, we do not have the capability to check the after effects of pollution by such nuclear plants. So, the Government should come out with the strategy to check this pollution. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Laddakh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Resolution moved by Shri Digvijay Singh for starting an environmental movement and for accelerating the movement is laudable and I would like to congratulate him for this. I support the motion and want to submit certain points.

In our country, we are faced with the twin problems of floods and drought. Lakhs of acres of land are affected by floods and drought every year with the result that the agricultural labourers, farmers and other people have to incur heavy losses. In addition to the loss of life and property, live stock is also not spared which ultimately results in losses amounting to crores of rupees.

Not only in our country but in several parts of the world as well, whether it is the famine in Africa or the Gas tragedy in Bhopal or the harmful effects of the radiation due to the leakage in the Atomic Reactor in Harrisberg islands in the United States or the Chernobyl disaster in U.S.S.R., I think all the disasters are man-made. Some are natural disasters also.

Environmental pollution or pollution in rivers or lakes are all created by man himself.

We are faced with devastating floods even today. That is why the Government has to spend millions of rupees as relief to the farmers and labourers. And all this is the result of our wrong policies. We are today robbing nature of all its wealth. As an example, we can take up the forests. Yesterday only in a reply to a question, you had said that 1.3 million hectares of

forests in the Himalayan region are denuded every year. The top soil is washed away and is deposited in our rivers and canals and as a consequence, there are floods.

We are engaged in deforestation in several ways. Firstly, in the name of timber extraction trees are felled indiscriminately. Secondly, we fell trees for collecting fuel wood. Then, trees are also cut for the purpose of extracting resin. Similarly, cattle grazing also destroys our forests. All these result in destruction of forests which ultimately cause floods. We are making deserts out of our forests. Though the Centre formulates several plans, and allocates funds and issues directions to spend money on environmental improvements yet there are complaints against several States that the funds allotted for the protection of environment are used for other purposes. In this way the Centre's good plans are not getting implemented.

Siberia in U.S.S.R., which was a desert area earlier, has developed into a forest area. China has planted so many trees in Tibet that the whole area has become green. Similarly, the Gobi desert area in Mongolia is also developing into forest. Have you observed all this? Cannot we emulate it? Our Government must also think seriously in this regard. Attention should also be paid to the development of desert areas in Rajasthan.

Today, we are speaking about terrorism in Punjab. We strongly condemn it because human beings are massacred. When we cut forest, we are also indulging in terrorism. You will see one day that the forests have disappeared silently.

Now I would like to give certain suggestions. My suggestions are drastic and I do not know in what way the hon. Minister is going to implement them. But if this process continued then perhaps they may have to be implemented some day. My first suggestion is that the forests should be exploited in a scientific manner. If one tree is cut, then at least ten trees should be planted in its place and the concerned contractor should be made responsible for this job.

[Shri P Namgyal]

In order to cover the virgin soil, seedlings of a quick-growing variety of grass should be planted so that the surface is prevented.

The conservation of Forests Act should be made very stringent and it should be enforced in all the States. It has not yet been enforced in all the States. For example, in Jammu and Kashmir, this law has not been enforced due to which the forests are exploited indiscriminately in that state :

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Namgyal, all the stringent laws only go to affect the Government programmes. If you want to start an industry or construct a lake or construct a dam, the Act will come in the way. But other people, the private people are cutting the whole forests. That is happening. Otherwise forests are not cut because of Government programmes. It is only because of the private people that forests are cut.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Another drastic suggestion that I am giving is that all the forests should be converted into national assets. Unless they are made national assets, cutting of forests cannot be stopped.

Thirdly, as I have mentioned earlier also, all the rivers should also be converted into national assets. This will not only settle water disputes between the States, as at present there is one between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, but will also bring greenery to the desert areas like Rajasthan. Apart from this, it will be possible to generate electricity and to distribute it equally to every State.

I also agree to the points and suggestions submitted by my colleagues about smoke and air pollution.

The pollution caused by buses and other vehicles cannot be understood by the people moving in cars. I can feel it because I drive a scooter. If you are driving a scooter behind a D.T.C. bus then your clothes will become so much dirty that you will feel as if you have not changed them for at least 10 days. In cities, smoke is causing much pollution. You should also bring forward some law in this regard. With this I support this Resolution.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate Mr. Digvijay Singh for having brought this motion before this august House. But I would suggest an amendment. He says, there has been a movement, now it is a losing movement. I differ with him. A movement has yet to start because only for a couple of years we have been hearing about environment. It is very unfortunate that things which are having very great relevance for our future do not have short-term relevance to us, we relegate them to the background, we do not take any interest. So, that modification would be necessary. I wish this could be adopted with this modification. You want a campaign in the country and I congratulate you for that.

Having said, that Sir, I would say that he has brought a motion which covers the entire country, I support that. But many of my colleagues have talked about their respective States. Because there is constraint of time, I would not bring in, under the discussion, the entire country. But there is paucity of time. Therefore, I must confine myself to the Jammu and Kashmir State, particularly. Our State has been the worst sufferer due to vast felling of trees on large scale. There is terrible corruption. Mr. Digvijay Singh has been visiting Kashmir valley for a long time as he had been the Environment Minister. He takes interest in nature. I remind him the lush green valley of Lolab is totally barren today. That could not be topped for the unfortunate fact that there is no coordination. Water is running waste fully to Pakistan; we cannot harness

water. I have been saying in this House that water in the whole State particularly in Kashmir province, is running wastefully to Pakistan. We should harness the water not only for my State but for the entire country. Now, you have to produce energy; then only forest can be retained. Only for firewood, very good trees are cut. Mr. Namgyal was saying that the forest contractor must plant 10 trees for one tree which he cuts down. That is not sufficient. And the kind of forest, Mr. Singh knows, the kind of trees that grow there, they do not have the type of value as we have for our forest. We are having Coniferous, a tree which grows in 50 years. You cut it in a moment and you are planting other trees. Those trees are not of that much value to us. So, we must preserve the forests which have remained in Jammu & Kashmir State. We do not have the kind of pollution that is produced by industry. We do not have industries in Kashmir. But I have made a strong plea for electronic industry because it is capital light and pollution free. But the kind of pollution you find in Srinagar is worse. You can compare it to that of Calcutta. There is a saying, anyone who drives in Srinagar can drive anywhere in the world. It is all pollution, lot of rush of cars, buses etc. because roads are narrower and the traffic has increased. It is a very small valley. So, it has to be saved because we attract international tourists. And the pollution of noise, pollution of smoke by the buses, trucks etc., should be stopped.

There is pollution all around in Kashmir valley because we have lost forest and we have changed the entire ecology. We do not get snow. In my childhood, we had snow and if we could heap it, it would become ice. We would walk over there, on the whole mass of snow and we could see from a height down below something being prepared—what you say Handi in Urdu—house-wife cook in something down below. That was the thickness of snow, six feet and that would give enough water and we would produce electricity. We have no electricity because we have no snow due to deforestation of forest.

Here, I would plead with Mr. Bhajan Lal who is here. I never had an encounter with him. They must take notice of the suggestions that we are making. There is no coordination between the Agriculture Ministry, Forest Ministry, Rural Development Ministry and the Energy Ministry. There should be coordination and through coordination only, you can solve the problem. So, will he rise and say that he will take steps for the effective coordination. Unless there is coordination, he would not do anything. My problem is that of energy. If we have sufficient energy, 600 mega watts for Jammu and Kashmir, I can assure you that the forest will be saved. We have the capacity for generation of 20,000 mega watts. That is the point. Will he organise a kind of coordination between various Departments?

Then, I suggest that we should have a National Forest Commission. I have in my hand and I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to this bald Act, sketchy Act and you call it the Forest Conservation Act.

It is a shameful Act and we have passed it. But I do not know whether you have framed the rules and whether the rules contained in Clause 4 p. 2 are implemented or not. Under this Act, you wanted to have a Committee. Would you constitute a Committee consisting of such number of persons as it may deem fit to advise the Government with regard to grant of approval under Section 2? Has that Committee been instituted? This Act has not brought any result while you want to preserve forests. It does not talk of pollution, of ecology. Therefore, there should be National Forest Commission. It is a State subject but there should be a National Forest Commission to oversee things as to what is happening in States. I am a votary for preserving this forest development as a State subject but national Government is responsible for everything ultimately. Therefore, this Act must be amended to bring in the question of pollution and then there shall be a National Forest Commission.

[Translation]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that I have very little time at my disposal. Therefore, instead of going into details I want to submit only important points before the House.

Today's topic of discussion in the House is an important one. To my mind the agencies, the people, Government officials and the Forest Department all are responsible for the disturbances in the environment. It needs everybody's cooperation to improve the situation created by all of us. A single agency cannot do anything. I would also request the hon. Minister that there is a need to improve the policies being followed by the State Governments at present. At present the practice is that any trespass of forest land and revenue land is regularised by you after five to ten years. That is why people have developed a habit of trespassing and cutting the trees and then getting that act regularized. This has become a bad practice which needs to be curbed. Without curbing it your schemes will not be successful.

Secondly, importance of environment is being felt by everybody for the last few years. Even the villagers are feeling that our monsoon cycle has somewhat been disturbed. Sometimes it rains heavily, resulting in floods which caused great loss. But then the next monsoons may fail and, it may not rain again. This way first they suffer on account of heavy rains and then they have to face famine in the absence of timely rains. This is the situation every year in Rajasthan, the State to which I belong. People now understand this disturbance in the ecological balance. The farmers do not fully understand the reasons for this disturbance in the ecological balance and irregularity in the cycle. Therefore, there is need to make them understand these things. A good publicity drive should be undertaken to make them aware of the ill effects of cutting the forests on environment. You should make it clear to them otherwise none of your schemes will be successful.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have some data about the money spent on these calamities during the last plans. The expenses against floods and other natural calamities are on the increase. In the Fourth Plan, Rs. 240 crores were spent every year for this purpose and in the Sixth Plan, Rs. 557 crores were spent which were about 2½ times the amount spent earlier. This year, about Rs. 1035 crores are going to be spent on floods, famine, drought and other natural calamities. That is why it is a serious problem in itself. We make plans like the Fourth Plan, Fifth Plan, Sixth Plan, etc. Now the Seventh Plan has also started. Previously, we were spending Rs. 250 crores against natural calamities which has risen to Rs. 1000 crores at present. It means that volume of destruction and natural calamities is increasing. We are not satisfied with the efforts made in this direction in the past. Had we taken some practical permanent measures in this regard we would not have spent this much money.

I would also like to state that our land use policy is wrong. There has been large scale erosion in the hill areas and destruction of forests. Rajasthan has many rivers. In my own constituency, you will find a river every 3 to 4 miles.

[English]

Every four or five miles, there is a river or flow.

[Translation]

Efforts should be made to preserve the marginal land, the forest along side the river and more trees should be planted there but our land use policy is wrong. The land entered in the revenue records as barren land is allotted which causes erosion and pollution, thereby spoiling the environment. Rajasthan is a desert State. I have figures with me.

[English]

998 and odd lakhs of acres are under soil erosion. Out of that nearly 200 lakh acres are in Rajasthan.

[Translation]

So there is a great need to follow a systematic land use policy in a State where erosion is taking place on such a large scale. Due to negligence this problem is becoming more acute. It should be given due consideration.

I shall conclude after giving a small example. Recently, I visited my constituency. There is a tribal area which has rich forests. Hundreds of people from other areas are migrating to this area and are felling thousands of trees. This should be in the knowledge of the Forest Department. When I told the forest officer that the people had been cutting trees in his area for the last one year, to my surprise, the senior officers did not know that the trees were being felled on such a large scale for such a long period. The negligence, connivance and indifference of the officers are the reasons for these fellings. Alongwith this the lack of sense of responsibility among the people has also resulted in the imbalance in the environment. Therefore, the subject brought here is very important and I thank Shri Digvijay Singh for presenting this Resolution. This is an important subject which he has brought before the House and has given us a chance to discuss it.

With this I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Smt. Sheila Dikshit.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SMT. SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, there are a lot of members who want to speak on this. I would suggest that we can extend today's sitting up to Seven of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope that the House will accept...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, it is agreed that today's sitting of the House be extended upto Seven of the Clock.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday the Bhopal tragedy completed two years and today this Resolution has been presented before us, for which I congratulate my colleague Shri Digvijay Singh. But Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not agree with the wordings of the Resolution :

[English]

"the movement in the country is losing momentum"—

[Translation]

—because the question of losing the momentum comes only when the Government has gained the full momentum. So far, the movement of environment has not reached even the 'take off' stage. For the last two years our new Prime Minister has been giving his attention and before that late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had given attention towards it, but so far this movement has not reached the take off stage.

18.00 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the Chair]

You should intensify this movement. This movement should reach everybody.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg pardon of Shri Digvijay Singh that it cannot be done by the Government because the feeling of the general public is that this movement of environment and ecological balance is an elite movement and some of them by manoeuvring to rise high, hold seminars in the auditorium to discuss such things. Their names are published in the brochures. Excepting this, it does not have any other importance. This is not my view. It is the opinion of the common man of the country.

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

The common man of the country opens his eyes in his Kuchcha house under the thatched roof, where he is exposed to sunlight, the moonlight and the rains. For him this is the ecological balance. Today we have to create awareness in him.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not have much time at my disposal. I want to present some personal experiences before you. You talk of controlling environment movement and ecological balance but I would like to tell you that Satna, in Madhya Pradesh is the most unfortunate and backward area. There are three cement factories and one asbestos factory there. Maximum injustice is being meted out to the people there. You should visit the area to see for yourself.

[English]

If I go to the people and tell them that we have passed this Resolution for environmental development or improvement or ecological balance, they will say, "what you talk is non-sense; it is nothing but an empty dream of a poet or vain thought of a politician; it is nothing; we are getting nothing."

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you go and see where that dust and smoke from cement factories pollutes air in a radius of about 0 miles and this plays havoc with life, crops and cattle. The Central Government or the State Government have initiated no action in this relation upto now. No one dares to take action against such business concerns.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all these Motions and enactments will remain useless if you do not take steps against these capitalists who, through their factories, pollute the atmosphere so much. The Government must check this environment pollution. You have a look at the life of people there, their health, their houses and fields. We shall have the right to pass such a Resolution only when such maladies are cured.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is the Bokaro Steel Plant of the Government of India. Lime-stone mines are also there. Thousands of trees have been felled there. The forests have been totally destroyed. There cannot be more grievous and pitiable condition of the labourers than the one prevailing here. Therefore, I tell you that passing of these elaborate Motions and enactment will yield nothing. First, you should clean the environment in factories like the Bokaro. The Bokaro Plant is a Government of India undertaking and first it should improve environment in its own industries, then only we shall have the right to pass this Motion.

[English]

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragod) : Sir, I am really thankful that this matter has been taken up for discussion through a Motion.

The hazards posed by industries were brought to the notice of the general public by the gas tragedy of Bhopal. Sometimes one feels that industrialisation is posing a danger no less in effect than of the Atom Bomb, and we have to do something about it. The dangers in the shape of side-effects posed by some of the medicines manufactured by the multi-nationals, the insecticides and fertilisers used in agriculture and the preservatives, the pollution emitted by the automobiles, the waste and effluent discharged by some of the industries, have already been discussed by many of the Members here. Therefore, I do not want to go into the details of these.

The prevailing ecological imbalance can be removed only after putting 33 per cent of the available land of our country under forest cover. But unfortunately we have at present 22.75% of the total geographical area under forest.

Coming to my State and the neighbouring State of Karnataka, —I think some ex-ministers of Forests are here sitting—the illegal and unscientific felling of trees is causing a slow death of evergreen forests in the Western Ghats. The effect is felt

on the claimatic conditions with inadequate rainfall and some time floods due to over-silting of river-beds, which is due to deforestation. It is also discussed here in detail.

I don't want to point out about the Forest Department, the less we talk the better it is. About the Forest Department, there is a saying in Malayalam by one ex-minister : "Devarode Aane, Kadilode Maram, Waliodu Wali" That means Temple's elephant is brought and made to drag the logs of trees from the forest. This goes on unabated.

We know that the forest contractors are very powerful men. They take under auction some hectares of land. They cut one load of wood and timber from the specified land. For this we the politicians are also partly responsible. Everybody knows about this and I don't want to say much. We are protecting the forests and at the same time we are protecting the tree-cutters also. That is the regular practice we are doing.

Now I feel that our able Minister is facing a challenge. There is a saying that better late than never. We are late already, of course we have lost enough wealth of this country. So, it is high time that we took up the challenge. I think under your stewardship the matter will be taken up on a war-footing. You have already given a reply yesterday that 1.3 hectares every year is being cut from 1975 to 1982. For the last five or six years 34,000 hectares of forest land was diverted for non-forest purposes, which works out to 5500 hectares annually.

Another problem we are facing in Kerala is that the forest land is cut and the timber is burnt so that the land can be used for agricultural purposes. That is the usual practice. I don't know about other States of the country. We have to face this problem in a proper way, in a dynamic way. I hope that you will take up this challenge on a war-footing to make this country richer by not only environmental richness, but also by making the country capable of exporting timber. Yesterday

we asked a question that just like New Zealand, why can't this country also export timber.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate Shri Digvijay Singh for presenting here such a good Motion.

So far as forests in the country are concerned, I think that the large scale felling of trees in the mountainous region from Nagaland to Kashmir which includes Himachal Pradesh, Garhwal and Gangtok etc has caused havoc with the foothills. These regions have been granted huge funds for tree plantation and have been asked to plant trees to meet certain targets. In this way targets and area to be covered by trees are fixed for the State Government but if real progress is assessed then I can say that the pace of progress is very slow. Most of the trees planted have either withered away or have not been properly looked after. The farmers in villages have always protected forests in plains or hill areas. Most of the pollution these days caused by smoke or motor vehicles. In villages the poor people do not have motor vehicles. 90 percent of the population residing in the villages out of which only per cent people can afford a tonga or motor-car. Usually, the villagers have sacrificed for the development of cities. The I.A.S. officers have never prepared any guidelines and that is why improvement has not taken place. No attention has been paid since independence. Late Shri Indira Gandhi showed the way as how these forests can be protected. For example, I want to tell you that while passing through Manali, we see that trees have been felled in Rohtang pass indiscriminately. In the same way, trees as old as hundred years, have been felled in the hill areas in order to plant orchards. No attention has been paid to the activities as well. If the Government of India grants Rs. 700 crore as subsidy to the Himachal Government then only they can get rid of wooden boxes because apples can be marketed only when these are packed.

[Shri K.D. Sultanpuri]

in boxes. The wooden boxes are also used for burning purposes as there are neither any gas agencies nor wood cutting facilities in the hill areas. Life without wood is not possible there. No tribal or a native of hill areas is a contractor. Most of the contractors are from Delhi or Jagadhari in Haryana. They have amassed properties worth crores of rupees by exploiting the forests. The hon. Minister is a very experienced man and he has initiated large scale plantation in Haryana. You told us about Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan yesterday also. I want to say that if the Government wants to expand plantation programme then I suggest that all the barren land be allotted to villagers and village panchayats and they should be asked to plant orchards on that land. The forests will not flourish if these remain under the supervision of the State Governments. If you entrust it to the villagers then I think the saplings can be protected. A fair of goddess Renuka is held near Paonta Sahib. The lake there has been getting silted due to soil erosion. I would request the State Government to submit to you a scheme for this lake and you may extend grant for this lake of Himachal Pradesh which you will provide for other lakes. More than one lakh tonnes of wood is being cut these days for making apple packing boxes. Trees of Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir are felled for this purpose. I would like that you should make some arrangements and grant subsidy for a period of four to five years. You should pay attention to it so that apple growers may get this facility. Our economy and expenditures depend on apple production. I think if the Government of India pays attention then the losses worth crores of rupees being incurred by Delhi and U.P. due to floods from our dams can be prevented. Therefore, you should ask the Governments of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to plant maximum number of trees. Your Forest Department will not do this job as it is the one that indulges in felling of trees. You can see for yourself that huge quantity of timber is decaying in the Corporation. If you collect figures from the State Governments then you will come to know how many trees have been felled, how many have been

utilised and how many saplings have been planted. You will also come to know to what extent the State Governments are following the directive regarding planting of maximum trees and avoid felling of trees.

Thus, keeping this point in view you should ask that trees be planted in place of the trees felled for laying the pipe-line and construction of school buildings and roads in the hill areas. The villagers should not be harassed because all the losses in tribal areas are caused by outside contractors. You should rather help the villagers. The Government should think good of the poor so that there is more afforestation and proper protection of the forests.

[EngN h]

SHRI KAMAL CHOUDHARY
(Hoshiarpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for agreeing to my request and giving me this opportunity to speak for the first time in this winter session.

I congratulate Shri Digvijay Singh for having brought this motion before the House for discussion and also our hon. Prime Minister, who spearheaded this movement by creating a separate Ministry of Environment and Forests. Now that he has inducted Bhajan Lalji, I am sure, with his (ch. Bhajan Lal) dynamism and with the help of Ansariji, he (ch. Bhajan Lal) is going to ensure ecological balance in our country.

May I give a few suggestions to revive the environmental movement or boost up this movement which is losing its momentum.

Firstly, as mentioned by Prof. Soz, this movement has not even been started and he has hardly heard of this movement. I suggest that we introduce this as a subject starting from the pre-school so that this pitiable situation in our country does not exist any more. We can start it from the KG stage by calling the subject as hygiene, sanitation and environment, where a child is taught how to brush his teeth, how to

live clear, how to sleep in a well ventilated room, the importance of a flower pot in the house etc. That is how he will slowly realise the importance of a tree in front of his house and he will not ask for abolition of Section (4) of the relevant Act which prohibits him from cutting and chopping of trees.

Secondly, my suggestion is about the utilization of agricultural universities. We are spending lakhs of rupees on these Universities. They should be asked to devise ways and means to tell us which species of trees should be planted in a particular area, be it a desert area, or a water-lagged area, or an area which is clad with snow for half of the year. They can with the help of the district forest officers tell the various agencies whether they should go in for black *sheesham* or *sal* or *deodar* trees which a common man will never plant in his land since they take years to come up to fully bloom.

Then, the private schools in this country have thousands of acres of land. These schools and colleges should be guided by the Forest Department and the agricultural universities as to what all species to be planted in their land. The plants should be provided to them free of cost by the Forest Department.

Then, quite a few of the Town Improvement Trusts that I know of, do not bother about the greenness of their cities. I would like to suggest that the Forest Department should be associated with these Town Improvement Trusts, where at least one member from the Forest Department should be representative, so that he will be in a position to tell them as to how much percentage of the area which is under the development scheme should be kept free, earmarked as green area.

Next point that I would like to mention is about aerial seeding programme. This has been started by our Prime Minister. I suggest that a few more funds should be allotted to them to have a better fleet of aircraft to do this aerial seeding.

Our Territorial Army has two battalions called 'Ecological Battalions'. And they are doing a very good job. I suggest that a few more such battalions be formed and they may be given similar task. Our Defence Forces are already doing wonders to keep the ecological balance; I have a suggestion that they be given funds specifically towards this end.

Shri K.P. Singh Deo has rightly stated that the rich cut trees for their greed and poor for their need. I suggest that we should make our legislations stricter and tougher so that we can come down with a heavy hand on those people who are felling trees illegally.

We should also give some incentives and motivation to the people so that they stop cutting trees indiscriminately and on the other hand they should help the nation by planting more and more trees. I have known of quite a few Defence Establishments and cities where incentives are given for maintaining a good lawn or a garden. Just as there are prizes given for dog shows and flower shows, we should also reward those people who maintain good lawns. They should be motivated by giving them prizes and by televising their efforts. This, in turn, will motivate and encourage others to maintain good lawns and thus increase the greenness of the city.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I thank the mover of this Motion Shri Digvijay Singh for raising this long awaited issue. Man is a part of Nature and environment is also related to him. Conservation of environment is a must for the survival of living beings. Man has not been stressing this point for the first time; he has been reiterating it since the origin of society that conservation of environment is necessary. Necessities of man keep on increasing with his advancement. People do try at their level to protect environment but the administration has also a responsibility to protect it. But today it is being stressed that it is the responsibility of the State Governments to protect the environment. I

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

would like to ask whether there is no connection between the State Governments and the Central Government. If some State commits a mistake and people die of drinking polluted water, will not the Central Government be blamed for it? The Central Government will certainly be blamed for it and this responsibility should not be shirked on the plea that it is the duty of the State Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all know about it. Members here have said that our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had taken the initiative. I reiterate, that one who is in the administration, even if he is a Prime Minister, has a responsibility to enact such laws as may protect the living beings. There is no reason to give credit to a particular person. When you hold the reins of the country in your hands, who else will look after it? You will have to perform this job.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to point out that the forests are being felled in Bihar on a large scale. Some of the hon. Members have said that the natives of this country whom we call Adivasis are felling the forests. It is absolutely incorrect. Our Adivasis are not felling the forests. When these adivasis used to live in forests, they used to collect dry wood for their own use and for selling in the market to earn their livelihood. You have deprived them of this facility. You should have educated those tribals living in forests about the protection of forests but you employed highly educated people to protect the forests. I want to say these tribals be trained to protect forests. But I would like to point it out to you that cutting of forests did not start only yesterday. It has been going on for a very long time. I may tell that forests near Rajori in Bihar have been rapidly felled and many people have amassed properties by selling valuable wood. There the 'kher' trees are being felled which are used for preparing a valuable item 'katha' and a class of nouveau riche has emerged by selling this wood. Who are these persons? Top ranking officers and police personnel are involved in it. When the State Government has a

law, why then such things are not prevented? Why do you not take action against any one? It is so because these forests and trees are felled by your own men. These very people are amassing wealth worth crores of rupees by destroying the forests. When you say that there is a law to protect forests then why do you not arrest such persons? You only arrest innocent tribals who collect few dry twigs to burn fire in their hearths. Only they are harassed and entangled in litigation. We very well know all this. So when your own men are doing all the wrong things and destroying the forest how can you catch them? You cannot do it. Therefore, I say that if you want to protect environment from pollution in the real sense then the first thing to do is to conserve forests and to save air from pollution. You will have to take measures to provide pure drinking water to the people. What is happening in our area. On the one hand huge funds are being spent for cleansing the Ganga and on the other hand in Patna all the sewage water, human excreta etc is being discharged into the Ganga. You will have to think about this problem also. Whereas you are spending lakhs of rupees to remove the pollution of the Ganga water, you will have to ensure that no dirty water from drains and sewage is discharged into it. You will have to prevent all this. With these words I want to say that it is a very important issue in the interest of the humanity and for the protection of human beings. This will also help in checking the fast extinction of birds and animals. You should take some immediate and effective steps in this direction.

[English]

SHRI M. Y. GHORPADE (Raichur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think, it is appropriate that I am making my maiden speech in the Parliament on the subject like Nature and Conservation which is very dear to my heart and which at the same time is vital to the country. We all know that from the environmental point of view, we are today at a very critical period in the history of this country and what we do now is going to shape the environment and the future of India.

As an Economist, I would like to make this point. At the outset, all Economists today agree that the environmental dimension is absolutely vital to economic development. No economic development can be measured correctly in human terms and in terms of quality of life without taking into effect, the effect it has on environment.

Sir, we all know that the forest cover in this country has gone down from 30 per cent to an official 11 per cent and according to some, it may have gone even below 9 per cent. Now this is a very alarming state of affairs and it is very important that we arrest this deterioration at once. We talk of birds and animals, not only for the sake of birds and animals, but because birds and animals are the symptoms of the environmental health of the country. We all know that if birds and animals disappear, then man also will find it difficult to exist on this planet.

I must congratulate Digvijay Singh Ji for having stressed so many things in his speech. As far as I understand it, his main burden was to impress upon this House that what is vital is not just the policy, but the implementation, and what happens in the field, at the grassroots level; and his conclusion was that depended on people's participation. Unless this becomes a people's movement, it will not serve the crisis situation in which we are placed. I think there can be no two opinions on that.

In his motion, there is a word 'momentum', which he has chosen to use twice. I would like to submit for his consideration that momentum really means the direction of change, and the speed at which you are changing. I would like to say that this should be judged from a historical perspective, not in terms of a few years, but in terms of what has happened over a large number of years. We all know that before Independence, forest was considered to be the enemy of man in this country. The culture in this country was to remove forest, and the animals in that forest, in order to extend the frontiers of civilization. From that culture, we have suddenly to

orient this country to a different realization that the destruction of forests is the destruction of this country. This, I would like to say, has happened in a remarkable measure, thanks to the enlightened leadership that this country had.

It was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who for the first time spoke for the forests with sensitivity. He spoke how culturally birds, animals and trees were important for the quality of life. But it is during the days of Indira Gandhi that the seriousness of this problem hit this nation, and she realized that unless we stopped the deterioration, something very dark and evil was going to happen to this country. It is under her leadership that the Tiger Project was started, and the whole country came to accept that the protection of animals, birds and forests was not an elitist fad, but it is a protection of the vital interests of this country.

This, I am sure Shri Digvijay Singh admits, is a movement, is a change for the better. It is a gaining of momentum. Today we are under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi. He has tried to concretize these things. To quote just one example, he has placed a very bold programme before the country, of afforesting wasteland to the extent of 5 million hectares per annum. This is certainly a very ambitious, a very laudable programme. It deserves the support of everybody in this country, irrespective of political affiliations.

I would also try to support what Mr. Digvijay Singh said. If this programme is to succeed, we must go into its details. I would request the hon. Minister to spell out, now or later, the detailed mechanics, of implementing a programme of this order: how many seeds are going to be planted, who is going to grow those seeds, how are these seeds going to be planted, what about the finances for it, and what about public participation—because such a programme can succeed only if people in every village identify that programme with their own self-interest. Unless they feel that this is something which is going to ensure their future, and unless in the meantime we strengthen the short-term condition, we will find this programme very

[Shri M.Y. Ghorpade]

difficult. Therefore, it would be extremely welcome if the Minister, now or later, comes out with a detailed action programme as to the implementation of this 5 million hectare programme, which is one of the most important things that the Prime Minister has announced in recent times. .

Now, connected with this is the other problem of alternative fuels. I would request the hon. Minister to spell out things, and to set up a high-power body to initiate steps—and even to subsidize fuel, which is going to save the cutting of forests, because we all know the cutting of forests is mainly because of fuel. People will not get fuel for cooking after about 10 years. The same thing will continue. Therefore, everything we do to give them alternative fuel is going to be less expensive to this country than the cost of destroying the forests. To just give a small example of smokeless chulas. Supposing some of us have said that we should instal at least one smokeless chulas per annum; five crores chulas in five years. Even if it is fully subsidised that is Rs. 60 a chula, it is a fraction of what will be saved for the country as a result of fuel saving. Therefore, this is another direction in which policy initiative we do expect from the hon. Minister.

Finally on forest policy, we have been talking on forest policy and a forest policy has not yet emerged. I hope at least in the next session it will be possible for the hon. Minister to come out with a clear cut national forest policy. I understand that the process of consultation at the State level is already far progressed and it will be possible for the Minister to make such an announcement.

Having said that, finally I would like to make a request to my dear friend Shri Digvijay Singh to consider kindly some very minor alterations to his motion. My suggestion is that only two words in his motion should be changed—losing momentum. The word 'losing' should be replaced by gaining for the simple reason as I have just now stated that we have

gained a momentum and we hope to gain much faster; and the other words 'take steps to reviving the momentum' Instead of reviving, I would suggest he should accept the word 'strengthening'. With these two changes I feel confident that this House would have no difficulty in accepting his motion.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I have an amendment to be proposed. My friend took the words from my mouth when I was going to say the same thing for myself.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can speak but for moving an amendment, must give a notice in writing previously.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I will give it in writing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. member who wants to move his amendment should have given it in writing previously.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I will give it in writing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no, you have not given it writing earlier. The mover of the amendment should have given his amendment in writing earlier.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I myself am moving an amendment. (*Interruptions*) He has requested me and I am moving an amendment; I am giving it in writing.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : That can be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, you start replying. You give your amendment in writing. The Minister will intervene and reply to your amendment. Then we will put it to the vote of the House later. Yes, Mr. Minister now you can start replying. You please give your amendment in writing. You want to amend it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is why I have called the Minister. He will intervene later.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a discussion has been held today on a very important subject. All the hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion have given some very good suggestions. I am grateful and thank them for it.

You know how much awakened the people have become today. No one had made any efforts in this direction 4 or 5 years ago. First of all it was our late Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi, who drew the attention of the people towards it. This problem is not confined to India alone but is a matter of concern for the entire world. Today, the foreign countries also feel that a heavy price will have to be paid for the development that has been made. To fight against nature is suicidal and you all know and the foreign countries are also saying that if there had been lesser development and the environment had remained unaffected that might have been better. The health standard of the people is declining these days. This would not have happened otherwise. It is essential that every individual in every country should enjoy good health. However, the level of environmental pollution is somewhat lesser here than in other countries.

There are three major problems facing our country today. The first is that of floods, the second is of drought and the third is of pollution. You may be aware that deforestation is the main reason underlying the problems of floods and drought. If the mountains are denuded of forests there is no obstruction to the flow of water downwards very fast eroding soil along with it. In this manner, the rivers get flooded. In our country, about four crore hectares of land is flooded. On an average, one crore hectares of land is flooded every year. In case of very heavy floods, four crore hectares of land may be flooded. However, on an average one crore hectares of land is affected by floods every year.

The main reason underlying drought is the lack of greenery. You will notice

that Gujrat, Rajasthan and several other States are often hit by drought. The main reason is that these areas are denuded of forests. Trees are felled. A law has been enacted in this regard but there are some shortcomings in it. The hon. Members have rightly pointed out that stringent punishment can be awarded under this law. We would be considering this law soon and would make necessary amendments in it so that this law becomes as effective as the pollution laws. I would state certain things later on. We want that similar stringent law should be framed about felling of trees also.

Along with this, I think that unless people's cooperation is there and until it takes the form of a people's movement, it will not yield the desirable results. I respect the opinions of the hon. Members and feel that their feelings are very good and they have offered some very good suggestions.

I would cite an example of the olden times to emphasise the importance, recognition and respect that our ancient sages gave to the forests. An hon. Member from Rajasthan was speaking here. I will tell you a story from Rajasthan which is two hundred and fifty years old. According to this old story, the Maharaja of Jodhpur had once ordered the felling of trees for constructing a place. In those days, lime was used for the construction of buildings but it was to be seasoned before it could be used and wood was required for that purpose. When the king ordered the felling of trees, the servants replied that it would be difficult to find trees because there had been continuous famine for the past 4 to 5 years. However, there are trees in the villages where the Vishnoi community is living but they do not fell trees. It is against their religion because trees as well as human beings both have life in them and as such there is no difference between the two. As soon as you cut a tree and squeeze it a little, a fluid comes out. This fluid is similar to human blood. Therefore, it is a religious belief that felling a green tree is as sinful as killing any other form of life. But the king ordered the trees to be cut and said that it hardly

[Shri Bhajan Lal]

mattered that they were Vishnois. The servants reached there. As soon as they started cutting a tree a woman came out and asked as to why they were felling the trees. The servants pleaded that they were only obeying the orders of the king. The woman made great efforts to stop that and said that cutting of trees was against her religion. Finally, to cut the long story short, the woman was put to death. When her three daughters came forward to offer resistance they also met the same fate. Later thousands of people assembled there. This happened in the village Khajredi in Jodhpur district which is at a distance of 20 miles from Jodhpur. Thousands of people gathered there and decided that though they could not fight the royal forces, yet wherever one tree was felled, one human being would lay down his life. And it happened accordingly. Men as well as women assembled in thousands and offered to sacrifice their lives for this cause. In this way 111 women and 252 men laid down their lives. When 363 distinguished persons were beheaded, then the servants rushed back to the King saying that they had cut 363 trees but in order to do it, they had to kill 363 people as well. The King said that they had committed a grave injustice and they ought to have informed him earlier so that some arrangements could be made. So the King himself went there and apologised. The colour of the earth of that area is red even today and 'Martyrdom Fair' is held there every year which attracts lakhs of people. So even in those times, the sages and guru Jammeshwara Maharaj had emphasized the importance of trees and of the 29 commandments of the Vishnoi religion, one of the commandments says that felling a green tree is a deadly sin. You will not find a similar example anywhere in the world. People have become martyrs but this type of martyrdom is unseen and unheard of anywhere in the world. This Village is located only 20 miles away from Jodhpur. If you find an opportunity to visit it then do not miss it. People would tell you about this legend and emphasize the importance of protecting the trees. What I am emphasising is that only when we convert the protection of our trees into a people's movement we shall be able to stop this

destruction. Only when we get the co-operation of all the MPs, M.L.As and the public at large, we shall be able to create an awareness among the common people. However stringent laws we may make the feelings of the people are attached to it, things will not work. We shall make the laws more stringent and I shall later enumerate the steps that we are trying to take to seek the cooperation of the people. We have formulated a 35-point programme for this purpose.

Again, floods and drought will not occur if there are trees. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 2000 crores have been earmarked to control floods and drought. I think, if there were trees, this large sum of money could have been utilised for other purposes. So we are making full efforts and I would elaborate the steps that are being taken. We have formulated a 35-point programme for this purpose.

Similarly, so far as the question of pollution is concerned, I have pointed out earlier also that it is not the problem of this country alone but is a matter of concern for the other countries as well. Today pollution has become a very big problem and the major reason is, as you are aware, setting up of big industries. And an even greater reason is our vehicles. You may have noticed that in the large cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur and Allahabad, there is so much vehicular pollution that you would feel as if the atmosphere has become foggy soon after the sun sets. In the daylight, you would not be able to feel this but it would become apparent as soon as the sun sets. This vehicular smoke is very unhealthy and gives rise to several diseases.

Not only this, the effluents from the factories are discharged into the rivers from where the people get their supply of drinking water. The Ganga and Yamuna are two of our most sacred rivers. Brahmaputra and other rivers are also sacred. Wherein the people bathe and get rid of their sins and in which the ashes of the dead are immersed. I want to inform that our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken a very good decision. And that decision is to clean these rivers.

First of all, the Ganga is to be cleaned. A project costing Rs. 290 crores has been taken in hand for this purpose. Rs. 240 crores will be spent during the course of the Seventh Five Year Plan for this purpose and steps are being taken to accelerate the project. You may be aware that the river Ganga is 2000 kms. long and stretches upto Calcutta. The cleaning work is progressing at high speed. The rest of the rivers have also been surveyed and an estimate has been prepared so that as and when the funds are available for this purpose, the work of cleaning those rivers would be undertaken.

Along with it, some hon. Members have referred to the cement factories as well. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the smoke coming out of the cement factories contains fine dust particles and when inhaled that can lead to asthma and cancer. Some hon. Members have suggested that action should be taken against some large factories.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will you take action against them? Will you initiate action against the Tatas and Birlas?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have enacted strict laws against pollution. Previously, nobody could make a complaint but now even a private individual can make a complaint. A law has been enacted for this purpose which provides for five years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1 lakh.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Rules have been framed but have you ever implemented them?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Have patience. I will tell you. About the cement factories I tell you that there are 104 cement factories in the country, out of which 84 are big factories. Of these 84 factories, 64 belong to the private companies and 20 factories are in the public sector. In these 20 factories, treatment plants in 14 factories have already been installed. In the private factories, the work of installing treatment plants has been taken up in 15

factories. Only seven factories are left as in the rest of the factories this work has been completed. A decision has been taken by holding seminars and meetings and a written commitment has been taken from the mill-owners that all the factories will instal these plants within two years, which means that by 1988, every cement factory will have a treatment plant. It has been taken in writing from them. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you may be aware that an expenditure of Rs. 3 crores to 5 crores has to be incurred for installing a treatment plant in a factory. Moreover, no provision was made in the projects which are 20 to 30 years' old. Actually, it creates a lot of problems in installing a treatment plant in an old project. But, the Department has done a good job by holding meetings. They have been made to commit to complete this job by 1988, otherwise action would be taken against them. You are talking of action against the big companies we have not spared any one including Tata India, Patna, Tata Iron Steel work Jamshedpur, Mohan Meekins, Lucknow; National Textile Corporation; Indian Telephone Industries; Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills. We have not spared even the public sector companies. Cases have been registered against them. What I mean to say is that we are trying our utmost to take the strictest action under the existing laws so that nobody, whether in the private or in public sector may violate them.

Also, on the one hand some hon. Members have said that the forests should be saved, and on the other hand they have asked for permission to start new projects. So, both the things cannot be done at the same time. So far as the question of development of the nation is concerned, that must take place. New industries, thermal power plants should be set up and dams should also be constructed but the important thing to see is how many forests will have to be felled in this process. I want to tell you that this Department has never shown any leniency in this matter as I have seen the old records also. We had received 2,203 proposals from all over the country till 31.10.86, out of which 1075 were accepted, 382 proposals were rejected and 374 were closed. By 'closed'

(Shri Bh. Jan Lai)

we mean that we put a query as to what arrangements are going to be made regarding the alternative afforestation and rehabilitation of the people going to be displaced. If we do not get an answer within three weeks, we close it and open it only when we get an answer from them. The number of projects pending with us is 46 which are 'one to three months' old. I may tell you that there have been instances when the projects which fulfil the laid down norms have been cleared within a week only. We also realize that the development of the nation is involved but on the other hand the question of saving the forests is also involved. If trees are not saved then the nation will also not be saved. Therefore, the most important thing is to preserve the environment. If the environment is not preserved then the existence of the nation will also be at stake. To save the nation, the environment should be preserved.

Shri Digvijay Singh mentioned some Motions. I want to congratulate him profusely for presenting very good Motion. He has also rightly pointed out the need of strengthening the law. As I have said, there are some lacunae in it and we will remove them and strengthen it in such a way that nobody will be able to flout the law.

So far as the implementation of this law is concerned, the Hon. Prime Minister had announced in the House the other day that it had been enforced from 19th November, 1986 after duly framing the rules so that no one may show laxity and the people who flout the law could be severely punished.

He has rightly mentioned that we should have coordination with the States. Because, if there is no coordination with the States, the things will not improve. We are writing to the States also in this regard and wherever required, the Government of India itself will take action. For this purpose, we are going to form a big organisation so that if the States do not take any action then our organisation may initiate action against such persons.

So far as the question of providing financial help to the States is concerned, norms have already been fixed in this regard. If there is some permanent job to be done they do it with their own funds. The Government of India bears half of the expenses on constructing security posts, manning them by guards, providing wireless sets and jeeps for the security of the forests.

He has also mentioned about the possibility of any lacuna in the notice of 60 days. In this connection, I want to say that we have enacted a foolproof law. It has only been provided in the law that if satisfactory answer after serving a notice of 60 days is not received then irrespective of one's status, immediate action will be taken against him.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know that so far as giving encouragement is concerned, the Government of India has spared no efforts in this regard. We have a Social Forestry Scheme under which we provide saplings to small farmers on subsidised rates so that they may plant the maximum number of trees and at the same time may earn their livelihood also. Besides, it will keep the environment clean.

He has raised a point regarding cattle fodder. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is scarcity of cattle fodder. I may tell you that total number of cattleheads in our country in 1951 was 29 crores and now it is 45 crores. It means that the number has increased by more than one and a half times. Out of it, 20 per cent cattle depend on forests. They are not given any fodder by their owners. These cattle, like buffaloes, cows, goats and sheeps are left in the forests for grazing. They graze in the forests and in the evening come back and gather in their places. In the morning again they are left in the open. In our country 20 per cent cattle survive like this. We are trying to adopt some measures to change this practice. Sheep and goats cause more harm to the forests. To prevent it, we have told the Departments of Forests of the State Governments to take the help of the police, if needed, so that no laxity is shown in checking this

practice. All types of help is being provided to meet this situation.

Similary, there are problems of water pollution, air pollution, pollution by thermal power stations, etc. We have duly considered the problem of emission of hydro-carbon. You would have noticed that we have started a new system regarding plying of buses, trucks, four-wheelers etc. Some battery operated buses have been started on experimental basis within the city limits. They are a bit more expensive and their speed is also comparatively less. But there is nothing wrong if the speed of the vehicles plying in the cities is less. We have introduced them on experimental basis and we shall try that battery-operated buses are plied in metropolitan cities. It will also decrease pollution to a large extent.

The hon. Member has rightly said that a motor-cyclist or a scooterist driving behind a bus will not see anything due to the smoke emitted by buses. Besides, his clothes will be spoiled so much that his children will not be able to recognise him as to whether he is their father or someone else. We are, therefore, thinking that at least the silencers of buses etc. should be raised to higher level. If a bus is 10 feet high then its silencer should also be 10 feet high and should have a bend at the top. It will reduce the emission of the smoke to the minimum and will keep the environment a bit more clean. We are considering this proposal.

Similary, there was a mention about the desert also. An hon. Member, Shri Hannam Mollah said that desert is expanding. Trees can control the expansion of the desert. Trees prevent floods also. We are planting forests and this will solve both these problems. It will prevent erosion of soil as well.

Water pollution was also mentioned. Drinking water is certainly polluted when sewerage water from the drains into the rivers. We have made programmes to prevent discharge of dirty water into the rivers.

The issue of sanctuary in the national park has also been raised. Secondly, there was some reference to industrialists as well. I want to say that no leniency will be shown to them. The question of any concession to them does not arise. Any poor man can file a complaint and law is the same for all. Whether, the suit is filed by the Government or some private person, there can be no leniency.

The Bhopal gas tragedy was mentioned it was stated that such factories should not be set up. This factory in Bhopal was a very old one. Something untoward happened there. Now the Government has decided that in future there will be a condition for granting licence that the water treatment plant, air pollution treatment plant and all other safety devices will be provided in the factories to ensure clean environment around them. The factories would be established only after ensuring installation of all such arrangements.

Sir, so far as plantation of trees is concerned, Rs. 100 crores were spent during the Sixth Five Year Plan under the 20-Point Programme. During the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, i.e. in 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 425 crores have been spent this purpose. Previously, only Rs. 40 crore per year used to spent. In the Seventh Five Year Plans we shall be spending about Rs. 2500 crores on afforestation so that it is ensured that maximum plantation is done in the country. In 1986-87, Rs. 550 crores will be spent for this purpose.

Shri Manoranjan Bhakta mentioned that the meeting of the Regional Committee was held 6 months back but the report has not been received so far. The resolution and the minutes of the meeting were sent to you within seven days of the meeting. Either you have not gone through your mail or it has been misplaced. The Department had sent its report within a week. We shall send you another copy of it so that whatever little misunderstanding is there may be removed.

[English]

SHRI. K.P. SINGH DEO : Mr. Chairman, I have a letter here a copy of letter from the Government of Orissa which was written on 31st January, 1986. It was still not being cleared.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I will explain it. Shri Singh Deo has shown a letter which had been posted in January, 1986. But the Department has fully enquired into this matter and has reported that no such letter has been received. You know that approval is not given by a single department. If the project concerns electricity then it goes to the Department of Electricity; if it concerns irrigation then it goes to the Department of Irrigation and it comes to us only after passing through various departments. The Department of Finance also looks into it. Technocrats look into the feasibility of the projects and then it comes to us. Moreover, the question of putting hindrances in the way of a genuine project does not arise. I will therefore, ask Shri Singh Deo to send it again to us and we shall try to do the needful at the earliest. There some other schemes. We have to consider them also but simultaneously we have to keep in mind the projection of forests also.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The State Government, at the level of the Secretary to the Government of Orissa got a letter sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Environment, Forest and Wild Life, Shajahan Road, New Delhi *vide* letter No. 2-8-7 . . dated 31 January 1986.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. The hon. Minister will look into it. The hon. Minister may look into it.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : 11 months have already passed.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I tell you that the Department must have sent you the

copy of the letter you have posted but we have not received it yet. If it has been sent, then we will certainly look into it but we have not received it till now. You may, therefore, send it again. We will certainly take action on it. Please send it again.

He has taken up the question of the tribals also. He has stated that these poor people are harassed for collecting firewood. Mr. Chairman, Sir, here it is not the question of the poor. If they are permitted to cut wood it will create problems for us. Law is the same for all, irrespective of poverty or riches. In the same way, some pending schemes have also been mentioned. These too will be considered.

Likewise, a District Management Policy has been demanded. It already exists. If there is any lacuna in it, we shall remove it. Similarly, he has also pleaded for setting up of industries away from the cities. It is a good suggestion. We shall definitely consider it. He referred to Bastar-Indravati and the Bodh Ghat Projects. Mr. Chairman, Sir, these are very important questions which need to be considered deeply. If the permission involves cutting of a forest then we have to think deeply in this regard. If the permission is to be given then it is granted by the Department within a month. Otherwise, it will explain the reasons due to which the permission cannot be granted.

Shri Kurien mentioned about the silting and Shri Bharat Singh dwell on the cutting of trees in Delhi and also about the pollution and the dirty water which breeds mosquitoes. There is no doubt that if there is insanitation, there will be mosquitoes also. We will do whatever we can do in this regard. An hon. Member from Jammu and Kashmir has said that forest laws should be made more stringent. I have already discussed this point. Now, regarding the unauthorised possession, people do cut the jungle and try to get it regularised but, Mr. Chairman, Sir, being in the field of politics, we know that after 10 years there is all round pressure and it causes a lot of problems. But in future,

we shall ensure that nobody is able to encroach upon the forest land.

A mention was made about the cement factory of Satna in Madhya Pradesh. Action will be taken in this regard.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will you take quick action in this regard?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Yes, certainly we shall. I want to tell the House in brief about the measures which we are going to take. The Government has taken many steps for increasing the awareness among the people and also to educate and inform them about the environment. As a result of that, tremendous awareness is now seen among the general public, public and private sector industries, Government employees, policymakers, legislators and politicians.

The details in brief about the steps taken by the Government for creating awareness and providing education and information about the environment are as follows :

(1) Under the new 20-Point Programme (Point No. 17), the following objectives have been fixed for the preservation of the environment :

- (i) Increasing public awareness against the environmental dangers.
- (ii) To motivate popular support for the preservation of environment.
- (iii) To lay stress on the theory that the ecological preservation is essential for development.
- (iv) To ensure the right selection of site and technology for the project.

(2) Recently, "a movement for the awareness of the environment" has been launched to create environmental awareness at all levels. Seminars, Training programmes/workshops for school teachers/students, public meetings, camps, rallies, publicity through posters and other materials are being organised all over the country in order to elaborate its importance.

On the lines of the 20-Point Programme, a 35 Point Programme has been formulated in this regard for the preservation of forests and the environment. This programme will be propagated among the people of the country so that there is minimum deforestation and the ecology of the country can properly be maintained. So far as saving of wood is concerned, it has been decided to use concrete or steel sleepers instead of wooden sleeper for the rail lines, which will save 50 lakh sleepers every year. The wood which is used for making apple boxes has been exempted from excise duty by the Government. There will be no excise duty on general licence so that if somebody wants to import he can do so which will also save our forests.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I want to raise a point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will allow you. Please take your seat. Let the hon. Minister finish his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to thank you and all the hon. Members for this late sitting upto 7.15 P.M. I also thank Shri Digvijay Sinh and request him to move the amendment so that the Motion may be adopted. We do not have any objection to it.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I had raised the question of instituting National Forest Commission and I had referred to this Forest Conservation Act. This is not comprehensive. It is bald and sketchy. It has to be comprehensive.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Digvijay Sinh to move the amendment.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I have already moved the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have given notice of the amendment. Please move the amendment.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I move my amendment.

"That in the motion—

- (1) for "Losing" substitute "gaining" and
- (2) for "reviving" substitute "strengthening"

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I want to tell Shri Soz that there are some lacunae in the present Act. We shall remove them soon.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the convenience of the hon. Minister Shri Bhajan Lal, I shall try to speak in Hindi.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Surely. Try to speak in Hindi. We should speak in Hindi.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I want to thank Shri Bhajan Lal and Shri Ansari. I would like to give just one suggestion and nothing more. A number of things can be said about the environment and one can go on speaking for a month on this subject. I had myself started this scheme and it has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. There should be a District Environment Committee in every district of the country which should have one third of its members from the elected representatives, another one third members from private agencies and professors and the remaining one third members should be the Government officials. These committees should prepare well-planned schemes for environment and get them implemented at district level. You should direct the State Government in this regard. I want to thank the hon. Speaker, Parliamentary Affairs Minister Shri Bhagat and Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Shrimati Sheila Dikshit without whose cooperation this Motion would not have been presented before the House. I also want to thank the hon. Prime Minister for starting big projects in this regard—one of them being

the Base Line Project at a cost of Rs. 250 crores and the other one being Ganga Authority Project. He is taking keen interest in both of them. He is still the Chairman of the India Wild Life Project. I also thank the hon. Members for a detailed discussion on it. In order to accelerate this movement we shall have to give it a serious thought. The details of this discussion should reach every nook and corner of the country so that the people may become aware of this.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Shri Digvijay Singh has stated about formation of committees. My submission is that these committees already exist at the State level. Their formation at district level may create problems. There is a provision in the 20-Point Programme in this regard and a meeting of this committee is held every month. I shall seriously consider the suggestions given by the hon. Members and whatever good points are there will be taken care of.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Digvijay Singh to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That in the Motion :

- (i) for "Losing" substitute "gaining"
- (ii) for "reviving" substitute "strengthening".

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the motion, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House is of the opinion that the environmental movement in the country is gaining momentum and recommends to the Government to take steps for strengthening the momentum at the grass-root level".

The motion as amended, was adopted.

19.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

[English]

**Notification under the Customs Act,
1962**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA
DIKSHIT) :** Sir, on behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(1) Notification Nos. 476/86-Customs and 477/86-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1986, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to fix specific rate of basic customs duty of Rupees 160 per tonne and auxiliary duty of customs of Rupees 400 per tonne respectively on crude petroleum in place of basic duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* and auxiliary duty of Rupees 300 per tonne charged hitherto.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3490/86]

(2) Notification Nos. 479/86-Customs to 483/86-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1986, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to (i) melting scrap of iron or steel other than heavy

melting scrap and also sponge iron and hot briquetted iron imported for use in electric arc furnace from the customs duty in excess of 20 per cent *ad valorem* and (ii) heavy melting scrap of iron or steel when imported for use either in electric arc furnace or in induction furnace units from customs duty in excess of 20 per cent *ad valorem* plus additional duty.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3491/86]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Thirty-Second Report

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA
DIKSHIT) :** Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

19.21 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday,
December 5, 1986/Agrahayana
14, 1908 (Saka).*