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Thursday, March 17, 1988
Phalgun 27, 1909 (Śaka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

16
29/9/88

**Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 17, 1988/Phalguna 27,
1909 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you sitting alone? Where have you left your friends?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have expelled them.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I have not done so yet.

[English]

Shri Manik Reddy--absent

Shri Prakash Chandra--absent

Shri T. Basheer.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Q.No. 324.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER rose--

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The Minister wants to give an old answer. That is why he is answering.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is the same answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He can answer as a Minister for "future portfolio" also.

MR. SPEAKER: futuristic outlook.

Declaration of National Airports as International Airports

*324. SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI A. CHARLES:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to declare any airport as an international airport; and

(b) if so, the names of the airports to be declared as international airports; and

(c) whether Government are considering to declare Trivandrum Airport as an International Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). There is no proposal presently under consideration to declare any airport as an international airport, in addition to the existing four international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, this is a very old answer and the reply given by the hon. Minister is very distressing.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: How is it?
(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, it is a long-standing, persistent and just demand of the people of Kerala and especially the Keralites working abroad demand that the Civil Airport at Trivandrum should be declared as an International Airport. Sir, about 22 international flights are operated from Trivandrum every week. Roughly 800 passengers are either departing from or arriving at the international terminal at Trivandrum, every day. Sir, I would like to quote some figures. In 1986, the number

of departed passengers from Trivandrum was 2.5 lakhs and the number of passengers arrived at the above airport during 1986 was 2.3 lakhs. This shows how just their demand is. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider these facts and take steps to declare Trivandrum Airport as an International Airport without any delay.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, I would like to inform the Member about what figures he has quoted. It is true that the traffic is going up. I will give you the exact figures. There are 8000 international passengers per week who are going from Trivandrum. You had asked if the Trivandrum Airport could be declared as an international airport. This is what I had replied before and what I am going to reply, even if Mr. Vohra is here, he would have given you the same answer that as per the requirement, there have been four international airports when the Act came into being in 1971, I mean, the International Airports Authority Act. Now we are giving all facilities which are required at the international airport in Trivandrum also. So, at present we do not consider to make any airport in the country as an international airport. But we will be happy if there are chartered flights, if you are thinking of the flights of the foreign airlines company, I don't know, because we have no objection if our national airlines can come 500 times a week. Even if you were to have hundreds of charters coming to Trivandrum, we have no objection, the Government would be very happy and all the facilities which are required to be given for the international airport already exist in Trivandrum. So, the question of declaring this as an international airport, whereas we are giving all the facilities to it, does not arise.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, actually I am sorry to say that some lobbies are working against this idea especially, I do not want to mention their names.

AN HON. MEMBER: Don't take names..
(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to

another aspect connected with this. There has been a continuous complaint that Air India is charging exorbitant fare from the passengers from Trivandrum to Gulf countries and from Gulf countries to Trivandrum. The main reason is that this sector is a monopoly for Air India. No other international airlines are operating in it. If the Government will allow certain other few international airlines to operate in this sector, the passengers will be benefited and the passengers will get the benefit of the liberal fare schemes and Air India will be forced to reduce the fare which they are charging now. I would like to know what is the reaction by the hon. Minister.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, all international fares are controlled by IATA.

SHRI T. BASHEER: No. My point is...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Ultimately the question is that passengers should benefit by travelling to Kerala and from Kerala to outside. But all fares are controlled by IATA. So, even if you allow the international flights to come to Trivandrum and declare Trivandrum as the international airport, they will have to be guided by the guidelines which have been given by the IATA who control the fares. So, the question of allowing the foreign airlines to come will only arise once Trivandrum is declared as the international airport and that also is done by talks, agreements etc.
(Interruptions).

SHRI T. BASHEER: That is why we want it as an international airport.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, I am sorry to point out one thing. The answer given by the hon. Minister is not totally true to the facts. The answer is, 'There is no proposal at all'. But there are a number of times in the House where the answer has been given that the proposal for declaring a few airports is there and there is a Committee which goes into the representations.

I am afraid, now the Government are backing out proposal. That is why they say, there is no proposal at all. I am sorry

to point out again that it is totally not true to facts. There is a feeling in Kerala that very genuine interests of Trivandrum are being sacrificed just to give monopoly to Indian Airlines and Air India.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether this proposal was there earlier and whether the Minister is really convinced of the need and right of Trivandrum to be declared as international airport. I know there is an Act but we are changing the Act several times. If there is need, it can be changed. In case he is convinced, will he reconsider the present stand and declare Trivandrum airport as international airport?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I would like to inform the hon. Member that there was a traffic survey conducted because we wanted to ease the congestion from Bombay. If that is what the hon. Member is referring to as proposal in that survey, it was indicated that to ease the Bombay airport congestion, one or two airports could be considered for international airport. I am not denying the fact. But there was no proposal. There was a survey done how to ease the traffic in Bombay...

SHRI A. CHARLES: I want your protection. My only request is, whether the Minister will reconsider it. I want a categorical answer.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Everything can be considered in future.

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Liquor is compulsorily served in the Air India flights. It forms essential part of the 'Menu'. This practice must be stopped.

MR. SPEAKER: No, No. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Jaipur is an important tourist centre which a lot of foreign tourists visit...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is already on his legs. Don't interrupt him.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Jaipur is an important international tourist centre and a major export centre of jewels and diamonds. Is there a proposal to make Jaipur airport an international airport and whether it is proposed to expand it and if so, the time by which it would be done?

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: What you have said of Jaipur important, nobody can deny that. About improving the airport, it is a constant endeavour of the National Airport Authority to see that all the airports are improved.

And in future, if need be, as I said, in future, there is always expansion programme and it may be considered.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: You have not allowed me to speak. Please allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hyderabad is a central place...

MR. SPEAKER: No, please sit down.

Ban on articles injurious to health

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

(a) whether smoking causes Cancer, T.B. and such other diseases as is evidently recognised by the statutory warning indicated on each packet of cigarettes;

(b) if so, the reasons for which cigarettes and such other articles are allowed to be sold in the market;

(c) whether Government are considering any scheme to ban the sale of all such commodities as are injurious to the health and society; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. According to experts, smoking carries a risk... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't do like this.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I beg your pardon.

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking the members not to do what they are doing.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Not so smoke, you mean?

MR. SPEAKER: That is also included in that.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I will have to find out if the hon. Member putting the question himself is a smoker!

(a) Yes, Sir. According to experts, smoking carries a risk for Cancer and is an important cause for coronary and respiratory diseases

(b) to (d). A comprehensive plan of action for regulating the use of all tobacco products is being considered in consultation with the State Governments. As in other countries, Government has adopted a health education approach to warn the public against diseases caused by smoking.

[Translation].

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: At the very outset, the hon. Minister asked whether I am a smoker?

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be known.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: I never smoke. The hon. Minister has admitted

that "according to experts, smoking carries a risk for cancer and is an important cause for coronary and respiratory diseases." When it is a matter of such grave concern, why has the hon. Minister taken it lightly and why has he not made efforts to stop it? We observe that smoking is extensively advertised on radio and television. I think it fetches good income. But, is it proper to play with the lives of our countrymen in this way? I would like to request that...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't make a request, but ask a question.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he will pay special attention to impose a ban on cigarette smoking and use of other intoxicants?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: We cannot ban smoking completely in the modern times. We could only advise the people about the ill effects of smoking and tell them that it would cut short their life. We would try to convey this message as effectively as possible. But cigarette smoking has not been totally banned in any country. No country has taken such a step so far. Every country is adopting an educational approach so that people are warned of the ill effects and are convinced that smoking is harmful.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: It is true that educational approach in this regard is very essential. But the hon. Minister has said that well educated persons also smoke. I would like to know as to what type of educational approach is going to be adopted for such educated people? When cigarette smoking has reached such limits, is it not the responsibility of the Government to check it and bring down its nicotine content? Is it not the responsibility of the Government to check it through educational programmes?

MR. SPEAKER: This question has already been replied. You may ask some other question.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Human

Resource Development must think over this matter because it is of national importance.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Suresh, what do you want to say? You may speak.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Nobody is asking for imposing a ban on smoking. But everyday advertisements are appearing in newspapers about cigarettes and new brands of cigarettes. Actually, some new brands are conquering the market through advertisement. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would consider imposing a ban on cigarette advertisement, just like you impose a ban on liquor advertisement.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: So far as radio and television are concerned, this has already been done. On the cigarette packets and boxes etc., there is a warning. What is being considered now is whether the warning can be made so glaring that even educated persons who smoke can be told by implication that unless they want to commit suicide by shortening their own life, they had better stop smoking.

There is another method also, viz., of bringing down the tar and nicotine content in cigarettes. That is also being experimented on a very large scale in other countries and I am told that the effect has been good. This is the kind of multi-pronged approach in the educational programme that is being adopted. Even last month when the Central Council of Health met they have recommended certain measures and those measures are being pursued.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I agree with the hon. Minister that education is immensely useful to prevent evil of smoking. I hope you are aware that smoking, drinking and drug addiction is on the increase among the students in our country. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would like to include in the syllabus about the evils of smoking, drinking and drug addiction.

SHRI A. CHARLES: He is a Professor and a Professor can set the example... (Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes, I do not drink, not do I smoke... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody will dare say now he is a pro-smoker.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I don't hold any of the Professors responsible for smoking and drinking among the students. It is not a part of the education. Now, whether the other aspect of not smoking, not drinking being healthy and smoking and drinking not being healthy is to be made a part of the education is a matter which we can consider. But I do not know.. So many things are asked to be included in the curriculum. I am really baffled when I find suggestions coming in a torrent that this should be included and that should be included. Actually, the subject matter gets totally neglected in this. We will see. It does not mean that students do not smoke... (Interruptions)

SHRI M.R. SAIKI: The society, as a whole, is responsible for that.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: In India, the incidence of smoking and drinking among students is not as alarming as in many other countries. But whatever it is, we have to stop it, we have to prevent it to the extent possible.

Locomotives

*32. SHRI BAIU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirement of locomotives both electrical and diesel in the country by 1995;

(b) whether Government have any plan to expand capacity of country's loco production to meet the increasing demand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) An indepth study to assess the requirements of diesel and electric locomotives, is in hand.

(b) and (c). There is a plan to augment the capacity for production of electric locomotives from 60 to 100 locomotives per annum at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) in two phases. There is no proposal to increase the production capacity of the diesel locomotives at present.

[English]

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Railways are contemplating large-scale import of locomotives to replace the steam engines in a phased manner by 1995.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that an order has been placed for 18 high horse-power electric locomotives—6000 horse-power locomotives—which are thyristor type. They are being imported with technology transfer clause. The specific type will be chosen after trials on the Indian system and later produced at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. Similarly, 40 three-phase 6000 horse-power locomotives are also being contemplated for import, again on technology transfer because the three-phase is the latest technology available abroad.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: My second supplementary is: what will be the total replacement cost or estimated replacement cost and what will be the involvement of the foreign exchange outgo?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: As far as the 40 three-phase locomotives are concerned, the tender is still under evaluation. So, it is not possible, at present, to know what the exact cost is, until the tender is opened.

SHRI ANIL BASU: What is the anticipated expenditure?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I cannot anticipate the expenditure until commercial tender is opened. It has not been done so far. As far as the 18, six-thousand horse-power thyristor locomotives are concerned, the purchase cost is approximately about Rs. 4 crores; the landed cost will be about Rs. 10.9 crores. This is really on account of customs duties and various other things that we are facing.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, two things are clear from the hon. Minister's reply. First is that a heavy amount will be required for the import of locomotives and second is that the locomotive factories in the country are not able to meet the demand of locomotives in the country. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would consider the need to set up locomotive works in the industrially backward regions of Gorakhpur on the lines of Chittaranjan? I would also like to know the opinion of Shri Madhavrao Scindia in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: You should ask Shri Mahabir Prasad about it.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: He is fit for Neemach.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: We are not only fully utilising the capacity of the country's loco production, but also augmenting it. The total number of locomotives to be manufactured during the Eighth Five Year Plan would be 620, out of which nearly 130 would be electric locomotives. Besides, 98 electric locomotives would be imported during the Plan. The number of electric locomotives to be imported is not very large. The main aim of the import is not only to meet our demands but also to adopt new technology for their production in our locomotive works.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I am told that in the Railway Board, a section of people are playing havoc in the name of importing technology and in the name of

modernisation. Whereas, 4,000 horse-power locos produced in CLW cost only Rs. 1.6 crores, you are importing 6,000 Horse Power locos—as you just now said—at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 crores or so. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Per loco?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Yes, per loco.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not Parlok. (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It is a huge expenditure. And also, I would like to know why is this being done and what is the cost of transfer of technology? We are bringing new technology. We will be producing these locos here in India after some time. What is the cost of transfer of technology which the Railways would bear?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, the import is a complete package. As far as cost of transfer of technology is concerned, I will certainly inform the Member about the cost of it. But I would like to point out that Rs. 10.9 crore is the landed cost and the FOB cost is about Rs. 4 crores... (Interruptions) Let me just complete it.

MR. SPEAKER: He is very impatient all the time.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: My non-Friend is always generous to me but always he is impatient.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It seems Choubeyji will have to be served *Bhang*.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: As far as 4,000 Horse Power locomotive is concerned—that is the diesel fuel efficient locomotive—that we are intending to produce in DLW. As far as cost of that is concerned, it is not possible as yet to be able to give this information because until the tender evaluation is complete we will not be able to give it. We will not ourselves be

knowing the precise information. But, it is a fact that the locos produced at DLW costs approximately Rs. 1.3 or Rs. 1.4 crores. But it is 2600 Horse Power locomotive... (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: 4,000 Horse Power.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: No. Diesel locomotive is 2600 Horse Power as against the 4,000 Horse Power that we are intending to produce after the transfer of technology.

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO: would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in some of the express trains, diesel engines are being replaced by steam engines because of leak of diesel engines?

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, they are importing.

Literacy Rate

+
*330. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the progress made in raising literacy during forty years of independence State-wise and in the country as a whole;

(b) whether the rate of literacy in India is the lowest in the world; and

(c) the measures taken to increase the rate of literacy under the new education policy particularly in the backward areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Statement-I is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Statement-II is given below.

STATEMENT I

Sl No.	State/Union Territories	Percentage of Literates to Total Population		
		1951	1961	1981
	INDIA	16.67*	24.02	36.23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.11	21.19	29.94
2.	Assam	17.48	27.56	--
3.	Bihar	11.47	18.40	26.20
4.	Gujarat	**	30.45	43.70
5.	Haryana	***	19.93	36.13
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.86	21.26	42.47
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	--	11.03	26.66
8.	Karnataka	19.34	25.40	38.46
9.	Kerala	40.33	46.85	70.42
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9.50	17.13	27.87
11.	Maharashtra	21.39	29.82	47.17
12.	Manipur	10.73	30.42	41.35
13.	Meghalaya	14.29	18.47	34.07
14.	Nagaland	8.98	17.91	42.56
15.	Orissa	10.98	21.66	34.23
16.	Punjab	13.66	26.74	40.86
17.	Rajasthan	7.18	15.21	24.38
18.	Sikkim	6.59	N.A	34.05
19.	Tamil Nadu	20.88	31.41	46.76
20.	Tripura	13.18	20.24	42.12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10.77	17.65	27.15
22.	West Bengal	21.54	29.28	40.93
23.	A & N Islands	25.93	33.63	51.56
24.	+Arunachal Pradesh	--	43.98 ^o	20.78
25.	Chandigarh	***	51.06	64.78
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	--	9.48	26.67
27.	Delhi	30.19	52.75	61.54
28.	Goa, + Daman & Diu	--	30.75	56.66
29.	Lakshadweep	16.14	23.27	55.06
30.	Mizoram +	34.73	44.00	59.88
31.	Pondicherry	--	37.43	55.85

Notes:-

* The percentages of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry which were not in India in 1951 census. Similarly, it also excludes the figures of Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh where no census was taken in 1951.

** Included in Maharashtra.

*** Included in Punjab.

The percentages of Maharashtra of 1951 include Gujarat. Similarly the percentages of Punjab for 1951 include Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh.

Excludes Assam (where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census) and the population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

Relates to some selected areas in respect to which abridged family schedule was canvassed covering a population of only 38,705 persons against total population of 3,36,558 persons in Arunachal Pradesh.

Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Mizoram have since become States.

STATEMENT-II

(c) Following measures have been taken to increase the rate of literacy in general and particularly in backward areas of the country:

- (i) National Policy on Education (NPE) gives an unqualified priority to Universal Elementary Education (UEE) to ensure that all children who attain the age of about 11 years by 1990 will have had 5 years of schooling or its equivalent through the NPE and likewise, by 1995 all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age.
- (ii) The scheme of Non-Formal Education (NPE) introduced during the Sixth Plan has been reorganised and expanded. The scheme covers educationally backward States, namely, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Arunachal Pradesh. In addition, children in urban slums, hilly, desert and tribal areas and projects for education of working children will now be eligible for Central assistance. Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running of Non-Formal Education will also continue to be given.
- (iii) Adult Education Programme will now be implemented as National Literacy Mission with the objective of imparting functional literacy to 80 million illiterate persons in 15-35 age-group by 1995 with the focus on rural areas, particularly women and persons belonging to SCs/STs. Multi-pronged strategies have been designed to achieve this object.

[Translation]

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: The literacy rate was 47 per cent in 1981 while it was 46 per cent in 1971. It means that we have succeeded in imparting education to only one per cent more population in ten years. If this is the progress, nobody

knows how many years will it take to achieve 100 per cent literacy under the New Education Policy. I would like to know the measures which are proposed to be taken to accelerate the rate of literacy. In States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, the literacy rate is very low and the resources are limited. You propose that all children who attain the age of about 11 years by 1990 will have had 5 years of schooling. How can this target be fulfilled in those villages which are lacking even primary school facility? I would like to know whether assistance will be provided to these States so that they may achieve the target?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a statement giving state-wise literacy rate has been circulated. So far as All India Literacy Rate is concerned, it has increased from 16.67 per cent in 1951 to 36.23 per cent in 1981. The number of literates in the country has increased from 70 million in 1951 to 247 million in 1981. Three-pronged strategy has been devised under New Education Policy. Operation Blackboard has been planned for the backward States. Under Operation Black Board, primary schools having single teacher shall be provided with two teachers. The schools having only one small room shall be provided with two rooms.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: But what about those places where there are no schools?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Facilities would also be provided for teaching. To attract the students towards the schools, toys and other teaching devices would be provided so that literacy rate may increase. It has also been decided that 20 per cent blocks would be covered in 1987-88, another 30 per cent next year and remaining 50 per cent blocks would be covered in the following year. In this way, all the blocks in the country would be covered till 1990.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: According to the census report of 1981, literacy rate for males was 47 per cent and that for females was 25 per cent. I would like to know

what new programmes are going to be launched to achieve the targets?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: There is co-education as far as education in primary schools is concerned. The schools have been instructed that in case male teacher is not available, female teacher should be appointed so that she could attract the girl students.

[English]

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: May I know from the hon. Minister that there has been a slide back in the education of the minority community and, perhaps that was the reason that in the new education policy document the minority community was included in the backward classes? I would like to know what has been the slide back during the last 10 years in the minority community education?

[Translation]

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: I need some time to give this information. The hon. Member may please give a separate notice for it.

[English]

SHRI ANANDA-GAJAPATHI RAJU: The literacy rate is still one-third of the total population and this is further being made problematic because of functional illiteracy. People though are educated find themselves difficult to absorb in the system. What is the Minister going to do to increase the literacy rate and to see that functional literacy is given and these people join the mainstream? There is lack of information and lack of skills that are required to make themselves productive in current economy.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, work is going on in three directions: Universalization of elementary education, non-formal education and eradication of literacy in the age-group of 15-35 through National Literacy Mission. At present 900 projects in non-formal education are going on in the country which are operating 1,74,744 NFE centres in the

country. In that way we propose to cover all the areas.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister had announced the setting-up of a 'Technological Mission on Literacy' in 1986 so that literacy programme could become a movement in the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, as to how far the Government has gone in this direction? Has the Government drawn an action-plan so that this Mission could effectively function in various States? Besides, how much provision has been made for it in the Seventh Five-Year Plan and what is the Government's target in this regard in the Eighth Five-Year Plan?

[English]

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: At the District level, the District Boards of Education will be responsible for overall planning and administration of all educational programmes including Adult Education. District Resource Units will be set up as part of DIETs. A computerised management information system will be instituted to ensure reliable information needed for improvement in management at all levels. Institutions of Social Sciences Research will be requested to undertake evaluation of the adult education programme including impact studies.

The following specific activities have been undertaken for the implementation of National Literacy Mission:

- (1) On the basis of the study of past evaluations and after consultations with the States, the Rural Functional Literacy Project pattern has been revised. In the revised scheme better provision has been made for teaching-learning material, training of functionaries, reduction of span of supervision from 30 Adult Education Centres to 8-10 Centres and institutionalising of continuing education through Jana Shiksha Nilayams.
- (2) State Governments have been re-

quested to introduce spatial planning for each district indicating area approach, clear time-targets agency identification, accountability and resource planning.

MR. SPEAKER: Please lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: I will lay it on the Table of the House.

Increase in Leprosy

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

- (a) Whether leprosy is still on the increase in many parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of steps taken to provide proper treatment, training and rehabilitation of leprosy patients?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). There is no evidence to show that leprosy prevalence rate is on the increase in the country.

(c) The following steps have been taken:

1. Early detection and regular treatment;
2. Coverage of endemic districts with Multi-drug treatment in a phased manner.
3. 45 Leprosy Training Centres including 14 in voluntary sector have been set up to provide training for various categories of Leprosy workers.
4. Intensified health education activities.
5. Active involvement of voluntary organisations in survey, education, treatment and rehabilitation of leprosy patients.

6. Establishment of Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units to provide rehabilitation to cure leprosy patients.

7. Supply of Drugs free of cost to Leprosy patients.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, I know that the hon. Minister also is not happy with his answer. He knows much more than what is being done for the eradication of leprosy. He has said that there is no evidence to show that leprosy prevalence rate is increasing in the country. He has answered about endemic districts with multi-drug treatment. They have not taken cognisance of the survey conducted by the ICMR 2-3 years back in epidemiology of the leprosy prevalence. The ICMR had told that more than 75 million people in the country are suffering from leprosy. In endemic area, only 20-30 million people were suffering. In the context, the Government is contemplating for the eradication of leprosy for which drug for preventive treatment is badly required. There is no question of eradication of this disease without any vaccine.

I would like to know whether the Department of Health and Family Planning has given permission to conduct clinical trial for production of vaccine in ICRA, Bombay, and Institute of Immunology, Delhi, and the World Health Organisation. What is the present position?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I know what he wants. Sir, the figures given by me are factually correct. The prevalence rate per thousand population in 1961 was 5.8; 1971, 5.8 again; 1981, 5.7. So, there has not been any steep rise or fall in the prevalence. But what has happened is that where we have taken recourse to the multi-drug treatment, there has been a dramatic fall in the incidence and the results have been very very encouraging indeed. Five districts, namely, Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram in Andhra Pradesh, Ganjam in Orissa, Wardha in Maharashtra and Purulia in West Bengal were taken up for a concentrated programme of multi-drug treatment. There was a sharp decline in the leprosy prevalence rate from 16.1 to

2.8 in those five endemic districts after five years of multi-drug treatment. So, the multi-drug treatment has been found to be the answer to this apart from vaccines.

About vaccine, the situation is rather in a preliminary stage. There are four vaccines in the field:

- (i) ICRC vaccine is under field trial at Sholapur district in Maharashtra. Results are expected in 4 to 5 years. It is in phase-III trial.
- (ii) Vaccine developed by the Indian Institute of Immunology, Delhi. It is in phase-II trial; restricted use in selected humans.
- (iii) WHO vaccine. Trial in other countries is being carried. We have not cleared it for any trial in India.
- (iv) New vaccine recently claimed to be developed by CDRI, Lucknow. We have not yet taken any steps in connection with this recently developed vaccine. But I think it in the pipeline and we will see as to what is to be done about it. This is the position. Meanwhile, for the next four or five years at least, we will not be able to have the vaccines ready. So, may be for six to seven years, we have to make do with the multi-drug treatment and since it has been found effective, we would like to expand it.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I am happy that in endemic districts, the treatment of multi-drug has been given. About epidemiological survey by the ICMR, two years back, the result is that 75 million people in the country are suffering from leprosy. For that reason, the Department of Health and Family Planning, under the Director, Sh. C.K. Rao, whether the Government is contemplating to have this multi-drug treatment or not? Rifampicin, clofazimine and DDS, all the three drugs are not indigenous. Mostly these drugs are being imported by which we are giving maximum towards the foreign exchange. I would like to know whether this Department will take up this matter with the Department of

Chemicals and Producer biotechnologically because all the ingredients are available in our country, so that all the people can be treated in a cheaper way. Will the hon. Minister do these things so that more than 75 million people who are already suffering can be given cheaper treatment?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: The suggestion given by Dr. Bhoi is a very useful one. We will examine the feasibility of adequate local manufacture because it is going to be needed in a big way.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Deformation is coming out of leprosy. That is now considered only as a handicap and the international organisations have suggested that they have to be rehabilitated. In my constituency, there is Noorinar Leprosy Sanatorium which is one of the biggest leprosy sanatoriums and on which I have raised questions many times and have not got the real answer; there are about 1000 patients. Some of them have got cured. Unfortunately, the Government is not extending help for rehabilitating them. In Madras, there is one under the Central Government directly. I would like to know whether the Government will take the help of international organisations in this matter and whether the Government have any schemes for rehabilitating these persons and if it is so, what are they, especially in regard to the Noorinar Leprosy Sanatorium.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I could not say anything about any specific sanatorium but so far as rehabilitation is concerned, we have a programme of rehabilitation. 75 reconstructive surgery units and 11 leprosy rehabilitation promotion units are functioning under the NLEP to cater the medical and vocational needs of the disabled patients. I will certainly take the information in regard to the specific cases. I will pass it on to the hon. Member. I understand that all the three drugs are locally produced already. I do not know whether the production is adequate or not but the drugs are indigenously manufactured here.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: What

about the employment generation for the rehabilitation of these patients?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is a part of the rehabilitation programme.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: A Committee was constituted by the Government of India some five years back to recommend the eradication of leprosy. They also submitted their recommendations. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what are those recommendations made by the Committee and what action has the Government taken to implement those recommendations? I don't remember the exact year in which the Committee was constituted but it was constituted by the Government of India. Sir, this multi-drug regimen is a very successful programme because in Purulia, from where I come, the rate of leprosy patients has been drastically reduced, as also in his constituency. May I know whether there is any proposal to extend this programme to other districts also.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: The programme of National Leprosy Eradication Control is the result of the recommendations received from the Committee and this has been found to be very good. One of the recommendations is multi-drug treatment which has been found in the last five years to be very good and effective and now we are going to expand it.

[Translation]

Oral Medicine for Rabies

*332. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists of National Institute of Communicable Diseases have made any research to develop a oral medicine instead of painful injection to treat rabies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The National Institute of Communicable Diseases has not undertaken any research to develop an oral medicine for rabies. However, a claim regarding the discovery of an injectible medicine for prevention of Rabies in animals has been made by two scientists, one of them is presently working at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases. The claim relates to the work done by them prior to 1982 when neither of them was working at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases. The validity of the claim has not been established, particularly in respect of humans.

[Translation]

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether there is any possibility of developing such a medicine? If so, when will the medicine come to the market?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: There is no question of possibility. We have not tested this medicine on human beings as yet. The research is still in its infancy.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems that research on treatment of rabies is not being undertaken in allopathic system of medicine. Is there a possibility of such a research in Ayurvedic system of medicine or in Naturopathy?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: As far as I know, at present no such research is being conducted. Neither does the Government have any specific results in this regard.

[English]

The most important thing is that with rabies we cannot take any risk. Once rabies set in, death is the only result. Therefore, we cannot experiment with these patients and with other drugs. We have to give the drug which is needed, that is vaccine. It is a very tricky matter. It is not easy to undertake any research in a matter like this.

Corporate Plan

*335. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 July, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 1014 regarding Corporate Plan and state:

(a) whether the Corporate Plan envisaging the construction of 3,000 kilometres of new lines during the period 1985-2000 has now been chalked out in detail;

(b) if so, the distribution of the 3,000 kilometres for each one of the Zonal Railway and other relevant details in this regard;

(c) whether the addition in track/route kilometreage on account of the likely completion of the on-going projects has also been taken into account while finalising the Corporate Plan; and

(d) if so, the net addition likely to accrue to the track/route kilometreage consequent upon all on-going projects and whether the completion of such projects would be given priority in the execution of the Corporate Plan?

[Translation]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

A Corporate Plan for the Indian Railways - 1985-2000 has been framed and sent to the Planning Commission which states as under in respect of the subject of construction of new lines:

"At the beginning of the 7th Plan, there were 40 new line projects on hand totalling 3776 route Kms. On an average, about 240 Kms. of new lines have been added to the network every year, since 1951. Based on the above policy, about 3,000 Kms. of new lines are likely to be commissioned during the next 15 years including those already sanctioned".

Details of lines to be completed as per the above estimation have not been worked out. These will be dealt with in each Annual Plan subject to availability of resources. This will include the on-going projects which may get commissioned. Priority for completion of the on-going projects will by and large be according to the policy stated in the Corporate Plan.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement laid on the table of the House reveals that a corporate plan has been framed and sent to the Planning Commission. Further, it mentions that there were 40 new line projects on hand totalling 3776 route kilometres. Also, about 3000 kilometres of new lines are likely to be commissioned during the next 15 years including those already sanctioned. This means that only 776 kilometres of railway line will be left out. The statement mentions that--

[English]

"Priority for completion of the on-going projects will by and large be according to the policy stated in the Corporate Plan."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister the policy stated in the Corporate Plan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): The construction of new lines has been given low priority in the Corporate Plan which has been sent to the Planning Commission. I said earlier also that special attention is being given to modernisation and rehabilitation. The Corporate Plan, now before the Planning Commission, envisages a projected investment of Rs. 1500 crores for new lines. We will complete this project as per the directions of the Planning Commission.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on an average about 240 kilometres of new lines have been added to the network every year since 1951. I

want to know why the figure is so small. Plenty of funds were allocated for this work in the Second, Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans but in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plans, the funds allocated were slashed down. I do not think an average of all these figures would come to even 240 kilometres. In this context, how much priority will be given to on-going projects? Besides, I would also like to know whether special priority would be given to those states where railway line projects have not been completed since Independence, for example, in States like Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana. Will the Hon. Railway Minister give due priority to projects whose foundation was laid by the Late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, or the then Railway Minister?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I have already mentioned that the Railways are giving priority to modernisation and rehabilitation. The construction of new lines has been given low priority but the on-going projects within the new lines would be given priority.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: And what about North-Western India?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: In North-Western India, the railway line in which the hon. Member is particularly interested is the Nangal-Talwara railway line. A section of this line upto Raimehatpur was completed in March, 1985. The construction between Raimehatpur and Una is going on and the approval for acquisition of land has been given from Una upto Ambandora. The State Government kept the matter of land acquisition and land hand-over pending for some time. So, I seek the hon. Member's co-operation in this regard.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in the corporate plan for the new railway lines and tracks, he will keep in mind the perspective that especially those railway lines which help a number of

States, and provide a direct link to other states, for instance, a railway line like the West-coast railway which will benefit Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and provide a direct link to Tamil Nadu and Kerala - it will be a source of national integration - will be given priority. Whether he will give priority to such railway lines and expedite the matter in the perspective of rail traffic as well as defence as recommended by the Transport Policy Committee.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: New railway lines are given priority mainly on operational basis or if they are linked to a particular project or linked to any proposed project. As far as the particular line the Hon. Dandavateji has referred to the West-coast line - is concerned, as the hon. Member must be knowing, we have already completed the survey and it has been sent to the Planning Commission with a recommendation to even start the Mangalore-Udupi section. We are waiting for a response from the Planning Commission. I do agree with the Hon. Member that it is a very important line and as far as the Railway Ministry is concerned, we would like to take up this line. However, as the Hon. Member knows for the new line construction we have to get the clearance from the Planning Commission and act accordingly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You must pressurise the Planning Commission to get the clearance.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: That will be done.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What does Shri Sultanpuri want to say? Once Shri Sultanpuri takes his turn, nothing much is left in the matter.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sometimes, as the hon. Member knows, it becomes very difficult even in spite of recommendations and pressurisation because of constraint of resources which may pos-

sibly be featuring in the Planning Commission's decision or it may be because of other priorities. I am sure the Planning Commission will pay heed to our recommendations but they have to keep the entire perspective in mind.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has asked us to contact the Himachal Pradesh Government for the acquisition of land for the Talwara Railway line. Speaking in this House, our former Railway Minister had said that provision has been made in the plan for extension of several railway lines like Kalka to Parwanoo and Jagadhri to Paonta, but nothing has been done in this direction till today. It is unfortunate that the Government has closed down the 50-year old railway line upto Shimla which was a tourist attraction. I want the hon. Minister to clarify whether the Government will restore the train service upto Shimla in order to promote tourism in Himachal Pradesh?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I will send a detailed reply to the hon. Member in this regard.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Renovation of Air India Offices in Delhi

*323. SHRI MANIK REDDY:

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to decorate/renovate Delhi offices of Air India in Himalaya House, Scindia House and the Mega Centre;

(b) if so, the amount involved and the head for this expenditure; and

(c) the estimated value of the furnishings, etc. likely to become surplus and the manner in which it will be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 54.95 lakhs has been incurred on the new Booking Office opened by Air India in the Jeevan Bharti Building (Mega Centre). This amount has been incurred under the head "Maintenance of Buildings and Equipment" Renovation of Scindia House and Himalaya House is contemplated at an estimated cost of Rs. 37 lakhs to meet the changed requirements.

(c) The major portion of the furniture will be used by other Departments of Air India. Only the old counters at Scindia House will have to be auctioned and their written down value is negligible.

[Translation]

Shortage of Teachers in Rural Delhi Schools

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of teachers in schools running on 10 plus 2 pattern in rural areas of Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether there is no college in Najafgarh Block of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the time by which a college will be opened in Najafgarh Block?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). There is some shortage, which is not unusually large, of teachers in schools located in rural areas of Delhi. Delhi Administration is taking steps to fill up these vacancies early.

(c) There is no college in Najafgarh Block.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

[English]

Holidays in Educational Institutions

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted regarding the closed holidays for the educational institutions in other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether schools and colleges in India remain closed for long intervals during the year as compared to schools and colleges in other countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). According to information available, closed holidays are observed in the educational institutions of U.K. for about two weeks each during Easter and Christmas and five weeks during Summer. Vacation intervals in India aggregate to about eleven weeks in a year. Considering the climatic conditions in the country this cannot be considered to be on the high side. The number of teaching days in educational institutions in most countries ranges between 160 and 220. Government of India are fully conscious of the need for maximising the number of effective days of teaching in a year. The concerned agencies have also issued instructions to educational institutions in this regard. The number of effective teaching days stipulated by these agencies in their guidelines compare favourably with those obtaining in other countries.

Biological Study of Tribals

*336. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to locate biological reasons of dwindling population of some of tribals in Orissa and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to prevent extinction of such tribals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a). No specific biological study has been made at the instance of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

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

Ernakulam -- Alleppey and Alleppey -- Kayamkulam Railway Line

*337. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to paucity of funds, the work on the Ernakulam-Alleppey and Alleppey-Kayamkulam sectors of the Railway line under construction, is progressing very slowly;

(b) to what extent the work has progressed on these lines; and

(c) the likely time by which these lines would be completed and commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The work on these lines is being progressed according to availability of resources. In the case of Alleppey-Kayamkulam line, there has also been some delay on the part of the State Government in acquisition of land required for the project

(b) The present progress is as under—

New Line	Cumulative Progress
Ernakulam-Alleppey	47%
Alleppey-Kayamkulam	11%

(c) Completion of these lines will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

[Translation]

**Vacant Railway Land at Yashwanthapur
(Bangalore)**

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

(a) whether there is some vacant land belonging to the Railways adjacent to the Railway Colony at Yashwanthapur, Bangalore, which is being used as a playground;

(b) if so, whether the Railways are considering to construct a stadium on this land; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to hand over this land to the Bangalore City Corporation for the construction of a stadium?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

[English]

Expenditure in Air India and Indian Airlines

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted to identify areas of wasteful expenditure in Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas so identified;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) whether any monitoring machinery

has been set up to reduce the said wasteful non-productive expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Whereas Air India has set up a Cost Control Committee to identify areas of controllable expenditure, Indian Airlines has not conducted any formal study. The Committee set up by Air India has identified areas like rationalisation of food upliftment, weight reduction in aircraft, reduction in communication costs, reduction in expenditure on temporary postings, curtailment on overtime expenditure, etc.

(c) and (d). Control of expenditure is a continuous process which is achieved through measures like reviews of expenditure on regular intervals, budgetary mechanism, etc.

Establishment of University of Rural Development

*341. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a University on Rural Development;

(b) if so, the time by which it is to be established; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The National Policy on Education-1986, *inter-alia*, states that the new pattern of the rural university will be consolidated and developed on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary ideas on education so as to take up the challenges of micro-planning at grass root levels for the transformation of rural areas. For the implementation of the policy directive on rural universities/institutes the Programme of Action envisages the establishment of Central Council of Rural Institutes for the

formulation and implementation of a well-coordinated programme of development of rural institutes.

- Action has been initiated for the formulation of a detailed scheme for the development of rural institutes and the establishment of the proposed Central Council of Rural Institutes for the implementation of the programme.

Karnataka Government's proposal for Conversion of four National Highways into Four-Lane Carriageways

*342. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has urged the Union Government to include in the 8th Plan a project for converting the four National Highways passing through the city into four-lane carriageway;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal submitted by the State Government including its cost, cost sharing between the Centre and State Governments and targetted date for its completion; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

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

Proposal to Raise Plan Allocation of Ports

*343. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the plan allocation for the development of Ports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount proposed to be raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Allocations consistent with resource availability have been made during the Seventh Plan period for the Port Sector. The allocations made in the first four years of the Plan have already exceeded the original outlay proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

District Science Centres in States

3418. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Science Centres have been opened in some States;

(b) if so, the number of such centres set up in Orissa and other States; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) District Science Centres have been set up, one each in Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. A Regional Science Centre at Bhubaneswar in Orissa which is larger in size, scope and status than a District Science Centre is in the process of being set up.

(c) For setting up a Science Centre, the State Government concerned is required to give five acres of land free of cost at a central location and is also required to share fifty percent of the cost of setting up the Centre.

'Shifting Cultivation'

3419. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the State-wise number

of families so far rehabilitated who were earlier engaged in shifting cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): State-wise

details of number of families, proposed for settlement, who were engaged in shifting cultivation are given in the statement below. The implementation of the programme has commenced in the current year and settlement is proposed over a time-frame of five years.

STATEMENT

S. No	Name of State	No. of families to be taken up for settlement over 5 year's period starting from 1987-88
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2200
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1486
3.	Meghalaya	2252
4.	Mizoram	1982
5.	Manipur	3000
6.	Nagaland	4800
7.	Orissa	6323
8.	Trnpura	1800
9.	Assam	2400*
Total		26243

* Refers to targets as the complete schemes from Assam are still awaited

Revenue Against Import of Cargo By Air India

3420. SHRI RAMASHRAY PARSAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether revenue against import of cargo by Air India has been declined during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. It will be seen from the following figures that there is no decline in revenue -

Period	Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	8883.66
1985-86	9051.89
1986-87	11120.84
1987-88 (April '87 to December '87)	8850.75

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation Programme for Widows

3421. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of uncared widows in Banaras, Mathura and Vrindavan has been undertaken; and

(b) if so, whether there are any rehabilitation programmes for such widows sponsored by Union Government/State Government or voluntary organisations together with any other action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Ministry is not aware of any survey having been undertaken by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh of the uncared widows in Banaras, Mathura and Brindavan.

(b) In so far as this Ministry is concerned the following schemes are being implemented for the rehabilitation of widows --

- (i) Schemes for Setting up Women's Training Centres or Institutions for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress
- (ii) Women's Development Corporations
- (iii) Scheme for Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP).
- (iv) Scheme for Training-cum-Employment-cum-Production Centres for Women
- (v) Scheme for Socio-Economic Programmes for Women

Vayudoot Service Between Balurghat-Malda-Calcutta

3422. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN
SHRI MANIK SANYAL
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Vayudoot service between Balurghat-Malda-Calcutta has since been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to restart this service;

(d) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(e) the steps so far taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Vayudoot operations to Malda and Balurghat have been suspended since November, 1987 due to certain deficiencies in the ground infrastructure.

(c) to (e). Vayudoot would commence operations to Malda and Balurghat shortly.

Procurement of Wooden Sleepers

3423. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target of procuring sleepers from different State Forest Departments or Corporations during the last three years; year-wise and amount spent by Government in procuring these wooden sleepers, and

(b) the target fixed for 1987-88 and amount to be spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a). The target procurement and cost of wooden track sleepers procured during the last three Sleeper Years (Sleeper Year being from 1st November to 31st October of next year) are approximately as under

Year	Quantity (in Nos.)	Approximate cost (Rs. in crores)
1984-85	33,02,000	69.40
1985-86	27,67,000	73.80
1986-87	21,66,000	59.48
Total:		202.68 crores

(b) The target procurement of wooden track sleepers for 1987-88 Sleeper Year is 12 lakh numbers. The cost of these track sleepers is around Rs. 33.90 crores at the rates prevailing in 1986-87 Sleeper Year. This cost will go up depending upon the increase in prices of sleepers for the Sleeper Year 1987-88 which is awaited from the Ministry of Environment and Forests

SC/ST Officers in IA and IA Head Office

3424. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in Officers' grade in the Indian Airlines and Indian Airlines Head Office as on 29th February, 1988;

(b) the number of SC/ST officers among them; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any, in the requisite number of these officers belonging to SC/ST as per reservation rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The total number of employees in Officers' grade in Indian Airlines, as on 29.2.1988, is 1607, out of which 126 and 14 officers belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The number of officers at the Headquarters is 313 out of which 9 and 2 officers belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

The shortfall in the number of SC/ST officers is due to implementation of reservation policy for non-technical categories in 1968 whereas Indian Airlines came into existence in 1953 and also due to acute shortage of candidates belonging to these categories.

The above figures do not include the technical categories of employees termed as 'workmen' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Import of Coaches

3425. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaches imported during the last two years, year-wise; and

(b) the design of such imported coaches and the names of the countries from where the same have been imported?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Performance of Railway Protection Force

3426. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present total strength of the Railway Protection Force and the total expenditure incurred on this force during 1987-88 till date;

(b) the total value of the Railway property and the property of travelling public lost due to pilferage in the Railways during 1987-88;

(c) whether the performance of the R.P.F. is upto the expectation in protecting the Railway property; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The present total sanctioned strength of the R.P.F. is 69,472 and the total expenditure incurred on this force during 1987-88 (upto 31st January 1988) is Rs. 105.37 crores.

(b) The total net value of the railway property lost due to pilferage/theft during 1987-88 (upto January 1988) is Rs. 5,20,14,749/-. Since the complaints regarding thefts of passengers belongings are registered and investigated by state Police, the Railways do not maintain figures regarding the value of stolen property of passengers.

(c) Yes. The performance of the R.P.F. in protecting the Railway property has been satisfactory.

(d) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Wood

3427. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister, of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate cost of wood smuggled out of the forests during the last three years;

(b) the approximate cost of wood captured; and

(c) the expenditure incurred in checking the smuggling of wood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State/Union Territory Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Introduction of A New Mail/Superfast Train between Delhi/New Delhi and Howrah

3428. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is continuous increase in passenger traffic between Delhi/New Delhi and Howrah;

(b) if so, whether a new mail or superfast train is proposed to be introduced;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Not at present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Introduction of any additional train is not presently feasible due to lack of spare line capacity and paucity of terminal facilities at both ends.

Railway Schools

3429. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway High Schools, Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges along with their location;

(b) whether schools located in each State follow curriculum fixed by the respective State Governments Education Departments;

(c) whether the appointment of qualified teachers are also made on the pre-

scribed pattern of the State Governments, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There are 51 High, 34 Higher Secondary Schools, 7 Intermediate Colleges and One Degree College run by the Railways. Locations are shown in the statement below.

(b). The Railway schools generally follow the curriculum prescribed by the State Government, where they are located or C.B.S.E., where affiliated.

(c) and (d). The pattern prescribed by Department of Education for Centrally Administered Schools is adopted for Railway School Teachers, with regard to qualifications and pay scales.

STATEMENT

Names of Railway Unit	High Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Intermediate Colleges
1	2	3	4
Central	Kurduwadi Daund	New Yard, Itarsi New Katni Jn., Kalyan Bhusawal	
Eastern	Andal Jhajha Danapur Liluah (Two)* Asansol	Asansol Sahibganj Jamalpur	Mughalsarai
Northern	Bareilly	Jhansi Jn.	Tundla
N.E.		Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur (Two)* Garhara
N.F.	New Jalpaiguri Maligaon	Siliguri Jn. Alipurduar Jn. Pandu Lumding Badarpur	
Southern	Arakkonam Jolarpettai (Two)* Golden Rock Villupuram Podanur Erode Palghat	Perambur (Madras) Madurai Golden Rock	

1	2	3	4	COLUMNS
S.C.	Secunderabad (Three) Puma Puma I Kazim (Three) Dornakal Nijawada Rajahmundry Bitragunta (Two)* Satyanarayanapuram Guntakal (Two)* Hubli Guntupally		Secunderabad One Degree College.. 442 also at Secunderabad ... 450--452 ... 450	
S.E.	Kharagpur Bhajudih Tatanagar Bondamunda Chakradharpur Sini/Chakradharpur Palasa (Khurda Road)	Kharagpur (Three)* Adra (Two)* Nainpur (Nagpur) Bilaspur (Two)* Bhillai (BMY) Chakradharpur I Khurda Road		
Western	Dohad Gangapur City Bhavnagar Sabarmati	Ratlam Abu Road Bandikui		
C.L.W.	Chittaranjan (Four)*	Chittaranjan (Two)*		
D.L.W.			Lucknow	

* Where there are more than one school at one place, the number of schools at such places has been shown in bracket () against each place.

Compensation to Tiger Widows

3430. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid by Govern-
ment under the "Project Tiger" to the tiger
widows in the Sunderbans area of West
Bengal during the years 1986-87 and 1987-
88;

(b) whether the existing compensation
amount payable per casualty is not ade-
quate;

(c) if so, whether Government will con-
sider the desirability of raising this limit;
and

(d) the steps taken to simplify compen-
sation procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN-
ISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) According to the
information received from the State Gov-
ernment of West Bengal, sums of Rs.
99,000/- and Rs. 96,000/- have been paid
during 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively,
to the dependents of the people killed by
tigers in the Sunderbans area. These
grants will be shared on a 50 % basis by
the Central Government under the Project
Tiger scheme.

(b) to (d). The amount paid per casualty
and the procedures that are to be followed,
are determined by the State Government.

If the State Government raises the quantum to be paid per casualty, the Central Government would bear the 50 % share of the enhanced amount.

Use of Restricted Airspaces by Civil Aircrafts

3431. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sought the permission of the Defence Ministry to use restricted airspaces within the country by the civil aircrafts;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Defence Ministry thereon; and

(c) the expenditure that would be saved and the advantages that would be derived by the air services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The National Airports Authority had approached Air-Headquarters (Ministry of Defence) in this behalf.

(b) Ministry of Defence has not agreed on grounds of national security and flight safety.

(c) It is likely to result in reduction in route mileage and flying time leading to savings to the civil airlines.

Maintenance of Punctuality by Airlines

3432. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airlines are maintaining high degree of punctuality and if so, the details of improvements made during the last three years;

(b) whether consumer satisfaction both amongst local and overseas customers has been achieved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Resumption of Services of 317/318 and 37/38 Trains

3433. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether operation of 317/318 passenger trains and 37/38 Express Trains on South Eastern Railway which were cancelled in 1987 has since been resumed;

(b) if so, whether 317 and 318 trains are running on their normal routes upto Puri; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which these are to be resumed on their normal routes?

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

(b) and (c). Reference seems to be to 397/398 Puri-Asansol Passenger which is now running between Kharagpur and Asansol. There is no proposal to extent it to Puri.

Students in Primary Schools of Delhi

3434. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary schools in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the total number of students on the rolls for the current academic year;

(c) the number of Urdu medium primary schools included in (a) above;

(d) the total number of students enrolled in the Urdu medium schools; and

(e) the number of Hindi or English medium schools with facilities for teaching Urdu included in (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The number of primary schools run or aided by Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Cantonment Board, Delhi is 1847. In addition, Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration have 16 Government and 78 aided schools where primary classes are attached.

(b) 7,13,618.

(c) There are 74 Urdu medium primary schools. In addition, there is one Government and four aided Urdu medium composite schools.

(d) 25,157.

(e) 20.

Manning of Unmanned Railway Crossings

3435. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to man all the unmanned Railway level crossings in the country to reduce the railway accidents;

(b) if so, the number of such crossings manned during 1987-88, zone-wise; and

(c) the number of such crossings proposed to be manned during 1988-89 zone-wise ?

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

(b) and (c).

Railway Zone	Manned During 1987-88 so far	Proposed for 1988-89
Central	Nil	Nil
Eastern	13	15
Northern	6	11
North Eastern	13	10
Northeast Frontier	1	3
Southern	5	Nil
South Central	Nil	Nil
South Eastern	8	7
Western	Nil	6

Coronary Heart Disease

3436. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding persons suffering from coronary heart disease with high blood pressure;

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey;

(c) whether the importance of yoga and meditation in the prevention of cardiac diseases has now been recognised by the developing countries;

(d) if so, whether Government have launched any rheumatic health care disease control programme during the Seventh Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). In the Seventh Five Year Plan the Government have taken steps for

- (i) Establishment of registries of RF/RHD in all parts of the country at suitable location viz., medical college & district hospital, other teaching institution.
- (ii) Continuous collection of data on the prevalence of RF/RHD in the country.
- (iii) Establishment and monitoring of adequate and efficient laboratory services for identification of streptococcal infection and for immunological investigations.
- (iv) Transferring the improved laboratory technology, already available for the diagnosis and control of RF/RHD, secondary prophylaxis to peripheral and public health laboratories in all States.

New Railway Station at Kondaipur (E.R.)

3437. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for establishing a railway station at Village Kondaipur between Mankar and Paraj of Eastern Railway; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The proposal for opening of a halt station at village Kondaipur between Mankar and Paraj stations was examined but not found financially justified.

Upgradation of Bangalore Airport

3438. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plan for upgrading the Bangalore Airport; and

(b) the allocation made for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Bangalore airport belongs to the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. The National Airports Authority is maintaining a Civil Enclave there. A semi-permanent prefabricated structure is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs to meet the immediate requirements of the proposed international operations from Bangalore. The work is expected to be completed by the 31st of July, 1988.

Delay of IA flights due to fog in Northern India

3439. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Airlines Flights delays due to dense fog at airports in the Northern India during the first half of January, 1988;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken to meet this situation which arises in every winter in the Northern India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines does not maintain separate statistical data

regarding delays due to fog. Delays due to fog are classified along with delays due to bad weather. During the period 1.1.88 to 15.1.88, 161 flights were delayed/cancelled due to bad weather in the Northern Region.

(c) To minimise delays/cancellations during winter season, effective 15.11.1987, Indian Airlines has revised the timings of some of the services from Delhi to stations which are generally fog bound during morning hours.

Conversion of Veraval-Rajkot Railway Line

3440. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for conversion of Rajkot-Veraval railway line has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Electrification of Tenali-Repalle Railway Line

3441. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for electrification of Tenali-Repalle railway line; and

(b) if, so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The estimate is yet to be finalised for consideration of the viability of the proposal.

Funds for Homoeopathic System of Medicine

3442. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted for the development of homoeopathic system of medicine in 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) whether Government have set up laboratories during Seventh Five Year Plan for ensuring production of quality medicines; and

(c) if so, the details of plans to encourage the homoeopathic system of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The funds allotted to the various schemes (Plan and Non-Plan) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during 1986-87 and 1987-88 for the promotion of Homoeopathy are given in the statement below. In addition, funds to the tune of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 18.00 lakhs respectively under the Plan scheme "Development of Undergraduate Colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy run by Voluntary Organisations" were allocated during these years.

(b) and (c). No such laboratory has been set up during the Seventh Plan period (1985-90). The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory established in September 1975 at Ghaziabad is functioning as a standard setting-cum-drug testing laboratory at the National Level. Its objectives include evolving of standards for inclusion in Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India and Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeial Codex, drug testing for the purpose of Drugs and Cosmetics Act in relation of Homoeopathy, substitutes studies and maintenance of plant garden.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1986-87			1987-88		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1.	Central Council of Homoeopathy	6.00	9.10	15.10	4.00	10.50	14.50
2.	Development of Homoeopathic System Strengthening of Homoeopathic Wing	—	2.65	2.65	—	4.00	4.00
3.	Other Items (including functioning of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee)	—	2.02	2.02	—	3.15	3.15
4.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	50.00	76.50	126.50	70.00	73.00	143.00
5.	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	*16.22	9.09	25.31	**51.00	10.53	61.53
6.	National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta	59.00	15.00	74.00	60.00	18.60	78.60
		131.22	114.36	245.58	185.00	119.78	304.78

*Included Rs. 10.00 lakhs under Capital

**Includes Rs. 25.00 lakhs under Capital

[Translation]

**Conversion of Katihar-Jogbani
Darbhanga-Jay Nagar and Supaul
and Mansi-Saharsa Sections in
Bihar**

3443. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for conversion of metre gauge line into broad gauge on Katihar-Jogbani, Darbhanga-Jaynagar sections and Supaul and Mansi to Saharsa sections in Bihar; and

(b) the action being taken for the survey of these projects and the time likely to be taken in completing the aforesaid work keeping in view of the strategic importance and defence advantages of the said lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Surveys have been carried out in the past for conversion of Katihar-Jogbani and Darbhanga-Jaynagar M.G. lines into B.G. and the projects were found to be financially unremunerative. No survey has been carried out for conversion of Supaul-Saharsa-Mansi M.G. line into B.G. In view of acute constraint of resources

and heavy commitments in hand, there is no proposal for conversion of these M.G. lines into B.G.

**Adult Education Centres in
Udaipur Division**

3444. SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of adult education centres in Udaipur division of Rajasthan, the total annual expenditure incurred thereon and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes imparted education in these centres; and

(b) the district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The total number of adult education centres in Udaipur division is 3130 and the total expenditure likely to be incurred on these centres during 1987-88 is Rs. 71.67 lakhs approximately. The total number of Adult Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes enrolled are 10,334 and 39,987 respectively.

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

S.No.	District	No. of centres	Enrolment SC	ST	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bhilwara	600	3779	866	15.56
2.	Chittorgarh	530	1639	2269	10.43
3.	Banswara	600	812	13021	12.80
4.	Dungarpur	600	1931	12735	16.00
5.	Udaipur	800	2173	11096	16.88

[English]

**Halt between Kesabpur and Mahisadal
on Panskura-Haldia section
(South-Eastern Railway)**

3445. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to set up a passenger halt station in between Kesabpur and Mahisadal stations of the Panskura-Haldia section of the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal was examined but not found to be financially justified. Moreover, it would hinder the operations, as the line capacity on the section is already saturated.

Conservation of Energy

3446. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway have taken any measures to conserve energy;

(b) if so, whether Railway were achieving greater heights in energy saving; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The energy conservation measures adopted or contemplated include setting up of Energy Conservation Committees, better training of drivers, energy audits, monitoring of fuel consumption of individual diesel locomotives through computers, use of fuel efficient kits fitted to diesel locomotives, changes in the design of sub-system of locomotives, light weight coaches, aerodynamic profiling of rolling stock and manufacture of fuel efficient locomotives. As a result of conservation measures taken specific fuel consumption per 1000 gross tonne kilometres, expressed in terms of consumption of coal in kgs., has come down from 43.1 in 1984-85 to 38.7 in 1986-87.

Dredging of Rivers in Delhi, Haryana and Punjab

3447. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started or propose to start dredging of rivers in Delhi, Haryana and Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Forest Land required for Irrigation

3448. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the suggestions made by Sarkaria Commission regarding the clearance of forest area required for large irrigation/power projects;

(b) the reaction of Union Government to these suggestions; and

(c) whether Government propose to associate central agencies from the beginning of formulation of the project so that adequate measures not only to compensate for the loss of reserved forests but also to improve forest resources could be built into them *ab initio*?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Report of the Sarkaria Commission is being examined. View on the recommendations would be taken after taking into consideration the views of Parliament, State Governments and Public.

Grants made for Inland Waterways Development Projects

3449. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Central/Centrally Sponsored inland waterways development projects which were started or are under operation since 1987, State-wise along with the grants made in their favour; and

(b) the names of projects which are not likely to be completed as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Names of Central/Centrally Sponsored inland waterways development projects which were started or are under operation since 1987, state-wise along with the funds released are given below:-

Sl. No.	Scheme	State/ Organisation	Total Funds released so far (Rs. in lakhs)
Central Schemes			
1.	National Waterway No.1	U.P., Bihar and West Bengal	536.00
2.	Hydrographic survey on West Coast Canal	Kerala	19.80
3.	Hydrographic survey Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	10.00
4.	Hydrographic survey of Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	2.00
5.	Hydrographic survey on Ganga, Sunderbans and Brahmaputra	U.P., West Bengal, Assam and Bihar	193.00
6.	Setting up of IWAI	IWAI, Noida (U.P.)	150.00
Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
7.	Construction of slipway at Pandu	Assam	7.00
8.	Provision of Navigational Aids	Goa	9.84
9.	Improvements of Neendakara-Cheriyazheekal Waterway.	Kerala	56.30
10.	Hydrographic survey on river Gandak and Kosi	Bihar	Nil
11.	Improvements to Champakara Canal stage - II	Kerala	10.125
12.	Improvements to Udyogmandal Canal	Kerala	9.00

Central loan assistance for Centrally Sponsored Schemes is reimbursed to States on the basis of expenditure incurred and after receipt of request for funds from State Govts.

(b) The completion of schemes at S.No. 1, 5, 7 to 12 may be delayed marginally.

ISI Specifications of Pan Masalas

3450. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various types of Pan Masalas produced and marketed in the

country are according to ISI specifications; and

(b) if not, what measures are contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Bureau of Indian Standards has not formulated the standards of Pan Masala.

(b) The samples of food articles including Pan Masala are lifted by the enforcement Staff of the States/Union Territories and legal action is taken against the offenders if it is found adulterated.

Fellowship in the name of Late Shri M.G. Ramachandran

3451. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to institute any fellowship in the name of late M.G. Ramachandran for Technical Education at national level; and

(b) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal in this Ministry at present.

Railway Time Tables

3452. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Zonal Railways publish Time Tables with the abstract of Foreign Railways, selected Mail Express Trains for the convenience of public, tourists and selling the same at the rate of Rs. 5/- per copy;

(b) whether Time Table Nos. 56 and 57 published by the North East Frontier Railway have omitted the important

Mail/Express Trains in their abstract, Indore-Malwa etc.; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the rules and procedure laid down for publishing Time Tables?

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

(b) Abstract printed in the time table of a particular Zonal Railway mainly includes Mail/Express trains on cross country trunk routes and trains on adjacent Railways. Besides, and all India abstract time table 'Trains at a Glance' is separately published by the Railway Board.

(c) Time Tables are brought out before the date of their coming into effect and made available for sale through station book stalls and Railway Enquiry/Booking Offices.

Capacity to Manufacture Locomotives

3453. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of the country for manufacturing both electric and diesel locomotives per year; and

(b) the total expansion of locomotive production possible in locomotive manufacturing units of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) In the Railway Sector, the capacity of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) and Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW) for producing Electric and Diesel Locomotives, per annum, is as under:

	Electric Locos	Diesel Locos
CLW	80	44
DLW	-	140

In addition to this, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., an undertaking of the Ministry of In-

dustry, has embarked upon a programme for manufacture of Main Line Electric Locomotives and Diesel-Electric Shunting Locomotives. There are two other units in the Private Sector which are capable of manufacturing Narrow Gauge Diesel Shunters, as required.

(b) An in-depth study to assess the requirements of diesel and electric locomotives for the Corporate Plan upto 2000 A.D. is in hand.

In principle, it will be possible to expand the capacity in the country to meet the requirements.

Problems in Construction of Ships in Cochin Shipyard

3454. SHRI T.BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the layout and facilities installed at Cochin Shipyard are based on the technical consultancy of M/s. I.H.I., Japan;

(b) whether the technology and design for shipbuilding are sought from the United Kingdom;

(c) if so, whether in view of this any problems are being faced in the construction of ships at the yard; and

(d) the present turnover at the Cochin Shipyard?

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

(b) Design and Technology for the first five 75000 DWT Bulk Carriers were obtained from M/s. Scottlithgow Ltd., U.K. However, for the present series of tankers, Japanese design and production consultancy have been obtained.

(c) No problem is faced by the Shipyard in the construction of ships arising from the choice of U.K. design or Japanese design.

(d) The turnover of the Yard for the year 1986-87 was Rs. 29.93 crores.

[Translation]

S.E. Meter-Gauge Railway Line

3455. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the improvement works undertaken on South Eastern metre-gauge railway line this year; and

(b) the details of the improvement works proposed to be undertaken on this line in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). There is no metre-gauge line on South Eastern Railway.

[English]

Causes of Liver Diseases

3456. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to unsafe drinking water liver diseases are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons affected by this disease during the last two years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the liver diseases and to supply safe drinking water to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). There is no precise estimate of the liver diseases caused due to unsafe drinking water. However, unsafe drinking water is a major cause of spread of infectious Hepatitis. As per the statement below there has been a decline of cases and deaths due to infectious hepatitis during 1987 as compared to 1986.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to infectious hepatitis include supply of safe drinking water to problem villages in rural areas by 1990, provision of safe drinking water supply to 90% of the population and

sanitation to 50% population in urban areas under the Decade Programme, Improvement of personal hygiene, augmentation of facilities for the safe disposal of human excreta in rural as well as urban areas and strengthening of health education.

STATEMENT

Reported cases and deaths in India due to Infectious Hepatitis during 1986 and 1987

	1986 Cases	deaths	1987 cases	deaths	Upto
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	7182	68	4290	76	Nov.
Assam	12429	36	6607	20	June
Bihar	1717	90	421	26	Aug.
Gujarat	9825	537	6321	262	Nov.
Haryana	453	3	818	1	Oct.
Himachal Pradesh	3638	18	743	1	July
Jammu & Kashmir	23904	-	5006	1	Dec.
Karnataka	4889	88	6213	59	July
Kerala	13632	44	13919	20	Nov.
Madhya Pradesh	20959	129	26226	70	Oct.
Maharashtra	17055	466	16469	418	Dec.
Manipur	246	1	169	—	June
Meghalaya	175	—	348	3	Dec.
Nagaland	138	—	1267	2	July
Orissa	13196	273	8007	118	June
Punjab	1928	9	2275	18	Dec.
Rajasthan	5294	103	2552	131	Dec.
Sikkim	1084	2	946	6	Oct.
Tamil Nadu	2757	74	1655	22	July

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	465	5	111	1	Oct.
Uttar Pradesh	1763	51	87	10	Dec.
West Bengal	506	70	+	+	
A & N Islands	11	—	+	+	
Arunachal Pradesh	1827	2	984	—	Nov.
Chandigarh	1753	9	296	12	Sept.
D & N Haveli	47	2	40	-	Nov.
Delhi	5538	152	8349	241	Dec.
Goa	261	—	121	—	Aug.
Lakshadweep	173	—	701	—	Oct.
Mizoram	1425	6	723	3	Dec.
Pondicherry	163	8	1183	2	Dec.
M/O Defence					
M/O Railways					
India Total =	154533	2246	116797	1323	

Source: CBHI

— = NIL

+ = Not available

Data provisional and not comparable due to ill defined coverage.

Remote Control and Information System with UK Help

3457. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have recently
made a pact with the UK firm M/s. General
Electric Company General Signal, UK for
the installation of remote control and train
information system for Delhi;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the
pact;

(c) when the proposed system is likely
to be introduced; and

(d) the latest progress regarding the
plan for the introduction of the system at
other railway stations and by which time
the same is likely to be effective?

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

(b) The contract provides for design, supply and installation of remote control, train information system and real time information display system in Delhi Area at a cost of Rs. 18.24 million and foreign exchange of £ 4.35 million. The agreement stipulates transfer of technology for manufacture of the equipment indigenously.

(c) The proposed system is likely to be introduced by May 1990.

(d) As yet there is no approved work for introduction of this system at any other station.

Periodical Overhaul of Locos at Dahod

3458. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to provide alternative workload of periodical overhaul of Diesel Locos to Western Railway Dahod Workshop has been submitted by the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). A proposal for providing facilities for carrying out periodic overhaul (POH) of Broad Gauge Diesel Locomotives at Dahod Workshop was received. In view of the adequate capacity available on the Railways for POH of Broad Gauge Diesel Locomotives, the proposal has not been considered justified for inclusion at this stage in Railways Works Programme.

Casual Workers

3459. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Zone-wise break-up of the number of railway employees; and

(b) the reasons for continuing the system of casual workers and employing them as casual for a long period in Railways?

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

(a) Zonal Railways	Number of Railway employees as on 31.3.1987
Central	215,073
Eastern	227,342
Northern	231,516
North Eastern	109,096
Northeast Frontier	84,160
Southern	142,202
South Central	129,941
South Eastern	206,012
Western	209,131

(b) Casual labour are primarily engaged on Railways to supplement the regular staff for work of a seasonal, casual or sporadic nature like loading and unloading, special repairs and maintenance of track and other assets, to recoup loss of mandays in excessive absenteeism and also for execution of various Railway projects etc. The engagement of casual labour is subject to availability of work for which such labour is required; they may be engaged on different works, requiring engagement of casual workers, in accordance with the instructions on the subject. Also casual labour engaged on such casual intermittent work is generally of lesser qualification and inadequate skills and experience.

[Translation]

Reservation for SC/ST Students for Admission to Medical Colleges and Post-Graduate Courses

3460. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of seats reserved by the Central and State Governments for the students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for admission in medical colleges;

(b) whether there is no reservation for these students for admission in post-graduate courses; and

(c) if so, since when and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). In accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India to all State Governments and Union Territories having Medical Colleges, there should be reservation of 15% and 7.5% of the total seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Condoms by Hindustan Latex Limited

3461. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of export orders received by the Hindustan Latex Limited for fine quality of condoms; and

(b) the time by which this export commitment is to be fulfilled and the amount of foreign exchange to be earned out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Hindustan Latex Limited has received a trial order from Canada for 3-1/2 lakh pieces of fine quality of condoms worth Rs. 4,00,000/-

(b) the commitment is expected to be fulfilled by 31st March, 1988. A sum of US

\$ 30,800 will be earned as foreign exchange out of this transaction.

Restrictions on Cricket Players

3462. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the players of cricket and other games are required to sign any agreement which has the effect of putting certain restrictions on their freedom of expression;

(b) if so, the nature of such agreement;

(c) whether Government propose to issue guidelines to the concerned Sports Organisations to do away with this practice; and

(d) if so, the time by which this will be done; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d) This is a matter between Sport Federations and individual sports persons. Sport Federations are autonomous organisations and Government does not normally interfere in their internal matters.

[English]

Norms for International Airport

3463. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the norms fixed for declaring an airport as an international airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): An aerodrome where at international air transport services are operated or are intended to be operated can be declared by notification in Official Gazette, as an international airport, in terms of the provisions of the International Airports Authority Act of 1971. The decision to declare

any such aerodrome as international airport is taken ordinarily on the basis of location, quantum of international traffic, availability of convenient international connections, etc.

At present four airports viz., Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, have been declared international airports.

[Translation]

Dysentery Deaths

3464. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the cases of deaths State-wise during the last one year due to bacillary dysentery; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to control this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(b) The Central and State Governments are taking adequate steps for the control of diarrhoeal diseases. The Government of India also launched ORT Programme for the management of acute diarrhoeal diseases in the country which is being expanded in a phased manner during 7th Plan to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to acute diarrhoeal diseases. Specific treatments are available in the Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries and Hospitals depending on the causative Organisms. There is no shortage of drugs reported from any-where. Emphasis has been laid for the supply of pure drinking water in the problem villages by the end of the 7th Plan period. Construction of sanitary privies is being encouraged in the rural areas by community participation. Health education efforts are being augmented. All outbreaks are being investigated by the State Health Authorities and unsafe drinking water supplied are being chlorinated.

STATEMENT

Reported cases and Deaths due to Dysentery during 1987

States/U.Ts.	Cases	Deaths	Period upto
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	585588	32	November
Assam	412486	100	November
Bihar	13801	17	August
Gujarat	111666	42	October
Haryana	251851	94	October
Himachal Pradesh	273604	14	July
Jammu & Kashmir	362718	14	December
Karnataka	293335	22	July
Kerala	668851	60	November
Madhya Pradesh	706517	213	October
Maharashtra	989989	164	November
Manipur	3312	-	June
Meghalaya	22723	23	September
Nagaland	5546	1	July
Orissa	584763	123	June
Punjab	428935	16	November
Rajasthan	100467	103	December
Sikkim	12465	5	October

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	349/2	23	July
Tripura	22350	6	October
Uttar Pradesh	273835	266	December
West Bengal	+	+	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	+	+	
Arunachal Pradesh	86443	16	November
Chandigarh	21898	-	September
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17013	-	November
Delhi	190029	60	December
Goa	4076	-	August
Lakshadweep	5513	-	October
Mizoram	13401	9	December
Pondicherry	55661	18	December
INDIA TOTAL	6551808	1441	

-- = Nil

+ = Not available

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

Source: CBHI

[English]

Impact of Boom Town Effect on Mining Project

3465. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any survey to assess the impact of the boom-town effect, offshoot of mining projects in the country, on the local population resulting in income disparities between local population and migrated trained manpower in that area; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No specific survey has been conducted to assess the boom-town effect due to mining operations. It is, however, generally observed that mining projects are located in

tar flung rural areas where the income level is low and, therefore, the influx of outsiders creates economic and social disparities.

Development of Railway Stations in Kerala

3466. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway stations proposed to be developed in Kerala in 1988; and

(b) the details of the works to be done on these stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) 8 Stations viz., Quilon, Alwaye, Trichur, Iravipuram, Punakur, Kottarakara, Payyanur and Palghat, in Kerala are proposed to be developed in 1988.

(b) The details of the works to be done at these stations are as follows:

1. Quilon	Construction of a New Booking-cum-Reservation Office and proposed Parcel Office complex.
2. Alwaye	Construction of Station building, Retiring Room and cover over the platform.
3. Trichur	Construction of New Booking-cum-Reservation Office.
4. Iravipuram	Waiting Shed.
5. Punalur	Second Class Waiting Hall with new Concourse, provision of modern Booking and Reservation arrangements.
6. Kottarakara	Second class Waiting Hall with new Concourse and extension of Parcel Office and raising of rail level platform.
7. Payyanur	New Station building and extension of platform for 2-bogie length.
8. Palghat	Additional double-bedded Retiring Room.

Eligibility date for All India Entrance Examination for Admission to Post-graduate Courses

3467. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Entrance Examination for admission to Post-graduate courses in medicine is held in October every year;

(b) whether the eligibility date for completion of house surgery has been fixed as 31 March, 1988 for appearing in this year examination;

(c) whether Government are aware that the students from Kerala will be completing their house surgery only in April and July; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to enable the students from Kerala to appear for this year examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) In compliance with the directions of the Supreme

Court, the first All India Entrance Examination for admission to the Post-graduate Medical/Dental Course-1988 was conducted by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences on the 10th January, 1988.

(b) to (d). On an application filed by the Government of Kerala before the Supreme Court, the Honourable Court had agreed to shift the eligibility date for completion of House Surgeonship (Junior Residency) from 31st March, 1988 to the 15th April, 1988.

[Translation]

Survey on AIDS

3468. SHRI MADAN PANDEY:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

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

(a) whether any survey on the dreaded disease AIDS has been conducted in Delhi by the doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences; 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): All India Institute of Medical Sciences is a reference centre for AIDS. So far, 3739 persons from high risk group have been screened of which 20 have been confirmed to have AIDS infection. The Surveillance centre has been able to isolate the virus from 3 prostitutes of Tamil Nadu who are confirmed cases of AIDS infection and efforts are on to characterise the virus.

[English]

Utilisation of Private Sector Shipyards by Public Sector Companies

3469. **PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Shipyards in the private sector can compete internationally;

(b) whether these shipyards are in a position to deliver ships within the scheduled time; and

(c) if so, whether public sector companies utilise private sector shipyards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) There is no embargo on Indian Shipyards in the private sector competing internationally. However, due mainly to factors such as higher indigenous input cost, absence of modern ship building facilities, etc., the prices of indigenously built crafts are found to be comparatively higher.

(b) In most of the cases, the Indian private shipyards are not in a position to deliver ships/crafts within the scheduled time.

(c) However, as and when found necessary public sector companies utilise private sector shipyards for their requirements.

Construction of more Airports

3470. **SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:**

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a few more airports in the coming years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The National Airports Authority proposes to construct new aerodromes at Kishtwar, Tura and Pondicherry subject to availability of resources. Besides, construction of new aerodromes at Agatti, Shimla and Calicut is in progress.

Utilisation of UGC Grants by Colleges in West Bengal

3471. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the colleges in West Bengal, which were given grants by the University Grants Commission during the last three years, have utilised the grants according to the schemes; and

(b) if not, the action taken by the University Grants Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). According to practice followed by the UGC, development programmes of colleges are normally approved for a plan period and grants are paid in instalments. The subsequent instalments of grants are released only on receipt of a report of the progress of expenditure incurred from the previous grants. During the last three years, the UGC had provided assistance to 199 colleges in West Bengal. The accounts of grants payable to all these colleges have not yet been settled.

Under-cutting in Economy Class Fares by Various Airlines

3472. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international airlines have given assurance to be fair and clean as regards the passenger fares;

(b) the date from which the assurance would be implemented;

(c) the existing position in respect of the under-cutting on economy class fares indulged into by various airlines; and

(d) the permissible percentage to which the approved travel agents are entitled as discount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). On the platform of BAR (Board of Airlines Representatives), International Airlines have decided to implement and abide by Tariff Integrity Programme from July, 1987. A commission of 9% is payable to IATA approved travel agents and 12% to General Sales Agents.

Setting up of National Institute of Yoga

3473. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a National Institute of Yoga on the lines of the two national institutes viz. (i) for sports (ii) physical education

(b) whether the proposal for such an institute has been worked out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The Governing Body of Central Research Institute of Yoga (CRIY) had decided to upgrade the existing institute as the National Institute of Yoga.

The Ministry of Urban Development have allotted about 2.75 acres of land to the CRIY. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crore had been made in the 7th Plan for the construction of the building. The land has, however, not yet been transferred to the Institute. The detailed plans for the National Institute of Yoga have not been drawn.

Expansion of Aviation Services

3474. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going ahead with massive expansion of the aviation services in the country;

(b) if so, the broad details of expansion plans including the names of cities/towns to be linked by the air services by 1990 and 1995; and

(c) whether it is proposed to set up production facilities of various types of aircraft and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) It may be difficult to affirm that the Government is going ahead with a massive expansion of the Civil Aviation Services in the country. As against the average annual growth of 10% registered by domestic air traffic and 12.4% achieved by Air-India during the period 1960-85, the VII Plan Document provides for growth at a modest rate of 8% and 4% respectively.

Air-India will induct 2 Boeing 747 Combi aircraft into its fleet during 1988 and Indian Airlines has placed an order for 19 A320 Airbus aircraft scheduled for deliveries in 1989-90. Vayudoot also proposes to buy more aircraft. With a view to meeting the requirements of pilots Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi has been set up. Setting up of production facilities is not envisaged at this stage.

Since the Civil Aviation Sector is investment intensive and since the expansion activities especially those related to the development of ground infra-structure are dependent on the annual plan outlays

permitted and the internal resources generated by the National Airports Authority, it would be difficult to give firm indications regarding the services to be introduced. The expansion activities during 1990-95 will be dependent on the outlays provided under the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Increase in Growth Rate for Domestic Air Service

3475. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has recorded a growth of 10 per cent in traffic against the growth of 8 per cent suggested in the Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating need to moderate domestic air services by appropriate pricing policy to reduce import of aircraft and equipments from abroad and also to reduce fuel consumption; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Against the actual average annual growth rate of 10.38 % during the last five years, Government have, while considering proposals for augmentation of the fleet of Indian Airlines during the Seventh Plan period, allowed aircraft capacity to the extent of 8% only. Even this ceiling of 8% on the capacity of Indian Airlines is resulting in distress load factor on Indian Airlines flights.

Conservation of Historical Buildings

3476. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY;

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

(a) whether the conservation experts have stressed the need to conserve historical buildings in the country so as to maintain architectural heritage;

(b) whether the present steps taken by Government to conserve the historical buildings in the country are inadequate;

(c) whether Government propose to take the help of foreign conservation experts in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action of Government in this regard?

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

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India conserves the historical buildings declared protected under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958 as national monuments for which the steps taken by the Central Government are adequate. The States and Union Territories look after the monuments which are not under the protection of the Central Government.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Assistance and expertise of foreign experts is sought as and when considered absolutely necessary.

[Translation]

Condition of First Class Coaches on Bina-Katni Section

3477. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first class coaches attached to trains running between Bina and Katni Section are in a dilapidated condition; and

(b) if so, the remedial action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN-

ISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) To further improve the condition of first class, the manufacture of which has been discontinued from 1977, the railways have drawn up a planned rehabilitation programme for the first class coaches likely to be retained in service.

[English]

Revamping of Primary Health Care System

3478. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to revamp the primary health care system to make it more responsive to the needs of the poor and the common man; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Primary Health care delivery system has been accepted as a strategy for effective delivery of health care services to the community in the rural areas responsive to the needs of the poor and common man through the operationalized health infrastructure, viz., through the services of a Village Health Guide and a trained Dai for every village and establishment of health infrastructural facilities in the form of one-sub centre for every 5,000 rural population in general and 3,000 population in hilly and tribal areas, one primary health centre for 30,000 rural population in general and 20,000 rural population in tribal and hilly areas and one community health centre with four specialists for about one lakh population which will be covering the entire community by the end of the 7th Plan. Job related basic training of the medical and para-medical staff is imparted to the manpower posted in health institutions and drugs & medicines and diagnostic equipment are supplied to such institu-

tions. All possible measures are being taken by the State Government to improve the quality of the primary health care system in the rural areas. No additional steps are, therefore, being contemplated at present; however, the existing programme and policies are being effectively and efficiently implemented.

Sub-standard Drugs

3479. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drug samples lifted during the last 12 months and the number out of them found to be adulterated/sub-standard State-wise and drug-wise;

(b) the details of action taken against the erring manufacturers;

(c) the details of cases pending against them; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that no adulterated/sub-standard drug enters the market, Government run hospital and dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). During the year 1986-87, 26082 samples drawn by the Drug Inspectors of various States were tested, out of which 4030 samples were found sub-standard. State-wise information is given in the Statement below.

Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules whenever any sample of drug is found to be sub-standard actions like withdrawal of batch from the market etc., cancellation/suspension of licences and prosecution of the firm depending upon the nature of test reports are taken by the State Drugs Controllers who are the Licensing Authorities.

STATEMENT*Showing the Details of Samples Tested and Sub-standard during 1986-87*

Name of State		No. of samples tested	No. of samples found standard quality	No. of Samples found sub-standard quality
1		2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1390	1247	143
2.	Assam	288	269	19
3.	Bihar	320	290	30
4.	Gujarat	5450	4657	793
5.	Haryana	2415	1657	758
6.	Himachal Pradesh	497	409	88
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1825	1641	184
10.	Maharashtra	4568	3760	808
11.	Karnataka	3356	3037	319
12.	Orissa	582	521	61
13.	Punjab	1723	1183	540
14.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Tamil Nadu	2648	2454	194
16.	Tripura	43	24	19
17.	Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18.	West Bengal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Chandigarh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Delhi	894	831	63
21.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-
22.	Goa	50	41	9
23.	Pondicherry	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

	1	2	3	4
24.	Manipur	33	31	2
25.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
26.	Mizoram	-	-	-
27.	A & N Island	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
29.	Nagaland	-	-	-

N.A.: Information not available.

—: Information NIL.

University Grants Commission Coaching Centres for Minorities

3480. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has sanctioned some coaching centres in some Universities and degree colleges to enable the minorities students to prepare and compete for different recruitment examinations;

(b) if so, the names of such universities and colleges, their locations and also the names of the examinations covered;

(c) whether similar arrangements and incentives have been provided for the students of other educationally deprived sections of the society;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the estimated annual expenditure on the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The University Grants

Commission is providing financial support to the selected universities/colleges for organising appropriate coaching classes etc. to prepare persons belonging to minority communities so as to enable them to compete in various competitive examinations for (a) recruitment to services under the Central and State Governments, public and private undertakings, banks, etc.; (b) for admissions to engineering, medical, agricultural and management courses etc.; and (c) for acquiring proficiency in typing shorthand and secretarial courses, etc. The names of universities and colleges along with their locations which have been sanctioned financial assistance by the UGC for organising such coaching classes are indicated in the list given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). Under the centrally sponsored programme of "Coaching and Allied Scheme" administered by the Ministry of Welfare pre-examination facilities are provided to the SC/ST candidates who intend to appear for the various competitive examinations/selections held by the UPSC, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commissions and other recruiting agencies.

(e) The expenditure incurred by the UCC on the scheme during the last three years is given below:—

1985-86	Rs. 8.15 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 7.98 lakhs
1987-88 (Upto 29.2.1988)	Rs. 10.30 lakhs

STATEMENT*LIST OF UNIVERSITIES/COLLEGES*

1. Agra University,
Agra (UP)
2. Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh U.P.
3. Allahabad University,
Allahabad (U.P.)
4. Bangalore University,
Bangalore, (Karnataka)
5. Bhopal University,
Bhopal (MP)
6. Calicut University,
Calicut, Kerala.
7. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya,
Indore (MP)
8. Gauhati University,
Gauhati (Assam)
9. Gorakhpur University,
Gorakhpur (UP)
10. Jamia Millia Islamia,
New Delhi
11. Jammu University,
Jammu (J & K)
12. Kashmir University,
Srinagar (J & K)
13. L.N. Mithila University,
Dharbhanga (Bihar State)
14. Lucknow University,
Lucknow (UP)

15. M.D. University,
Rohtak (Haryana)
16. Meerut University,
Meerut (UP)
17. Nagpur University,
Nagpur (Maharashtra)

18. Osmania University,
Hyderabad (A.P.)

19. Patna University,
Patna (Bihar)

20. South Gujarat University,
Surat (Gujarat)

COLLEGES

1. B.N.K.B.P.G. Degree College,
Akbarpur, Faizabad (UP)
2. Gandhi Faizan (P.G.) College,
Shahjahanpur (UP)
3. Govt. College, Kasaragod,
Distt. Kasaragod (Kerala)
4. Hamidia Girls Degree College,
Allahabad
5. Karamat Hussain Muslim Girl's
Degree College, Lucknow (UP)
6. Lal Bahadur Shastri Degree
College, Gonda, (UP)
7. M.E.S. Kalladi College,
Mannarghat (Kerala)
8. N.S. College, Manjeri,
Distt. Mallapuram (Kerala)
9. Lucknow Christian Degree
College, Lucknow (UP)
10. N.P. Arts and Commerce
College, Keshed Distt. Junagarh
(Gujarat)
11. Rajah Serferji Govt. College,
Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)

12. St. Mary's College,
Saultan Battery,
Distt. Calicut (Kerala)
13. Zamoris Guruvayurappan
College, Calicut (Kerala)
14. Shri Narayana College,
Natika, Distt. Trichur (Kerala)
15. Saifia College,
Bhopal, (MP)

Participation of Women in Development Processes

3481. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have appointed a committee to recommend more effective participation of women in the development processes;

(b) if so, the other functions of this committee;

(c) the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report; and

(d) whether any interim report has been submitted by the Committee to Government?

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

(b) The main task before the Committee will be to advise the Central and State Governments on how the Constitutional provisions regarding the status of women can be effectively implemented. The Committee will also review the implementation of programmes, which have already been taken up to remove the social and economic inequalities affecting women.

(c) and (d). The National Committee on Women, is part of the National Machinery

to advise the Central and State Governments from time to time on the policy, legislative and administrative measures necessary for removing economic and social inequalities affecting Indian women and to suggest ways and means to enable women to achieve their inherent potential and to utilise their capacity to contribute to the development process. The Committee has not been entrusted, so far, with the preparation of any report.

Optic Fibre Cables

3482. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme of the Railways for introducing the optic fibre cables for railway telecommunication system; and

(b) how the commuters are likely to be benefitted by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As a replacement of worn-out copper conductor cables, the optic fibre cables will be laid on the following sections.

1. Churchgate - Virar (60 Kms.)--Western Railway.
2. Bombay VT - Kalyan (54 Kms.) Central Railway.
3. Chakradharpur - Tatanagar - Rourkela (164.5 Kms.) Eastern Railway.

As an initial provision, optic fibre cable is being laid in the Railway Electrification Projects given below:

1. Nagpur - Itarsi (298 Kms.)--Central Railway.
2. Bhusawal - Itarsi (301 Kms.)--Central Railway.
3. Nagpur - Durg (263 Kms.)--South Eastern Railway.

(b) the improvement in quality of an essential infrastructure like railway telecommunication will result in better system performance for the benefit of the commuters.

Construction of Road Project

3483. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government has sought permission for construction of a permanent road on Indo-Bangladesh border within Patharia Hills R.F. of Karimganj Division in March, 1987;

(b) if so, whether Union Government had sought some clarifications from the Assam Government in May, 1987;

(c) whether the clarifications were furnished by the Assam Government; and

(d) if so, whether any decision has been communicated to Assam Government?

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

(b) Union Government had sought clarification from the Assam Government on 22.4.1987.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Approval of the Union Government has been communicated to the Assam Government vide this Ministry letter No. 8-73/87-FC dated 11.12.1987 for diversion of 90.3 hectares of forest land for this project.

Collection of Letters, Momentos of National Leaders with Bharat Kala Bhawan

3484. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters and other momentos of Pt. Moti Lal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Jai Shankar Prasad and

Rashtra Kavi Maithilisharan Gupta in the collection of the Bharat Kala Bhawan, Banaras Hindu University;

(b) whether any physical verification has been made of all the articles mentioned above since 1980;

(c) if so, when and how many times and by whom it has been done; and

(d) whether any article has been found missing or in excess of the number recorded in the register?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Container Specials from Madras to New Delhi

3485. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the container specials from Madras to New Delhi have been cancelled by Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to revive these container specials in the context of commitments made by the shipping lines to several exporters by issuing combined transport documents to carry containers to Delhi via Madras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). At present Inland Container Depot (ICD) at Delhi is linked only to Bombay Port and not to any other port because of its limited capacity. Movements of ISO containers from Madras Port to ICD/Delhi are, however, arranged on adhoc basis as and when considered necessary from operational angle. It has been decided to set up a fully equipped ICD at Tughlakabad

to meet the growing demand of container traffic by 1990.

Vayudoot Service between Tirupati and Bangalore

3486. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Vayudoot service between Tirupati and Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Vayudoot/Helicopter Service for Saurashtra

3487. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Helicopters acquired by Pawan Hans Ltd. since its inception; the number of helicopters in Operation and the purpose and plans to increase the operations;

(b) the number of stations on which the service operated, passengers carried and revenue earned as on 31 December, 1987;

(c) whether Government would propose for operating Pawan Hans and Vayudoot services between the different places in Saurashtra and Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Surat and Bombay;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Of the 42 helicopters acquired by Pawan Hans Ltd., 34 helicopters

are required to be marketed retaining 8 helicopters for usual mandatory checks, maintenance and certification of airworthiness etc. Out of the 34 helicopters the number of helicopters presently deployed for providing air transport support to Oil Sector and on lease with the State Govts is 26 and 2 helicopters are being used for charter mission and training. Of the remaining 6 helicopters 2 helicopters are to be deployed with the Coal India Ltd. very shortly and the requisite contract for the same has already been signed.

(b) Pawan Hans Ltd. on its own operates helicopter services on Jammu-Sanjichat-Katra sector. The Corporation has carried 3620 passengers on these services from 11th October, 1987 upto 31st December, 1987. The revenue earned during this period was Rs. 10.1 lacs.

(c) to (e). Vayudoot is operating services through Saurashtra, Ahmedabad and Surat from Bombay. Due to shortage of aircraft capacity it has no plans to provide additional airlinks in the State of Gujarat and Maharashtra for the present. Pawan Hans Ltd. may, however, provide intra-city helicopter services in Bombay subject to viability and availability of a suitable helipad.

Externally Aided Social Forestry Scheme

3488. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether members of an appraisal team of Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) were impressed with the social forestry programme being implemented in Andhra Pradesh with its assistance;

(b) the total amount spent and the area covered under this programme;

(c) whether Union Government have received request from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for the extension of the scheme upto 1990; and

(d) if so, the decision of Union Government thereto?

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

(b) An amount of Rs. 19.3 crores has been spent and about 80,000 ha. areas has been covered under this programme upto Sept., 1987.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India have agreed with the proposal of the State Government and have requested CIDA for extension of the project upto 1990.

[Translation]

Ban on Industrial Projects

3489. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hill areas of Uttar Pradesh have been declared protected areas from environment point of view and a ban has been imposed on setting up of certain types of industries and enterprises there; and

(b) if so, the reasons for imposing such a ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no ban on setting up of industries or enterprises in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. Each project is, however, examined for its environmental impact before a decision on siting is taken.

[English]

Overbridge at Vithalvadi Railway Station

3490. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to widen the road overbridge near Vithalvadi Station of Central Railway;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that foot over bridge at Vithalvadi is to be extended; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The widening of the bridge will be undertaken by the Railway on 'deposit terms' at the cost of Ulhasnagar Municipality. The plan for the work prepared by the Railway has been sent to the Municipality for approval. Further action will be taken after the plan is approved and estimated cost deposited with the Railway.

(c) and (d). The Railway is processing a proposal for the extension of the existing foot-over-bridge at Vithalvadi alongwith an over-head booking office for inclusion in the future Railways' Works Programme.

[Translation]

Private Buses Under DTC to Operate on 40% Routes in Delhi

3491. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow private buses under DTC to operate on 40 percent routes in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The existing arrangements already provide for plying of private operators' buses under DTC operation upto a limit of 40 percent of its own fleet.

[English]

M.R.T.S. Madras

3492. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Railway Ministry to allot more funds to complete the Mass Rapid Transport system at Madras for the year 1988-89;

(b) the funds allocated for 1988-89 for this project;

(c) the percentage of work completed so far; and

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

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

(b) Rs. 9 crores.

(c) 16.14% till 31-1-88.

(d) This would depend upon the availability of funds in the coming years.

Astronomy in School Curriculum

3493. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include teaching of astronomy in the school curriculum; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made for it in Central educational institutions and also the advice given to the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). School Education is looked after primarily by the State Governments. It is for the State agencies to frame and prescribe the scheme of studies, syllabi, curricula, textbooks etc., at the school stage. At the national level NCERT has framed model curriculum, syllabi and textbooks, which the State Governments are encouraged to adopt/adapt.

While astronomy is not recommended to be taught as a separate subject at school stage, topics in the field of astronomy have been included in the syllabus recommended for the upper primary and secondary stages of school education by NCERT.

AIDS Free Certificate

3494. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached the World Health Organisation to make it mandatory for all foreign tourists to carry AIDS free certificate;

(b) if so, what had been the response from WHO; and

(c) the State-wise number of AIDS cases detected in the country so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). During the World Summit of Ministers of Health Programmes for AIDS prevention held in London from 26th to 28th January, 1988, the then Minister of Health and Family Welfare in his speech had proposed that it would be helpful if national governments could accept HIV-free status health certificates issued from the country of origin. This would avoid inconvenience to foreign tourists and that in due course, the HIV-free status certificate be made part of the travel documents carried by all foreign visitors. The views of the W.H.O. have not been received.

(c) So far, 9 (Indian) cases of AIDS have been reported as under:

Maharashtra	—	2
Andhra Pradesh	—	1
Punjab	—	2
Jammu & Kashmir	—	1

Gujarat	—	1
Delhi	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	—	1

9

The evidence suggests that all these cases contacted the infection during their stay abroad.

Wagon Manufacturing by Private Companies

3495. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of orders placed to Wagon Manufacturers by the Railways company-wise for the year 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(b) the details re: the procedure followed for placing of orders for supply of wagons to different wagon manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No orders of allocation for off-take of wagons during 1988-89 and 1989-90 have been placed on wagon builders so far.

(b) The distribution of numbers as well as the type of wagons among wagon manufacturers is done taking inter-alia their installed capacity and past performance into consideration.

Medical Colleges in Tamil Nadu

3496. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of medical colleges in Tamil Nadu;

(b) how many are under Government control and how many are private run colleges;

(c) how many colleges are having hostel facilities; and

(d) the total number of seats in each college and the policy adopted so far for admission in medical colleges in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). There are 14 medical colleges in Tamil Nadu with 9 under the control of State Government and 5 under private management. However, only 8 Government medical colleges and 1 private medical college are recognised by the Medical Council of India.

(c) All Government medical colleges, except Salem Medical College, Salem, have hostel facilities. The Christian Medical College, which is a private medical college has also hostel facilities whereas the Government of India do not have the information about the other medical colleges.

(d) The total number of seats in Government medical colleges is 1092 including 75 seats in Salem Medical College, 20 seats in Institute of Road Transport Medical College, and 60 seats in Christian Medical College, Vellore. Government have no information in respect of three other private medical colleges. The medical colleges make admissions according to the rules framed by the State Government and by the private medical colleges, keeping in view the recommendations of the Medical Council of India on Undergraduate Medical Education.

Eve-Teasing and Entry of Passengers from Exit Gates of DTC Buses

3497. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to prevent eve-teasing as well as entry of passengers through exit gates of the Delhi Transport Corporation buses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). DTC's standing instructions to the Conductors and Drivers provide that they should take the bus to the nearest police station in case of incidence of eve-teasing enroute. These instructions are repeated from time to time. DTC also allows two police personnel in uniform to travel free in each bus with the object to check such undesirable activities. Besides, spot checking of buses by police personnel through police control vehicles stationed at vulnerable points have also been introduced to check such incidents.

The standing instructions to the Drivers also provide that entry of passengers through the exit gate should not be allowed. With this intention, provision has been made for a control barrier manually operated by the Driver to regulate the movement of passengers.

Battery Powered Locomotives

3498. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL built battery powered locomotive has been found suitable and economical for narrow gauge sections of the Railways in preference to the steam locomotives;

(b) the per kilometre cost of running steam locomotives and that of battery powered locomotives; and

(c) in case the steam locomotives in narrow gauge railway lines are replaced by battery powered locomotives how much coal can be saved annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Prototype BHEL built battery powered locomotives for narrow gauge are under trials on one of the sections to assess their suitability.

(b) and (c). Precise savings in operation and running cost per ton kilometer will be

known after completion of trials. Therefore total savings in coal can not be determined at this stage.

[Translation]

Shortage of Doctors in Government Hospitals in States

3499. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in various States of the country the trained doctors are not willing to serve in Government hospitals;

(b) if so, whether there is a shortage of doctors in the hospitals on this account and adequate medical service is not available to the poor people; and

(c) if so, the details of the action being taken by Union Government in this regard?

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

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

Lalitpur-Singrauli Railway Line

3500. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines in Madhya Pradesh provided with railway link for the movement of the passengers;

(b) whether a proposal for construction of Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line is under consideration of the Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Passenger train services run on existing railway lines which serve the areas in Madhya Pradesh where about 21 main coal mines are located.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Survey for this line was conducted and project assessed to be financially unremunerative. Railways are also facing severe constraint of resources for New Lines.

[English]

Vayudoot Service from Jammu to Rajouri, Poonch, Kishatwar

3501. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Vayudoot service from Jammu to Rajouri, Jammu to Poonch, Jammu to Kishatwar in J & K State; and

(b) if so, the likely dates of starting the services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Vayudoot has plans to airlink Rajouri during the current plan period as the airport there require minimal improvements. At Kishatwar an airport has to be constructed for which the Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir has to develop and hand over the site to the National Airport Authority.

The proposal to operate Vayudoot services to Poonch has been dropped.

[Translation]

Sub-Centres Opened in Maharashtra

3502. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 2911 regarding grant to Maharashtra for Health Schemes and state:

(a) the total number of sub-centres opened in Garh Chiroli, Bhandara and Chandrapur districts in Maharashtra;

(b) the number of doctors and other staff strength there;

(c) the total amount sanction by Union Government for those sub-centres; and

(d) whether the number of sub-centres is adequate in view of the population of those districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Third Railway Line on S.E. Railway

3503. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Eastern Railway is the most revenue earning zone; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for laying a third railway line on South Eastern Railway in view of heavy congestion of traffic on present routes on this zone?

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

(b) Survey has been carried out for augmentation of line capacity of Jharsuguda-Bilaspur-Durg Section, including provision of a third line.

Survey has also been taken up for a fourth line between Santragachi-Panskura and third line between Panskura-Kharagpur Kharagpur.

[English]

Indo-US Workshop on Generic Drugs

3504. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 3-day Indo-U.S. workshop on generic drugs was held in the Capital in February;

(b) if so, the main purpose of the workshop;

(c) whether any recommendations have been made; and

(d) if so, to what extent these have been examined and the action taken to implement them?

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

(a) A 3-day Indo-US symposium was organised by University College of Medical Sciences, University of Delhi on February, 18-20, 1988.

(b) Senior Officials of Food & Drug Administration USA alongwith some of the leading Scientists of International repute in Pharmaceutical Sciences delivered lectures so as to give first hand information on US-FDA regulations on generic drugs, bio-equivalence of pharmacokinetics. The symposium was aimed at having discussions with US-FDA officials on the potential of export of Indian Formulations and even for starting manufacture of generic drugs in U.S.

(c) Government has not received any recommendation.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Assistance to Karnataka for Medical Facilities

3505. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given any financial assistance for schemes undertaken by Karnataka Government for improvement of medical facilities and provision made in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

However, no Statewise allocation of outlays for the Seventh Five Year Plan period against the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is made. Funds to the States under these schemes are allocated on year to year basis depending upon the availability of funds for that year as well as performance and necessity of a particular State against a particular Scheme.

(b) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Central Assistance Released/Allocated to the Govt. of Karnataka Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	NAME OF THE Scheme	Central Assistance Released		Allocation of Central Assistance	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Reorientation of Medical Education	-	-	-	
2.	School Health Services	0.66	4.32	1.50	
3.	Training of Employment of MPWs	3.90	1.14	3.72	

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Training of Specialists Para-Medical Workers	1.75	-	4.00
5.	Laboratory Facilities of PHCs & Rural Dispensaries	-	0.19	0.37
6.	N.M.E.P. (Rural) (National Malaria Eradication Programme)	260.03	428.19	621.90 Rural & Urban
7.	N.M.E.P (Urban)(-do-)	18.82	37.41	
8.	N.F.C.P. (National Filaria control Programme)	6.35	7.16	5.20
9.	N.L.E.P. (National Leprosy Eradication Programme)	70.00	100.00	95.00
10.	T.B.	50.10	68.18	73.00
11.	Control of Blindness	52.09	41.41	42.20
12.	Guineaworm (Eradication Programme)	0.40	0.08	3.55
13.	Upgrading of Deptt. of Post - Graduate Trg. & Research in I.S.M.	7.00	10.50	8.42
14.	Development of Pharmacies including Herbal Faram & Drugs testings.	0.50	0.68	

Causes of High Infant Mortality Rate and Early Marriage

3506. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Union Government regarding the early marriage and pregnancy before 18 years which is common among the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether there is high infant mortality rate amongst the poor;

(d) the details regarding the critical factors responsible for the same; and

(e) the steps Government have taken in this regard to educate the common people particularly tribal inhabitants in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No survey has been conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare about the early marriage and Pregnancy before 18 years. However, Family Planning Foundation of India, a voluntary non-governmental organisation, has carried out a study to investigate the critical factors re-

sponsible for high Infant Mortality amongst the more vulnerable sections of the society. The study was conducted in 800 villages falling in 33 districts in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka and slums of Bombay. The Statement below shows the percentage of married women in the reproductive age group by age at marriage and age at first pregnancy in the Five States.

(c) The study suggests that there is a high infant mortality amongst the poor.

(d) According to the study pregnancy before 18 and poverty have been identified as two major critical factors responsible for high infant mortality. The study also shows that infant mortality is two to three times higher among those women who had not

completed the term of pregnancy and deliver low weight babies due to mal-nutrition and poverty. Infant mortality is two times higher among low income group families earning less than Rs. 500/- per month.

(e) The inter-personal medium of communication like Directorate of Field Publicity which reaches remotest rural-cum-tribal backward areas of communities conduct large number of film shows, oral communication programmes and group discussion on various aspects of Family Planning and M.C.H. Programme. The Song and Drama Division through folk media covers rural and hilly, backward and tribal areas of the country by presenting the programmes on these themes.

STATEMENT

Percentage of Married Women in the Reproductive Age Group by Age at Marriage and Age at First Pregnancy in Five States

Characteristics	Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Orissa	Karnataka		Bombay	
	Hilly	Rural	Tribal	Rural	Urban	Slums	
Age at marriage:							
Upto 18 years	71.50	89.03	94.31	57.20	77.09	57.94	76.25
Above 18 years	28.95	10.97	5.69	42.80	22.80	42.06	23.75
Age at 1st pregnancy:							
Upto 18 years	26.01	37.50	58.99	28.51	48.07	33.16	47.11
Above 18 years	73.99	62.50	41.01	71.49	51.93	66.84	52.89

[Translation]

Expansion of Railways in Hilly States

3507. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for expansion of railways in hill areas of various states; and

(b) the criteria laid down for spending money on railway programmes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). A number of new rail lines in hill areas of various States have been taken up. The criteria for construction of new lines as per accepted

recommendations of National Transport Policy Committee are as under:

- i) Project oriented lines to serve new industries or tap mineral and other resources.
- ii) to serve as missing links which can form alternative routes to relieve congestion on existing busy rail routes.
- iii) on strategic considerations; and
- iv) as developmental lines to establish new growth centres or give access to remote areas.

[English]

W.H.O. Collaboration with National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences

3508. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation is collaborating with National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) in research activities in various fields; 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 National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore has been designated as the WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Training in Mental Health for a period of 4 years with effect from December, 1986. This collaboration will be mainly in the following fields:

- i) Psychological features in the promotion of Health and Human Development;
- ii) Prevention and Control of Alcohol and drug abuse;

iii) Prevention and treatment of mental and Neurological disorders.

Shifting of Component Manufacturing Units from Punjab

3509. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether component manufacturing units for railways, in Punjab, i.e. "Rubber Shop", "Crank Shaft Shop" and "Cylinder Linking Shop" are proposed to be shifted from Punjab (Patiala) to some other places and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of accommodation at Jamia-Millia Islamia Campus

3510. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of class rooms and staff residential accommodation in Jamia-Millia Islamia University, Delhi;

(b) whether some of the buildings housing the Jamia Millia Islamia Campus need urgent repairs and renovations also; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the genuine requirement of funds of this institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Jamia Millia Islamia, there is acute shortage of class-rooms and residential accommodation in the Jamia and some of the buildings need

urgent repairs and renovations. It has been stated by the University Grants Commission that for the Seventh Plan period they have accepted proposals from the Jamia Millia Islamia for the construction of various buildings to meet the requirements of class rooms and teaching accommodation and other facilities. The Commission has also approved, in principle, the proposal of Jamia Millia Islamia for utilising an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs available with the Jamia on account of the change over from C.P.F. to G.P.F. by the staff members along with a loan of Rs. 90 lakhs to be taken from the provident fund savings for construction of staff quarters.

Setting up of Fleet Planning Committee

3511. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fleet planning committee has been set up by Air India to study the requirement of the airline for the fleet expansion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main recommendations of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Air India has set up an internal committee with the task of recommending the selection of Air India fleet in 1990s. The committee comprises of the Director of Engineering, Director of Finance, Commercial Director, Director of Operations, New Delhi, Dy Director—Planning and International Relations. The Committee is expected to finalise its report soon.

[Translation]

Allotment of Wagons in the Office of Director movement, Calcutta

3512. SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities have been noticed in the office of the Director, Railway Movement, Calcutta in respect of allotment of railway wagons for transportation of coal;

(b) whether it is a fact that though the allotment of wagons under the programme prepared for 1987 has not been fully cleared whereas one rake has been allotted to some agent under the programme for 1988; and

(c) if so, the action taken against persons responsible for this irregularity and to check the recurrence of such cases?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise for this interchange is in conformity with the practice being followed at the instance of consumers and/or their authorised agents.

[English]

Restoration of Draksharama Bhimeswara Temple, A.P.

3513. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Draksharama Bhimeswara Temple' is under the protection of Archaeological Department;

(b) whether it is in dilapidated condition;

(c) the steps being taken to restore it to its original condition;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Archaeological Department to leave it to the Endowments Department of Andhra Pradesh Government for renovation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir. The four principal entrances of the temple, however, require repairs.

(c) Besides attending to day to day maintenance and upkeep of the temple, repairs are carried out from time to time according to the requirements. Presently repairs of sunken and damaged courtyard by providing flooring to prevent stagnation of water is in progress.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Implementation of Health Guide Scheme in Orissa

3514. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centrally sponsored Health Guide Scheme is under implementation in Orissa.

(b) if so, the main object of this scheme;

(c) the districts of the State which have been covered under the scheme; and

(d) the achievement made in the implementation of the scheme in Orissa during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Village Health Guide Scheme was started with 100% Central assistance with the main objective of training a local person selected by the Committee in Primary Health Care to promote health education, family welfare and community's linkage with health system.

(c) and (d). All districts of Orissa State have been covered under the Scheme and according to information received from the State Government 23297 Village Health Guides were on the rolls during 1986-87.

Utilisation of Amount Allocated to Kerala for National Highways

3515. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allocated to Kerala for development and maintenance of National Highways during the last three years has been fully utilised; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Details of funds allotted and expenditure reported by the Govt. of Kerala on the development and maintenance of National Highways during 1984-85 to 1986-87 is indicated below:

(Rs in Lakhs)

Year	Funds allotted	Expenditure reported
1984-85	953.15	1063.44
1985-86	1117.82	1096.72
1986-87	1169.63	1348.76

(b) Due to difficulties in Land Acquisition non-availability of essential materials and problems encountered during execu-

tion of works, the State Govt. could not fully utilise the funds provided to them during 1985-86.

Youth Hostel at Namchi, Sikkim

3516. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Youth Hostels constructed at Namchi, Sikkim are ready for use;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether an intimation about the site where one more Youth Hostel is to be constructed during the Seven Five Year Plan has since been received from Sikkim Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The youth hostel at Namchi is ready for use.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The State Government of Sikkim was requested to provide suitable developed piece of land measuring 2 to 3 acres free of cost, but the State Government instead of providing suitable land has proposed to the Government of India to purchase the State Government's existing tourist lodge complex at Gangtok.

National Commission for Women's Welfare

3517. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a National Commission to be headed by the Prime Minister for the welfare of women;

(b) if so, whether the Commission will also function at State level, if so, who will head the commissions at State-level; and

(c) the terms of reference and other details of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) A 29-member National Committee on Women headed by the Prime Minister has been set up to recommend measures to ensure more effective participation of women in the development processes.

(b) and (c). The main task before the Committee will be to advise the *Central and State Governments* on how the constitutional provisions regarding the status of women can be effectively implemented. The Committee will also review the implementation of programmes, which have already been taken up to remove the social and economic inequalities affecting women.

Ecological Balance

3518. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have been assisting State Governments in conserving plant resources and eco-system in the States;

(b) if so, the financial assistance provided to the State of Orissa during the last two years for the purpose; and

(c) the details of developmental measures undertaken by the State Government during these years?

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

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 2,66,500/- was released during the last 2 years to the Regional Plant Resource Centre of the Orissa Government towards a research project sponsored under Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme of the Ministry

of Environment & Forests. One of the objectives of the project is introduction, conservation and documentation of plants.

The wetland ecosystem of Chilka Lake and the mangrove ecosystems of Bheetarkanika and Mahanadi Delta have been selected for conservation. Details have not yet been worked out.

[Translation]

**Navodaya Vidyalaya at Kalukhera,
District Ratlam**

3519. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officials of the Regional Office, Bhopal of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti have conducted a survey of Kalukhera, Bhuteda and Bilpok villages of Ratlam District for opening Navodaya Vidyalayas and in Kalukhera village where not only the best and sufficient Government land is available but the facility of new building and rooms of Madhya Pradesh Text Books Corporation for starting the classes and the hostels for boys and girls and provision of building for the office and residence of the Principal are also available which is not available at other place; and

(b) if so, the time by which a Navodaya Vidyalaya would be started at the aforesaid place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir The survey of the three sites namely Kalukhera, Bhuteda and Bilpok in District Ratlam has been conducted. A final decision about the location of the Navodaya Vidyalaya would, however, be made on the basis of the survey report which is yet to be received.

[English]

Railway Bridges

3520. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of the number of railway bridges proposed to be constructed during 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(b) the amount to be spent on these bridges during the aforesaid years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The State-wise break-up of the 23 road over/under bridges in replacement of busy level crossings, proposed during 1988-89 is as under:—

Andhra Pradesh	1
Madhya Pradesh	3
Bihar	1
Orissa	3
Gujarat	2
Rajasthan	2
Haryana	3
Uttar Pradesh	3
Maharashtra	3
West Bengal	2

Besides, the Railways also provide new bridges across rivers, canals etc., wherever necessary, while constructing new lines. Such bridges are not sanctioned State-wise.

The road over/under bridges to be proposed for inclusion in the Budget for 1989-90 are yet to be decided.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 21 crores has been proposed for the on-going and new works of road over/under bridges in the year 1988-89. Suitable provision of funds will

also be made for such works in the Budget for 1989-90.

[Translation]

Buildings/Articles Connected with Freedom Struggle

3521. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buildings/articles connected with freedom struggle declared as important from archaeological point of view as national monuments in Bihar; and

(b) the arrangements made for their maintenance and protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No building/article in Bihar connected with freedom struggle has been declared as protected monument of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological States and Remains Act, 1958.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Removal of Employees Working in AIIMS New Delhi

3522. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees working in the post-mortem unit of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have been removed from service;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to rehabilitate them elsewhere and reasons for closing down the post-mortem unit in AIIMS;

(c) whether the employees removed were also not given the benefits of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The All India Institute of Medical Sciences had been rendering post-mortem services since 1978 on behalf of Delhi Administration and, for meeting the expenditure on the staff engaged for these services in AIIMS on purely temporary basis, the Delhi Administration had been giving grant-in-aid to the Institute on year-to-year basis. Consequent on the decision taken by the Government to relieve the work load of the AIIMS and transfer a part of this work to Safdarjang Hospital, the services of staff viz., (Lecturer-1 Laboratory Technician-2 and Sweepers-4) engaged in AIIMS on purely temporary basis were terminated on 16.12.1987 according to the terms and conditions of their appointment. It has not been possible to offer them any alternate employment.

(c) and (d). Since the staff engaged in a research project are not in whole time employment /regular service they cannot be granted the benefit of revised pay scales as recommended by the fourth Pay Commission.

Incentive to Non-Hindi Speaking Scholars

3523. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme of Government to promote Hindi by way of giving incentive/reward to non-Hindi speaking scholars for their literary work in Hindi or their contribution for spread of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas; and

(b) if so, the details of such scholars state-wise to whom rewards have been given under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme is being operated for award of prizes to Hindi writ-

ers of non-Hindi speaking areas for literary work done by them in Hindi, by the Central Hindi Directorate, a subordinate office of this Ministry.

(b) Under the above scheme, every year upto a maximum of 16, prizes are awarded

to the scholars from non-Hindi speaking areas for writing books in Hindi. These awards are given language-wise. The details of scholars, as also their language, to whom these awards have been given during the last six years are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Incentive to Non-Hindi Speaking Scholars

Sl.No.	Name of Scholar	Language of the Scholar
1	2	3

1981-82 and 1982-83

1.	Shri Rakesh Vats	Punjabi
2.	Smt. Sulakshana Sharma	-do-
3.	Dr.Chander Shekar	-do-
4.	Dr. Pratap Sehgal	-do-
5.	Sh. Sudarshan Majithia	-do-
6.	Chanderkanta	Kashmini
7.	Sh. Harikrishan Kaul	-do-
8.	Dr. K.A. Satyanarayan	Telugu
9.	Shri M.L.Alsani Paddan	-do-
10.	Shri Chhaterpal	Dogri
11.	Chanderkantbandi Wadekar	Marathi
12.	Shri Tulsi Dass	-do-
13.	Dr. Sunil Kumari S. Lavate	-do-
14.	Dr.Damodar Khdese	-do-
15.	Dr. T. Srinivas Vardan	Tamil
16.	Shri K.T.Kalaivanan	-do-
17.	Shri C.P. Rajgopalan Nair	Malayalam
18.	Shri K.S.Somanathan Nair	-do-

1	2	3
19.	Dr. N. Chandershekharan Nair	Malayalam
20.	Dr. Bhikshu Kaundinaya	Assamiya
21.	Shri Prem Chand Shajwala	Sindhi
22.	Sh. Nilmani Mishra	Oriya
23.	Shri Vanmali Dass	-do-
24.	Shri Manhar Chauhan	Gujrati
25.	Shri Abdul Rauph Sahib Ansari	Urdu
26.	Kumari Madhumati Chowksi	Gujarati

1983-84 and 1984-85

1.	Smt. Lalita Raj Asnani	Marathi
2.	Shri Suryanarayan Ransubhai	-do-
3.	Dr. Durga Dikshit	-do-
4.	Dr. Krishan Divakar	-do-
5.	Dr. V.V. Dravidha	-do-
6.	Dr. Bhimsain Nirmal	Telugu
7.	Dr. Suryanarayan Bhanu	-do-
8.	Dr. P.A. Rajoo	-do-
9.	Shri K. Mallikarjun Rao	-do-
10.	Dr. G. Jaishima Reddy	-do-
11.	Shri Vaimoori Radhakrishna Moorti	-do-
12.	Shri Sutikshana Kumar Sharma	Dogri
13.	Dr. Baldev Vanshi	Punjabi
14.	Dr. Harmahendra Singh Bedi	-do-
15.	Dr. Ram Sahay Saras	-do-

1	2	3
16.	Dr. N. Raman Nair	Malayalam
17.	Dr. N.P. Kuttan Pillai	-do-
18.	Shri Matmari Upendera	Kannada
<i>1985-86</i>		
1.	Smt. Nila Satyanarayan	Marathi
2.	Shri Sadanand Mahadev Pethe	-do-
3.	Dr. N.E. Viswanath Ayyar	Tamil
4.	Smt. Saraswati Ramnath	-do-
5.	Kumari R Y. Lalitanba	Telugu
6.	Dr. G Gopinath	Malayalam
7.	Shri K.Gopinath	-do-
8.	Dr. Parookant Desai	Gujarati
9.	Shri Emmanuel E. James	Kannada
10.	Shri Suresh Pethe	Punjabi
11.	Shri Suresh Chander	-do-
12.	Dr. Om Prakash Gupta	Dogn
13.	Dr. Baldev Raj Gupta	-do-
14.	Dr. Shashi Shekhar Toshkhani	Kashmiri
15.	Dr. Ajay Kumari Pattanayak	Oriya
<i>1986-87</i>		
1.	Dr.(Sister) Clement Mary	Malayalam
2.	Dr. T. K. Narayan Pillai	-do-
3.	Dr.(Smt.) Shaveni Punkaj Pandya	Gujarati
4.	Dr. Ram Shanker Nagar	-do-
5.	Kumari Raziya Tehseen	Urdu

1	2	3
6.	Dr. Dangal Jhalte	Marathi
7.	Dr. Sunil Kumar Lovete	-do-
8.	Shri Bhagwan Vaidya Prakhar	-do-
9.	Smt. Shakuntala Srivastava	Punjabi
10.	Shri Krishan Bhavuk	-do-
11.	Dr. M.S. Krishnamoorti	Kannada
12.	Shri B.R. Narayan	-do-
13.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Mishra	Oriya
14.	Shri D. Satyanarayan	Telugu
15.	Shri Balshori Reddy	-do-
16.	Dr. I. Pandurang Rao	-do-

Excavation at Tala Temple in M.P.

3524. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI RAM DHAN:

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

(a) whether excavation has been carried out recently at Tala Temple site in Bilaspur District in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the excavation was carried out under the authorisation or permission of the Central or State Archaeological Departments;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to repair the damaged monument?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). As per information

received from the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Madhya Pradesh, it under-took the debris clearance work at the State protected Jathani and Deorani temples at Tala Gaon in district Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh. No permission for the work was obtained from Central Government.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The State Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Madhya Pradesh has already undertaken conservation measures to repair the temples at Tala Gaon.

Vayudoot Stations in Maharashtra

3525. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received for setting up more Vayudoot stations in Maharashtra during the last two years and the details thereof;

(b) the number of cases in which it was found feasible to set up Vayudoot stations

and the final decision taken in these cases; and

(c) the details of the plan for expansion of Vayudoot services in 1988 and 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Requests were received from Members of Parliament, Central and State Ministers and others for developing aerodromes in the State of Maharashtra for Vayudoot operations at the following stations:

1. Shirdi
2. Sangli
3. Sindhudurg
4. Sholapur
5. Latur
6. Kolhapur
7. Akola
8. Jalgaon
9. Navrangpura Kandhar
10. Belora
11. Purbhani

(b) Whereas Sholapur has already been airlinked by Vayudoot, State Government of Maharashtra has taken steps to develop

aerodromes at Kolhapur and Latur. The airport at Akola owned by National Airports Authority is also reported to be fit for Dornier operations.

(c) Subject to development of infrastructure, economic viability of operations and availability of aircraft capacity, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Akola, Chandrapur, Jalgaon and Kolhapur in the State of Maharashtra during the current plan period.

Landing of Delhi-Bhopal-Nagpur flight at Bhopal

3526. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Flight No. IC-419, Delhi-Bhopal-Nagpur did not land at Bhopal a number of times;

(b) if so, the number of times the flight did not land at Bhopal during the last six months; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). During the last six months from August 87 to January 88, Indian Airlines' flight 1C-419 on Delhi/Bhopal/Nagpur Sector did not land at Bhopal on 25 occasions.

(c) The reasons for such over-flight were:-

No. of cancellations	Months	Reasons
4	Aug. 87	Bad weather
10	Aug. and Sep. 87	Non-availability of night landing facilities at Bhopal. At Bhopal, however, night landing facilities have since been made fully operational by end Sept. 1987.
10	Oct. and Nov. 87	Shortage of aircraft.
1	Jan. 88	Technical.

Development of Inland Waterways

3527. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rich potential and the cheap cost of the water transport in the country in artificial lakes formed by impounding of water, after the erection of huge dams in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in States like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for the development of inland waterways; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) . Except the National Water ways, the responsibility for development of inland waterways rests with the State Governments . No proposal has been received from any State Government, about the scheme for inland navigation in artificial lakes.

No study to assess the potential of water transport in artificial lakes formed by construction of dams has been carried out.

On-Going Railway Projects

3528. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the on-going projects had to be slowed down on account/non-acquisition/delay in acquisition of land during the Sixth and the Seventh Plans;

(b) if so, the names of the projects zone-wise, along with the impact of the delay in terms of time and cost over run;

(c) whether in some cases even the tenders for the construction work had to be cancelled on account of the failures of

the State Governments to provide land well in time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to overcome the delays?

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

(b) Names of on-going New Line Projects, Zone-wise, are given in the Railway Budget, with details of cost, expenditure and allotments of funds. Action for acquisition of land for these projects is initiated according to allotment of funds made for each project.

Acquisition of land for various projects is in different stages of progress. It is not possible to estimate the cost and time over-runs of the projects on account of delay in land acquisition alone.

(c) and (d). At times it becomes necessary to terminate the contracts due to non-availability of the requisite land in time. Liaison is maintained with the State Governments so as to minimise delay in the acquisition of land.

Conversion Projects

3529. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation stones of a number of conversion projects from Narrow Gauge/Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge were laid by the Prime Minister /Railway Minister during the last 15 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present progress on each one of these projects and the likely dates for their completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under:-

Sl.No	Gauge Conversion of MG into BG	Foundation stone	Progress laid on
1. Barabanki-Samastipur	21.4.73	Prime Minister	Since opened to traffic in July, 1981.
2. Moradabad-Ramnagar	10.1.74	Prime Minister	75% Target for commissioning is June 1988.
3. Barauni-Katihar	19.10.78	Railway Minister	Since completed and opened to traffic in October 1984.
4. Bhatni-Varanasi	5.4.80	Railway Minister	39%
5. Samastipur-Darbhangha	19.4.81	Railway Minister	Survey for a parallel BG line, instead of originally-approved conversion from MG to BG, is in progress. Further decision on this project would be taken after receipt and examination of the Survey Report.
6. Mysore-Bangalore	19.5.79	Railway Minister	16%
7. Manmad-Parbhani-Parti-Vaijnath	3.11.78	Railway Minister	37%
8. Nadiad-Kapadvanj	5.4.78	Railway Minister	8%

The completion of the above ongoing projects will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

Non-Implementation of Merit Promotion Scheme in Delhi University

3530. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and the University Grants Commission have received any memorandum from the Delhi University Teachers' Association highlighting the defective implementation or non-implementation (in some cases) of the Merit Promotion Scheme;

(b) if so, the main contents of the memorandum as also the action taken on the demands; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far the likely date by which a decision would be taken and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The DUTA has been suggesting that the option given to teachers to choose between the Merit Promo-

tion Scheme introduced in 1983 with the replacement scales and the career advancement scheme accompanying the revised scales of pay announced in June, 1987 should be reviewed. According to them, the 1983 promotion scheme should be continued with the improved scales of pay. They have also suggested that this benefit should be available at least to the incumbents appointed till 1.1.1988.

(c) The Government has no proposal to review the condition relating to the option between the two promotion schemes given to teachers. However, the Government is considering certain modifications in the scheme by which anomalies in the implementation of the promotion scheme, vis-a-vis, the existing incumbents are reduced. These modifications are expected to be finalised shortly.

Conversion of Trunk Routes

3531. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has requested for conversion of trunk routes into broad gauge and for construction of new lines in their respective States;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the response of Union Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There are a large number of such projects being demanded by various State Governments, from time to time. However, on account of the prevailing constraint of resources, it has not been found practicable to take up any more of new line or Gauge conversion projects, for the present.

Relaxation in Airbus Baggage Rules

3532. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will

the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has relaxed the Airbus Baggage Rules; and

(b) if so, since when and the details of the relaxation made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Effective 7th August, 1987, Indian Airlines has, on its airbus services, accepted piece concept of baggage, allowing upto 2 pieces of baggage (of specified weight and dimensions) to international passengers, holding through tickets and connecting Indian Airlines' flights to/from U.S.A./Canada without any stop-over and with connecting time of less than 24 hours.

Allocation to Orissa for Medical and Public Health

3533. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the Seventh Plan outlay for Medical and Public Health Programme in the country; and

(b) the amount allocated to Orissa for Medical and Public Health in the above plan period so far, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Seventh Plan outlay for the Health as well as Family Welfare sectors is Rs. 3392.89 crores for the country. This includes Rs. 897.34 crores in the Central sector.

(b) A Statement is given below:

STATEMENT

<i>State Sector</i>		<i>Allocation/Expenditure to the State of Orissa (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
7th Plan	allocation	5450.00
1985-86	allocation	1010.00
	expenditure	1048.61
1986-87	allocation	1265.00
	expenditure	1276.96
1987-88	allocation	1602.00
	anticipated expenditure	1602.00
<i>Central Sector:</i>		
<i>Central Assistance released under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes</i>		
1985-86		551.46
1986-87		396.33
1987-88	Allocation of central assistance	573.78

Increasing Demand for Fuel-wood

3534. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for fuel wood and other forestry products is increasing day by day;

(b) the approximate requirement of fuel wood annually at present and the total requirement by the end of 1990;

(c) the steps taken to meet the demand; and

(d) the special measures taken to develop forestry in the country to provide wood, fodder and other forestry products?

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

(b) Based on the population projections and the per capita fuelwood consumption norms the fuelwood requirement estimates in the country in 1985 and 1990 are 140 and 153 million tonnes respectively.

(c) and (d). More funds are being allocated for afforestation in the Seventh Plan period. National Wastelands Development Board has been set up in 1985 to develop and monitor afforestation with the participation of the people.

Incentives to Students of non-Hindi States for Learning Hindi

3535. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi is picking up in the South Indian States and more and more people are turning up for the study of the language in these states;

(b) if so, the details of incentives being given to the students who study Hindi in Southern States and other non-Hindi States to attract them to learn Hindi; and

(c) the details of assistance being given by Government to each non-Hindi States to meet their expenditure to popularise Hindi in those States annually?

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

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

As regards part (b) of the question, it may be stated that the following incentives are being given to the students who study Hindi in Southern States and other non-Hindi States to attract them to learn Hindi:-

- i) Under the "Grant-in-aid Scheme of Scholarships to students from non-Hindi speaking States for post-matric studies in Hindi", the Department of Education of this Ministry awards scholarships at the following rates to the students from all non-Hindi speaking States/UTs for study of Hindi as one of the subjects in various recognised full time courses of education from post matric stage upwards in Southern States and other non-Hindi States:-

- a) Pre-University, Intermediate, First Year of Three Year Degree Course and equivalent courses.

Rs. 50/- p.m.

- b) B.A. (Pass and Honours), Second and Third Year of Three years Degree Course,

Rs. 75/- p.m.

- c) M.A., M Lit. and equivalent courses and Hindi Teachers Training Course.

Rs. 100/- p.m.

- d) Ph.D

Rs. 100/- p.m.

- ii) Under the correspondence courses conducted by the Central Hindi Directorate, Cash awards ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 are given to first three position holders in Hindi Certificate/pravesh and Diploma/Parichaya Courses. All those students who pass the certificate course with distinction are given books worth Rs. 20/- each and similarly the first ten students in Diploma/Parichaya course are given books worth Rs. 40/- each (excluding first three posi-

tion holders). There is a provision of cash awards for first three position holders in the Civil Service Hindi Course also. In Diploma/Parichaya Course the first 10 students (excluding first three position holders) are given book awards worth Rs. 50/- each.

- iii) Under another scheme of Central Hindi Directorate, Rs. 400/- as lump-

sum grant is given to each of 100 students of B.A/M.A in Hindi selected to participate in the conducted tour of 3 cities (in two batches).

- iv) A sum of Rs. 450/- is given as travel grant to each of M.Phil/Ph.D Research Students selected on merit for consulting 3 libraries situated in Hindi speaking areas.
- v) Hindi books and Hindi magazines worth about Rs. 10.00 lakhs are distributed free of cost to various Voluntary Hindi Organisations, Univer-

sities, Colleges, Central Schools and important public libraries situated in non-Hindi speaking States/UTs.

2. In reply to part (c) of the question it may be stated that 100% central assistance is given to non-Hindi speaking states/UTs to meet their expenditure on appointment of Hindi teachers, establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in non-Hindi speaking States/UTs and to award scholarships to students from non-Hindi speaking States/UTs for study of Hindi from post matric stage upwards. Details of central assistance given during 1987-88 to the concerned non-Hindi speaking States/UTs for these purposes are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Central assistance given during 87-88 for		
		Appointment of Hindi Teachers	Hindi Teachers Training Colleges	Scholarships to non-Hindi Students for study of Hindi
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	3.91
2.	Assam	11.15	-	-
3.	Gujarat	-	-	2.11
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	0.11
5.	Karnataka	72.50	4.48	1.70
6.	Kerala	-	-	1.76
7.	Maharashtra	-	-	3.00
8.	Manipur	-	-	0.16
9.	Meghalaya	0.71	-	-
10.	Orissa	52.88	1.08	1.22
11.	Punjab	-	-	0.86

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Tripura	-	-	0.21
13.	West Bengal	-	-	0.58
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.00	-	
15.	Mizoram	15.00	-	0.02
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.85	-	-
17.	Goa	-	-	0.06
18.	Lakshadweep	0.41	-	0.04
19.	Pondicherry	-	-	0.07

Note 1. 100% central assistance was provided to the concerned Non-Hindi speaking States/UTs as per their demands which are admissible under the schemes. Hence quantum of central grant varies from year to year.

2. In addition to the above amount given to State Governments, during 1987-88 financial assistance has been given to Voluntary Organisations working for development of Hindi in:

(i) Southern States Rs.74.00 lakhs

(ii) Other non-Hindi speaking States Rs.16.00 lakhs

Brain Fever

(b) the steps taken to prevent and to control this disease?

3536. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children died due to brain fever, State-wise during last three years; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No data regarding the number of children died due to Japanese Encephalitis is available. However, the number of deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis reported by various States/U.Ts. during the last three years is as under:-

States	Deaths (All Age Groups)		
	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4
1. Assam	12	311	123

1	2	3	4
2. Andhra Pradesh	116	640	27
3. Bihar	112	87	145
4. Goa	1	Nil	Nil
5. Karnataka	57	185	43
6. Manipur	2	9	Nil
7. Nagaland	21	Nil	Nil
8. Tamil Nadu	32	432	296
9. Pondicherry	Nil	2	Nil
10. Uttar Pradesh	409	616	75
11. West Bengal	154	345	487
Total	916	2627	1196

(b) The following measures are being taken to control the spread of Japanese Encephalitis:-

1. Insecticidal spray with DDT/BHC in an area of 2-3 Kms. around a case wherever reported.
2. National Institute of Virology, Pune, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta and National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi are involved in the programme for advice/diagnosis of cases.
3. BHC/DDT and Malathion are supplied by NMEP for control of Japanese Encephalitis.
4. Fogging/ULV machines are supplied by NMEP to the affected States.
5. Health education on Japanese Encephalitis has been intensified and necessary guidelines have been issued to all States/Union Territories to contain the disease.

Programme of Festival of USSR in West Bengal

3537. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme was held in West Bengal as a part of the Festival of USSR in India;

(b) if so, the details of the programmes held and who were responsible for conducting these programmes;

(c) whether there had been complaints about the sale of the tickets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

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

(b) Details are given in the statement given below.

(c) and (d). No formal complaints have been received as the local sponsors were responsible for the sale of tickets. However, in the case of the Bolshoi Ballet programmes, the State Government inter-

vened and directed the sponsors to sell tickets only after authentication by the State Government in order to prevent unauthorised sale of tickets.

STATEMENT

Festival of the USSR in India 1987-88

Programmes held in West Bengal

Programme Details	Handled by
Inauguration of the Festival	State Government
<i>A. Performing Arts</i>	
1. Bolshoi Ballet	Indian Council of Cultural Relations
2. Moisseve Dance Ensemble	-do-
3. Orchestra of Wind Instruments	-do-
4. Circus	-do-
5. Choreo Miniatures Makarov Ballet	-do-
6. Gorky Bolshoi Drama Theatre	-do-
7. Dolls Theatre of Uzbek SSR	-do-
8. Prize Winner Ballet	-do-
9. Leonteiv Pop Music	State Government
10. Maygi & Red Poppy Pop Music	--do--
11. Alla Pugachova Pop Music	--do--
12. Nazarov Folklore Ensemble	--do--
<i>B. Exhibitions</i>	
1. Art Born-October Revolution	National Gallery of Modern Art

2.	Soviet Sculpture	National Gallery of Modern Art
3.	India Thru Eyes of Soviet	-do-
4.	V.I. Lenin Art & Photo Exposition	National Archives
5.	Youth Exhibition	Department of Youth & Sports
6.	Soviet Literature Exhibition	National Book Trust of India

Diversification of Activities of Hindustan Shipyard Limited

3538. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative loss sustained by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam during 1987-88;

(b) whether the Hindustan Shipyard Limited is diversifying its activities to new lines for viability in view of the present recession in shipping industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether these new ventures will involve any further investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The cumulative loss sustained by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited upto 31st March, 1987 i.e. upto which accounts have been audited, is Rs. 110.98 crores. The provisional loss for the year 1987-88 has been estimated to be Rs. 35.00 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Areas to which the Shipyard has diversified or has plans to diversify its activity comprise--(i) Offshore platforms for oil industry; (ii) High technology/high value vessels for Indian Navy; (iii) Small crafts;

and (iv) Steel fabrication for general Industrial sector.

An investment of Rs. 10.25 crores has already been made for Offshore Platforms Project. No further investment for other diversification activities is under consideration of Government.

Re-organisation of Shipping Corporation of India

3539. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to re-organise the Shipping Corporation of India and set up a second shipping corporation in the Public Sector to handle the shipping operations; and

(b) if so, the genesis of this proposal from the operational and financial angles?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Junior and Senior Urologists in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Safdarjung Hospitals

3540. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of Junior and Senior Urologists are lying vacant in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Safdarjung Hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons for not filling them so far; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up the vacancies of Urologists in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). There is only one post of Senior Urologist lying vacant in Safdarjung Hospital since 6th May, 1986. The post has been referred to Union Public Service Commission for direct recruitment and it has been advertised by them. Their recommendations are awaited.

Drugs Testing Laboratories

3541. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drug manufacturers who do not have drug testing and quality control facilities with them;

(b) whether Government have testing laboratories where the drugs can be tested before they are formulated by such companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish more laboratories in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) According to the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics law, every manufacturer is required to have in-house testing laboratory. This is one of the conditions of licence. Licences are granted by the State Drug Controllers.

(b) and (c). The State and Central Government Drug Testing Laboratories under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act test statutory samples sent to them by the Drug Inspectors. These laboratories are not required to test samples of drugs, before they are formulated by the manufacturing companies.

(d) and (e). A Sub Committee of Drugs Consultative Committee has been constituted to examine and recommend the feasibility of establishing testing laboratories at national, regional or state level.

Helicopter Service to Vaishnodevi Shrine

3542. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the helicopter service to Vaishnodevi shrine was stopped recently;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the service was also stopped once before and if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) the arrangements the Helicopter Corporation of India has with the Army in the matter; and

(e) the steps taken to restore the service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). This service had interruptions in the past because of non-availability of permission to use Defence helipads at Sanjichhat and Katra.

(d) and (e). The Defence authorities have permitted use of their helipads for three months and the service has been restored with effect from 1.3.1988. The Government of J & K has commenced work to develop another helipad for this service.

Delay of Flight Nos. IC-467 and 468

3543. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Indian Airlines flight IC-467 (Delhi-Trivandrum) and IC-468 (Trivandrum-Delhi) were delayed during the last one year;

(b) the reasons in respect of those

flights which were delayed for more than half-an-hour; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to avoid these delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) During the period Feb. '87 to Jan. '88, the number of delays by more than half-an-hour and reasons therefor were as under:-

Reasons for Delay	Flight No.	
	IC-467 (Delhi/Trivandrum) (ex-Delhi)	IC-468 (Trivandrum/Delhi) (ex-Trivandrum)
<i>Group A</i>		
For reasons within the control of Indian Airlines, viz., commercial, operations, Air-craft maintenance, Ground Support etc.	9	5
<i>Group B</i>		
Reasons beyond the control of I.A. viz., bad weather, airport facilities etc.	15	3
<i>Group C</i>		
Consequential delays	4	43
TOTAL	28	51

(c) All flight delays are being monitored regularly with a view to minimize delays. Technical snags resulting in delays are also being investigated and remedial measures taken to avoid their recurrence.

[Translation]

Non-Resident Indian Doctor's Advice for Medical Education

3544. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have held talks with the doctors of Indian origin in USA about improvement in medical education, standard of hospitals in India and to seek their assistance in other fields; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks so held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). On the request of American Association of Physicians from India in U.S.A. the

Government have agreed to utilise their services in continuing Medical Education Programme in this country. The Medical Council of India has been made the nodal agency for organising these programmes. The Association has also offered to donate used medical equipment with a shelf life of 4 to 5 years for utilisation by hospitals in India. Under this scheme, the receiving institutions should arrange for transshipment of equipments from U.S.A. and other formalities like customs clearance, import licence, installation and maintenance including spare parts.

[English]

Terminal at Bandra (Bombay)

3545. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of terminal at Bandra (Bombay) would involve removal of any hutments, structures, etc.;

(b) if so, which land would need to be so cleared, the number of people who would be affected or rendered homeless and arrangements for alternative accommodation to them; and

(c) whether the project also includes construction of staff quarters and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For extension of Anant Kanekar Marg, to provide approach to the new terminal at Bandra, 200 to 300 hutments, occupied by about 1000 persons will have to be cleared. Since all these are unauthorised occupants, the Railway administration

has no responsibility of providing alternative accommodation for them.

(c) The estimate for the approved works provides for 8 units of quarters.

Delhi Offices of Air India

3546. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Air India in re-furnishing and re-decorating the Executive and Reservation Offices in Jeevan Bharati building in Connaught Circus during the current financial year;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Air India on the maintenance of its existing offices on Himalaya House and Scindia House on New Delhi; and

(c) the area of office space rented in these three places, building-wise, with corresponding annual rent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) During this financial year, an expenditure of approximately Rs. 54.95 lakhs has been incurred on furnishing/decorating of the offices of Air-India in Jeevan Bharati Building in Connaught Place.

(b) During this financial year, approximately Rs. 3.89 lakhs have been spent on maintenance of Air-India Offices in Himalaya House. No expenditure has been incurred in respect of Scindia House.

(c) The area of space rented and the annual rent of Air-India Offices in Delhi is as under:-

Location	Area	Annual Rent
Himalaya House	17276 Sq.Ft.	Rs. 18,69,864
Scindia House	9031 Sq.Ft.	Rs. 1,74,504
Jeevan Bharati	14643 Sq.Ft.	Rs. 70,28,616

Central Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education

3547. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centrally sponsored scheme of vocationalisation of secondary education is under implementation;

(b) if so, the targets and allocations of Central financial assistance, State-wise, for the current financial year;

(c) the number of vocational courses for which curriculum and instruction material has been developed so far; and

(d) whether the proposed Joint Council of Vocational Education has been set up at the national level and the names of States in which the counterpart organisations have been established?

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

(b) No State-wise targets and allocation of Central financial assistance for the current financial year have been fixed. The proposals of the States/UTs are examined on merits and necessary financial assistance sanctioned in accordance with the norms of the scheme.

(c) The NCERT has prepared instructional materials for 14 vocational courses and minimum competency based curriculum for 52 courses. In addition, the development of curriculum and instructional materials for various vocational courses is also taken up by the State-level institutions.

(d) Necessary action to set up the Joint Council of Vocational Education at the national level has been initiated. According to the information available, the State Councils of Vocational Education have been established in Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana and Delhi.

Konkan Railway Project

3548. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the construction of the West Coast Konkan railway upto Roha in the Raigadn district of the backward region of Maharashtra, a number of industries have come up at Roha providing employment potential for the local population; and

(b) if so, whether the Konkan railway will be expeditiously extended further to provide infrastructure for development of the backward Konkan region? /

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Survey for the full line from Roha to Mangalore has been completed recently and the detailed report is awaited. No further action can be taken till the detailed Survey Report is examined in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Agati Airport

3549. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the likely date of commissioning the Agati airport in Lakshadweep;

(b) the types of aircraft scheduled to operate from this airport; and

(c) the total cost involved in the construction of the airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The runway strip is likely to be made ready for trial operations by 15.4.1988, subject to fair weather conditions. The grading of side strips & fencing is expected to be completed by 31.5.1988.

(b) Air strip is designed for HS-748 type of aircraft operations. However, Dornier

type of aircraft is likely to be operated in the initial stages.

(c) Rs. 7.20 crores.

Passengers Carried by Air India in 1986 and 1987

3550. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of passengers carried by Air India during 1987 were higher than that of 1986; and

(b) if so, the passengers carried each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of passengers carried by Air India during the Calendar year 1987 was higher than in the Calendar year 1986. The increase was a little over 13%.

(b) The number of passengers carried was—

January - December 1986	17,90,444
January - December 1987	20,35,801

Decline in Traffic to Gulf Countries

3551. **DR. B. L. SHAILESH:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline recently in the traffic to the Gulf both ways; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken to survey the economics of working of the various stations of Air-India in the Gulf, Bahrain and Dhahran in Saudi Arabia and whether the expenditure incurred thereon is commensurate with the traffic procured by them; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken to cut down the expenditure

on the maintenance of non-revenue yielding and un-economical Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. There has been an increase of 35.4% in Air-India's carriage on the Gulf routes during the period April, 87/February, 88 compared to April, 86/February 87.

(b) Continuous review is made of the economics of all stations. The ratio of cost to revenue of Bahrain was 24.5% and that of Dhahran was 16.5% during April-September, 87. The ratio in respect of all stations in Gulf combined was 19.7% for the same period. These ratio levels are considered satisfactory.

(c) All controllable expenditure is being constantly reviewed by various Departments and outstations. Profit committees have been set up at the regional level to review all costs and find out ways and means to reduce costs.

Desert Bio-sphere Reserve

3552. **DR. B.L. SHAILESH:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government's proposal to establish the first desert bio-sphere reserve of its kind in the world in the Thar Desert has run into rough weather;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how Union Government propose to proceed with the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The project is for setting up of a bio-sphere reserve in about 3,100 sq. km., with a core area of approximately 600 sq. km. in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts of Rajasthan.

Further details will be available only after the project details are drawn up.

Criteria for New Railway Stations

3553. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details regarding the criteria followed for establishing a new railway station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): A new railway station may be provided on an existing railway line, or on a new line under construction, either to serve major population or industrial centres, or on operational considerations, like providing the requisite line capacity to run the required number of trains

Air Service for Rajkot from Ahmedabad and Delhi

3554. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to connect Rajkot with Ahmedabad and Delhi by air; if so, when it is likely to be materialised;

(b) the other stations with which Rajkot is proposed to be air-linked;

(c) whether Government are considering to increase facilities at Rajkot Airport to enable it to handle increase facilities at Rajkot Airport to enable it to handle increased traffic; if so, when the proposal is likely to be undertaken; and

(d) whether the Rajkot Urban Development Authority (RUDA) and Rajkot Municipal Corporation have requested the Union Government to construct Airport Terminal at a new location; if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). After the induction of additional aircraft capacity, Indian Airlines plans to connect Delhi with Rajkot via

Udaipur or Ahmedabad on limited frequency basis. Indian Airlines has no plans to connect Rajkot with any other station in the near future.

(c) The existing facilities at Rajkot airport are adequate to cater to operations by B-737 aircraft.

(d) No, Sir. Government have not received request for construction of airport terminal building at a new location.

Turtle Conservation Project

3555. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a "turtle conservation project" as a part of its programme to check pollution in river Ganga under the Ganga Action Plan in Bihar and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the cost of this project;

(c) whether the concerned State Governments have submitted proposal for the approval by Union Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) There is no proposal to undertake a turtle conservation project under the Ganga Action Plan in Bihar and West Bengal. However, one such project has been taken up in U.P. under which the Wildlife Wing of the Forest Department of the U.P. is implementing a scheme for captive breeding of fresh water turtles and releasing them in those stretches of Ganga where their natural population has been depleted significantly in recent years.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Cut in Allocation for Inland Water Transport Development Projects

3556. SHRI MANIK REDDY:

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a cut in the allocation of funds for 1988-89 for the inland water transport development projects;

(b) if so, the reasons for drastic cut in allocation of funds;

(c) whether the cut would delay the ongoing projects and stall the fresh ones awaiting clearance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how Government propose to meet the resultant situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Allocation of funds for 1988-89 for the projects planned for Inland Water Transport Development has been increased as compared to previous years. Plan provision for 1988-89 is Rs. 43.89 crores as compared to Rs. 32 crores in 1987-88.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Man-eater of Sunderbans

3557. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent killings by tigers (man-eaters) in the Sunderbans area of West Bengal; and

(b) what assistance does Union Gov-

ernment propose to render to State Government in meeting this renewed menace of the local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The State Government of West Bengal has informed that during 1988, only one person is reported to have been killed by tiger in the Sunderbans area of West Bengal.

(b) The administration and management of the Sunderbans Tiger Reserve and the forests outside it is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Government of West Bengal for the management of the Sunderbans Tiger Reserve. The Central Government will provide financial assistance to measures adopted by the State Government to counteract and prevent man-eating by tigers, and which include capture or killing of man-eaters, setting up of dummies in human forms to give electric shocks when the dummies are attacked, and other preventive measures.

Book Industry

3558. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India once ranked among the top ten countries with regard to the book industry;

(b) the main reasons for the Indian book industry losing its position;

(c) the facilities sought by the Federation of India Publishers to help improve the situation; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the suggestions of the Federation?

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

(b) to (d). The Federation of Indian Publishers have suggested that in order to improve the book production in the country, paper for printing of books at reasonable rates may be made available; a Book Finance Corporation may be set up to provide credit at cheaper rates; postal rates may be reduced; import of remainders should be stopped and more restrictions on import of books may be imposed etc.

In order to study the various problems relating to book publishing in the country, Government set up a Working Group to frame a National Book Policy. The Said Working Group has since submitted its Report. The Working Group further has taken into account the suggestions made by the Federation of Indian Publishers. Government is examining these recommendations in consultation with the other Departments/Agencies. An Empowered Committee has also been constituted to examine these recommendations.

Imported Scientific Equipment Lying in Delhi University

3559. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientific equipment worth about Rs. 3 crores which has been imported from Japan is lying idle in a corridor in Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, five out of 17 equipments received from Japan in February 1986, have already been installed in the premises of the University's Scientific Instrumentation Centre. Two more equipments are being installed in the Centre. The installation of the remaining equipment will be taken up after airconditioning of the New Instrumentation building is completed.

Vayudoot Service for Nagarjunasagar

3560. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received requests from some Members of Parliament to introduce Vayudoot service from Hyderabad to Nagarjunasagar;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter;

(c) the time by which Vayudoot service from Hyderabad to Nagarjunasagar will start functioning; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). While requests for operating Vayudoot service between Hyderabad and Nagarjunasagar have been received, in view of the paucity of aircraft capacity, the poor condition of the existing air-strip and the absence of other infrastructure at Nagarjunasagar, there is no proposal to introduce this service at this stage.

[Translation]

Provision of Periodicals/Newspapers in Flights

3561. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the newspapers and journals of different languages of the country which are provided in the planes by Indian Airlines;

(b) the number of the newspapers in Hindi and English provided to passengers daily;

(c) whether Hindi newspapers are not provided to the passengers even on request; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN.

ISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A statement showing Region-wise details of newspapers and journals of different languages of the country provided on board IA flights is given below.

vided on board IA flights are in Hindi and other regional languages and the remaining 50 per cent are in English.

(b) 50 per cent of the newspapers pro-

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

STATEMENT

NEWSPAPERS

Western Region, Bombay

English Times of India, Economic Times, Indian Express, Financial Express, Daily, Free Press Journal.

Language Navbharat Times (Hindi), Maharashtra Times (Marathi), Lok Satta (Marathi), Bombay Samachar (Gujarati), Pravasi (Gujarati).

Northern Region, Delhi

English Hindustan Times, Times of India, Hindu, Patriot, Statesman, Indian Express, Economic Times, Financial Express, Tribune, National Herald.

Language Hindustan (Hindi), Navbharat Times (Hindi), Milap (Urdu), Awami Awaz (Urdu).

Eastern Region, Calcutta

English Statesman, Amrit Bazar Patrika, Telegraph, Business Standard, Economic Times.

Language Jugantar (Bengali), Anand Bazar Patrika (Bengali), Aaj Kal, Vishwamitra & Sanmarg (Hindi).

Southern Region, Madras

English Hindu, Indian Express, Financial Express.

Language Dinamani (Tamil), Daily Thanthi (Tamil).

Ex-Trivandrum Matarubhoomi, Malayala Manorama, Kerala Kanmudi.

Ex-Hyderabad

English Hindu, Indian Express, Newstime, Deccan Chronicle.

Language Eenadu Andhra Patrika, Andhra Prabha (Telugu), Siasat (Urdu).

MAGAZINES**Western Region, Bombay**

English Reader's Digest, Business India, Business World, Eve's Weekly, Stardust, Sports Star and Filmfare.

Language Madhuri (Hindi), Kadambini (Hindi), Dharmyug (Hindi), Parag (Hindi), and Shama (Urdu).

Northern Region, Delhi

English Reader's Digest, Business India, Business World, Eve's Weekly, Stardust, Sports Star and Filmfare.

Language Madhuri (Hindi), Kadambini (Hindi), Dharmyug (Hindi), Parag (Hindi) and Shama (Urdu).

Eastern Region, Calcutta

English Reader's Digest, Business India, Business World, Eve's Weekly, Stardust and Sports Star.

Language Madhuri (Hindi), Kadambini (Hindi), Dharmyug (Hindi), Parag (Hindi) and Desh (Bengali).

Southern Region, Madras

English Reader's Digest, Business India, Business World, Eve's Weekly, Stardust, Sports Star and Filmfare.

Language Madhuri (Hindi), Kadambini (Hindi), Dharmyug (Hindi), Parag (Hindi), Shama (Urdu) and Kumudam (Tamil).

Improvement in Air India Services

3562. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of Air India are considered inferior to the other air services of the world; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to bring about improvements in its services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. The services of Air India compare favourably with other airlines of the world.

(b) Does not arise. However, there is always scope for further improvements in the services and Air India have taken the following steps in this regard:

1. Improve the product with faster and more point to point services.
2. Increase frequency of operations providing larger choice of flights to passengers.
3. Improvement in customer services at booking offices and airports by imparting training, refresher courses to employees.
4. Computerisation in all key areas like reservations, enhanced and auto-

mated airport check-in by introduction of automated baggage labelling and boarding pass to speed up handling and improve on time departure of flights.

5. Improved services in cargo area and more intensified sales calling pattern to commercial houses and travel agents to provide better services and facilities.

[English]

Hot Food for Railway Passengers

3563. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints that the food supplied to the passengers by base kitchens is neither hot nor fresh;

(b) if so, whether the Railways propose to introduce hot cases so as to provide hot and fresh meals to the passengers;

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) There are some such complaints. However, extensive opinion polls conducted have revealed that overwhelming majority of passengers have appreciated the meals served from base kitchens.

(b) and (c). Instructions already exist for provision of Hot cases in the pantry cars, which pick up meals from base kitchens.

B.G. Railway Line to Veraval (Gujarat)

3564. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Veraval in Gujarat with broad gauge rail line; and

(b) if so, with which route and by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A survey for conversion of Rajkot-Jetalsar-Veraval M.G. line into B.G. has been taken up to determine its financial and operational implications. The question of taking up this conversion cannot be considered until the survey is completed and the report duly examined.

Neglect of Delhi Monuments

3565. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monuments of Delhi are not being maintained properly and these are being neglected since long;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken for the proper preservation of these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) All the Centrally Protected Monuments of Delhi are being properly maintained.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Besides annual maintenance, structural repairs, chemical preservation and horticultural operations are being carried out for proper preservation of the centrally protected monuments, as and when necessary.

Unprofitable Routes of Indian Airlines

3566. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian Airlines routes are incurring losses though they are operating to full capacity;

(b) if so, the names of such routes and the reasons for losses;

(c) the extent of loss suffered in those routes in 1987; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN-

ISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). During 1986-87, the services with load factor of 80% or more which incurred losses and, based on the cost of operation, the extent of loss suffered are as under:

Flight No.	Sector	Loss (Rs. in lakhs)
IC-151/152	Bombay-Belgaum	65.66
IC-155/156	Bombay-Pune	12.47
IC-239/240	Guwahati-Dimapur	41.54
IC-255/256	Calcutta-Silchar-Imphal	81.06
IC-101/102	Bombay-Pune	31.11
IC-111/112	Bombay-Pune	0.59
IC-133/134	Bombay-Indore-Bhopal	106.24
IC-139/140	Bombay-Keshod	9.00
IC-429/430	Srinagar-Leh	5.85
Total		353.52

The losses on the above routes were due to these routes having short sector operation where the operating cost per seat km. of the aircraft is higher than on the long sector.

Recruitment of Teachers in North Eastern Region by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

3567. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 December, 1987 to Starred Question No. 505 regarding Teachers recruited in North-Eastern region by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and state.

(a) the total number of teachers, category-wise, recruited in North-Eastern region during the last three years besides those recruited specially in 1984; and

(b) the total number of those who belonged to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Control of Liver Diseases in Rural Areas

3568. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken for the control and management of parasitic liver disease under primary health care programme to save the rural population and socio-

economically poor communities from these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): Primary Health Care is a State subject. For control and management of diseases including that of parasitic liver diseases under primary health care, medicines are supplied by health institutions comprising sub-centres, primary health centres and community health centres to the rural population including the socio-economically poor communities.

[Translation]

Illiteracy amongst Women

3569. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is widespread illiteracy amongst women in the country;

(b) whether Government have made any study in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of special programmes adopted under the new education policy to eradicate illiteracy amongst women; and

(e) the achievements so far in respect of each programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The literacy data in the country is collected through decennial census. The number of illiterate women in the country according to 1981 census in each State is given in the statement below.

(d) and (e). National Policy on Education--1986 gives an unqualified priority to universalisation of elementary education and universal retention of children upto 14 years of age; and a substantial improvement in the quality of education. Free and

compulsory education to all children upto 14 years of age will be ensured by 1995. 'Operation Black Board' has been envisaged to ensure provision of minimum essential facilities in primary schools. It is proposed to cover 20 per cent of the blocks and municipal areas in 1987-88, 30 per cent in 1988-89 and 50% in 1989-90. In most States, the survey has been completed. 1166 Blocks and 253 Municipal Areas have been covered in 24 States/UTs and a grant of Rs. 91.93 crores has been sanctioned so far during 1987-88.

A Large and systematic programme of Non-Formal Education for school drop-outs, for children from habitations without schools, working children and girls who cannot attend whole-day school has been envisaged. Under Non-Formal Education, following Schemes are in operation in ten educationally backward States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal:

(a) Assistance to State Governments for setting up and running non-formal centres (boys and girls both on 50:50 basis);

(b) Assistance to State Government for setting up and running non-formal education centres exclusively for girls on 90:10 basis;

(c) Assistance to voluntary agencies for setting up and running non-formal education centres on 100% basis.

(d) Assistance to academic institutions for taking up innovative projects and research and evaluation activities in the field of non-formal education on 100% basis.

So far 909 Non-formal Education projects have been sanctioned for operating 1,74,744 centres.

Promotion of literacy has been identified as a National Literacy Mission with the objective of imparting functional literacy to 80 million illiterate persons in 15-35 age-group by 1995 with focus on rural areas

particularly women and persons belonging to SCs/STs.

The enrolment of women under the

Adult Education Programme since the Seventh Five Year Plan is as follows:--

YEAR	Enrolment (in lakhs)	Percentage to the total enrolment
1985-86	39.92	54.97
1986-87	42.32	54.94
1987-88	43.30 (upto December, 1987)	53.67

STATEMENT

INDIA *	241,611,145
STATE/UNION TERRITORY	
1. Andhra Pradesh	21,048,310
2. Assam	---
3. Bihar	29,354,642
4. Gujarat	11,192,584
5. Haryana	4,673,440
6. Himachal Pradesh	1,446,881
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2,374,522
8. Karnataka	13,166,646
9. Kerala	4,429,273
10. Madhya Pradesh	21,365,273
11. Maharashtra	19,804,742
12. Manipur	496,560
13. Meghalaya	455,942
14. Nagaland	237,337
15. Orissa	10,301,923
16. Punjab	5,206,234
17. Rajasthan	14,534,747

18.	Sikkim	111,986
19.	Tamil Nadu	15,550,125
20.	Tripura	678,814
21.	Uttar Pradesh	44,735,928
22.	West Bengal	18,148,638
23.	A & N Islands	47,142
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	259,395
25.	Chandigarh	79,882
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42,578
27.	Delhi	1,304,882
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	282,259
29.	Lakshadweep	11,000
30.	Mizoram	106,645
31.	Pondicherry	162,815

* Excludes the population of Assam where the census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

[English]

Overstaffing in Air India

3570. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff working in Air India;

(b) the total number of planes with Air India;

(c) whether Air India is overstaffed as compared to the staffing pattern in other airlines in the world; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to give retirement incentives to the staff to encourage them to take retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As on 31st March, 1987, there was 17,443 persons employed in Air India.

(b) At present Air India has 19 aircraft, ten Boeing 747s, six A310-300 and three A-300 B4 aircraft.

(c) and (d). Compared to several international carriers, staff strength of Air India is more because unlike other international carriers, Air India does not give certain jobs on contract to outside parties. In fact there has been a gradual reduction in the total staff strength of Air India in the last few years in spite of increased operations. The staff strength of Air India during the last three years is indicated below:--

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Staff Strength	17,636	17,458	17,443

Kannada Translation of Boards Exhibited at Tippu Sultan Palace

3571. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the boards mentioning the story of Tippu Sultan exhibited inside the Tippu Sultan Palace, Bangalore are in English only and there are no Kannada translations thereof; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the fact that there are large number of rural people visiting this Palace every day and to facilitate them to know the details of Tippu Sultan, Government propose to take steps to exhibit kannada translations of the boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Action has already been taken by the Archaeological Survey of India to provide Cultural Notice Boards in English, Hindi and regional Languages.

Conversion of Dr. Ambedkar's Home into a Museum

3572. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert Dr. Ambedkar's Home at Bombay into a national museum to preserve his writings and other belongings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The information is be-

ing obtained from Government of Maharashtra and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

Literature on Experiments at Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum

3573. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no brochures, guides or pamphlets explaining in depth the working of experiments at Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is proposed to bring about such literature ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir. There are enough trained persons to explain the exhibits and a mobile exhibition unit for those interested in detailed information. There are also printed information pamphlets on each gallery.

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

Indo-US Co-Operation for Health Care

3574. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA:
DR.G.S. RAJHANS:

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

(a) whether the United States have shown their keen interest in cooperation in the field of Health Family Planning and

Medicines especially sharing of important and sensitive information on AIDS etc.;

(b) if so, whether the United States propose to provide help to curb such disastrous diseases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The Government of India and United States have agreed to the continued health research and effective disease surveillance to provide essential information on how diseases are transmitted, their distribution in populations, and their prevention. Important areas of cooperation to be continued and enhanced include those of medical aid for infectious and parasitic diseases, cancer, AIDS etc.

Air-Conditioned Coaches on Metre-Gauge Lines in Ratlam

3575. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce air-conditioned coaches on metre-gauge lines in Ratlam;

(b) if so, by what time it will be possible to start the same; and

(c) the amount allocated for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) There is a proposal to provide an air-conditioned sleeper coach on 69/70 Secunderabad-Aymer Express.

(b) As soon as sufficient A.C. coaches become available from the production units.

(c) There is no separate allocation of expenditure for the manufacture of coaches route wise.

[Translation]

Appointment by Muzaffarpur Railway Recruitment Board

3576. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
DR. C.P.THAKUR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether written examination and interviews were held in the year 1980-81 for some categories of posts by the Muzaffarpur Railway Recruitment Board;

(b) whether appointment of the candidates declared successful has not been made so far; and

(c) the reasons for delay in making appointment of these candidates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 968 candidates were appointed. However, complaints of irregularities in selection were received and disputing candidates have been claiming appointment.

(c) As many irregularities were alleged, protracted investigation had to be instituted.

[English]

Cancer Detection

3577. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cancer Society is launching a major awareness and screening campaign in Delhi for early cancer detection;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Society will extend its operation to other places in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Indian Cancer Society is launching a major awareness and screening campaign in Delhi for early cancer detection through its cancer detection centres located in Babar Road and in Seemapuri in Delhi. The Society will be opening two more Cancer Detection Centres at Prashant Vihar and in Janakpuri during the year 1988.

(c) and (d). The Society has got five cancer detection centres in Bombay and one Centre each in Calcutta, Hyderabad, and Bhubaneswar. The Society has plans to establish more cancer detection centres, in the country.

(e) Does not arise.

Mechanisation of Loading and Unloading Operations at Ports

3578. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether high costs are involved in stevedoring at the major ports in the country;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to mechanise the entire system of loading and unloading; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Stevedoring cost is determined by the nature and extent of services rendered by the stevedores, cost of labour drawn from the Dock Labour Board and/or other agencies, cost of labour and staff employed by them directly, the overhead expenditure, etc. As such stevedoring cost vary from port to port, cargo to cargo and stevedore to stevedore.

(b) and (c). There is at present no proposal to mechanise the entire system of loading and unloading operations. Mecha-

nisation of loading and unloading operations is considered on a selective basis wherever the nature of operations are susceptible to mechanisation, depending on the availability of funds.

Over-Bridge at Itarsi

3579. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a railway over-bridge is under construction on level crossing at Itarsi; and

(b) the time by which this over-bridge is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Railway's portion of the bridge proper is programmed for completion by December, 1988. Commissioning of the road-over-bridge will, however, depend on the completion of approaches by the State Government.

Passenger Amenities at Banapura Railway Station on Central Railway

3580. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger amenities at Banapura Railway Station (Central Railway) are adequate to the need of commuters catered by this Station,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details regarding the steps taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The amenities provided at Banapura Railway Station are considered to be adequate except for the platform cover.

(b) The following amenities are available at the Station:

1. Booking Window;
2. Lavatory;
3. Bath Room;
4. Benches;
5. Waiting Room;
6. Waiting Hall;
7. Drinking Water; and
8. Foot-over-bridge.

(c) The work relating to the provision of platform cover has been proposed in the Railway's Works Programme 1988-89 and will be taken up subject to availability of funds.

Over-Bridge at Hoshangabad

3581. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of a railway over-bridge at Hoshangabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Railway has approached the State Government to sponsor a proposal for the construction of a road-over-bridge at a suitable location at Hoshangabad. The State Government has not yet taken a final view in the matter.

Remodelling of Building of Hoshangabad Railway Station

3582. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether remodelling of the station

building of Hoshangabad Railway Station is being undertaken; and

(b) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Work is in progress.

(b) The work is expected to be completed by 1990 subject to availability of funds.

Railway Division at Guntur

3583. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended for establishment of a separate Railway division with headquarters at Guntur;

(b) whether Government propose to give effect to the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

Inordinate delay in Collecting Baggage at Indira Gandhi International Airport

3584. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incoming passengers at the Indira Gandhi International Airport have to spend a great deal of time to collect their baggage;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether this is partly because of the inordinately long time taken by the loaders

and the slow pace of drivers to carry the baggage to the baggage lifting counters; and

(d) if so, the action Government are taking so that tourists and passengers are not put to inconvenience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The baggage clearance at I.C.I. Airport is usually effected within reasonable time. However, on a few occasions when the number of disembarking passengers and the quantum of luggage delivered by the flights are significantly high, the clearance takes a little extra time.

(d) Additional conveyor belts have been provided in X-ray cabins for speedy delivery of baggage. Random X-ray checks have been introduced from December 1987 for scanning baggage, in place of 100% checks done earlier.

[Translation]

Development of Nainpur Railway Station

3585. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when office, waiting room and platform were constructed at Nainpur Junction of metre-gauge line on South-Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the present condition of the same is satisfactory and if not, whether proposal for the reconstruction of the station building has been sent for approval;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to develop Nainpur Station as a model railway station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The old station building alongwith waiting room and platform was constructed in 1905. A booking office was added in 1944-45. A new retiring room has

been constructed in 1983-84. Nainpur Railway Station is on the Gondia-Jabalpur (NG) Section of the South Eastern Railway.

(b) and (c). The present condition of the Booking Office, Waiting Room and Platform are satisfactory. There is no proposal for reconstruction of the station building at present.

(d) No, Sir.

[English]

New Strategy to fight AIDS

3586. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
DR. D.N. REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government propose to adopt a new strategy to fight AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further steps taken by Government to make the proposed strategy more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The line of action being pursued at present is prevention through public education coupled with effective surveillance. The Government proposes to intensify public education through mass media and expansion of surveillance activities and training of workers to build up capabilities for detection, diagnosis and treatment of AIDS cases.

Construction and Maintenance by Contractors

3587. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are giving work on contract to private parties for construction

and maintenance and other related works in the Railways; and

(b) the approximate amount involved in the contract work in Indian Railways and the main types of contracts given to Contractors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Nilampur-Mysore Rail Link

3588. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal to connect Nilampur in Kerala with Mysore by railway line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Length of the proposed line will be about 180 Km. Its construction is not programmed.

Overcrowding in Taj Express

3589. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons travel daily without reservation in Taj Express causing overcrowding in compartments and inconvenience to passengers holding confirmed tickets;

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the number of coaches in the said train in view of overcrowding?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Some cases have come to notice.

(b) The following steps are taken to curb the problem of entry of unauthorised passengers in reserved coaches:

(i) Short distance passengers including MST holders have been debarred from travelling in reserved coaches;

(ii) Conductors/TTEs who man the reserved coaches have been given strict directives not to permit short distance passengers to enter long distance Mail/Express trains at the originating stations and also at stations enroute;

(iii) Ticket Checking has been intensified on sections which are worst affected and where the nuisance of MST Holders entering long distance Mail/Express trains has become serious. Persons detected travelling in reserved coaches without valid reservations are punished according to the provisions of the Indian Railway Act;

(iv) Suitable action is also taken against the railway staff who are found wanting in discharge of their duties in this regard

(c) The load of the train has already been augmented to 18 coaches by adding one AC Chair Car during October, 1987. Due to operational reasons, any further increase in the load of this train is not feasible for the present.

Increase in Frequency of Garib Nawaz/Pink City Express

3590. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is always heavy rush of passengers travelling from Delhi to Ajmer by Ahmedabad Mail and hundreds of persons are waitlisted daily;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of Carib Nawaz/Pink City Express from Delhi to Ajmer from thrice a week to seven days a week to ease the continued flow of pilgrims to Ajmer; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. The daily average number of passengers on the waiting list at Delhi for Ajmer by 201 Ahmedabad Mail during December, 1987 to February 1988 was 1 in the First Class and 12 in the Second Class.

(b) No, Sir. However, following its dieselisation, the load of Chetak Express was augmented in October, 1987.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd.

3591. SHRI RAI KUMAR RAI:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where Indian Rail Construction Company Limited (IRCON) has got the contracts to construct rail projects;

(b) the total number of persons employed in the foreign countries by the company for the completion of the said work; and

(c) the total amount of the contracts and the names of the countries where the work has been completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) IRCON has got on-going Railway Projects in Iraq, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Bangladesh.

(b) 365 personnel of IRCON are employed in the said projects.

(c) The countries where the works have been completed are Iran, Nigeria, Iraq and Algeria, amounting to nearly Rs. 526 crores.

[English]

Joint Consultative Machinery in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

3592. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for constituting a staff council under the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme for employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) the details of its composition;

(c) whether representation to different *de jure* recognised associations is to be given on the basis of proportionate membership/strength of different associations or more than one association purporting to represent identical categories of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are to be allowed;

(d) the details of methods of such representation;

(e) whether nominations from different associations of KVS have been asked for recently; and

(f) the details of number of nominations from different associations of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and basis therefor?

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

(b) As given in the Statement below.

(c) to (f). Seven (7) seats on the staff side of Joint Consultative Machinery are to be distributed according to the numerical

strength of members represented by these associations in the following manner:

(i) Teachers Association:	4
(ii) Non-Teaching Staff Association:	2
(iii) Headquarters Staff Association:	1
<hr/>	
	7

The Sangathan constituted Staff Council under the Joint Consultative Machinery on 2.2.1988.

On this Council the Sangathan gave representation to the various associations

allocating seats as per approved Constitution and accordingly allocated 4 seats to the two teachers' associations. Since the respective strength of these two associations is not known for certain, they were given 2 seats each provisionally for 2 months, during which period the associations are required to give documentary evidence of their relative strength.

The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association has represented against this provisional representation and have suggested that the Staff Council should not be constituted until relative strength of the two teachers association is available.

STATEMENT

The Council shall consist of the following

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| A. | Vice Chairman,
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan | Chairman of the Council. |
| B. Representatives of the Official Side: | | |
| 1. | Finance Member, Kendriya
Vidyalaya Sangathan | Member |
| 2. | Two members of the Board of
Governors, Kendriya Vidyalaya
Sangathan (to be nominated
by the Chairman, Kendriya
Vidyalaya Sangathan) | Member(s) |
| 3. | Commissioner, Kendriya
Vidyalaya Sangathan | Member |
| 4. | Joint Commissioner (Admn.)
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan | Member |
| 5. | Deputy Commissioner (Admn.)
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan | Member |

Representatives on the staff side:

There shall not be more than 7 members on the staff side to be nominated by the Associations recognised for the purpose of representation on the staff council. The 7 seats may be distributed according to the numerical strength of members represented by these associations in the following manner:

(i) Teachers' Association	04
(ii) Non Teaching Staff Association	02
(iii) Headquarters Staff Association	01
	07

**Teaching Allowance to Teachers of
Kendriya Vidyalayas**

3593. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced grant of Teaching Allowance @ Rs. 100 per month to teachers serving in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Union Territories;

(b) if so, whether this Teaching Allowance had been recommended by the Chattopadhyaya Commission;

(c) whether the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association has rejected the said allowance; and

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

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

(b) to (d). While the Chattopadhyaya Commission did not specifically recommend introduction of Teaching Allowance, it had recommended that each Secondary Teacher and Primary Teacher should get a benefit of at least Rs. 100/- per month and Rs. 150/- per month respectively. The new pay-scales for school teachers announced on 12.8.1987 which have introduced the "teaching allowance" for teachers and "special allowance" for Vice-Principals/Principals would ensure the above benefit.

The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association in its memorandum dated

13.10.1987 has, inter alia, protested against the new pay-scales.

While announcing the new pay-scales, the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission as also the postulates of National Education Policy, 1986, were kept in view. There is no proposal to further revise these pay-scales.

Yoga Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3594. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether following introduction of scheme of Yoga Teaching, a number of Yoga teachers were recruited by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan about 5-6 years back;

(b) whether some terms of service were laid down for these teachers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for asking the Yoga Teachers to undertake Bachelor of Physical Education degree;

(e) whether Government have received any representation by any of the service associations of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan against this unilateral step;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) About 465 Yoga Teachers were recruited by the Kendriya Vidyalaya San-

gathan on ad-hoc basis for one year initially under the experimental programme for introducing yoga in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(b) to (d). The scheme of yoga education was introduced in Kendriya Vidyalayas on experimental basis for one year. Accordingly, yoga teachers were appointed on ad-hoc basis for one year. Since the scheme was extended on yearly basis, the ad-hoc appointment of yoga teachers was also extended accordingly. Consequent on the decision of the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in September, 1986 to integrate the scheme of yoga education with the physical education programme, yoga teachers possessing the requisite qualifications were put in the regular post and grade of Physical Education Teachers. Those yoga teachers not possessing the requisite qualification were required to obtain the same within a period of 4 years.

(e) to (g). A representation has been received from an Association of Teachers asking for regularisation of services of yoga teachers. In the light of the decision taken in September 1986, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has regularised the services of those yoga teachers who possessed requisite qualifications. For others who wish to acquire requisite qualifications, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has arranged an in service course at LNCPE, Gwalior.

New IITs

3596. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish new Indian Institutes of Technology in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details and the considerations on which these institutes are set up; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an Indian Institute of Technology in Orissa in view of the backwardness of the State in respect of technical education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Except for the Indian Institute of Technology in Assam, which is being established as per the "Assam Accord", there is no proposal under consideration to set up any other Indian Institutes of Technology elsewhere in the country.

New Indian Institutes of Management

3597. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up new Indian Institutes of Management in different parts of the country;

(b) the considerations on which location for these Institutes are finalised; and

(c) whether Government propose to open such an Institute at Bhubaneswar in Orissa in view of the backwardness of the State in the sphere of technical and professional education?

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

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

Delhi Administration's Demand for Doctors

3598. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether Delhi Administration has asked the Union Government to provide 600 more doctors to further streamline medical services in the Union Territory; and

(b) if so, the reasons for shortage of doctors and steps taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that no request for providing more doctors has been made to the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of One Man Committee on Idle Machines in Government Hospitals

3599. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether Government have received the report of One Man Committee, constituted to go into the matter of idle machines in Government hospitals, their maintenance and to put them in daily use;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Report;

(c) whether all the recommendations have been accepted by Government; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to implement the same?

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

(b) to (d). The Report has highlighted the lack of correct demand forecasting by the user departments, improper scrutiny of indents by the Administration, lack of trained manpower in the purchase and Store Department, lack of planning regarding accessories, spares, reagents etc., lack of pre-planning regarding supportive infrastructure, and rudimentary facilities for repairs of equipment, and has recommended formulation of a proper Purchase

Requisition Proforma, constitution of a Purchase Committee, simultaneous action regarding procurement of accessories, spares and repairs, and inter-Hospital Coordination. These will be implemented to the extent possible within the resources available.

Manufacturing of Locomotives at C.L.W.

3600. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are considering to manufacture three-phase electric locomotives at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works;

(b) if so, by what time the manufacture of these locomotives will start; and

(c) what will be annual production thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A limited number of locomotives for trials and evaluation are likely to be available in 1991-1993. Decision regarding time and number of these locomotives to be manufactured in the country can be taken only after successful operation and evaluation of these locomotives.

National Integration through Core Curriculum

3601. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to revise the core curriculum in schools with a view to introducing elements for promoting national integration and sense of patriotism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The National Policy on Education already specifies that the common core in the curriculum will include History of India's freedom movement, constitutional obligations, India's common cultural heritage, egalitarianism, democracy and secularism etc. The National Policy on Education 1986 has also provided guidelines for the reorientation of the content and process of school education. A Framework of National Curriculum for Elementary and Secondary Schools incorporating these values has been evolved by the NCERT and forwarded to the States/Union Territories for adoption/adaptation. With the development of syllabi and textbooks by the NCERT and the States/Union Territories in this manner, national integration and sense of patriotism are sought to be promoted among students.

Replacement of Rolling Stock and Track Renewal

3602. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of replacement rolling stock as well as track renewal during the past three years;

(b) whether Government have a plan to speed up this work; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The percentage of Rolling

Stock and track replaced during the past 3 years as compared with the annual arising is as per the Statement below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The details for liquidating the past accumulative arrears are as under.

(i) *Coaches* - To overcome the present country wide shortage of coach manufacturing capacity, which in the first year of the VII Plan (85-86) was 1422 units/annum shall be raised to 2622 units/annum when the new coach factory at Kapurthala is in full production.

(ii) *Wagons* - 96000 of wagons in terms of 4 wheeler units are proposed to be manufactured during 7th Plan, subject to availability of funds, which is considered as adequate.

(iii) *Locomotives* - Diesel & Electric locomotives are manufactured at the Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi and the Chittaranjan Loco Works, Chittaranjan. The annual manufacturing capacity at DLW is for 140 diesel locos. Chittaranjan Loco Works capacity is being stepped to build 100 electric & 44 diesel Locos from 1988-89 onwards. A limited number of electric Locos are proposed to be procured from BHEL.

(iv) *Track* - The VIIth Five Year Plan envisages renewal of 21000 kms. of track. It is proposed to wipe off the arrears of track renewals by the end of 8th Plan subject to availability of funds.

STATEMENT

Year	All coaches including E.M.U %	Wagons %	All Loco %	Track %
1984-85	114	965.6	86.66	119
1985-86	81.5	376.3	346.34	115
1986-87	100.5	283.9	152.5	173

Electrification of Railway Lines In Kerala

3603. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic viability of electrification of railway lines in Kerala has been established through any study;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) when Government plan to start electrification in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is, at present, no plans for taking up electrification of any of the sections falling in the State of Kerala.

Conversion of Guntur-Macherla Railway Line

3604. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the work for conversion of Guntur-Macherla metre gauge line into broad gauge was sanctioned;

(b) the length of the line proposed, the estimated cost of the scheme at the time of sanction;

(c) the length of the line which is converted into broad gauge, the total amount spent upto 31st March, 1987; and

(d) the likely date by which the scheme is likely to be completed and the present estimated cost of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) 1974-75.

(b) Its length is 130 Km. Estimated cost of the conversion at the time of approval was Rs. 8.15 crore.

(c) No portion of the line has been converted into BG so far. Expenditure upto 31-3-87 is Rs. 5.45 crore.

(d) Its completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years. Its present estimated cost is Rs. 60.07 crore.

Telapur-Patanchervu Railway Line

3605. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work viz. Telapur-Patanchervu broad gauge line was surveyed and sanctioned;

(b) the estimated cost of the scheme;

(c) the total amount that has been spent on this schemes as on 31st March, 1987; and

(d) the likely date by which the project would be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 7 crore.

(c) Rs. 2.97 crore.

(d) Its completion will depend on the availability of resources for New Lines in the coming years.

Nidubrolu-Nizampatnam Railway Line

3606. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:

SHRI C. SAMBU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for Nidubrolu to Nizampatnam new broad gauge line was surveyed in 1985;

(b) the length of the line proposed and its estimated cost;

(c) whether the Railways have sanctioned this scheme; and

(d) if so, when the work is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cost of this 21.5 km long rail line was estimated at Rs.12.57 crores in 1985.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Projection Trends in Literacy

3607. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar General, India and the Population Institute of the East-West Centre of the United States of America have conducted research study about the projection trends in literacy rates in India; and

(b) if so, the projections made in regard to achieving full literacy rate in different States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. This study was undertaken as a part of the collaborative research study under the Demographic Analysis component of the agreement on Family Planning Communications and Marketing between Government of India and the United States of America through the Agency for International Development. The study on 'Recent Literacy Trends in India' was taken up by Shri O.P. Sharma, Deputy Director of Census Operations of the Office of the Registrar General, India and Dr. Robert D. Retherford, Assistant Director, East-West Population Institute, United States of America.

(b) A statement showing the projection made in the study is given below. The projections of literacy rates furnished in this study report are not the views of the office of the Registrar General, India or the Government of India but are purely results of the study carried out by the authors. The authors have admitted that these are projections and not a certainty and that goal of full literacy could be achieved sooner if National Policy on Education--1986 is implemented successfully. The Government has commenced implementation of various schemes regarding Universalisation of Elementary Education, Non Formal Education and National Literacy Mission.

STATEMENT

The projections are based on the trend in literacy rate observed between 1971 and 1981 and the authors have assumed that during each future decade the literacy rate will increase by an amount equal to the amount by which it increased between 1971 and 1981. They have admitted that "the method used to project literacy rates is crude". The authors also state that this is only a projection and not a certainty and clarify that the goal of full literacy could be achieved sooner if current efforts to accelerate the pace of educational improvement through the National Policy on Education-1986, are successful.

India/State/ Union Territory	No. of decades required to achieve full literacy (excluding 0-5 age group)
1	2
INDIA *	7.2
STATES	
1. Andhra Pradesh	10.3
2. Bihar	9.4
3. Gujarat	5.2

1	2
4. Haryana	5.3
5. Himachal Pradesh	4.0
6. Jammu & Kashmir	7.2
7. Karnataka	6.7
8. Kerala	1.5
9. Madhya Pradesh	10.0
10. Maharashtra	4.7
11. Manipur	5.2
12. Meghalaya	11.1
13. Nagaland	2.8
14. Orissa	6.3
15. Punjab	6.1
16. Rajasthan	11.4
17. Sikkim	3.1
18. Tamil Nadu	5.2
19. Tripura	3.8
20. Uttar Pradesh	10.6

UNION TERRITORIES

1. A & N Islands	4.2
2. Arunachal Pradesh @	6.8
3. Chandigarh	6.3
4. D & N Haveli	5.0
5. Delhi	4.8
6. Goa @, Daman & Diu	2.4
7. Lakshadweep	2.6

1	2
8. Mizoram @	4.1
9. Pondicherry	3.0

* Excludes Assam.

@ Arunachal Pradesh, Goa & Mizoram have since become States.

Procurement of Fabricated Points and Crossings

3608. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what have been the quantities of different types of fabricated points and crossings procured by the Railways during the last three financial years;

(b) what were the prices quoted by different manufacturers in these three financial years; and

(c) which were the manufacturers that received orders from the Railways, the quantity of orders received by each manufacturer and the actual supplies made by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The total number of fabricated points and crossings procured during the last 3 financial years i.e. 1984-85 to 1986-87, was 48,188. This represents the sum of the number of pairs of switches and the number of crossings supplied during the period by the different manufacturers, other than railway workshops (the type-wise break-up of the aforesaid quantities is not obtainable). The corresponding figure in respect of manufacture in railway workshops is being collected and will be furnished later on.

(b) As per Annexure 1. [Placed in the library. See No. LT/5760/88.]

(c) As per Annexure II.

Demands of Transport Owners

3609. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transport owners all over the country have decided to go on strike from March 31, 1988;

(b) if so, their main demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A press release has been received from Secretary General, All India Motor Transport Congress, New Delhi stating that Commercial road transport vehicles will be withdrawn from roads from the mid-night of 31st March, 1988.

(b) The demands of the Transport Operators are import of tyres under Open General Licence, roll-back of tyre prices and making mandatory the embossing of retail selling price on tyres/tubes. (ii) rationalisation and uniformity of price of High Speed Diesel in the country. (iii) reduction of cumulative burden of Central and State duties & taxes on road transport.

(c) The demands have been brought to the notice of Ministry of Industry and Finance which are the concerned Ministries with regard to pricing and taxation in tyre Industry.

Forest Cover

3610. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts from 25 countries held a meeting organised by Food and Agricultural Organisation at Bangalore in February, 1988 and they expressed the views that tropical forests and woodlands are being destroyed at an alarming rate in the developing countries including India;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase forest cover, save the existing forests and to minimise the use of forests; and

(c) whether an action plan was drawn up and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) An FAO Expert Consultation on Forestry and Food production/security was held in Trivandrum and Bangalore between 7th to 20th February, 1988.

The proceedings of the consultation have not been received.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

1. National Wastelands Development Board set up in 1985 with the object of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantation.

2. Projects for soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas (Operation Soilwatch) and other afforestation programmes in operation.

3. Guidelines issued to the State Governments

- (i) to avoid clear felling of natural forests and where such fellings are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.
- (ii) to consider banning of fellings in the hills above 1000 metres, at least for some years.
- (iii) to identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.

- (iv) to set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection areas like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.

4. Development of infrastructure and enforcement of legal provisions for the protection of forests.

5. Enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, to check diversion of forest land to non-forest purposes.

6. Development of alternative sources of energy to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.

7. Substitution of wood by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers and building construction.

8. Liberalised import policy for forest products.

9. Fiscal incentives to industry which lead to wood substitution.

10. Use of preservative treatment stressed to prolong timber life, leading to reduction in demand.

11. Control of shifting cultivation.

Setting up Nehru Yuva Kendra in each District

3611. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide enlarged opportunities to the rural young people through the Nehru Yuva Kendras by covering each district in the country by such a Kendra during the current Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the number of district in India which have been covered by the Nehru Yuva Kendras and their performance appraisal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND

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

(b) At present Nehru Yuva Kendras are functioning in 290 districts in the country. The progress of the scheme of Nehru Yuva Kendras has been under review and the general assessment is that the programmes of the Nehru Yuva Kendras were useful for providing better opportunities to rural youth and needed to be continued.

Shifting of R.M.S. Office, Malkapur (Buldana District)

3612. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an office of Railway Mail Service (RMS) was in operation till recently from Malkapur in Buldana district and has now been shifted to Akola;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the shifting of the RMS Office has resulted in considerable delay in the mail service to large areas of the Buldana district; and

(c) if so, the action proposed by Government to speed up the mail service in Buldana district?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the Ministry of Communications and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

One Utility Stadium for each District

3613. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to provide at least one utility stadium in each district headquarters in the country;

(b) if so, how many district headquarters in the country presently have one or more such stadia; and

(c) the district headquarters likely to be provided by at least one utility stadium during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Sports is a State subject. Therefore, the responsibility, for development of sports and games and creation of infrastructure facilities, rests with the State Governments. The Central Government however, operates a scheme entitled 'Grants to State Sports Councils, etc.', under which the efforts of the State Governments are supplemented in the construction of sports facilities like, sports stadia, gymnasia, swimming pools, etc. in accordance with the approved pattern. The applications for financial assistance are invited from State Govts. every year and on receipt of complete proposals, financial assistance is provided, as admissible under the scheme. The budget provision under the scheme has been enhanced manifold in recent years. It is hoped that State Govts. will take advantage of the scheme to the maximum extent, so that such facility is made available in all District Headquarters.

No survey, on the availability or otherwise of utility stadia in the Districts Headquarters of the country, has been undertaken by the Department. Hence the district headquarters, likely to be provided with at least one utility stadium during 1988-89 and 1989-90, is not known.

Khamgaon-Jalna Railway Line

3614. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started the engineering - cum - traffic survey for construction of a new railway line from Khamgaon to Jalna via Sinkhedraja; and

(b) if so, the progress made thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 30%.

Survey on Liver Diseases

3615. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase in mortality due to liver diseases has been reported in the country;

(b) whether any survey is being conducted to determine the extent/prevalence of liver diseases in the country;

(c) the provisions made by Government for the research and treatment of liver diseases; and

(d) whether Government propose to import vaccines that prevent several types of liver diseases; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) During 1987, 1323 deaths due to infectious Hepatitis were reported from various States/Union Territories as against 2246 deaths reported during 1986. There is no evidence of increase in mortality due to this disease.

(b) No survey has been conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) There is no central plan/scheme for control of liver diseases. However, treatment of liver diseases is available in medical college hospitals, other civil and district hospitals. The I.C.M.R. is also carrying out extensive research on epidemiology, pathology, immunology and vaccine development studies on hepatitis.

(d) Vaccine is available only for Hepatitis-B infection. Import of vaccine is re-

sorted to in epidemic situations to take care of high risk groups like medical and para-medical personnel.

Decline in Traffic of Air India

3616. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of international traffic of Air India is gradually declining;

(b) whether Vayudoot has recorded losses; and

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. There was an increase of over 3% in the share of Air India of the total international market from and into India in the financial year 1986-87 as compared to financial year 1985-86.

(b) Vayudoot suffered a loss of Rs. 160.50 lakhs during 1985-86 and recorded a profit of Rs. 6.00 lakhs during 1986-87. In 1987-88, it is likely to incur losses.

(c) Vayudoot has taken the following steps to improve the economics of the services:

1. Rationalisation of routes,
2. Effective marketing;

3. Monitoring of routewise performance;

4. Change in timings to suit the convenience of the commuters, etc.

Languages offered by Students of CBSE Examination, 1987

3617. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates who appeared in the Central Board of Secondary Education Final Examination, 1987;

(b) the number of students who offered English (A or B) and Hindi (A or B) as the two compulsory languages;

(c) the number of candidates who offered a third language as additional subject for their final examination; and

(d) the break-up of the above by language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The total number of students who appeared in the All India Secondary Examination, 1987 and Delhi Secondary Examination, 1987 are 86744 and 75825 respectively.

(b) The number of students who offered English (A or B) and Hindi (A or B) as two compulsory languages is as under:

	All India Secondary Examination, 1987	Delhi Secondary Examination, 1987
English-A	71049	6104
English-B	14952	60824
Hindi-A	54249	64511
Hindi-B	18194	1565

(c) The number of candidates who offered a third language as additional subject for their final examination in the All India Secondary Examination and Delhi Sec-

ondary Examination is 1905 and 4575 respectively.

(d) The break-up of the candidates by languages is as under:

	All India Secondary Examination, 1987	Delhi Secondary Examination, 1987
English-A	32	3
English-B	52	2530
Hindi-A	374	170
Hindi-B	111	31
Urdu	—	26
Punjabi	970	10
Bengali	6	—
Tamil	69	—
Manipuri	3	—
Malayalam	16	—
Kannada	17	—
Arabic	—	68
French	30	—
Russian	1	—
Sanskrit	222	1672
Persian	2	63
Sindhi	—	2

Expenditure on Official Tours

3618. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on tours by railway officials within and outside the country during 1987 and how does this compare with the amounts spent each year in 1984, 1985 and 1986;

(b) the details of the savings accrued, in 1987 on official tours consequent to the instructions issued by Government in view of the severe drought and floods in 1987;

(c) whether the savings are in tune with the instructions and, if not, the reasons for not effecting the desired savings; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the targetted savings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

Residual Tolerance-Limits of Insecticides

3619. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether residual tolerance-limits of insecticides being used in India, have been laid down for common items of food including farm products;

(b) if so, whether the Food contamination monitoring project has found the presence of some insecticides to be more than this limit in some products;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard; and

(d) whether the Food contamination monitoring project is a continuing one and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The residual tolerance limit of 31 commonly used insecticides have been laid down for common items of foods including farm products, under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

(b) to (d). A food Contamination Monitoring Project was undertaken by Directorate General of Health Services in collaboration with national institutes during the year 1979-1984. A total of 1298 samples of commonly used food articles were analysed for the presence of insecticide. The level of contamination in majority of samples was found to be quite low except in case of dairy products where excessive residues of both DDT and HCH were detected. A small portion of cereals also contained high level of HCH residue. The project is now being continued under the auspices of Indian Council of Medical Research.

Additionally, the State Governments have been requested time and again to keep vigil on the presence of insecticide residue in food. Training for Analysts in Analysis of insecticide Residues are also arranged.

Upgradation of Mangalore Airport

3620. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to upgrade the Mangalore Airport;

(b) whether airbuses would be able to land at the Mangalore Airport;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) to what extent the upgradation will be beneficial to the people of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A new runway is proposed to be constructed at Mangalore airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.00 crores for operation of Air Bus-300 type of aircraft. The work is planned for execution during the Seventh and Eighth Plans, in two phases, subject to availability of funds. Airbus-320 would be able to operate after completion of the first phase. In the second phase, the runway would be further extended to permit operation of Airbus-300 aircraft.

(d) It is expected to offer enhanced passenger transportation facilities for travel to/from Mangalore.

Asian Development Bank Loan for Development of National and State Highways

3621. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has offered a credit of Rs. 100 crores for the development of the National and State Highways;

(b) whether high level Asia Development Bank team visited India during February, 1988; and

(c) if so, the main National and State Highways that are going to be developed under this loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No firm commitment has been made by the Asian Development Bank.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The final decision about the projects to be financed under the loan assistance from the Asian Development Bank is yet to be taken.

Educational Television Programmes by UGC

3622. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission produces/renders assistance in producing any television programmes of educational nature;

(b) if so, the nature and scope of the programmes;

(c) the details of the arrangements made by the University Grants Commission with Doordarshan for the telecasting of these programmes;

(d) the total amount spent on these programmes so far; and

(e) the cost of telecasting per day's programme borne by the Commission and other agencies respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission has been utilising the trans-

mission time available through INSAT 1B for televising programmes on higher education for two hours daily (except on Sundays and other notified holidays). Under its country-wide classroom programmes, the Commission supplements formal instruction given by the Universities through awareness and enrichment programmes. These programmes are not linked with the curricula for any courses. For the purpose of production of TV programmes, the Commission is supporting 4 Education Media Research Centre (EMRCs) and 7 Audio Visual Research Centres (AVRCs) located in different Universities. The UGC INSAT TV project unit located at the Mass Communication Research Centre, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, receives programmes from these Centres and other sources and prepares one hour capsules which are passed on to Doordarshan for telecast.

(d) A total grants of Rs. 8.29 crores recurring and non-recurring have been sanctioned by the Commission so far to the various Media Centres for production of TV programmes and training.

(e) The UGC country-wide classroom programmes are telecast by Doordarshan free of cost.

Stadium for Guwahati

3623. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 10 June, 1987 Assam Government requested for help for the construction of a project with an indoor stadium of 5500 capacity in Guwahati;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Centre has given any help for this project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HU-

MAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). Government of India had received a proposal from the Government of Assam for financial assistance for construction of a Sports Complex with an Indoor Stadium at Guwahati with a capacity of 5500 spectators. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 6.50 crores. The central assistance of Rs. 20 lakhs, the maximum admissible for the project, has been approved. The first instalment of Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be released after the State Government has released Rs. 30 lakhs towards the project. The State Government has been informed of decision.

Spread of Herpes Simplex Disease

3624. **SHRI R. M. BHOYE:**
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

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

(a) whether over 2 million people in urban areas are suffering from trouble-some Herpes Simplex disease which spreads through sexual contact;

(b) whether rapid increase in its incidence in the elite society is due to import of the diseases by promiscuous businessmen executives and tourists visiting sex shops in foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard to educate the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). During 1986, 5800 cases of herpes have been reported by various states against 8717 cases in 1985.

There appears to be no evidence of any increase in the incidence of genital herpes in the recent years. The disease had been reported in India even prior to the recent increase in foreign travel, therefore it is unlikely that the disease might have been imported into India.

(c) There are more than 400 STD clinics

functioning in the country, which provide diagnostic and therapeutic services to the patients. Treatment facilities are also available in the Skin and STD Departments of the Medical College, Hospitals and other Civil and District hospitals.

Research, Design and Standards Organisation Technology Plan

3625. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Blue Sky projects in which the Engine Development Directorate of the Research, Design and Standards Organisation is involved; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Research, Design and Standards Organisation of the Railways to improve the manpower quality and the thinker-to-worker ratio for achieving the objectives of the ten year Technological Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The specific projects have not been identified.

(b) It is proposed to effect quality improvement in R.D.S.O. by prescribing higher recruitment qualifications for technical categories, improving staff to officers ratio, phasing out technically non-qualified staff, introduction of assessment-based promotion, engagement of scientists in different areas of specialisation, streamlining the procedures etc.

Import of Equipment for Replacement

3626. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for track renewal during the Seventh Five Year Plan and how far this has been achieved;

(b) the total value of rails and rail laying equipment imported during the last three years for track renewal for making good arrears of replacement;

(c) the extent of tracks renewed by the use of such imported equipment and rails; and

(d) the extent to which indigenous equipment and rails were used for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Target for track renewals during Seventh Plan is envisaged as 21,000 km. During first two years of Seventh Plan (1985-86 and 1986-87) renewals of 3578 km. and 3978 km. were undertaken. In 1987-88, 3995 km. of track renewal has been done up till February, 1988.

(b) In the last three years (1984-85 to 1986-87) rails aggregating to Rs. 97.32 crores (approx.) were imported for carrying out track renewals. There was no import of rail-laying equipment during this period.

(c) and (d). About 1700 km. of rail renewals were carried out with imported rails during this period. Balance rails renewals were undertaken with indigenous rails. The equipment used for track renewals was mainly indigenous.

Schemes of Technical Education

3627. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
DR. V. VENKATESH:

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

(a) the details of forty schemes of technical education to be implemented in the current Five Year Plan period;

(b) the details of the twenty-three schemes launched during this year; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing any of the forty schemes during the first two years of the current Plan period?

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

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The list of the forty new schemes/programmes of technical education proposed to be implemented is given in Statement-I below.

(b) The list of the twenty-three new schemes/programmes which were to be launched during the current year is given in Statement-II below. Some of these schemes have been combined to ensure better coordination.

(c) The National Policy on Education and its Programme of Action were finalised only in 1986. Since the schemes based on these documents could be formulated only subsequently, the question of implementing them during the first two years of the current Plan does not arise.

STATEMENT I

List of 40 Schemes/Programmes of Technical Education proposed to be implemented in pursuance of National Policy on Education and its Programme of Action

-
1. Strengthening Boards of Studies.
 2. Creating New Boards.
 3. Restructuring the Coordinating Committee.
 4. Integration of Craftsman Training
 5. Statutory Authority to AICTE.
 6. Accreditation and Promotion of Excellence.
 7. Strengthening of Administrative Bodies.
 8. State Boards and Directorates of Technical Education.
 9. Computerised Information System.
 10. National Manpower Information System.

11. Autonomy to Technical/ Management Institutions.
12. Inter-Regional Mobility of Students.
13. Computer Education.
14. Entrepreneurship Development.
15. Management Programmes for Non-Corporate and Unorganised Sectors.
16. Curriculum Development Cells.
17. Strengthening Existing Cells.
18. Programme in New/Improved Technologies.
19. Flexibility in Course Offerings.
20. Technical Education for Women.
21. Technical Education for the Handicapped.
22. Continuing Education.
23. Distance Learning.
24. Resource Development Centres.
25. Interaction and Networks.
26. Planning for Development.
27. Integrated Rural Development Projects.
28. Promotion of Programmes and Projects.
29. Industry-Institute Interaction.
30. Linkages between Sectors of Education.
31. Linkages with R&D Organisations and Industry.
32. Infrastructure Development.
33. Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence.

34. Utilising Capacity for Generating Resources.

35. Maintenance.

36. Learning Resource Centres.

37. Hostel Accommodation.

38. Amenities.

39. Staff Development.

40. Innovations, Research and Development.

STATEMENT II

List of 23 Schemes of Technical Education which were to be launched in 1987-88

1. Reorganising, restructuring and strengthening AICTE, its committees and Boards of Studies and Bureau of Technical Education.

2. Grant of autonomy to selected institutions.

3. Strengthening existing institutions and establishment of new institutions - Non-corporate and Unorganised Sectors.

4. Restructuring courses/programmes.

5. Programmes in new and/or improved technologies.

6. Offering new courses in specialised fields.

7. Promoting Technical Education for Women--Setting up residential polytechnics.

8. Promoting training of handicapped.

9. Research and Development in selected higher technical institutions.

10. Special Institutes for Rural and Appropriate Technology for rural Development.

11. Experimental Pilot Projects for integrated Rural Development.

12. Hostel accommodation to more students.

13. Providing staff quarters.

14. Providing leave training reserve.

15. Establishment/strengthening of state level curriculum development cells.

16. Strengthening of existing curriculum development cells.

17. Establishing resource development centres at the existing curriculum education cells.

18. Setting up continuing education cells.

19. Setting up Departments of continuing education and distance learning at selected institutions.

20. Offering continuing education programmes in selected institutions.

21. Institutions-Industry Interaction and formulation and implementation of projects/schemes.

22. Indian Institute of Technology in Assam.

23. Longowal Institute of Engineering & Technology.

Note:- A number of these schemes have been combined to ensure better coordination.

Field Testing of Leprosy Vaccine

3628. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of field testing of leprosy vaccine in the country; and

(b) when the leprosy vaccine is likely to be mass-produced for use in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There are three candidates anti-leprosy vaccines which are in the pipeline. Out of these three only the vaccine developed by Cancer, Research Centre, Bombay has been cleared for clinical field trials in the Sholapur District of Maharashtra. The tribals are still continuing.

(b) The vaccine will be introduced in leprosy prone areas only if the present trial shows it effective in preventing Leprosy.

Participants in World Book Fair

3629. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of the participants in the World Book Fair did not qualify to be called publishers or distributors but were only book sellers selling discarded, outdated and remaindered books at a substantial discount;

(b) whether a number of items had been put on display and sale which had nothing to do with the book fair; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir. Participation in the 8th New Delhi World Book Fair was open to publishers, booksellers and distributors. Out of 660 participants, 510 were publishers and only 150 were the distributors and booksellers. According to the terms and conditions participants were allowed to sell books & reading materials at a uniform discount of 10%. Sale of remainders of any kind was totally prohibited. Some of the booksellers were, however, selling imported book but it would not be correct

to call them discarded outdated or remaindered books.

(b) and (c). According to the rules, in the Book Fair, no participant could display and sell any item other than books, reading material, magazines and teaching aids. A special Committee consisting of representatives of various Book Trade Associations & Federations of Publishers was formed by the National Book Trust to ensure that the Participants did not violate the rules. However, it is not feasible to keep a strict vigil in a fair of this magnitude and a few of the participants were caught selling greeting cards, stationery items, picture frames etc. in violation of the rules and they were stopped by this Committee from doing this.

Grants to Universities and Colleges for Purchase of Books

3630. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special grants due to the Universities and Colleges in the country as part of the New Education Policy were sanctioned by the University Grants Commission coinciding with the World Book Fair with an advice to the Institutional Heads to utilise the grants for purchasing books at the fair sold at a very low price being out-dated and unsold stock; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in releasing the special grants to the various universities and colleges in the country and also for advising them to purchase out-dated and unsold books to utilise the grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) As a part of its programme for consolidation of universities and colleges and strengthening their infrastructure, the UGC had approved, in November 1987, a scheme of special assistance to universities and colleges. According to this scheme,

universities are eligible for a total grant of Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 lakhs each, and colleges Rs. 25,000/- each during the VII Plan for purchase of books, journals, etc. These grants are being released to universities and colleges since December 1987.

In January 1988, the UGC had informed the Vice-Chancellors of universities that the 8th New Delhi World Book Fair was being organized by the National Book Trust from 5-15 Feb. 1988 in which Publishers and Distributors of books in many languages were expected to participate with their latest books. The Fair would therefore be an appropriate forum for acquiring publications by the universities and colleges for their libraries. The Commission did not advise that the grant should be utilised for purchasing out-dated and unsold stock sold at the fair at a low price.

(b) Does not arise.

Vayudoot Service for Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh

3631. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded any plan to include Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh under the Vayudoot service; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which it will be connected by Vayudoot service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. Not in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Environmental Clearance of College Project

3632. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals for clearance under the Forest Act in regard to the construction of college buildings in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in each case?

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

(b) and (c). The details are given in the Statement below:

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the proposal (Date of receipt)	District	Area (in Ha.)	Remarks
1.	Construction of Govt. Polytechnic Building at Gauchar. (20-03-1986).	Chamoli	3.451	The Proposal has been rejected by the Central Govt. vide No.8-50/86-FC dated 25-9-86.
2.	Construction of Residential Quarters of Rajkiya Inter College at Khetikhan (26-02-1988)	Pithoragarh	0.466	Essential details have been sought from the State Govt. vide No. 8-47/88-FC dated 10-03-88. Reply of the State Govt. is awaited.

Environment Clearance of Road Project

3633. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for construction of the remaining part of Ganiyachholi Thana Vishalkot motor road which is under construction in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the date on which the proposal was received and the steps taken for early clearance?

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

(b) The proposal was received on 4.12.1987. Approval for diversion of 0.4806 hectare of forest land for construction of the Ganiyadeoli-Thana-Vishalkot Motor road has been sent to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 25-1-88.

[English]

Encroachment of Forest Land

3634. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total forest land encroached for agriculture purpose in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has issued general stay orders to the collectors and District Officers of Thana District in Maharashtra not to secure or destroy crop in the forest land encroached by adivasis; and

(c) the guidelines issued by Government in case of encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State/UT Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) As there are clear legal provisions to deal with encroachments, guidelines are not required.

Closure of Taj to Visitors Once a Week

3635. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to the Taj Mahal and Agra Fort, he indicated that Government might keep historic monuments at Agra, including Taj Mahal, closed to visitors for one day in a week to carry out essential maintenance work;

(b) if so, whether the day for closure has been determined;

(c) if not, whether 'Friday' is being considered as the appropriate day for closure in view of this being the prayer day for the Muslims; and

(d) what other improvement-environmental, anti-pollution upkeep and maintenance of these historical monuments - he proposed to make?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) It has been suggested that the Taj Mahal Agra should be closed to public once in a week.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A comprehensive Action Plan for the whole of Taj Mahal, apart from a time bound major programme of renovation, has been suggested.

Average Height of Indians

3636. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average height of the Indians is either stand-still or it is decreasing by 1 cm. (Centimetre) during the recent time;

(b) whether a survey disclosed that the average height of the foreigners in the same period has increased by 1 Centimetre; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to prevent decrease in the average height of the Indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No. The data collected by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau in 9 States in India between 1974 and 1982 indicates that there is no decrease in height in adults (25-30 years). In fact, there is a slight increase in the height.

(b) Studies carried out in USA have indicated that there are secular trend among adults in height that there is improvement in height in succeeding generation.

(c) Does not arise.

Population in Slum Areas

3637. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether population in slums is increasing in the recent years; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to achieve the desired birth rate in slum areas by-2000 A.D.?

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

(b) In accordance with the National Health Policy, the urban infrastructure for providing Family Welfare, M.C.H. and Primary Health Care in urban areas including slums is being re-organized. To reach the goal of birth-rate of 21 per thousand population by 2000 A.D., a net work of out-reach services is proposed to be set up in urban areas with special emphasis on slum areas.

Expansion of Transport Facilities in Assam

3638. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the transport facilities provided in Assam during the Seventh Five Year Plan so far;

(b) whether during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan, transport facilities will be expanded further; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Information, in respect of various sub-sectors of transport, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cultural Exchange Programme with Hungary

3639. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cultural exchange programme has recently been signed with Hungary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). A Cultural Exchange Programme between the

Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic for the years 1988-1990 was signed in Budapest on 4.11.1987. The Programme broadly provides for exchange of specialists and interaction including development of institutional linkages in the fields of science and education. It includes provision of placement of a teacher of Hungarian language and literature in India and of a Hindi language teacher in Hungary; Publication of the Hindi-Hungarian and the Hungarian-Hindi conversational guides; exchange of information on each other's education system. It provides for joint researches in the field of Sociology; offer of scholarships; exchange of art exhibitions, exchange of cultural personalities, performing troupes; and participation in each other's Art Triennial. It seeks to promote exchange of persons for training in museum techniques; translation of each other's literary work and interaction in the field of archaeology. Other clauses relate to organization of one film week in each other's country; interaction between the Hungarian Television and the Doordarshan; cooperation in the field of sports, including exchange of sports teams, coaches and experts.

ICMR Report Re. Functioning of Primary Health Service Facilities

3640. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies conducted by the ICMR reveal a most unsatisfactory situation in respect of functioning of primary health service facilities;

(b) whether a State-wise study/evaluation has been conducted and if so, the details thereof and corrective steps taken during the last three years; and

(c) whether voluntary health organisations will be more actively involved in these projects both for regular running and evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). At the instance of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Indian Council of Medical Research initiated a programme on evaluation of quality of family planning and MCH services offered through Primary Health Centres. The evaluation is being carried out in 14 States and the report based on first round of survey covering 34 PHCs are deficient in medical and paramedical manpower, minor operation theatre and labour room which are either poorly equipped or not available. Situation regarding cold chain facilities, transport, water and power supply has been found to be satisfactory and adequate supply of medicines, vaccines and contraceptives has been reported. These interim findings have been discussed with the State Government officials and their attention has been drawn to the urgent need for removing the deficiencies. The Ministry proposes to continue the process of evaluation by involving independent organization including voluntary bodies.

Agro-Forestry Programme

3641. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made for agro-forestry programme in last three years and when it was launched;

(b) the State-wise investment made for agro-forestry works undertaken during those years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deaths due to Family Planning Operations

3642. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:

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

(a) the number of deaths reported in the country as a result of family planning operations during 1987-88 and the places where such deaths occurred, State-wise;

(b) whether any study has been made to determine the exact cause of these deaths and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against guilty persons; and

(c) whether any compensation has been given to the dependents/families of these deceased persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Number of deaths during 1987-88 as a result of family planning operations is 107.

(b) Every death case is investigated by the State Government to determine the cause of death, and appropriate action is taken to minimise such deaths.

(c) It is a policy matter of this Ministry to pay ex-gratia compensation limited to Rs.10,000/- to the legal heirs of the acceptor in case of her/his death.

Appointment of Governing Bodies of Delhi Administration Run Colleges

3643. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governing bodies of the colleges run by Delhi Administration are being appointed under old guidelines to the detriment of the functioning of the colleges and the Delhi University has not brought any ordinance on the nominations to such bodies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The University of

Delhi had appointed a Committee to frame new guidelines for the nomination of members by the Delhi Administration on the Governing Bodies of its colleges. These were to be finalized in consultation with the Delhi Administration. Accordingly, the recommendations of the Committee were sent to the Delhi Administration for concurrence which have not yet been received. In the meantime the Delhi Administration has suggested that the terms of the present members of the Governing Bodies of its colleges be extended for a period of 3 months w.e.f. 21.2.88 as provided in the relevant Ordinance of the University.

Technical Know-How for Coaches

3644. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary technical know-how for the manufacture of high speed coaches has been developed in the country with indigenous technology; and

(b) if so, the reasons for going in for such technical collaboration with foreign firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Know-how has been developed in the country with indigenous technology for manufacture of coaches for only a limited increase in speeds.

(b) It is proposed to go in for transfer of technology from foreign firms not merely for manufacturing high speed coaches but also to acquire state-of-the-art technology in all aspects, such as light weight designs, advanced braking systems, better corrosion prevention and improved passenger comfort.

[Translation]

Problems of Drivers of Private Buses under DTC

3645. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the drivers of private buses under DTC operation has presented their problems to Government;

(b) if so, whether their problems have been considered by Government; and

(c) what action has been taken to solve their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No delegation of drivers of private buses has presented their problems to Government.

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

[English]

Railway Projects in Karnataka

3646. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the new railways projects in Karnataka to be taken up in the current financial year;

(b) the stages of works of old projects and on-going Railway Projects in Karnataka at the beginning of the current financial year, project-wise details; and

(c) the reasons for delay in completion of old and on-going projects with project-wise details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No new project of New Rail Line or Gauge Conversion in Karnataka has been approved in the current financial year 1987-88.

(b) and (c). Particulars for on-going New Line & Gauge Conversion projects are as under:-

S.No.	Work	Cost	Exp. upto 3/87	Rs.in crore	
				Outlay in 87- 88.	Progress as on 1-4-87
1.	Bangalore-Mysore Conversion from MG to BG (138Km.)	58.76	7.96	3.00	14.50%
2.	Chitradurg-Rayadurg New MG line (100 Km.)	35	3.80	0.72	11%

The works are being progressed according to availability of resources.

Master Plan to Control Mosquito Menace in Bangalore

3647. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether a master plan for the control of mosquito in Bangalore city has been submitted by Vector Control Research Centre to the State Government of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any assistance would be provided by Union Government to the State Government for implementing the plan?

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

(b) At the request of the Government of Karnataka, the Director, Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry has submitted a master plan for control of mosquito nuisance in Bangalore city, to the Mayor of Bangalore Municipal Corporation on 5th February, 1988. The suggestions made in the master-plan include optimum use of existing staff and finances for mosquito control and the measures to be taken to

maintain a clean environment with better management of men and material. All the suggestions that have been made are possible to incorporate and implement in the existing infrastructure.

(c) The Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry will provide the expertise and guidance.

Permission to Photograph Goa Dockyard

3648. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American producer of documentary 'Golden Goa' has photographed the Dabolim (Goa) airport and the dockyards;

(b) whether permission had been duly granted for such photography and filming;

(c) the measures, if any taken to ensure that security considerations were not compromised;

(d) whether Government consider that such photography by a foreign concern is a serious threat to security;

(e) if so, whether any check was carried out of the exposed film before it was taken out of the country and if not, what action

was taken against those responsible for the serious case; and

(f) the measures taken to avoid such instances in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (f). The Indian and foreign cameramen and the associated personnel were given permission to film some of the non-sensitive features of the airport, located in the unrestricted area. This shooting was in connection with a film sponsored by the State Government to encourage tourism. The teams were constantly escorted and all security measures were taken to ensure that there was no security lapse.

Medical Aid to Tribals

3649. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribals living in the remote and inaccessible areas in the country are not getting proper medical aid;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce any scheme to provide cheap medicines for these tribals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Concerted efforts are being made to provide preventive, promotive and curative health and family welfare services to the tribal population including those living in remote and inaccessible areas in the country through a network of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres and Sub-Centres. A Sub-Centre is sanctioned for a population of 3,000 instead of 5,000 and Primary Health Centre for every 20,000 instead of 30,000 in the tribal, remote and inaccessible areas. In addition, the national programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, research,

opening of dispensaries/hospitals of ISM and Homeopathy also cover tribal areas.

(b) and (c). All the health institutions, i.e., Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres, Sub-Centres, Dispensaries and Hospitals etc. established by the Government in Tribal area provide free medicines.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you allow me to make a submission about the Motion which you have already admitted?

MR. SPEAKER: I have only admitted. There is no question of permission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are requesting you.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of requesting me. You do it. You have to decide.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Regarding Zail Singh's allegations kindly find out as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to do it yourself. You are the masters. I have done my job. It is upto you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We want that a House Committee should be constituted. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister say something about it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): I have given a Privilege Notice against Shri Thangaraju on 11th. What happened to it?

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it. I will let you know. You stand in your seat. I will let you know.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): I have given a Privilege Notice for deletion of the terms "Joker" and "Groucho" used by the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: They are not Unparliamentary. You come to me.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): We have given a written request for a discussion on textile problem *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is going on. We will take it up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Shri Vellaichamy, a DMK worker died due to suffocation in Tiruchchirappalli jail.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me, I will find out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Jalianwala Bagh has happened in Tamil Nadu. Not only that, 50,000 people were arrested in Tamil Nadu due to Bandh. Even journalists were assaulted in the presence of Police. I request you to order an Inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: I will get the facts. You give it to me.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I have given an Adjournment Motion. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): I

want to raise a serious matter. Certain ex-CRPF men and present CRPF men have smuggled arms to the extremists of the North-Eastern Region. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will find out and then come to you.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: It is a very serious matter, Sir

MR. SPEAKER: I will find out. let me get the facts and then I will see.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I am drawing your attention to the fact that the hon. Speaker of the P.L.O Assembly, who was your guest here two days ago has in a Press Conference openly advised the Government not to send the team to play in Israel.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see to it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please find out from the Government what they are doing.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saifuddin, you spoil everything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saifuddin, you spoil the seriousness of the matter.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Why are they not responding?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already initiated action.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You will be put in a very embarrassing position. You are leading so many Parliamentary Delegations to Inter-Parliamentary Meetings. What will you do there? You do something about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken action. I have already written to them.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Let them respond. They are not responding.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Former Speaker of Tamil Nadu, Pulavar Govindan was also arrested... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) Sir, hundreds of Peerless Employees today courted arrest here demanding nationalisation of Peerless Insurance Company. It is a long-standing demand and all the political parties have supported it. The Finance Minister should take action. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It usually happens.
[English]

There is nothing new in it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: The Former Speaker of Tamil Nadu, Pulavar Govindan has been arrested. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already written. I will find out the facts and let you know.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary). The Maharashtra Chief Minister Shri S. B. Chavan has made a Statement on the floor of the House regarding Belgaum, offering Rs. 100 crores... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Statement will be made soon.

[English]

SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA (Shimoga): This is highly condemnable. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are getting a Statement right now. Sit down. Then you can have a discussion.

SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA: The Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri S.B. Chavan has made an announcement on the floor of the State Assembly... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can give it to me. I cannot do anything about the State Assembly here.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to me. I will look into it.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I have got personal grievance, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to me.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: How have these seats been allotted to Mr. Jagathrakshakan's group? You have to protect my right. I have got seven Members.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: We have six, Sir.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: How can you allot, Sir? I have got seven Members. I have given notice yesterday. How can you allot to them? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: He is challenging your order, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down. Don't get agitated. Please sit down now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you sit down and listen to me?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I have got seven Members. I am ready for physical verification. How can you change the seats?

MR. SPEAKER: All right, all right; Please sit down.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: What is this, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I am standing, and you are also standing. You should not stand when I am standing. That is what I say.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: They are also standing.

MR. SPEAKER: You are all violating the rules, and the decorum of the House. You are the people who make the rules. You make the laws, and you make the rules. If you do not behave, then it is your fault, not mine.

I say that if you show your men, I will recognize you.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Yesterday, I have given notice. I have given notice saying that I am ready to produce seven Members.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Don't get agitated. They showed me the people, they paraded before me. I had it from them in writing.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I have given umpteen letters in writing. What did you do? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla). I want to say something about Bal Thackeray's activities in Maharashtra *(Interruptions)* We condemn terrorism in Punjab. Nobody should be allowed to add fuel to the fire in Punjab. Bal Thackeray has organized a social boycott against a community, and now he will organize picketing against some other members. That will generate tension in the country... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Mr. Soz, kindly sit down. We should speak with caution. Serious view should be taken if anyone attempts to divide the country on these lines. A true Sikh who has faith in

the teaching of Guru Granth Sahib can never indulge in such vicious activities. Only a brute can do such things. It should be condemned. You may be aware what happened in Karsari. On the Holi festival, people of all communities had gathered. These brutes came and ordered the Sikhs and the Hindus to form separate groups so that they could shoot the Hindus. But do you know what was the reply of the people in the gathering? They said that they were born together, they have lived together and they will die together. That is why Punjab is surviving today. The Hindus and Sikhs have neither divided nor will they ever divide. Have you understood this fully? Hence, such views can be dangerous for the country and we should not allow anyone to speak in this manner.

(Interruptions)

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report of and a Review on the working of International Airports Authority of India for 1986-87 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 24 and sub-section (2) of section 25 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the International Air-

ports Authority of India for the year 1986-87.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT.5716/88]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library for 1986-87 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1986-87
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5717/88].
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting years. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5718/88].

Notification under Major Ports Trust Act 1963 and Annual Report of the Seamen Provident Organisation for 1986-87 and review on the working thereon and a statement showing the reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 82 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th February 1988 approving the Bombay Port Trust (Handling of Hazardous Cargo) Regulations, 1986, under subsection (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5719/88].
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5720/88].

MR. SPEAKER: Now Next item-- Shri N.D. Tiwari.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: On a point of order, Sir. The Tamil Nadu Budget is being submitted. The hon. Prime Minister is Prime Minister for Tamil Nadu also, but he is not seen in the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order. Sit down.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: He should be present in the House, Sir... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you behave like this?

(Interruptions)

TAMIL NADU BUDGET 1988-89

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1987-88 and the Budget Estimates for 1988-89 of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

At the very outset, may I pay my tribute to the late Bharat Ratna Shri M.G. Ramachandran—M.G.R.—who adorned the office of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for more than 10 years?

(Interruptions)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Is it an obituary reference, Sir?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Is it an obituary reference to democracy in Tamil Nadu? (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: From a very humble background he rose to become the Chief Minister of the State by dint of his gift of leadership, his compassion for the poor, the underprivileged and the handicapped and his commitment to his ideals. He believed strongly in the integrity and unity of the nation and worked ceaselessly towards achieving a modern, secular and united India.

As a mark of our shared commitment to the uplift of the poor—a cause dear to the heart of the departed leader—we have decided that all the social welfare schemes, including the noon meal scheme, introduced by MGR would be implemented efficiently by the present State Government.

After the introduction of the President's Rule, the Government have been taking energetic steps to tone up the administration so that machinery of the State can act more effectively in the implementation of projects and schemes and be far more responsive to the people's needs. Adequate powers have been delegated to the administration and the supervisory procedures have been strengthened. An earnest effort is being made to fulfil the Annual Plan for 1987-88. In particular, the Public Distribution System is being streamlined to ensure that consumers get essential supplies in time and in quantities which they are entitled to. The results of the efforts taken for toning up the State administration will be evident in the months to come.

The drought has been severe and has left behind a serious burden on the farming community. The State Government have shown, in the last few weeks, their readiness to respond promptly to the genuine grievances of farmers who have borne the brunt of the drought. Government have postponed by six months the payment of electricity dues by farmers and ordered reconnection of power to agricultural pumpsets even where only part payment has been made. There will be no distraint of property for collecting revenue and co-operative loans.

We are continuing the existing welfare measures and development schemes. In addition, we have recently taken certain vital decisions and have identified some thrust areas. In some of these areas, new schemes are being introduced and implementation of current schemes improved. In particular, at the instance of our Prime Minister, more emphasis is being given to the welfare schemes directly benefiting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, about Rs. 150 crores will flow during the year 1988-89 towards their welfare schemes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): I am on a point of order.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): It has never happened like this. He can lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He is presenting the Budget.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): In the List of Business, it is said,

"To present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Tamil Nadu for the year 1988-89", but he is making a speech. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You have not even heard my point of order. How can you over-rule it?

MR. SPEAKER: Whenever you are here, you behave in this way. Kindly sit down.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Let him lay the Budget on the Table of the House. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: If no other case has it been done before.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): On the Punjab Budget, they never made any speech.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: How can Mr. Tiwary be allowed to make a pre-election budget speech in Tamil Nadu. It goes against all conventions. It was never done before.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It is unconstitutional. Only Budget can be laid on the Table. There is no question of making a Budget speech.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): When the Budget is taken into consideration, then he can make his speech. At this stage, he has only to lay on the Table a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Tamil Nadu for the year 1988-89. In the List of Business, it

is put like that. He cannot make a speech now. Probably it is only for getting more publicity.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Under what rules is he doing that? He has only to lay the Budget on the Table.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It will not make any difference whether the speech is made today or tomorrow. When do you want him to deliver it? Do you want it to be done tomorrow?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We want him to deliver it later.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Apart from this, an integrated package to benefit Scheduled Castes for drinking water supply schemes and link roads for their habitations, as well as a new design Fire Proof Housing Scheme called "Kamaraj New Harijan Housing Scheme" is being introduced at a total cost of Rs. 27 crores. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no bar. He can do it. The objection is overruled.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: We do not allow this to be a propaganda platform.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): You have to see the precedents.

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling cannot be challenged. I have overruled. He is going to read. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Rural women have been suffering various hardships over the years. We shall pay special attention to improving their welfare. 19,000 destitute women and widows will be sanctioned old age pension and sarees thus clearing the long pending waiting list. An additional sum of Rs. 3 crores will be set apart to provide employment opportunities for about 25,000 women. For the young village women, we propose to start centres

where young unmarried girls as well as recently married girls would be taught the basics of health, hygiene and nutrition, apart from upgrading their skills in the local crafts. They will be trained to engage themselves in productive occupations and, in particular, unmarried girls will be encouraged to postpone marriage and recently married girls postpone child-birth. As an incentive, the State would be contributing a sum of money which will be handed over in one lumpsum to each trainee at the end of two year period. Further, a sum of Rupees one crore is being set apart for special schemes for the handicapped. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you. He is reading.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know what I am doing. I know my job

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI. Government recognise the role of youth and propose to set apart adequate resources for the welfare of the youth of the State. We propose to introduce the "Jawahar Lal Nehru Science Talent Book Scheme" for college students from the academic year commencing in June 1988. Under this scheme, science text books will be supplied free to about 3,000 students admitted to science degree courses in 1988-89. Further, we propose to organise a number of rural camps for college boys and girls. In these camps, the students will interact with the villagers, learn about their problems and aspirations and educate the villagers on subjects like health, hygiene, local administration, national integration, etc. The students would also be required to contribute some physical labour for creation of rural assets. The students would be entitled to have some academic credit for their work in such camps.

We are aware of the various problems being faced by large, medium and small industries in the State. These problems will be considered on a priority basis and solu-

tions found as soon as possible. Special attention will be given for the rehabilitation and strengthening of small scale and medium industries. In particular, the problems of the sick units in the small scale sector will receive prompt attention of the Government and every effort will be made to arrange integrated assistance to such units. Steps will also be taken to create the right climate for promoting new investments, accelerating the pace of industrial growth and expansion of employment opportunities in the State.

Tamil Nadu is well known for its handloom industry. A number of welfare schemes for handloom weavers are already being implemented. We have also recently allotted seven million additional units of power from the State Grid to spinning mills. Together with other measures, the allotment of additional power has had the immediate effect of reducing the price of yarn supplied to the handloom weavers. Viscose yarn will also be supplied at reduced prices. During the next year we propose to reactivate the Handloom Weavers' Housing Scheme and put up 2000 new houses for the weavers.

In order to encourage the local capital goods, ancillary and electronic industries, we propose to rationalise the sales tax rates applicable to them.

The Government would like to give high priority for the development of Tamil language and culture. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): You are imposing Hindi. You talk of giving high priority for the development of Tamil language and culture. It is all crocodile tears. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: We propose to speed up the preparation of a revised edition of the Tamil Encyclopaedia. The Oduvars in temples who have been singing religious hymns find it difficult to continue their tradition due to penury. In order to help them, we propose to sanction a monthly pension of Rs. 250 to one hundred oduvars above the age of 60.

We propose to strengthen and expand the existing scheme of assistance to Tamil authors for publication of their works so that at least 50 new books-novels, drama and anthologies of short stories or poems are published every where.

We also propose to introduce a new scheme for sanction of financial assistance to writers to bring out translations of Tamil literary works in other languages so as to realise the dream of poet Bharathi who said and I quote " *Temadura Tamilosai Ulagamelam Paravum Vagai Chaithal Vendum*" (We shall spread the sweet sound of Tamil language throughout the world).
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. Sit down. The hon. Members wanted a precedent. I am giving them.

"During the 14th Session (Third Lok Sabha) while presenting the Budget of Kerala for 1966-67 to Lok Sabha, on insistence of some Members, Finance Minister made his Budget speech instead of having a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure on Table of the House."

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) Who is insisting now? Nobody is insisting now. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can give you another instance if you like. I quote:

"On 19th March 1976, when Minister of Finance Shri C Subramaniam rose to present Tamil Nadu Budget (1976-77), he was asked by Speaker to lay statement on the table, as it was lengthy. However, after taking Speaker's permission, Minister read out a few paragraphs and thereafter laid the statement on the Table of the House."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. I have given him permission. There is no rule against it

and your objections are overruled. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised it and I have overruled.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will name you if you behave like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please order. I have overruled it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Have you given him permission to read the whole speech?

MR. SPEAKER. Yes, I have given him permission

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER You are crossing your limits now. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahabubnagar): Why are you shouting? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are shouting and not me. It is you who are shouting more than me. Please sit down. I have only made my observations louder so that you can hear.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are transgressing your limits. You are casting aspersions on the Chair. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Every time you are violating the rules, not me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is doing it under the rules, otherwise I could not have asked him. If there was no rule, I would not have done it. I am not prepared to make rules and I will not do it. I will do whatever is under the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: We also propose to render assistance for the completion of the work on Kamban Manimandapam and for the installation of the statue of Mother Tamil at Karaikudi

With a view to improving the lot of the pensioners drawing minimum pension, we propose to increase the minimum pension so that all pensioners are assured of a minimum sum of Rs. 350 per month inclusive of all allowances

Apart from the new initiatives, the Budget provides for increased outlays under Water Supply, Education and Health. Drinking water supply will be a major thrust area directed to ensure at least minimum levels of water supply to the public in rural areas, municipalities and Madras City. We propose to introduce Computer Science courses in Industrial Training Institutes and Science Colleges and advanced courses in Computer Science in three Engineering Colleges. 110 new primary health centres will be opened during the coming year. Further, a number of programmes for hospital buildings and improvement of hospital facilities are also envisaged in the Budget.

Revised Estimates 1987-88

Now let me turn to the details of the estimates. The Revised Estimates show total revenue receipts of Rs. 2945 crores and the expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 3250 crores thus resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 305 crores. Taking into account the capital receipts at Rs. 882 crores and capital expenditure at Rs. 894 crores

and after incorporating the net public account transactions, the current year is expected to show an overall deficit of Rs. 216 crores. This will be covered to the extent of Rs. 13 crores by drawing down cash balance and the balance of Rs. 203 crores is carried forward.

Budget Estimates 1988-89

During the year 1988-89, the revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 3188 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs. 3405 crores resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 217 crores. On the Capital account, the receipts are estimated at Rs. 710 crores and expenditure at Rs. 700 crores. Taking into account the anticipated closing deficit of the current year and the transactions under Public Account, the overall deficit for 1988-89 is estimated at Rs. 124 crores and the cumulative deficit at the end of 1988-89 is expected to be Rs. 327 crores. However, we expect the deficit to come down to some extent through better collection and buoyancy of taxes and reduction of non-developmental expenditure.

Plan Outlay

The State Plan Outlay for 1988-89 has been fixed at the ambitious level of Rs. 1457 crores, a step up of 16.5 per cent over the current year's plan of Rs. 1250 crores. The Annual Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 502 crores for the Power sector, Rs. 136 crores for Agriculture and allied services, Rs. 247 crores for Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development, Rs. 118 crores for Social Welfare and Nutrition, Rs. 84 crores for Transport and Communications and Rs. 69 crores for Industry and Minerals.

Vote on Account

The Annual Financial Statement for the year 1988-89 has been laid before the House and the connected demands for grants are also being circulated to the hon. Members along with other Budget papers. I am, however, at this stage, seeking only a "Vote on Account" for the first six months of the financial year 1988-89.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: This is mere election propaganda. We are walking out.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

Shri N.V.N. Somu and Dr. A. Kalanidhi then left the House.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: This is merely an election Budget. We are walking out of the House.

Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan and some other hon. Members then left the House.

12.26 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (TAMIL NADU), 1988-89

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of State of Tamil Nadu for 1987-88.

12.26 1/2 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March, 1988 agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd March, 1988, in the Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Amendment Bill, 1987:

Enacting Formula

1. Page 1, line 1,4

for "Thirty-eighth" substitute "Thirty-ninth"

2. Page 1, line 4,4

for "1987" substitute "1988".

12.27 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Hundred and Seventh Report

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour I beg to present the Hundred and Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Tea Board.

12.27 1/2 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ILLEGAL STRIKE BY DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I would like to apprise the House about the situation in Delhi created by the Strike in Delhi Transport Corporation. Seven trade Unions in the Delhi Transport Corporation had on 18.2.1988 and 19.2.1988 served strike notices on the Management that they would go on an indefinite strike w.e.f. 17.3.1988 to press their demands for extending the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission to the DTC employees. I regret to state that despite the efforts by Government, the Unions have persisted in their ill-advised move.

As the Honourable Members are aware, there are about seventy-three public sector undertakings having Central Government's D.A. pattern for their employees. DTC is

one of them. On the writ petition filed by some unions belonging to this category of public sector undertakings, the Supreme Court had directed the Government to appoint a Committee to go into the question of pay-scales and related terms and conditions of employees of all these public sector undertakings. Accordingly, the Government has on 14.3.1986 appointed a High Power Pay Committee. This Committee under Justice Ranganath Mishra is seized of the matter. Two Unions of the DTC also filed writ petitions before the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court in its Order dated 13.10.1987 observed that they are tentatively of the view that the employees of DTC are covered by the reference made to the High Power Pay Committee and that the petitioners should be do well to appear before the Committee to represent their case, i.e. they were entitled to special treatment in view of the historical facts including an assurance earlier held out by the Government to the petitioners. The Supreme Court in their order dated 11.3.1988 has also directed that 20% of basic pay may be given as interim relief to the employees of DTC subject to final adjustment and withdrawal of the strike. The dispute is under conciliation. As the House may be aware, the Delhi Transport Corporation has also been notified as an essential service under the ESMA. Therefore, any strike in DTC is illegal. Despite the above developments and despite the pronouncements of the highest court of law in the country referred to above, some unions of the DTC employees have persisted in their demand for making applicable to them the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations and have started an indefinite strike from today.

The Delhi Transport Corporation is a public utility service and it carries about 50 lakh passengers every day in the city of Delhi. Its functioning is essential for the maintenance of normal life in the city. Government were hoping that the trade unions who have given the strike notice will realise the crucial importance of the Corporation to the citizens of the city and would find their way to desist from strike move. I may also bring to the notice of the House that a number of examinations in

schools are scheduled during the period of the strike and the strike, either by design or accident, is timed in such a way as to cause maximum degree of inconvenience and damage to the student community. I would like to assure the House that the DTC Management and the Government have taken necessary steps to face the situation created by the strike and alternate arrangements for dealing with the strike situation are already in operation and we hope to increase the level of bus services during the next few days. I would also like to take this opportunity to reiterate Government's resolve to deal firmly with any violence or acts of intimidation by those supporting the strike. The strike is unjustified; it is also illegal and we intend to deal with it firmly. The Government is also considering necessary steps for reorganisation of the present system with a view to giving to the citizens of Delhi safe and efficient transport services. I am sure that Government will have the support of the people of Delhi and of this House in their resolve to meet the strike situation.

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Sir, this is a very important subject. Please allow a discussion on this... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is a statement. I cannot allow a discussion on this...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I cannot. Shrimati Sheila Dikshit...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Please allow a discussion, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give in writing.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We are giving a notice, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give a notice, then I will consider it.

12.31 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Fiftieth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th March, 1988"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th March, 1988."

The motion was adopted.



12.32 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

* [Translation]

- (i) **Need for FCI to open more purchase centres for wheat in different parts of the country**

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad): The wheat crop is ready in various States of the country and the FCI will shortly start procuring them. In view of the experience of the previous years, there is a need to open more purchase centres for wheat and timely payments should be ensured to the farmers. Besides, the farmers should be protected from the middlemen. It has been observed that the employees of FCI return the wheat to the farmers on the plea that it is substandard and then purchase it through middlemen

to whom the farmer is forced to sell his produce. As a result, the farmers have to suffer and incur huge loss. My demand is that the Central Government should direct the concerned officials to ensure that wheat is purchased only from the farmers. Payments should be made in time and more purchase centres should be opened.

- (ii) **Need to provide financial assistance to the proposed scheme for purchase of motor boats for inland water transport in Kerala**

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Sir, Kerala is the land of rivers and back waters. Water transport is a very important part of the transport system here. In the Western parts of Kerala, water transport is the chief means of transport. Water transport is comparatively cheap, but due to inadequate attention being paid to it, this mode of transport remains undeveloped.

The Water Transport Department, the Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation, K.S.R.T.C., etc., which are the agencies of the State Government, are operating motor boats on the waterways in the State. The Government of Kerala, I understand, has formulated certain schemes for developing water transport. A scheme for capital grant and subsidy for the purchase of motor boats has been placed before the Central Government.

I request the Union Government to give sanction to this scheme and provide financial assistance at the earliest.

[English]

- (iii) **Need to bring vaccines and sera under the Drug Prices Control Order**

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Sir, the drug prices control order was enforced with a view to having a control on the exorbitant prices charged by

*Translation of the statement originally made in Malayalam.

manufacturers and to make cheaper efficacious medicines available to the countrymen. To achieve this object, Government had appointed the Kelkar Committee to examine this issue and to suggest remedial measures. It appears that the Department of Chemicals, without resorting to any examination of the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee, had decontrolled the prices of vaccines. The Committee, in its Report, without giving any supporting details, have come to the conclusion that there is a shortage of vaccines, while, in fact, there is a surplus production of vaccines for Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Triple Antigen, etc. The prices of these vaccines, including anti-snake serum, have gone up by more than 200 percent, and the public is being made to pay through the nose, on account of acceptance of the recommendations of Kelkar Committee.

Keeping in view the health and life of our people on one hand and the poor economic condition on the other, I request the hon. Minister of Industries, Government of India to put vaccines and sera under price control to give relief to the people of the country.

(iv) Need to provide funds to States for drinking water schemes

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): Never in the history of our country has so much emphasis been laid and money spent on planned development of towns and cities as has been done after independence. Town Planning Departments are operating in every State including Rajasthan and development plans have been made for big cities and small towns. But planners have not been able to provide drinking water to the masses. This applies to almost all parts of the country. Non-availability of pure, hygienic drinking water has become a major problem and this is because of non-availability of adequate funds with State Governments.

In Rajasthan, almost all big cities including Kota, where water is available in plenty from river Chambal, scarcity is felt because of poor planning and non-avail-

ability of funds with the result that majority of population do not get drinking water regularly. Pipelines carrying water from main water works to various parts of the city are too small. Water does not reach even the first floor, let about second and third floors. In the absence of pipelines of proper capacity, alternative arrangements for supply of water have been made through old wells and 'bawris' causing stomach diseases.

I therefore urge upon the Union Government to provide sufficient funds for drinking water schemes to all States. Particularly to Rajasthan, which is always in the grip of famine and water scarcity so that people could get pure drinking water.

(v) Need to install T.V. relay centre at Pusad, district Yavatmal (Maharashtra)

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL (Yavatmal): T.V. Relay Centre at PUSAD in District Yavatmal has been sanctioned and so is included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. From the last six months, the local authority has constructed the necessary building as per prescription given by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry officials. The Disc antenna and some other material also reached the station before six months and lying unused. The area is not covered by any nearby TV relay centre. There is anxiety among the people about the commissioning of the Centre. The Ministry of I & B is, therefore, urged upon to take immediate action to instal the TV relay centre at Pusad, District Yavatmal (Maharashtra).

[Translation]

(vi) Need to utilise the amount proposed to be spent on drought relief schemes on works of permanent nature

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Central Government is spending lakhs of rupees on various schemes for fighting the drought situation and for providing employment in the drought affected areas, but all this money is

[Shri Basudev Acharia]

going down the drain. If these funds are utilised on works of permanent nature it will benefit more people for a longer period of time. Therefore, I would suggest that funds which are proposed to be spent on drought relief measures, should be utilised on works of permanent nature. For example, if these funds are spent on the construction of canals and roads, they will be a permanent asset. The Sidhmukh and Nohar Canal projects in my constituency, are already approved and these two canals will cover an area in four Tehsils. I want to submit that construction work should soon start on these projects. The four districts which will be benefitted are Bhadra and Nohar tehsils in Sriganganagar district and Taranagar and Sadulpur in Churu district. When the work on these two canals start, it will enable the people of the aforesaid districts to get employment and at least 20 lakh people will be saved from poverty and starvation. Therefore, the Government should ensure that such works are taken up under drought relief schemes.

[English]

- (vii) **Need to look into the complaints of licensed porters working at Samalkot railway station (Andhra Pradesh)**

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada): 34 licensed porters are working at Samalkot Railway Station of Andhra Pradesh. They pay monthly fee to the administration for working as licensed porters. But, for some days now, 20 outsiders have been working at this railway station depriving these licensed porters of their earnings. The porters have represented to the authorities against this injustice, but so far nothing has been done. Even other agencies like Kakinada Fish Exporters and Importers Welfare Association have written to the Railway authorities and requested that only reliable persons should be employed on loading and unloading jobs. I, therefore, request the Railway Minister to look into the matter and ensure removal of outsiders employed at Samalkot railway station forthwith.

- (viii) **Need to look into the measures adopted to check production and marketing of contaminated or adulterated food articles**

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Recent reports in Free Press Journal dated 12.2.1988 regarding detection of a dead lizard in a baby food tin from batch number W-15 DI manufactured in October 1987 purchased from a departmental store of Apna Bazar at Fort, Bombay, on 6.1.1988 is very disturbing.

Even though the Mumbai Grahak Panchayat, one of the members of the Consumer Protection Council, has demanded withdrawal of the entire batch suspected of contamination and an Executive of the Company has admitted presence of a dead lizard in the tin, no steps have been taken to freeze the stock.

I would urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to freeze the entire stock of the contaminated batch of the baby food, conduct an inquiry into the matter and take suitable action against the guilty. I would also request the Government to critically examine the working of the various measures, legislative and otherwise, to check the production and marketing of adulterated and contaminated food articles to remove the deficiencies, if any, identified and to take stringent measures against the guilty who endanger the health and lives of the consumers.

- (ix) **Need for taking steps to settle the demands of coal workers**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, one-week strike of 7 lakh coal workers has entered its third day today (17.3.88). It has commenced from 15.3.88. All the efforts of conciliation have failed. The JBCCI Meeting held in New Delhi had also failed.

The unions (CITU, ATTUC, BMS and HMS) had in the Calcutta Convention of 20th January 1988, adopted the decision to go on strike in the event of Government's failure to accept the demands of the workers.

The demands include (i) settlement of the Joint Charter of Demands on minimum wage etc. and (ii) immediate implementation of NCWA-III.

I demand that the Government should settle the demands with the trade unions and withdraw ESMA and wage cut order immediately for the smooth running of the coal industry.

12.44 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1988-89--GENERAL DISCUSSION--CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the next item—Further General Discussion on Budget (General) for 1988-89. Shri Indrajit Gupta may speak.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is reported in the press that after the Budget was presented, during the usual meeting which was held between the Finance Ministry officials and the briefing of the press by the Finance Ministry officials, one of them, Mr. Bimal Jalan, is reported in the press as having said: 'Fortunately for the public this Budget is not made by economists.' May be he said it in a joke, I don't know, I read it in the papers. But I could not agree more with him. That this Budget has not been made by economists; it has been made primarily by politicians for political purposes. Sir, this Budget, out of all the Budgets which have been presented in the last few years, particularly during the 7th Five Year Plan period, is in my opinion, the most escapist Budget that we have had and it is a budget which gambles with the future of the economy. None of the basic problems, none of the basic element ailments which are afflicting our economy which are not a matter of controversy at all and which are accepted by everybody which are there in every page of the Government's own Economic Survey, none of

those basic afflictions have been sought to be tackled by this Budget. On the eve of the Budget, Sir, economic analysts and economic journals and everybody was expecting... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, Order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Everybody was expecting that Mr. Tiwari—he definitely had unenviable job, I do not blame him—would address himself to some of these basic problems which are not problems simply recurring from year to year but our basic problems. The question of resources, of course, is the biggest problem of all; the resources crisis, the resources crunch; the deficit in the balance of payments, the problem of inflation, of galloping price rise. It was expected naturally that the Budget, which of course, cannot remedy all these elements in one year—that is obvious—but that it would address itself to tackling these problems because without the solution of these problems gradually, step by step, the national economy is facing a prospect of insoluble crisis. None of these ailments have been attempted to be tackled. That is why, I call it escapist.

In lieu of distributing some reliefs and concessions to various sections of the people, but the bulk of them being in the agrarian sector and the corporate sector—in lieu of all those reliefs and concessions—nothing is said at all, no light is thrown at all on how the resources are going to come for all this. Where is the money going to come from? He has not addressed himself to this question at all. The poorest mobilisation of resources that we have seen in recent Budgets is in this Budget.

In Part B of the Finance Minister's speech, the second sentence reads as follows:

"Every Budget has to raise some resources for financing expenditure."

I think, this is the classical under-statement of the year. If the Budget has to raise some resources to meet the problems of an economy which is facing so many enor-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

mous deficits like revenue deficit, balance of trade deficit, galloping price rise, mounting indebtedness, that means debt servicing burden is going up and up; non-Plan expenditure, according to the Government itself, is mounting from year to year. But anyway, I congratulate the Finance Minister on making this very restrained, under-statement of the year that some resources, of course, have to be raised. This is how you deal with all these problems. But where are those resources, not to be found? That is why, I say, in the long-term, the basic ailments have been just bypassed, avoided. I agree that a couple of years ago, the Government has already to some extent, closed its options, for raising resources due to the introduction of what is called the long-term fiscal policy which, I believe, was introduced by his predecessor Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh when he was in office, of course with the full approval of the Government. We protested very strongly against it and I continued to protest that this was an unprecedented thing by which the corporate sector, the private corporate sector was given an advance assurance for the whole period of the Plan that the burden of direct taxation on this corporate sector would not be increased. It means that the Government itself knowingly closes one of its most important options for mobilising resources. They have done it because they are following a philosophy of encouraging and appeasing the big business private sector. They do not want to annoy them. They are, the most affluent class today in society, all the big companies belonging to the monopoly houses, on the basis of the figures that we have got from the Government itself. All of them are increasing their assets by leaps and bounds. They are paying higher dividends on their shares than they have ever done before. Their rates of profit have gone up. But they have been assured by the long-term fiscal policy that they are not going to be taxed during the period of this Plan. All right.

That is their philosophy. Where are internal resources going to come from? Agri-

cultural sector is left out, not only this year because of drought. I appreciate the fact that drought has hit our economy very hard this year and in vast sections of the country, of course, the peasantry particularly the farmers, the rural population, has been very badly affected. I must point out that it is a well-known fact that all the spectacular increase in foodgrain production which has taken place during the so-called green revolution is really, as Mr. Tiwari knows, limited to a small part of the country, is limited to three or four States only, to Western UP, to Haryana, to Punjab and a little bit of one or two adjacent States. This is the area in the whole country, where very spectacular rise in foodgrains production has taken place and certainly they have done a big job and they have contributed very much to the nation's granary. There is no doubt about it. But over the country as a whole, you have decided not now, but even in years when there was no drought, that the agrarian sector is to be left completely out of the tax net. Agrarian sector is a complicated concept. This Government consistently refused to make any distinction or lay down any kind of definition of what is meant by small farmers, poor farmers, marginal farmers and well-off farmers and affluent farmers. Farmers are not the same. I am glad that the Hon. Speaker is not in the Chair because whenever I raise this point and every year I raise this point, he is very very annoyed with me. But there seems to be a curious idea that if you are a farmer, then you are a farmer, that is all, and you must be treated with kid gloves

On the question of subsidies, for example, on which you are spending so much, I do not say abolish all subsidies, but I say, is it not high times that there was some sort of gradation. Why should there be equality of subsidies given to the rich farmer as well as to the small farmer, who is of course, much more in need of it, whether it is fertiliser or electricity or water? Incidentally, I do not know what percentage of the small and marginal farmers are really able to go in a big way for all these new modern inputs of agriculture. These are mainly enjoyed by a small section of well-to-do farmers. But the subsidies are given to every-

body indiscriminately. Similarly, for example, huge subsidies we are giving for imported edible-oils, a part of which goes into the Public Distribution System, which is supposed to go into the Public Distribution System for distribution to the poor sections of the community. That, of course, has to be subsidised. There is no question about it. But why should the equal subsidy, benefit be given to those manufacturers who use this imported oil for manufacturing ghee and vanaspathi? They are making very high profits. There is no doubt about it. Some gradation, some selective approach in the matter of subsidy should also be there. You have given a disguised subsidy this time to the sugar-mill owners by raising the administered prices of levy-sugar. You do not want to give a higher price for the sugarcane growers. But you have given a disguised subsidy to the sugar-mill owners by putting up the price of levy sugar. It means that in the open market, the big traders also, they can put up their prices of sugar to any extent they like. So, what I am saying is that in the face of these huge expenditures which we are having to incur on subsidies and on non-Plan expenditure, in addition to the deficit which is already there, where is the revenue mobilisation? I cannot agree with my friend Shri H.M. Patel who seems to be still very much devoted to the economics of his former Swatantra Party. When I heard his speech, I am reminded of those days which we sat here, listening to Shri Minoo Masani and Shri Dandekar. Even the, miserably and niggardly the amount of resource mobilisation which Shri N.D. Tiwari has put here saying that after all some resources have to be mobilised, even that is not liked by Shri H.M. Patel. I can understand his complaint about your going back on your assurance on the surcharge which was brought last year on income-tax payers above a certain limit for providing drought relief and you had given an assurance that it would last only for one year. You have now, in one sentence, disposed of that by saying that it will continue. Anyway, he is complaining about it. He says, you have gone back on your assurance, on your word. But, that is nothing new with this Government. We are accustomed to it. I don't shed many tears about

that because those income-tax payers in those brackets, I think, can afford to pay a 5 per cent surcharge. But not for ever. This year, you are continuing it. Next year, I do not know what you propose to do. But the other thing is about the introduction under a different name by the backdoor method of that Estate Duty which you had abolished, which I think, was a bad mistake you made last time. In that budget discussion, I had said that that was wrong to abolish the Estate Duty from the point of view of resource mobilisation. I think, perhaps, the Government has, to some extent, realised this mistake now and has tried to bring in this tax on the transfer of wealth in a different way. It is a kind of substitute for the Estate Duty tax. The net additional revenue which is budgeted for is only Rs. 615 crores including continuance of this drought surcharge. Customs duties, some have been increased and some have been reduced and the net gain from the customs duty comes to only Rs. 306.31 crores; in excise duty, the net comes to Rs. 239.38 crores and the net additional taxation by way of customs duty and excise duty is Rs. 545.69 crores. We are always opposing and we are not in favour of the emphasis being given more and more on indirect taxation, and reducing the direct taxation further and further. From direct taxation, you are going to get a net increase of only Rs. 69 crores.

13.00 hrs.

Is this resource mobilisation? Where is the money going to come for all these wonderful things that you have promised? I have no objection to your giving these reliefs and concessions for the farmers. I do not know to what extent they will really benefit or as I was saying that a section of farmers who are marginal farmers and poor farmers I do not know to what extent they will benefit. Some others will benefit to some extent. I do not grudge for their getting a little more water, or getting urea at six rupees a bag cheaper or getting some pump sets cheaper for their pumps and all that. It is a good thing. And of course, you have also not forgotten corporate sector inspite of their already being insulated by the Long Term Fiscal Policy. They have

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given some further concessions here including exemption of all export profits from taxation. Export profits have been made tax free.

Then our NRIs, the Non Resident Indians. Of course, you want to attract their money to this country for investment purposes. Nothing wrong in that. They are wealthy people. They are not poor people. I do not think you will find a single Non Resident Indian abroad who is a poor man. They are all very affluent people. Anyway, to attract their deposits here, you have to give incentives. So you have made it tax free.

Then, higher exemption limit or income from dividends. All this has been done and the net result, I am afraid, I am not able to understand how you are going to deal with this salvaging this exemption from the condition it is having. Yesterday, the Minister of State, when intervening in this discussion said very bravely and boldly that we are determined to contain the deficit. But the record for the last few years does not show any capacity of the Government to contain the deficit. Every time, the actual deficit, the revised figures at the end of the year show a bigger increase over the estimates at the end of the previous year. In 1985-86, the estimated deficit was Rs.3,316 crores and at the end of the year it became Rs.4,937 crores. In 1986-87, it was estimated that the deficit would be Rs.3,703 crores and at the end of the year, it became Rs.8,261 crores. In 1987-88, the estimated deficit was Rs.5,688 which was presented here by the Hon. Prime Minister, then he was the Finance Minister, and at the end of the year it has come to Rs.6,230 crores. And this time... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Rs.6,080 crores.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All right, may be. In 1988-89, Mr. Tiwari has estimated, the current year's deficit will be the highest

on record, I should say, Rs.7,484 crores. We do not know what the actual revised figure will be at the end of the year. But certainly, this trend does not show any capacity of the Government to contain deficit. There is galloping money supply. Money supply is galloping in the economy. That means that the fires of inflation will be stoked. There is no other way. Inflation will go on increasing, prices will go on galloping. And there is no attempt here in this Budget at all to curb these forces of inflation and price rise.

Sir, plethora of schemes, of agencies and schemes and programmes has been elaborated. But the point is, these schemes and programmes and so on, I wish they will. But many of them, as experience shows, may flounder, may not reach the grass root beneficiaries for whom they are meant because of bureaucratic incompetence and corruption. For example, I am asking as to why have you proposed a separate small industries development bank. Already there are so many of them. There are lead banks, there is IDBI and its subsidiaries, there are state finance corporations, there is small industries corporation, there are regional rural banks, etc. The IDBI and the IFCI should be made to expand into these under developed sectors and into the infrastructural gaps. Who prevents them from expanding? Why does not the Government direct them to expand into that?

He has not said anything, not a single word, about the tremendous rate at which industrial sickness is growing. When Mr. Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister, according to the Government's own figures, the number of sick units lying closed was 93000 and odd. Now that figure is 1,47,000. These are the figures given by the Government here in this House itself. out of these 1,47,000 units, between 400 and 500 are really big large scale units. Then there are so many medium sized units and the majority closed is small scale units. This phenomenon is growing. An enormous amount of bank money of over Rs.4800 crores is locked up in these closed units.

The non-plan expenditure is growing at a faster rate than anything else; and it is growing from year to year. Now you also will say that how can we cut down non-plan expenditure, can we cut down expenditure on Defence. Now you cannot cut down expenditure on Defence. All that you can try to do is to see that the money allocated for Defence is cost effective, is properly accounted for. In fact I am rather surprised that last year's Defence budget of Rs. 12512 crores has gone up only to Rs. 13000 crores. I was expecting a much bigger rise. The explanation for this is not given here because on the face of it it is very difficult to understand. I am curious whether these figures include all the expenditure on the IPKF in Sri Lanka. I don't know. Does it show the purchases which have been made? As we all know, over the last year a great deal of modern and sophisticated equipment we had to contract for from outside. If all these things are included, then I don't know how only 8.5% or something like that increase has been shown in the Defence expenditure.

The interest payments this year will go up by 32% to a figure of Rs. 14100 crores—the interest that we have to pay on our debts. Subsidies will go up by 31% to Rs. 7315 crores, and the general services will go up by 20% to Rs. 5213 crores. I thought that the Government would come forward with some suggestions, some measures and proposals in the Budget about how to reduce those parts of this non-plan expenditure which are really going beyond all control. Because the Government has virtually lost all control over expenditure—that is the main problem now. I don't go into all the extravaganzas which have been indulged in by so many Government agencies, Ministries and Departments. But something must be done about it; you cannot go on spending at this rate on non-plan expenditure.

I may point out to Mr. Tiwari if he does not mind that there has been a confusion created by him in his Budget speech a confusion between estimates at current prices and estimates at constant prices. The proposed outlay in the Central sector which is Rs. 28715 crores—because you

have to measure it in terms of what it was at the beginning of the Plan and if you reduce it to 84-85 prices—will come down to Rs. 18500 crores

Mr. Tiwari in his speech has said

"We would have achieved more than 86% of the Seventh Plan outlay in real terms."

What do you mean by real terms? In real terms its value will be depreciated to Rs. 18,500 crores and to say we will have achieved more than 86% of the Seventh Plan outlay in real terms, I submit, is a complete confusion which is being created here. You please clarify this when you reply.

The estimated deficit of Rs. 7484 crores includes a surplus from the capital account of Rs. 2358 crores. After adjusting that the deficit comes to Rs. 7484 crores. But I believe that this capital account surplus is not meant to cover revenue deficit. It is meant to create productive assets. It is not meant to be adjusted in order to cover revenue deficit. But that is what is being done. Otherwise the deficit is much higher.

So, Sir, the inflationary danger is being ignored in my opinion and the pre-budget hikes I do not want to talk about. Mr. Gadhai argued yesterday that these are not revenue raising measures at all. I do not want to enter into a long discussion on that. The pre-budget hikes come somewhere to Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3000 crores taking all increases in prices of commodities, the railway freights and fares and postal hike and all that which was done on the eve of the budget. It is only against this background that Mr. Tiwari's budget has to be judged and that is the only thing which enabled him to offer so called wide ranging reliefs and concessions to some sections of the people.

There is reduction in the prices of surma, Kajal, alta and so on for our devout and glorious womanhood. I join him in praising our womanhood with those adjectives but as one lady member speaking from the Congress benches said yester-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

day—I fully support her—that perhaps higher priority should be given to the idea of providing something which we have not been able to provide in 40 years and, that is, in every village there should be some kind of—pucca or kucha—latrine facilities for women so that our devout and glorious womanhood is not compelled for all time to come to have to go to fields before it becomes day-break or while it is still dark.

You are doing so many things. You are going to construct so many wells. You are going to put 60 W bulbs in the houses of the peasants and all that but I share your admiration and concern for our womanhood but the womanhood who is there in the rural areas please consider what are some of their priorities that they need.

The cut in interest rates for crop loans by 1.5 to 2 per cent is a welcome cut but it is a marginal cut. The real problem facing the kisan is of penal and compound rates which they are charged by scheduled banks and cooperative banks even in years when there are crop failures leading to huge accumulation of loan arrears and no relief has been proposed here at all. Why should they be charged penal and compound rates?

The external debt will reach a figure of Rs. 22539 crores in 1988-89 and the repayment of loans and interest will take away perhaps about 20-25 per cent of our foreign exchange earnings. So what I wish to say finally is that somebody has referred to it as superbly illusionary.

It is an illusion in the sense that all the basic maladies of the economy have been left completely untouched. This year you may get some applause or perhaps you are banking on some votes. I don't know whether you are planning to hold elections. The country is agog with rumours that this is an election budget and so on. I don't know. It is up to you to decide. But the point is that for short-term populist gains, you should not sacrifice the long-term interests of the economy.

Somebody has said that if welfare schemes are financed through direct taxes or indirect taxes on luxury goods, then, of course, these welfare schemes for the poor can be financed largely by the richer classes—the better-off people. If they are to be financing through inflationary financing—as it is now going to be the case—then the main burden of these welfare schemes will ultimately fall on the poor people themselves. So, what is the choice which the Government has preferred?

I would like to say that in spite of all that has been said about the agricultural sector, if I am not wrong, the figures show that actually the total outlay for agriculture is less and that is smaller share of the total outlay than it was last year. Allocations for all other sectors have been reduced or frozen in real terms. Fertilisers have been cut from Rs. 997 crores to Rs. 671 crores. Petroleum has been cut from Rs. 3,415 crores to Rs. 3,395 crores. This is despite a very disturbing declining trend in the domestic production of crude oil. There is no frontal attack on the unemployment problem. I was told that Employment Guarantee Scheme is there in Maharashtra. It may not be perfect but it does give some kind of relief to the unemployed people in the country side and it gives rural poor some bargaining power. I am told that it was proposed by the Planning Commission to spend Rs. 4,000 crores to extend this Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme to other States also. At least, it will give some partial relief. But it was turned down. Why was it turned down, I would like to know. Has it been substituted by any other scheme covering the country as a whole? I don't find anything there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Wind up, Sir. Already you have taken lot of time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have taken lot of time and I wish I could take some more time. But I bow to your decision.

My question in the end remains that these budget proposals are regressive because they collect more from direct taxes

than indirect taxes. Secondly, they are discriminatory against the States. The bulk of the additional tax revenue is coming from the type of surcharges and imposts in which the States' share will be almost Rs. 28 crores. Out of Rs. 615 crores, only Rs. 28 crores! So, it is discriminatory against the States. Thirdly, the resource mobilisation is absolutely meagre as a result of which the deficit will increase. More borrowings will have to be resorted to by the Government. So, our interest responsibilities and burdens will increase during the course of the next year. As it has been pointed out, the entire Seventh Plan target - of the whole Plan - for deficit financing has been crossed in the first three years. The target for the whole Seventh Plan of deficit financing was Rs. 15,000 crores. Already in three years, our deficit financing has increased to Rs. 26,876 crores. What is the trend? Which way we are going? Therefore, somebody has said that Mr. Tiwari's budget may be good politics but is very bad economics and it will land the country definitely in a morass, in a much worse crisis at the end of the year. We cannot support the general perspective and general strategy of this Budget because it is, as I said, an escapist budget. It is gambling with the basic viability of the economy of this country. Thank you.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget and to compliment the hon. Finance Minister for having used all his ingenuity and imagination and also to have given certain relief to certain sectors where relief was needed, despite the fact that the country is going through very difficult financial constraints. The farming sector needed support and I think it was well thought out and well imagined and given at the right moment. By and large, I would like to say that despite the fact that my friends from the Opposition, whatever they may say, the corporate sector has got the best of the things. They said a lot of things on the Budget and even its impact in the international monetary system is a salutary impact. In fact, the compliments go to the hon. Finance Minister. At this juncture, I would like to highlight a few points which I

think could have been taken into consideration, which have been somehow or other overlooked or not given adequate stress.

The first is something which I think no Member here, not even the Opposition, has spoken about. We all talk about poverty. We all talk about how we should mobilise resources, to overcome problems of poverty. But has anybody spoken about family planning? How will you overcome poverty without intensive focussing on family planning measures. Here, I must say that much more could have been allocated. I won't take much time in my speech because I have been given a promise to raise the family planning issue under Rule 193 and there I will talk about it but I would like many more people amongst us to talk about how the family planning has performed its role, where does the crunch lie and where we have not been able to meet our targets, etc. I won't go deep into the targets but I have other occasions to do so. I would like to say one thing that in a democratic country like ours for which we are proud of, you cannot have coercive methods of family planning as they have in China. They have been able to curb their birth rate successfully and we cannot have that but certainly we can allocate more funds or incentives, sometimes even disincentives but certainly incentives. No new incentives have been provided in any of the Budgets since I have been a Member since 1980. No extra or additional incentives have been given by the Government of India for any extra family planning measure which I think is very disheartening. Two reports have been submitted to the Government regarding the measures where incentives can be given. One is by a private foundation called the Family Planning Foundation of India and another by the Government itself. The Ministry of Health and Family Planning has prepared various prospective suggestions for incentives. None of them have been paid much heed to.

The other commitment of mine at least is the environment. Many people have been talking about environment and talking about what needs to be done to protect the forests. In this connection, I

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

would like to make at least two specific suggestions as far as the environment is concerned.

One is that unless we tackle the problems of pollution, specially pollution emanating from municipalities, you cannot tackle the problem of water contamination and the pollution that emanates from municipal sources. Time and again, I have suggested the setting up of a special Corporation, similar to that of HUDCO, called the Municipal Sewerage and Treatment Funding Corporation for funding individual municipalities, giving them loan on a very low rate of interest so that they can put up their sewerage treatment plants and pay back the loan with a low rate of interest say two or three per cent, to the Corporation. The hon. Prime Minister has also taken note of it, but no such Corporation has been set up and no such provision has been made.

The second suggestion is about the non-conventional energy. You cannot tackle the problem of deforestation unless you have alternative methods of providing firewood to the people and the best way to do so is to give funds to the voluntary organisations and to Panchayats to do so on the one hand. On the second hand, what you need to do is to have more funds allocated to non-conventional energy programmes so that the pressure on the forest is reduced.

About Rs. 3,000 crores have been provided for the conventional energy production programmes. As far as non-conventional energy programmes are concerned, only Rs. 105 crores have been provided. A request was made for Rs. 300 crores, at least ten per cent, but that was not paid heed to. Unless more resources are given to your non-conventional energy programmes, you will not be able to fund various programmes, whether it is solar energy, whether it is wind energy, whether it is regarding plantations or various other aspects of the energy. You will not be able to launch these programmes unless ade-

quate finding is given, and, therefore, would request the hon. Finance Minister that at least Rs. 300 crores should be provided as requested for the non-conventional energy programmes.

I would also like to talk of another aspect, which, I think, nobody else has talked about and that is tourism. A very minuscule, may be a one-line reference, has been made to tourism in the Budget and some little concessions have been given to hotels which import equipment from abroad; the import duties have been waived in their case. That is minuscule, that is inconsequential.

In a country like India, we have such tremendous tourist potentialities that tourism in India can be number one foreign exchange earner to compete with all the other export earners. I think, a massive investment programme is to be sought out whereby you can get the cooperation of international funding institutes, whether it is the World Bank or other institutions. We must promote our tourism programmes in a bigger and massive way, and thereby earn valuable foreign exchange. It is one industry which is non-polluting, where you are exporting nothing in exchange for foreign exchange earnings. This is an industry which can earn India a lot of money, because many tourists all around the world want to come here provided infrastructure is available here. This is something which you could develop.

I would like to talk about two more suggestions. One is about the Finance Bill of 1988. I think nobody has spoken about it. Throughout the Gujarat, which perhaps is little more capital formation minded than other States in India, there has been very strong reaction against the Finance Bill of 1988. I think it is very appropriate on behalf of the hon. Finance Minister to have said in his Budget Speech that he is awaiting recommendations and suggestions from the debate that will initiate after his presentation of the Finance Bill on this particular issue. I would like to say on behalf of the people all round the Gujarat that here is a Bill which I think needs to be scrapped. 60 per cent of the income is be-

ing taken away for a small private partnership deal. It says something which will be totally counterproductive to any capital formation even in the small scale sector. Therefore, this is something that needs to be scrapped for a moment and reviewed.

Lastly Sir, I compliment the Hon. Finance Minister, for the thrust is given to the agriculture. However, I would like to make one suggestion. Any farmer who wants to invest further in his agriculture outlay and expenditure that he incurs in such investments may be offset against his income tax. This is something that needs to be looked into because that will give some incentive to make investments in agriculture and, therefore, be more productive for agricultural production. These are the two suggestions that I wanted to make. I once again thank the Hon. Finance Minister for his Budget.

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Budget. The Hon. Finance Minister has given a lot of concessions to the farm sector. Reductions of interest rates on farm loans, rescheduling of repayment of loans, discount in the prices of fertilizer and the increase in the inflow of credit etc. are meant for giving a boost to the agricultural economy. Nobody will oppose the relief given to the farmers, particularly the small and marginal farmers. The Finance Minister deserves our compliments for this. I also welcome the reduction in the excise duty on cement, sugar, tea, coffee, stainless steel utensils, kerosene etc. This concession is certainly going to help the common man. Those who feared a stiff dose of taxation go a pleasant surprise when the Finance Minister announced a series of concessions.

But I am sorry to say that the same liberal attitude was not shown by the Finance Minister while dealing with direct taxes. The House is aware that during the past two years the exemption limits of income tax has not been raised. But, prices have risen very much and inflation has further eroded the income of the people. The worst hit are the fixed income group. But no significant relief has been given to this

section. In fact whatever the Government gave them with one hand has been taken back with the other. Income tax has brought back to the Government much of the increase in the salary and allowances of the Government employees which was brought about by the Pay Commission. The salary earners deserve a little more sympathy by the Government. Therefore, I strongly demand that the exemption limit should be raised to at least Rs. 25,000.

Sir, although the Budget contains non-inflationary proposals, the fact cannot be forgotten that in September, 1987 the Government imposed additional levy and raised the prices of selected commodities. It also got extra foreign aid. Altogether the Government raised Rs. 1800 crores on these counts. Then the increase in the postal tariff. The prices are rising in the market and the government does not seem to have much control on prices. We have a planned economy and the purpose of a plan is to utilise the limited resources in a planned manner so as to develop the economy in a balanced way and make the life of the people better. In countries where there is a planned economy the prices of essential items are brought down after each year. But in our country prices are constantly rising. After each five year Plan there was greater price rise and inflation. Why has this happened? This has happened because of the control on the economy by middle men. India's economy has always been manipulated by the middlemen. It is this section which has secured all the benefits of planned development. I will just cite a very simple example. Take the case of vegetables. Now let us take tomatoes. Today it is selling at Rs. 7 a kilogram in the retail market in this city of Delhi. How much is the grower getting? At any rate not more than one Rupee is a kilo. When it comes to the consuming centre its price goes up to Rs. 8. Who gets this huge profit? It is the middlemen. Now suppose there is an arrangement under which the producer gets Rs. 2 instead of Re. 1 and the consumer in the city gets it at Rs. 3, how much benefit would go to both the producer as well as the consumer? The consumer will be able to save Rs. 5 on a kilogram of tomatoes. Tomato is just one

[Shri K. Mohandas]

example. My point is that saving and internal resource generation is not possible because the middle man is taking away all the profit. That generates black-money. You don't have surpluses to finance your plans because the income that has generated goes into the black channel. How are you going to tackle this situation?

The Budget says that industrial production has increased. I agree that production has increased. But what about industrialisation of States which are backward? After all one of the objects of planned development is to bring about a balanced growth in the economy by removing regional imbalance. Take the case of Kerala. Today about 28 lakhs of educated young men and women are unemployed because there are no job opportunities. I don't say that they should be absorbed in the non-productive service sector but they should be employed in the productive sector where they can create wealth for the nation. But where are the industries? Kerala has got the least of central investment. Apart from an age old FACT and a few small other units we have not got any major undertaking. Even in the case of FACT, we have been demanding its modernisation for a long time. But so far nothing has come about. As a matter of fact the central investment has declined over the years. In 1978-79 the central investment was 2.44 per cent. It went down to 2.33 in 1979-80. It further went down to 2.27 in 1980-81, 2.10 in 1981-82, 1.02 in 1982-83, 1.84 in 1983-84, 1.76 in 1984-85 and 1.6 in 1985-86. This is the sad story of industrial development in Kerala. Therefore, on this occasion when we are discussing the annual budget, I would strongly demand that centre should make large investment in Kerala and take all steps to speed up industrialisation of the State.

Another problem is the crisis situation prevailing in the spices front. Most of the spices like cardamom, pepper, nutmeg etc. are grown mostly in Kerala. For the past three years the price of cardamom has been declining and this has ruined the cardamom growers of Kerala most of whom

are small and marginal farmers. Then the drought too has damaged the crops which has increased their miseries. Demand was made that price support operations should be undertaken to save the cardamom growers. But no sincere efforts have been made by the Government in this regard.

Kerala is facing a crisis situation on the power front. According to an assessment, by the middle of this year 40 per cent power cut will have to be imposed on industries in Kerala. The impact of this power cut on the economy can very well be imagined. I thank the Government for sanctioning a thermal power plant in Kerala. But the press reports suggest that the Government has not included this project in the Eighth Plan projects. If it is true then this project will not come up even in the Eighth Plan. This only shows the lack of serious concern about the problem of Kerala. Therefore, I would request the Government to allocate enough amount in the budget to set up this power plant.

The Budget on the whole has been soft and there are some good concessions given to the farm sector, the weaker sections etc. Relief should have been given to certain other needy sections too. I once again welcome the good feature of the budget and hope that the Government will pay attention to the problems of my state.

Supporting the Budget once again, I conclude.

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim): Sir, the Finance Minister deserves praise for the dexterity he has shown in his first budget presented in this House a few days ago. The main thrust has been given for the vitalisation of the agricultural sector. This was necessary and indeed obvious due to severe drought conditions in the country as a result of the failure of the monsoon.

A number of reliefs and concessions have been given to boost agricultural production. The exemption given to a number of essential commodities of common consumption from sur-charge is a step in the right direction. Reduction in agricultural

inputs like fertilizers or exemption from excise duty of a large number of pesticides intermediates or some agricultural machinery would help to boost production.

A number of reliefs and concessions given to cooperatives, small industries and village and Khadi industries should help to produce their commodities in larger quantities to meet greater demand. Care has also been taken to ensure flow of credit at reduced cost. The special programme called 'Jaldhara' will help marginal farmers in drought prone areas. Another programme called 'Kutir Jyoti' to lighten the houses of rural people below the poverty line also deserves encomiums. The emphasis given for rural housing is also praiseworthy. Insurance coverage proposed for landless labourers, artisans and the like is to be commended.

On the industrial front relief given to the drug, cement and textile industry and exemption of excise duty from certain domestic and electrical appliances, children's toys and other recreational items are to be welcomed.

The raising of income-tax ceiling from 10,000 to 12,000 rupees will benefit the lower middle class people.

Our working journalists must be happy at the thought given by the Finance Minister for a pension scheme and here I would like to request the Finance Minister to give a frank thought to the demand of non-working journalists who are demanding such pension schemes, before bringing the bill in the House.

A higher allocation for the implementation of the new education policy and also allocations for energy, transport and communications mentioned in the Budget, if fruitfully utilised will accelerate the developmental process in these fields. The importance given to rural water schemes, rural employment schemes and also the rural electrification schemes should strengthen the rural economy.

All these reliefs and concessions, I hope, would help, boost agriculturists,

help the poor and generate more employment investment and growth as expressed by the honourable Finance Minister in his Budget speech.

All these are good as far as they go and they are brighter side of the Budget. The huge uncovered deficit of about 7,500 crores of rupees does not give a comfortable and healthy picture of the country's economy. Also the provision of 800 crores of rupees as Dearness Allowance to Government employees next year does not show that the Government would be able to contain inflation and the rise in the prices. The increasing Government expenditure is another dark sign. So also are increased estimates on subsidies and interest.

The pre-budget various levies and imposition in this Budget will come to about Rs. 3,900 crores. All these, I am afraid would finally lead to higher rate of inflation.

Keeping all these facts into consideration, what is urgently needed is pruning of the Government expenses, rationalisation and reallocation of plan priorities, timely completion of projects in hand and taking all measures to reduce cost.

There should be more generation of employment opportunities. At present the number of unemployed persons in the country is staggering. This must be tackled almost on a war footing by creating more jobs to absorb them in various sectors of economy. This is one of the important ways of increasing the production.

More incentives have to be given to increase our export so that the adverse balance of trade is reduced to a large extent. The trend of the growing industrial sickness must be halted.

The performance of the public sector enterprises must be streamlined so that they become more enterprising rather than continuing to remain as heavy burden on the economy of the country.

The economic scenario is such that the country needs bold and imaginative steps

[Shrimati D.K. Bhandari]

to boost the economy of the country. No amount of patch work would do or will be helpful. I earnestly hope and wish that there will be good monsoon this year and stress and strains on the agricultural front will lessen. Also it is hoped that several measures taken by the Government would start showing results, which in the long run would help rejuvenate the economy of the country. Some of the steps taken in the Budget in this direction are therefore most welcome. But something more needs to be done. The Government must be fully conscious about this.

Sir, before concluding, let me quote what the honourable Finance Minister has said in his Budget speech.

"The Challenges before us are many and it is only through hardwork, thrift and sacrifice that we can build a self-reliant, strong and a socialist economy".

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR (Chatampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget for the year 1988-89 presented by hon. Shri Tiwari is a very good Budget and is in many ways the best Budget presented so far.

In this Budget, provisions have been made for extensive improvement of the backward areas, the poor and the harijans. For examples, there is insurance schemes against accidental fire, 7 per cent discount on fertilisers, repayment of loans within 22 years and other developmental schemes. Yet the Opposition has to criticise the policies on one account or the other.

You may be aware that the Hon. Prime Minister has full support of the people of the entire nation. But when he stands up in the House to make a point the Opposition objects to even that. They neither have the support of the people nor do they have any positive ideology. They raise all

sorts of vulgar slogans. It does not behave them well as Members of the Lok Sabha. Similarly, whenever an hon. Minister stands up to give a reply, he is also not allowed to do so and is interrupted. Whatever they do is in bad taste.

Now I want to submit about my own constituency Chatampur. This area is very backward.

13.51 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The area of my constituency, which is situated on the banks of the river Yamuna, measures 140 kms. in length and 40 kms. in breadth. The seeds do not sprout in this area because of acute scarcity of water. The area is divided in three division, viz., Etawah, Fatehpur and Kanpur. Hardly 15 per cent of the area is irrigated. The Yamuna which flows across our area is a perennial river. If lift irrigation is provided through a canal which can originate from Guruyan ghat the problem could be solved to a great extent. 50 per cent of the tube-wells in our area are lying out of order. If irrigation facilities are provided it will help in solving this problem to a great extent.

You may be aware of the Dastampur and Behmai carnage in my constituency. Dacoits are active in this area and have spread panic. The Government must look into this problem. Besides, the work related to clearance of ravines should also be undertaken. State tube-wells should be installed in these areas. Such a move will help in weakening the hold of dacoits which are currently thriving in the area. People in the area also find it difficult to go to Chatampur and Mughal Road. If every village is connected to Mughal Road with a link road, travel will become much easier.

The third point which I want to mention relates to Harijan welfare schemes. These schemes have certainly helped in improving the lot of Harijans. But there are some officials, whether they are in banks, Harijan welfare offices or anywhere else they do not let the money reach the poor. Somewhere along the way these officials siphon-

off the money that is meant to reach these poor people. I would request the Government to thoroughly examine the entire process and ensure whether the money reaches the Harijans. It would be better if this money is handed to the Harijans in the presence of Paragana or District Officials; M.LAs. or M.Ps.

I do not want to prolong my speech. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can clearly recall my sharp criticism of the 1985-86 budget presented by the former Finance Minister Shri V.P. Singh in 1985. I remember that I had said it was an off-beat Budget, far removed from the principles that the Congress Government had always followed. I had also said that the Budget had shifted from 'left-of-the-centre' to 'right-of-the-centre'. That Budget had been rightly called income-tax payers Budget and it did not concern itself with other areas.

Today, I am happy to note that the 1988-89 Budget, presented by the hon. Finance Minister, is based on our basic policies, unlike the Budget of 1985-86. Nothing less could have been expected from a person like Shri Tiwari. I have known Shri Tiwari for years. The Congress and Socialist movements have moulded his personality. We wanted that he should reflect the basic policies of the Congress in the Budget. This Budget clearly reflects the various facets of Shri Tiwari's personality—his clean and dedicated political life, deep faith in socialism, his untiring efforts to lift the poor and weaker sections of society out of economic depravity, his deep concern for the weak and down trodden and his leaning towards farmers and villagers. But even then the Opposition did not spare this Budget. What else can one expect from those who are against socialistic principles and upliftment of the poor? Just now I heard Shri Indrajit Gupta of the Communist Party, who, at the moment, is not present in the House. I respect him very much and it is always a joy to hear his views. But I feel that his criticism of the Budget today was just for the sake of criticism. He spoke of the long term objectives

of the Budget and where it would lead India in the long run. Why did the new and fresh ideas infused in the Budget escape his attention? How has he failed to notice this new direction which has been given to this Budget. He has not appreciated the Budget's greater emphasis on the common man, farmers, Harijans, Adivasis, weavers, weaker sections and particularly people living in villages?

I have not been a student of Economics and therefore, I shall not go into the details of economic principles. Either the Government or my other hon. colleagues will reply to his queries. I felt sad because he did not mention anything about the provisions made in the Budget for the farmers, craftsman, Harijans and Adivasis, whereas the entire country has welcomed this Budget on this account.

I do not have the time to go into the finer points of the Budget so I shall restrict myself to certain important issues. Shri Tiwari is an able administrator. I am sure he will try his utmost to implement whatever he has announced in the Budget. Our poverty eradication programmes are well-intended and have been formulated for the betterment of the weaker classes, especially those who live in villages. But these programmes are not benefitting the people to the desired extent. The poverty eradication programme is like the sacred river Ganga. It is pure when it emerges from its source. But as it flows through the plains, dirty drains flow into it and pollute the water. The pollution is upto 25 per cent at some places and upto 40-50% at other places. Similarly, these programmes are drawn up with high hopes and are well-intended but when they are actually implemented we find that corruption has percolated to all levels. At the district level, it is the worst. These programmes become ineffective. At some places the corruption is 25 % and at other places it is 40 to 50 %. There is a scheme for cleansing the Ganga but I want to know whether the Government has any scheme to check corruption in these poverty eradication programmes. People at the district level have not been able to fully avail of benefits under schemes like NREP, RLEGP and IRDP. People are

[Shri Zainul Basher]

suffering a lot due to rampant corruption. The workers are not getting the minimum wages under the rural employment programmes and we have raised this matter in the House a number of times.

There is nexus between the officers and contractors and they pocket the lion's share, thereby depriving the poor of their rightful claim.

Facilities provided by banks are no different. The primary aim of such facilities is the economic betterment of the poor. There are two agencies which undertake this work. One is the State Government and the other is the bank. The names of the people selected from various blocks are sent to the banks. A poor man has to make numerous trips to the block and after lining the pockets of the concerned people, he is able to get his name included in the list which is sent to the bank. Now, it is the bank which verifies the details. The poor man has to repeatedly visit the bank. Working on a daily wage of Rs. 15-20, he suffers a lot by way of loss of wages, as he has to spend 5 to 7 days in this useless exercise. In order to get Rs. 4000 to Rs. 5000 from the bank he has to shell-out Rs. 1000 as bribe. Of what use will that amount be to him which he would get after so much delay and hardship? How is the Government going to plug the loop-holes in these programmes? I do not think that the system existing at the district level will undergo any change. The district Magistrate is made all in all. He is made in-charge of the DRDA. All the work under the district plan has been entrusted to them. The Zila Parishads and Municipal Corporation are in suspended animation in Uttar Pradesh and elections have not been conducted. Therefore, these officials are looking after the administration of both these bodies, and they are responsible for all its functions. They are already in charge of routine work of law and order in the district. During the British rule, the District Magistrates acted as a representative of the Government and used to supervise all work undertaken in the districts. The masses particularly the poor people used to go to them with their grievances and the Magistrates used to take necessary steps for redressal.

When he has himself taken the charge of everything, that of sanctioning the money, supervising the work, issuing the cheques, scrutinizing the bills, where shall the poor people go with their grievances? The decision to decentralize planning is wise. Planning at district level is quite appreciable. But the question is whether it would be decentralization of planning alone or of powers also. The state Governments have become very sensitive now, and are demanding more powers from the Centre. But they themselves are not willing to authorise the district authorities. There is no public involvement at district level. I have gone through the district council Act, enacted by the Karnataka Government. I appreciate it. The President of district board in Karnataka has been granted the status of Minister of State and the Mandal President has the status of a Deputy-Minister and there is a proposal to entrust all the developmental works to people's representatives. I think that it is a very good scheme and wish that the same pattern should be adopted in other States as well, because I feel that unless the public representatives play an important role in its implementation, these schemes will remain unfulfilled. We may spend crores of rupees but we shall neither achieve success nor serve the purpose well. We may achieve partial success say 60 or 70 per cent but we will not be able to achieve cent per cent success. So it is necessary to give special attention in this direction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, the other issue I want to raise is that...

SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI (Bidar): Basherji, Karnataka has gone bankrupt.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I have gone through the Act. I am not playing any politics. I am just revealing the truth before you. Implementation might be defective, but you will have to agree that it has raised the status of the Presidents of Zila Parishads. You might not have understood.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are the weak-

est section of our society. Most of the economic policies of the Congress Government are meant for the upliftment of these sections.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: You have raised the question of quorum when I am speaking about scheduled castes.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung. The bell is being rung.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, now there is quorum. Please go on.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was submitting that the main objective of our plans is to uplift the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Though the Government has made a number of schemes, but it has been found that the people have not been benefited to the desired extent. The surplus land has been distributed among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for the construction of houses and for agriculture under 20 point programme. In a few cases only they have got ownership rights. In most of the cases the land has been acquired forcibly by others and in some cases the matter is either pending in the court or the court has given stay orders. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have not been able to get the physical possession of the land provided to them for shelter and agriculture in most of the cases. It has remained on paper and has not been actually implemented. There is need to pay attention in this direction. I would urge the Government to make a provision or enact a law which could prevent people from approaching courts and getting stay orders against distribution of land to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Unless such a law is enacted, they would not get possession of the land already allotted to them. In some cases they have not got possession for the last 10 years. In other

cases they have been fighting for possession for the last 15 to 20 years. Therefore, a law should be enacted in order to give them the possession of the land for agriculture and construction of houses.

Similarly, the target of electrification of areas predominantly inhabited by Harijans, has not been fully met. We have gained from experience that most of these electrification schemes have remained on paper whereas in reality nothing has been done in this regard. You can ask the Rural Electrification Corporation to enquire whether there are a number of Harijan Bastis which have been declared as electrified on paper, but in reality electrification has not been done at all. Some four or five years back, a Central Minister was taken round a village and then he realised that though the village had been electrified on paper it was not so in reality. There is need to pay attention in this direction.

The Finance Minister has launched KUTIRJYOTI and JALDHARA schemes. Both of them are good schemes. But we would be successful only when the benefits of KUTIRJYOTI and JALDHARA reach the Harijans. I feel that KUTIRJYOTI would help in boosting rural electrification.

I also want to submit that drinking water should be made available in the Harijan Bastis through handpumps and other means.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, weavers are the weakest section of our society, and weaving is the second most important occupation after agriculture in our country in which maximum people are engaged. This trade is in critical condition. The prices of cotton and silk yarn are rising exorbitantly while the prices of finished product i.e. textiles is not rising. You will be surprised to know that five lakh weavers protested in Banaras in such a way which was unique in history. They gathered in Banaras and prayed to God to save them from the crisis. You will be surprised to know that whereas the minimum wages of a worker range between Rs. 8 and Rs. 15 in villages and under National Rural Schemes also they get wages between Rs. 10 to Rs. 12; a weaver

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does not earn more than Rs. 3 daily. About a year or year and a half back, he used to earn Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 from one saree. Five members of the family used to weave 3 to 4 sarees in a day. But now a weaver earns only Rs. 3 a day.

I congratulate the Finance Minister for increasing the price of Janata Saree by 75 paise per metre. But even this is quite insufficient. It must be increased at least by Re. 1. This will enable him to earn at least Rs. 11, to Rs. 15 per day. It is good that you have accepted the long standing demand of the weavers in this regard and given them a hike of 75P per metre. But I would request you to increase it by Re. 1 at least. I urge the hon. Finance Minister to resolve the problems of weavers and thereby save them from starvation. There are lakhs of weavers all over the country and they do not have any work. They have closed down their looms. Therefore, the price of Janata Saree should be increased by Re. 1 at least to enable them to reopen their looms. Besides, you must provide them cotton and silk yarn. Concession has been given on Polyester yarn and we welcome it but similar concession has not been given to cotton and silk yarn which is traditionally used by the weavers. It is true that Polyester yarn is also used at some places but mostly cotton and silk yarn is used. Cotton and silk yarn are used in weaving Banarasi sarees which are famous the world over. The weavers are not able to make their both ends meet. Most of them are weaving bed-sheets and pillow covers with cotton yarn and thereby eking a living. You must provide facilities to them. They should be provided yarn at cheap rate and they should get remunerative price for their finished product. I hope that the hon. Finance Minister will pay attention towards this matter.

I also want to draw your attention towards another issue. No doubt, rapid economic development in our country has provided some benefits to the people but it has also created regional imbalance. We find that there is concentration of industries in some areas and they are not

reaching the backward areas. Similarly, the distribution of money by the Planning Commission to the backward areas is comparatively less than the developed areas. There is need to change the Gadgil formula. It is true that it has been modified and 25 per cent weightage is given to the backward States, but this is not sufficient. You should distribute money not according to the capacity but according to the requirement. Regional imbalance cannot be removed unless you distribute the money according to requirements of an area. Same is the case with the States. Some areas in the States are well-developed while others are under-developed. Backward States should not be ignored in the matter of setting up public sector industries.

Recently, two public sector factories which were proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh were shifted from there. A diesel component plant, which was to be set up in Banaras and for which land had also been acquired, was shifted to Patiala. The other, a railway coach factory which was to be set up in Allahabad, was shifted to Kapurthala. There may be political reasons for shifted them and I do not want to criticize it but I want to submit that similar other factories should be set up in Uttar Pradesh. There is no hope of commissioning the petro-chemicals factory, which was to be set up in Salimpur near Aligarh. There are rumours that this factory may also be shifted. It is often observed that the factories sanctioned for backward states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa etc. are subsequently shifted to other places and God knows which lobbies, pressures and considerations play a role in this regard. Instead of reducing regional imbalance this will help in increasing it. The people of Uttar Pradesh and other backward States do not agitate in the interest of the country, but if a single factory is shifted from developed States, they resort to agitation. This does not mean that those who do not agitate should suffer. It is quite possible that in future the people of these States may agitate.

Therefore, modifications in Gadgil formula are necessary and this regional imbalance can be removed only, if the States

were given resources according to their requirements instead of their capacity to utilise funds.

Sir, hon. Shri Tiwari has paved a new way for the country in this Budget. For the first time, attention has been paid to the villagers and farmers. We all praise him for this historic step and hope that the provisions in the Budget would benefit 75 to 80 per cent rural populace and these programmes will continue in future and we will make progress in this direction.

[English]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our hon. Finance Minister has presented his Budget to this House with a pomp and show, with no substantial and solid proposals to bridge the gap. The Government has resorted to deficit financing for the last so many years. And this is the main reason why the inflation is not checked and there is uninterrupted upward rise in the graph of price. The Government has always tried to play to the gallery as our Finance Minister has done it this time too.

The practice of the Government to make pre-Budget hikes in various products as in petroleum products, in postal articles and other things. They have created this impression that the deficit in this year's Budget will also be covered up at the end of the year by such measures. So, unless and until Government comes up with solid proposals to cover this gap of Budget with hard measures, we cannot stop this trend. The country needs harsher and stern measures towards black-marketeers, towards economic offenders/profiteers who are the real enemies of the country, who play with the lives of the people, who play with the economy of the country. I do not know why the Government is soft towards these people. As our country is committed to peaceful co-existence, I think the Government has made this policy of not disturbing the peaceful and cordial relations between the real money and the black-money. Both are moving hand in hand and black money economy is almost equal to the real money economy and real black money is equal to

the real worth of the money. Unless and until this partnership and friendship is broken, our economy cannot stand on strong footing. So, I think, the Government must rise to the occasion and take some stern action so that this inflation, this price rise which is eating up the whole community, whole nation, should be stopped. This cannot be stopped unless there is a balance budget. So long as Government resorts to this deficit financing, I think, Government cannot be successful in curbing this tendency.

My friend from the Treasury Bench Mr. Basher was just telling that DCW Workshop has been shifted from Banaras and Allahabad to Patiala and Kapurthala in Punjab. What we in Punjab feel—and this is a fact also—is that in all spheres Punjab is given a stepmotherly treatment, that we are discriminated against in all walks of life—whether these are industrial projects, big or small or other things.

So far as Punjab is concerned, there are unusual circumstances prevailing there. In such circumstances I would ask the Government to declare Punjab as 'no industry area', so that entrepreneurs would be attracted and persuaded to invest their money in Punjab and in this way some economic relief would come to the people of the State.

I was referring to my friend Mr. Basher. Patiala is given DCW workshops; but there are three main parts of that project which are in the process of being shifted. Instead of giving something new, instead of giving some heavy industries to Punjab those two-three parts which are already there, portions of them are also in the process of being shifted. The three parts of the project DCW—the Rubber Shop, the Cylinder Lining Shop and the Crank Shaft Shop—are being shifted, as I have come to know, from Patiala to Gwalior. The Government must know better whether it is a fact. If it is correct, then they should stop it.

Unless and until Punjab is given 'no industry area' status as is given to Himachal Pradesh, J&K and the Dehradun district of Uttar Pradesh, the problem of unemploy-

[Shri Charanjit Singh Walia]

ment which is one of the reasons of the present turmoil in the State cannot be solved.

Of course, unemployment is a country-wide phenomenon. Unemployment is going on increasing just due to the faulty policies of the Government. It is also seeing an upward trend. I request the Finance Minister to start some schemes for eradicating unemployment - whether it is urban educated unemployment or rural unemployment and under employment. They should come out with substantial and concrete proposals and schemes, so that the problem of unemployment is eradicated from the country. Because people with no work are more dangerous and harmful to the country than anything else.

I request that the right to work should be incorporated as a fundamental right in our Constitution, so that nobody starves, nobody dies and nobody feels that he is not given work.

Sir, India is primarily an agricultural country and its economy is based on agriculture but the farmers do not get the remunerative prices for their produce. I propose that the prices should be linked with the cost of production so that the farmer must have the satisfaction that if price rise is there in other things they will get automatically rise in the prices of their produce. Further the farmers who actually work in the field should be associated in the formulation of agricultural prices at different levels.

In Punjab we have exhausted almost all the hydro electric resources and we have two thermal plants also but because Punjab is far away from the coalfields it involves lot of cost to bring coal to Punjab so I suggest that atomic power plant should be established in Punjab as early as possible to meet the increasing power demand of the State. In 1977 the proposal to set-up an atomic power plant was mooted and a site seeing committee went there and they proposed two sites--Chamkaur Sahib in Ropar district and Patran in Patiala dis-

trict. They preferred Patran in Patiala district for the establishment of atomic power plant. As I have come to know everything is clear but I do not know why Government is holding up establishment of an atomic power plant in Punjab. If there are any political considerations then I would request the Government not to take into account the political considerations and they should think in the interest of the country as well as in the interest of Punjab and set-up an atomic power plant there.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What about proximity to the border?

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA: In this atomic age no area is near or away from the border. Everything can be done at any place. So my learned old friend should not take these considerations into account. In atomic age there is no consideration of one thousand or two thousand miles. Nobody is safe from these atomic weapons. This is a lame excuse that Punjab is nearer to border. Rather they should encourage instead of bringing forward such lame excuses. They should try to build Punjab and be generous toward Punjab so far as these things are concerned. Then, Sir, almost a negligible mention has been made about sports.

Our country with a population of about 80 crores is far behind as compared to other smaller countries in the field of sports. My suggestion is that the whole country should be involved in sports activities. Young boys, especially those going to schools and colleges, should be diverted from other things towards sports. We should try to create sports culture in our country. This will be a healthy trend. At least, one percent of the budget should be earmarked for sports activities. A healthy mind in a healthy body, is the proverb. Much emphasis is laid on sports in other countries. That's why even small countries are far ahead in so far as performance and achievements in the field of sports are concerned. I would also suggest that one day namely a every Saturday, should be earmarked as a sports day to create sports consciousness and healthy trend in the field of sports throughout the country.

As far as Punjab is concerned, I ask the Central Government that it should be very liberal in providing funds. In view of the unusual circumstances and grave situation prevailing in that State, most of our budget is consumed in tackling the law and order situation and in feeding our security forces. Whether it is a Government in Punjab or at the Centre, they consider Punjab as a law and order problem, which is not correct. Punjab is not a law and order problem. It is a political problem. They think it is a law and order problem. Therefore, they are deploying security forces, police administration and other agencies to concentrate only on this aspect. That's why our resources are being consumed by them. To compensate, in other fields also, the Central Government should give liberal grants whether it is industry, electrification power or energy or for other things.

I don't object to the small concessions given to the farmers or some other sections of the society. But they are unrealistic. They are not substantial. It is said in the country that these concessions have been given keeping in view the elections. Whether the Government is holding mid-term elections, it is for the Government to know. But these concessions are unrealistic and only small benefits. They are trying to play to the gallery. In these circumstances, I oppose the budget proposals brought forward by our Finance Minister. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I praise the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a good Budget in spite of terrible drought in some states this year. Special attention has been paid to the farmers, weaker sections of society and unorganised workers in this Budget. Despite resource constraints the efforts made for the progress of the country are quite commendable. Besides boosting agricultural production, the proposal of achieving 10 per cent industrial growth in this Budget is commendable. I hope that we would be able to achieve the targets. Exports have risen by 25 per cent in the first nine months of the current year and it is in itself

a great achievement. I hope that if we continue like this, our Budget, will be successful.

The proposal of 40 per cent increase in respect of agriculture and irrigation in the plan outlay is laudable and I am of the firm belief that Government will achieve this target.

Special attention has been paid to encourage small, khadi and village industries and this will help in generating more employment opportunities in villages. It is a good effort. Farmers are very happy with the 7.5 per cent discount in the fertilizers, which has been provided for boosting agricultural production. It appears that for the first time, the hon. Minister has presented a rural-oriented Budget.

The poor will be benefited by the new scheme - KUTIR JYOTI and I hope that you will also be successful in the programmes proposed for the scheduled castes.

The people in hill areas will be benefited by the decision to provide kerosene and L.P.G. cylinders on the rates existing in the plains. The construction of 10 lakh wells under the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, is commendable. This will solve the problem of water in the rural areas, to a great extent in approaching summer months. I am sure that this money will be spent on this programme.

The allocation for Defence has been raised from 12,000 crores to 13,000 crores. It is a commendable step. It was vital for the country's security. The entire country has welcomed it. You may be aware that danger is looming large over the country and there is disturbance in the entire sub-continent. We cannot therefore progress without a strong defence.

Electric motors used in pumpsets have been exempted from excise duty. It is a welcome step as it would encourage agriculture and agro-based industries. With a view to promoting modernisation of horticulture, poultry and bee-keeping full ex-

[Shri Jagdish Awasthi]

emption has been provided to the equipments used in these activities from excise duty. The farmers will be immensely benefited and they will feel joyous over it. Electric bulbs, soaps and steel utensils have been exempted from excise duty in order to give relief to the middle class consumers.

I would like the hon. Minister to explain in detail the way a deficit of Rs. 8120 crores in the Budget will be covered. He has levied some taxes, but what is needed today is to accelerate the campaign against smuggling.

As a result of this, black money is being generated and a parallel economy is being run. Your budgetary exercise has little effect on them. Besides, the Government has been unable to check the generation of black money all these forty years. As a result, inspite of numerous foreign exchange regulations, they are siphoning the money abroad and depositing them in foreign banks. The Government is unable to check this drain of money. I would like to submit that the Government should take strong action against the smugglers and the black-marketeers. If the Government is able to seize their money, there will be no need to levy more taxes.

Beside, non-plan expenditure should also be reduced. Many schemes have been formulated to achieve this but in vain. I hope that the hon. Minister will try to reduce the non-plan expenditure, so that the Budget is balanced. A demand was raised by some hon. Members last year and it has been repeated this year also that the limit of income tax should be raised from Rs. 18,000 to 25,000. I would urge the hon. Minister that if this limit is raised, the middle income group would get some relief. Today, even a peon has to pay income tax. I hope that the hon. Minister will consider it and raise the limit of income tax to Rs. 25,000. The problem of unemployment in our country is gigantic. On the one hand, we launch numerous welfare schemes and developmental programmes, but on the other, unemployment is ever increasing. It

is paradoxical that development is taking place and unemployment is simultaneously increasing. The Government makes schemes and fixes targets to provide jobs to unemployed people, and it provides 25 per cent subsidy to the industrialists for setting up industries in the No-industry districts. But what is happening in Kanpur *dehat* and many other districts today is that industries are being set up but the local people are not being employed therein. The industrialists take full advantage of subsidy, but they do not give jobs to the local people. I hope that the hon. Minister will ensure that those industrialists, who establish their industries in No-industry district are given maximum assistance. Besides, I hope that to provide employment to the people in the No-industry districts particularly Kanpur-- *dehat*--to which I belong--new industries should be established there.

Finally, I want to submit that though we have huge stocks of foodgrains to fight drought and we supply them so that people may not starve, but there is a acute shortage of fodder for cattle. During the drought, pastures are nowhere to be seen, there is no stock of fodder and as a result, animals perish. I would suggest that as you supply foodgrains from a central pool, similarly, there should be a central pool of fodder, from where it could be supplied.

14.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I shall conclude my speech after highlighting one thing. Subsidy provided to the weavers and farmers is like leech which survives on human blood. On the one hand we provide subsidy whereas on the other we impose tax on people. I would like to request you to gradually reduce the subsidy because it is being misutilised.

I would also like to point out one thing more. Our public sector industries have been the basis of our socialism. We have discussed their functioning several times in this House. They have been in the red and therefore, we are making efforts to pull them out of this situation. We have to provide them subsidy by taxing the

public. Therefore, I demand that the Government should ensure the proper utilisation of subsidy as well as check the growing inefficiency of public sector. With these words, I support the Budget and thank the hon. Minister for presenting it.

[English]

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): I rise to support the Budget. When a Budget is presented, all the sections of the society always look into it, generally to see whether it is an agriculture-oriented 'production-oriented or an industry-oriented budget. A study is made in such a manner.

I specially congratulate our beloved Prime Minister for having given an agriculture-oriented Budget, and the Finance Minister who has gone so much into detail and covered everybody, right from the small person to the biggest person e.g. agriculturists, industrialists and the Harijans and all the weaker sections.

Droughts and floods regularly affect our country. Our agriculture is always dependent on the monsoon. To do away with this situation and to reduce the dependence of agriculture on the monsoon, we have to start dairy farming, fishery farming, sericulture, bee-keeping and other professions allied to agriculture. They exist today, but whether they have been institutionalized properly, is the question.

Dairy farming can be started in any part of this country. I have calculated that from one acre, a minimum of Rs. 15000 to Rs. 20,000 can be earned by the agriculturists, if they start dairy farming. Equally, fisheries are also important. They are a part and parcel of agriculture, where watch-and-ward is not required, where pesticide is not required and where the inputs are very little. So, this also should be started. Bee-keeping should be encouraged, as also sericulture, wherever it is possible. Horticulture has been totally neglected in this country. This country has a beautiful climate, and thousands of rivers and other water sources are there.

When we look into the educational in-

stitutions, we find that there are 150 universities catering to 20% of our population which lives in urban areas. When we see the number of agricultural universities, we find that there are only 23 of them for the 80% of our population. This is not proper. This position has to be considered seriously. Otherwise, we will not solve our problems. We have conceived a production of 170 million tonnes of foodgrains.

There is only one university in the whole country, if I am not mistaken, for horticulture. Why are we so late in starting them? They have to be started in each district; and each taluka or block level should have a horticultural institution where training and diplomas have to be given. If we do that, we will save a lot of money and food, because Nature takes care without any input.

I have worked out that ten Papeeta trees are equal to an income of Rs. 400 crores per annum. When we take 100 houses in a village, the backyard of each house having ten Papeeta trees, it will come to 1000 trees. And those trees will yield, at the rate of ten fruits per tree, 10,000 fruits. One-third of them will be ripening every day. Thus, the number of fruits becomes 3,000. In a 100-house village, the population will be between 500 and 1000. They can eat this protein-rich fruit as a substitute. There are 6 lakh villages in the whole of the country. The number of 100-house villages will be around 20 lakhs. If a unit of 100 houses is taken as a village the calculation comes to an income of Rs. 400 crores per annum from one type of Papeeta production. I have taken Papeeta into account, specially because it grows from Himalayas to Rajasthan, in all the regions and in all the climates.

15.00 hrs

Like that we have to study the culture of plantation. That will also help us in bringing down environmental balance and in increasing greenery in the country. Therefore, each district, each taluka should have horticultural and agricultural training centres.

[Shri S.B. Sidal]

When we think of unemployment, it is really a heart-burning problem and we have been attempting to solve it all these days. But when we give employment to 10 people, 100 people still remain unemployed. This is the proportion in rural and urban areas. I congratulate the Finance Minister for having given a thought to the villages after having given a thought to the agriculture. But, there are still things which are not taken into consideration.

Now, the lands have been sealed by legislation like land-reforms. When we have made fragmentation, we cannot employ machines. When we cannot mechanise the land, we cannot get the expected yield. So, what is the via media to improve the yield per unit? It is not possible with the present circumstances with erratic behaviour of the monsoon. Therefore, my request is to mechanise it. So, now, with the available mechanisation, we are getting a tractor which costs a huge amount of more than Rs. 3-4 lakhs; we have to invest this money for a tractor. What is the return here for five acres or 10 acres per head? How can we employ mechanisation? It is impossible. This economy will go very bad in future if we do not think of mechanisation. Either we must produce a small tractor where a medium and small and marginal farmer can employ it or else we have to go for a cooperative farming; and that has to be encouraged. I again congratulate him that the cooperatives have been given, for the first time, a very important role in this budget. Therefore, to canvass and to publicise this cooperative farming, we not only produce 170 million tonnes of foodgrains as conceived but also thousands of tonnes of foodgrains. This amount of production we can have in this country because we have climate, we have rains, we have scientists and we have everything with us.

In so far as Khadi and other industries, small scale industries are concerned, they are wonderfully taken up and they generate our economy and solve our employment in rural as well as urban areas also

slum areas which are the product of concentration in the big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore. Like that, if we try to get back into the villages and for that my suggestion is that we have to open a public sector unit in each district; then this will have an ancillary effect and relative effect economically and industrially and industrial culture can go into the villages and that will solve so many problems like ecological balance and slum areas pollution; so many things it can solve. Therefore, satellite cities should be built and specially designed. Therefore, when 500 districts are there, 500 public sector units are to be started. We have achieved the target of 300 and still 200-300 more have to be started especially in Karnataka. We have a public sector at Bangalore and in nowhere we have any public sector. Bangalore is at the end of Karnataka where Tamil Nadu begins and it is of no benefit to the Karnataka population. Inside northern Karnataka, there is no public sector unit and cooperative factories are also not being that much encouraged. There are many proposals before the Government of India, before NDC for clearance, but nothing has been done. Therefore, I request the Minister to help this industry where immediate help can be given to the farmers. Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak and I support the Budget.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset, I would like to thank you for permitting me to speak on behalf of the D.M.K. Party to express my opinion about the Budget presented in this august House.

It appears to be rosy for your eyes only whereas it is a paper rose without any fragrance or charm.

Unlike the Finance Ministers of the past, the present Finance Minister and my beloved friend Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari is a shrewd and clever politician who has not thought about the economy or inflation but only about the votes and submitted the Budget with a populist measure. The Finance Minister is clever enough in announcing the sweeping increases in the Railway fares, Post and Telegraph tariffs,

sugar, coal, steel and other commodities amounting to about Rs. 3150 crores prior to the budget and other taxes about Rs. 1535 crores and presented a deficit budget of about Rs. 7500 crores. He has given a paltry concession of Rs. 920 crores as a relief measure. This is like a sugar coated tablet given to a patient. Once the sugar coat is removed the bitterness will be felt by the patient.

In the same way Rs. 920 crores is just like a sugar coat compared to the tax of Rs. 4685 crores. He has fleeced the people of this country without any rhyme or reason by way of Rs. 3150 crores prior to the Budget and Rs. 1535 crores in the Budget.

It has been rightly pointed out by my leader Dr. Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi that the Government has already inflicted injuries and as a relief measure is applying ointment now to the wounds. In other words, you have pinched the baby to cry and now you are rocking the cradle.

It has also been correctly pointed out by the former Union Finance Minister Mr. C. Subramaniam that we run a single command democracy and we have a central command economy. The time has come now for a serious re-examination of what we have all along been doing and advocated a policy of decentralisation. He has also mentioned that the Budget is full of juggling with figures and would be of no avail if efficiency was not improved.

Regarding the amount we have spent for the defence he has said that we need a policy of aggressive peace so that, the expenditure, in this would be brought down.

It has been well said by the former Chief Secretary to Tamil Nadu Government, Mr. Karthikeyan, that the Budget has no adequate incentives for saving an investment and did not have a proper grip on the non-Plan expenditure. It would aggravate inflation also. I would like to endorse the opinion expressed by Mrs. Revathi Srinivasan, who has said that the tax on transfer of assets meant entry of estate duty through the back door. On the whole, in my opinion the budget is un-

inspiring, deceptive and devoid of any note-worthiness. The standard deduction for salaried employees has been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 which is not adequate and the income-tax exemption limit should have been raised at least to Rs. 25,000.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider my request. I have a feeling that the Government is unnecessarily committing itself for the increase of national debts, amounting to total liabilities of the Union Government which would come to about Rs. 22,000 crores and interest burden would be about Rs. 14,000 crores including the further borrowings of Rs. 27,000 crores in future. So this is going to make more and more harder for the common man and the Government until they go on borrowing from other nations and from our citizens of this country.

I tell you, the Government is depending too much on foreign aids. As a doctor I warn you further about evil effects of AIDS! So, an effective cut in the defence expenditure and the expenditure incurred by the various departments and Ministries and the heads of the Government will only bring down the national debts to greater extent. Otherwise we will be forced to print more currencies. This has been long back predicted by the late lamented leader, Perarinar C.N. Anna who rightly said that the sufferings, miseries and tears of the people of this country cannot be wiped out by mere printing of currencies.

In this context it is worthwhile to mention the opinion of the well-known economist and tax expert and eminent jurist, Mr. Palkhiwala, that there is no sign of any determined effort on the part of the Government to check wastage and extravagancy. On the contrary, in the last eight years, non-Plan expenditure has increased with an annual compound interest of 18 per cent. The 16 per cent increase in non-Plan expenditure if pruned would have cut down the deficit and with some more planning there would have been some relief to the common man.

Here one thing I would like to mention

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about the comment made by the Finance Secretary of the Government Mr. Venkataraman, that the deficit can easily be brought down if there is going to be better industrial growth during 1988-89 and a good monsoon. It is only his imagination and I do not understand why he has not understand what will happen if the monsoon fails. One has to anticipate this also. The increase in fertilizer subsidies by Rs. 1000 crores will only benefit the fertilizer industry, which is sitting on mountains of unsold stocks. It will only increase the profitability of the fertiliser companies because all subsidies go to them only. The Budget will be considered as pro-farmer only when the levies are drastically cut. The import of edible oils and cotton are severely curbed. The remunerative prices should be fixed up immediately for wheat and other commodities at a reasonable level, then only it will benefit the farmers.

It is also worthwhile to mention that the deficit Budget amounting to ten per cent of the total budget will lead to general financial indiscipline besides causing inflation.

It is a surprise to know that one hundred per cent of the export profit is exempted from tax and five year tax holiday is extended to one hundred per cent export oriented units.

Here, I would like to bring to the knowledge of the Finance Minister that many of the export oriented companies are exploiting and looting the nationalised banks money. When a common man is paying tax from his salary, while the export oriented people, who are leading a luxurious life and enjoying crores of rupees are exempted. Should they be exempted from tax? I have no objection in giving them concessions, but not one hundred per cent. Please give concessions to the people, who are paying the income-tax regularly.

I am requesting the Finance Minister to reconsider the continuation of surcharge for one more year, which is unwarranted. I

request him to suspend it or withdraw it forthwith.

The Government is able to give excise duty exemption for big companies. I request the Finance Minister to give excise duty exemption for small scale industries which are making jam, jelly and pickles, in the urban and rural areas, instead of extending the concession only to the Village Khadi Boards.

I request the Finance Minister to remove the excise duty in total instead of reducing the excise duty from Rs. 1.50 to 1.00 for bulbs of sixty and more watts which are used by a common man.

It is really welcomed that the excise duty for drugs category No. 1 has been exempted. The Government should totally exempt the duties on third generation cephalosporin group of drugs and should allow this medicine to be used freely in this country so that many patients would be benefited and be saved from severe illness. Here, I request the Finance Minister to increase the excise duty reduction for the indigenously manufactured hospital equipments. And I request the Finance Minister to extend the concession on excise duty from forty per cent to twenty per cent to the imported medical equipments. Both Government and Government recognised hospitals in the urban and rural area may need these equipments for the welfare of the humanity. This concession should be extended to the private nursing homes and hospitals, as they are also doing yeoman service for the welfare of the common man of the country.

The excise duty on colour T.V. measuring 36 c.m. and more, from Rs. 1750 to Rs. 2000 is unwarranted and I request the Finance Minister either to have the status quo or to reduce it to one thousand rupees because it is one of the powerful media through which the literacy can be propagated.

The excise duty exemption given for the yarns upto the count of 35 should be extended to all the counts, so that the weavers can be benefited totally. The ex-

cise duty on counts more than 35 reduced by three paise per count is not adequate. More and more concessions should be given to them because they occupy the next position to the farmers in the country.

The export of cotton and silk yarn should be banned. The power should be given at a reasonable rate for spinning mills so that the local demands can be met with and the weaving industries will not become sick.

The Finance Minister cannot proudly claim that no fresh burden on common man are imposed. One thing that he should not forget that already they have levied Rs. 3150 crores prior to the Budget and in addition to the present Rs. 1535 crores.

On looking at the deficit, one tends to think that the evil effect of Satan is still hovering round the Indian people. So, the deficit of Rs. 7484 crores is definitely going to add to the inflation and the common man's life harder.

It is totally disappointing that the basic exemption limit for excise duty for small industries products has not been raised while importance was given to village, rural and agricultural sector. As an M.P. coming from an urban area, I am totally disappointed that not much of relief had been given for urban oriented industries. Do not forget that people belonging to the urban areas also have voted for you. The very fact that the Finance Minister has mentioned that the need for strengthening the public distribution system clearly indicates the state of affairs in the distribution is in chaos. Here, I request the Finance Minister to take measures for effective public distribution system.

It is very unfortunate that the Finance Minister for anything and everything compared the statistics of 1979-80 with 1988-89. Here, I request the Chair to permit me to compare the prices of essential commodities of 1976 with that of 1988. Groundnut oil per kilo which was selling at Rs. 7.20 in 1976 is selling at Rs. 24 in 1988. Similarly, the comparison of other things

are like this: Ginger oil Rs. 8.30 and now Rs. 26, Coconut oil was Rs. 13 and now Rs. 42, Dalda was Rs. 11 and now Rs. 26, Bengal Gram was Rs. 5 and now Rs. 13, Black gram was Rs. 4.20 and now Rs. 8, Chillies were Rs. 6.50 and now Rs. 14, Tamarind was Rs. 6 and now Rs. 12, Sugar was Rs. 2.70 and now Rs. 6.40, Brook Bond Coffee dust was Rs. 14 and now Rs. 33, Mustard was Rs. 6 and now Rs. 20, Horlicks was Rs. 12 and now Rs. 22. I request the hon. Finance Minister to make note of this price rise.

You have mentioned that the productivity in the Railways has shown significant improvements. If so, what made you to increase another Rs. 620 crores of additional taxes on the current year's Railway Budget.

The Finance Minister has said that monsoon have failed during the last four successive years. It clearly indicates that you do not have a long term perception and policies which will take our country to the 21st century.

The Finance Minister has said about the sickness in the industrial area. It is because of the banking sector which do not help the industries in the right time and too many formalities are to be fulfilled before taking financial assistance from the banking institutions.

It is very unfortunate that the Finance Minister has said that unavoidable compulsions made the Government to have higher expenditure on Defence. If you do not use your political acumen properly and unnecessarily get entangled in Sri Lanka by signing an unworthy agreement by putting the cart before the bullock, then naturally you have to spend more for defence on a foreign soil to wipe out own race. I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this and cut down the expenditure on defence. *(Interruptions)*

You have announced welfare schemes like NGP, IRDP, etc. I warn this Government that the real benefit will not go to the common man, downtrodden, needy, poor sections of society, because you have more middlemen in your pocket. Please try to

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

keep them away from your vicinity so that the country can be benefited and the common man be satisfied and you can also have a clean image.

As you have decided to establish small industries Bank of India which will be a subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank of India, I think, you have some people in your mind to satisfy and for that you are creating more corporations and banks. Instead of that, kindly expand the activities of the existing Industrial Bank of India. Instead of allotting Rs. 250 crores to Small Industries Development Bank of India, please allot more to the IDBI so that the industries can be benefited.

The Finance Minister has mentioned that the Prime Minister had announced last year to set up a separate board to regulate the stock exchanges and necessary legislation is under preparation. It is really surprising to know that it has taken a year for this Government to consider the Prime Minister's request. If this is the case with the Prime Minister, I think, an ordinary Member's request may take many years. Please wake up from your deep slumber. Do not be a Rip Van Winkle.

I welcome the move of the Government for providing reasonable pension scheme for working journalists. On behalf of DMK I support and welcome this. But it is surprising that on the one hand you are helping them and on the other, through your fist you are punching the press reporters on their faces. On 15th March of this year a photographer of "Junior Viketan" and another photographer of "Dinakaran Daily" were assaulted in the presence of the police. Three people were arrested and a Congress (I) jeep was seized. Please rectify yourself.

You have mentioned about kisan vikas patra, Indira vikaṣ patra and so many other patras. But the people are developing more and more doubts about the genuineness of your bonds and patras because you promise incentives in the morning and withdraw the concessions in the evening.

It is really heartening to hear that the Government is providing Rs. 420 crores for rural water supply and sewage. As a Member representing Madras Metropolitan area, I request the hon. Finance Minister to set up more de-salination plants and take up Veeranam Project and Telegu Ganga Project without any political motivation to fulfil the demands of drinking water supply which is frequently threatening the people of the Madras city.

Kindly increase the allocation from one per cent to at least ten percent of the total budget for Health and Family Welfare. This was represented by Dr. A. L. Mudaliar Committee long back. As it is one of the important components for the promotion of the health of the people, I request the Finance Minister to increase this to ten per cent so that the slogan "health for all by 2000 A.D." will have a real meaning.

15.21 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The allocation of Rs. 3,963 crores for power sector is not sufficient and in this also Tamil Nadu is totally neglected.

I request the Finance Minister to allot more funds for power generation in Tamil Nadu.

It is also surprising to know that the coal production has reached 180 million tonnes, compared to 160 million tonnes last year. In spite of this, we are not able to get enough coal for thermal stations in Tamil Nadu. Please do not have partisan attitude and see that more and more coal is provided to Tamil Nadu.

It is very funny to note that the non-plan expenditure has increased to Rs. 7,892 crores. If you try to cut down the unnecessary non-plan expenditure, I think it can be brought down to a great extent.

I request the Finance Minister to extend the concessional rate of excise duty to the people who want to import machines for binding and for multicoloured offset printing. Instead of extending this concession

only to the registered newspapers, it should be extended to private persons and to unemployed youths who like to enter into this industry.

To promote tourism in the country, the Finance Minister has promised to extend the concessional rate of customs duty of 90 per cent for equipments for the hotels. In this regard, I request the Finance Minister to remove the luxury tax and sales-tax from the hotels, by which we can attract more tourists.

Out of every one rupee that comes to the Government, twenty-two paise and nineteen paise are coming as revenue from excise and customs duty respectively. So, this clearly shows that the men of Excise and the Customs Departments are the people who really take the credit in bringing a major source of revenue to the Government. But it is a pity that they are not looked after well and their grievances are not heard. Hence, I request the Government to take up this matter and do the needful urgently.

I really sometimes feel sorry to know that the Non-Resident Indians are given more benefits than the people working in this country who are toiling and moiling from morning till night, since the Finance Minister has said that the bonds and deposits from them would be exempted from Income-tax, Wealth-tax and Gift Tax.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: I request the Finance Minister to extend similar concessions - though not fully, at least partially - to our citizens also who are willing to save money in bonds and deposits... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: He has taken a very long time, Sir...(*Interruptions*)

DR. A. KALANIDHI: I will complete in over minute, Sir. Please give me only one minute. Opposition should be given more time...(*Interruptions*). I wish to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Finance Minister about a Non-Resident Indian who is resid-

ing in the United States. She wants to start a Trust in India to help the poor girls who cannot continue their studies for financial constraints. She was a student of mine. With a great difficulty she finished her M.D. and D.A. and settled in United States as an anaesthetist in gynaecology. She is earning a lot and has applied to the Government of India for giving her permission to start a Trust. The Government of India has permitted her to remit the amount in dollars in the Chrompet Branch of the Indian Bank in Tamil Nadu, but they have prevented her from operating it. It is just like keeping a plate full of food in front of a person who is very hungry, but while he attempts to eat it, you are tying the hands and mouth of that person. Hence, I request the Finance Minister to reconsider her request and if any irregularities happen, they can check them up and freeze the Trust, for which I have no objection...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is O.K. now sit down. Shrimati Usha Choudhari...

(*Interruptions*)

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Regarding the elections to the cooperative societies, these should be conducted by an elected government and not by the present government of Tamil Nadu under President Rule...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What is he doing? Have you got any decency?...

(*Interruptions*)

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Finally, Sir, before I conclude, the bandh in Tamil Nadu went on peaceful on 15th of March. The Congress Party, who had given their promises on rent for shops, could not persuade them to close down their shops on the day of bandh. That clearly shows that the people accepted the bandh and cooperated with the bandh organisers, expressing their anger on soaring price rise, growing unemployment, sickness in the industrial sector, and corruption everywhere. This is a clear verdict against the Government.

I oppose this budget tooth and nail.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch): Hon. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Budget of 1988-89 which has been presented in the House I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister of Finance for having borne in mind the interests of every section of the society and rendering reliefs to them. Special attention has been given to women in the Budget and they have been offered many incentives to ensure them equal status in the society. However, I would like you to pay more attention to women in the coming years so that they may get equal status to men in the society. This should be done if we want to save the Aryan culture of our country. All round development of our country is not possible without active participation of women.

I would now like to point out to the unprecedented drought that the country is facing for the first time in this century. I would like to restrict myself to Gujarat which is worst hit by drought. Gujarat has been facing drought for the third successive year and my own area is hit for the fourth year. It did not rain at all this year but I would like to thank the Central Government and the Gujarat Government for providing food to the people and fodder for the cattle.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi was determined in 1967 not to import foodgrains from foreign countries. Today we are moving in this direction and are progressing. Through Technology Missions and other modern techniques, we are providing expertise to the farmers so that they can bring about green revolution. We are also making arrangements for drinking water through Technology Mission. My constituency is very large and it has been facing drought for fourth successive year. But in spite of that drinking water has been made available to every village, thanks to the Technology Mission. I also thank the Central Government and the Gujarat Government for it.

Hon. Prime Minister has himself visited my vast constituency twice and he realised the extent to which it was reeling under severe drought. He himself paid attention

and saw to it that drinking water was made available.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I would also submit about farmers. Ceiling of land for the marginal farmers in Gujarat is 17 acres. I would like to point out that in my area as well as in the area of Mr. Gadhvi 17 acres of land yields very little. The yield is not even equal to what one gets from 2 acres of land in other areas. Therefore, special programmes should be launched to help the marginal farmers and loan facilities should also be extended to them.

My suggestions regarding the fishermen is that those having small boats should be provided the same assistance as the fishermen having big boats. Small fishermen must be provided the same assistance as to the big trawlers costing 25 to 30 lakhs. The trawlers get a subsidy of only Rs. 4000 whereas the boat and net costs Rs. 25,000. Therefore, I would like to request that these fishermen must be provided at least 30% subsidy.

Sir, I would now like to say something about textile industry. Our Government is gravely concerned about it and it has set up a committee to look into how more employment opportunities could be generated in the field. I would like to draw the attention of my fellow countrymen to what Mahatma Gandhi had said in this regard. He had said that workers would get employment only if we wear khadi. Therefore, I would appeal to our countrymen, through this House, that they should wear khadi or atleast the cloth manufactured in our own country and not foreign clothes. If they are determined to do so the problem of sick mills would be solved.

About backward areas, I would like to submit that atleast one Government undertaking should be set up there. For example a soda-ash-plant should be set up in my constituency Kutch where large number of salt units are located. Today when the Hon. Prime Minister is present here, I request him to set up a soda-ash-plant in Kutch. This would not only help in reviving sick salt-industry but also provide more employment opportunities to the locals in

my large constituency besides boosting other industries in the area. Railway facility should be improved in my areas. Our society discriminates between son and daughter because son earns for the family. Prior to me while referring to Family Planning one of my colleagues, Shri Digvijay Singh Jhala suggested and I am repeating it that saving certificates worth Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 should be gifted to the parents having one or two daughters so that they do not go in for the third child - in the hope of a son and are able to sustain their life in old age. I also suggest that the Government should do something for those parents who go in for family planning after having one daughter.

15.30 hrs

STATEMENT RE. LAUNCH OF
INDIAN REMOTE SENSING
SATELLITE-1A, (IRS-1A)

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): India's first indigenous Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS)-1A has today been successfully launched from Baikanour Cosmodrome in the Soviet Union. The spacecraft is functioning normally. It is revolving around the earth in a polar orbit once every 103.2 minutes.

After separation from the VOSTOK launcher, the automatic deployment of the satellite's solar panels has been successfully accomplished. They are maintaining the temperature within the stipulated limits.

The satellite is being controlled from the main Spacecraft Control Centre at Bangalore. ISRO ground stations at Lucknow and Mauritius are also being used in this mission. In addition, at the initial stages of the mission, ground stations of foreign space agencies located in Kenya, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany are assisting in monitoring the progress of the satellite.

All systems and subsystems of the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite have been designed and fabricated indigenously. IRS-1A weighs 975 kg. and carries two sets of state-of-the-art cameras. One camera will provide imageries with a resolution of 72 metres over a longitudinal strip of 148 km as the spacecraft sweeps over India. The second camera will provide imageries with a resolution of 36 metres over the same area. The spacecraft orbit will be continuously adjusted to ensure that all imageries are taken every day, around 10.25 a.m.

The successful launching of IRS-1A is a major milestone in our remote sensing programme. India now becomes the fifth nation in the world - after USA, USSR, France and Japan - to have accomplished the remote sensing of the earth's resources from Space.

I am sure the House would wish to join me in extending our heartiest congratulations to the team of scientists, engineers and supporting staff of the Department of Space whose dedicated efforts over the last 5 years have brought this great success to the nation.

15.34 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1988-89 — GENERAL
DISCUSSION —Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the democracy flourishes and makes progress and the Government glows with happiness when the farmers are prosperous.

MR. SPEAKER: Today, you have left even Shri Balkavi Bairagi far behind in speech making.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: At the outset, I think it is my duty to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for having kept his word and fulfilling the promise made to the people in this Budget. Even the poorest of the poor is happy with this Budget. Besides, our Finance Minister

[Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan]

deserves congratulations for having carried out his duty well. This is the Budget of the poor and the workers. In spite of such a Budget, our opposition colleagues are not present. It seems that they do not love their nation, their people and their voters. That is the difference between them and us. The new schemes proposed in this Budget like 'KUTIRJYOTI' and 'JALDHARA', should be implemented effectively. We will achieve success only if these are executed effectively. Besides, we will have to pay attention to the things which have been neglected so far.

Now I come to Rajasthan. Out of 27 districts of Rajasthan, 26 districts are affected by severe drought. 208 tehsils out of 211 tehsils, are facing drought. Out of 38,901 villages, 36,200 villages are reeling under drought and out of the total population of 4.2 crores in the State 3.17 crores are badly affected by it. Keeping this in view, the assistance provided to Rajasthan is meagre. Therefore, I urge that this assistance should be increased.

Now, I want to say something about Jhunjhunu and Sikar areas. This area is predominantly inhabited by farmers and soldiers. People of these areas are toiling hard and are struggling for survival. Now, I would like to make a submission about 'JALDHARA' scheme. I would like to know how this scheme will be implemented in Rajasthan? I would like to appeal to the Government that exemption from payment of electricity charges should be made under JALDHARA scheme in those areas where tubewells have been installed, particularly, in areas which have been affected by drought for the fourth or fifth successive year. Besides, all their debts should be written off and other concessions provided to them. The scheme 'KUTIRJYOTI' which has been launched should also be implemented effectively. It will benefit the poor.

Khetri and Udaipurvati are hilly areas in my constituency. They should also get similar facilities, which are granted to other hilly regions in the country. Udaipurvati and Chidava have been declared as dark

zones. This would enable them to get similar facilities as availed by other areas.

There is a railway line from Dabra to Singhana. This is meant for Khetri Project. Only a goods train plies on this line. No passengers compartment is attached to the train. Therefore, there is need to attach a passenger compartment to this goods train. This would enable the people of this area to avail of railway facility to reach the project site at Khetri.

We have been continuously demanding a T.V. tower at Jhunjhunu and Sikar. The people of this area should be provided this facility. The farmers face a lot of problems from *Patwaris*. They have to go to *Patwaris* every now and then. I would suggest that if the farmer is able to satisfy the *patwari* at the time of measurement of his land, and gets a document to this effect it would help the farmer a lot. The Government should ensure that the farmer does not have to go to the *patwari* every time he is provided a facility.

Khetri Copper Project is 13 kms away from the Haryana border. 9 million gallons of water is consumed by this project. This 9 million gallon of water is drawn from underground. Due to lack of rains the water level had already receded and now because of drawing water from underground, the farmer has been left high and dry. The Jawahar Lal Nehru canal flows only 13 k.m. away from this project. This is a Central Government project. Water can be drawn from this canal for the project.

Indira Gandhi canal flows near Jhunjhunu and Sikar. Water from this canal should also be supplied to our area so that the farmers have a sigh of relief. This is an area where blood is cheaper than water. The allocation for defence in this Budget is inadequate. Very little attention has been paid to defence. More provision should be made for defence so that our defence personnel are equipped with better tanks, aeroplanes and military hardware. As regards the formula of commutation of the pension for army jawans the period should be 10 years instead of 15 years. Besides, same pension should be provided to the

persons retiring on the same rank. What is happening today is that a person retiring on a particular rank is getting thousands of rupees more than the person who retired from the same rank some years back. To remove this anomaly there should be a provision of one rank-one pension for the defence personnel.

I will appeal to the Government to stop payment of subsidy. Subsidy is the only thing which leads to corruption. If corruption has to be checked, subsidy should be provided in kind and not in cash. Corruption will continue till subsidy is provided like this.

15.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Every farmer should be issued a booklet so that he could easily get loan from the bank and the problem of Patwari and Tehsildar is also removed. We are continuously pressurised for loans. We had submitted application for loan to the people of our area. We had completed most of the formalities but because of change in the portfolio of our Minister, we had to face great difficulty. I hope that loans would be approved to Jhunjhunu area once again.

Further, I would like to add that Jhunjhunu district has the distinction of sending maximum number of young men to army as compared to other districts. Therefore, Army Recruitment camps should be organised in our district. You will get healthy young men for recruitment there. Now-a-days very few people want to join the army but the people of Jhunjhunu feel proud in joining it and thereby serving their motherland and sacrificing their lives for the country. When I was myself in the army, I used to think that those sitting in the Parliament might be concerned about the development of the country, but now when I am here, I am disappointed at the way the opposition Members speak and behave. Our soldiers are defending every inch of their motherland and they are always ready to sacrifice their lives for it.

On this occasion, I support the Budget

whole heartedly and appeal to the Government that more funds and more facilities, should be provided to our brothers in the army. Thank you.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to intervene at this stage. In fact, by this time hon. Members of this House numbering more than 60 have spoken on various aspects drawing our attention to various aspects of the Budget. Some of the hon. speakers from the side of the Opposition probably forgot the Document - known as Seventh Plan Document. On the 4th December, 1985 the hon. Prime Minister placed in this House the Seventh Plan Document which received the blessings of this House and it is being implemented. On the same day, this was placed by me in the Rajya Sabha. In the Budget emphasis has been placed on agriculture sector and, therefore, some of the Members opposite said that this Budget is a pre-election Budget. Probably, the Members of the Opposition could not find time even to open the pages of the Seventh Plan Document which, in the very first page, starts with stating and I quote:

"Development programmes and policies will be directed not only to accelerate growth of agricultural production with stability but also to reduce regional disparities, create large-scale employment opportunities in the rural areas and improve the income of the rural poor."

Sir, even the first page itself puts that emphasis and it is very surprising that the hon. Members found that emphasis is being given for some other purposes. The emphasis is being given clearly for the purpose boosting the agriculture. All of us know that 78 per cent of our population is now residing in the rural areas. The whole population lives on the agricultural production of the country. Therefore, this year's budget laid emphasis on it taking everything into consideration, the performance

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since the first year of the Seventh Plan and also taking into consideration various factors which came into operation in the meantime. There are several constraints. The first constraint is the Act of God, the nature. These things were never thought of or envisaged when a Plan is made. The calamity is of such a type and in spite of that, during the course of the journey towards the end of the Seventh Plan, certain corrective measures have to be taken and one of those corrective measures at the present juncture is a thrust of agriculture on the production of our foodgrains. The purchasing power of the people increases - majority of the people's purchasing power is increasing - in such a manner they are able to buy goods which are available in the market. Therefore, the slogan was growth and emphasis on growth. That is why so much emphasis has been put on the farmers and the benefits go to the rural areas.

Sir, during all these four days since the beginning of the discussion on the Budget, I have been here and it pained me to find - I find some of the Opposition Members present here - that most of the time when the debate was going on, the entire Opposition Benches was empty. They argued on some points of so much importance. They came out with the charges against the Government. The answers are being given by the various Members from this side and they have dealt with some of the points. But there was none from that side. Even today, for complete three hours, the entire Opposition bench was empty. This is the manner by which they are thinking of their participation in the growth of the country.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Do you mean to say that the Congress Benches are all full?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I am not saying all are full. But the Congress Benches were not empty. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool): How many out of four hundred Members of Congress Party are present? Even the quorum is not maintained, quorum bell has to be rung again and again... (Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, even on the 15th. on a completely different issue, they came to the Parliament, participated in making some unruly scenes and they remained absent. They came in Bandh against the highest forum on which people are reposing their confidence...(Interruptions). This is not the Government that is functioning here. Here, the Parliament is functioning. You are the custodians of the entire House; in fact custodians of the entire democracy functioning through this House. It is this House which was also boycotted by them in the name of the so called Bandh. Why I am putting emphasis on this point is the growth of the country cannot be taken up only by the Government. It is achieved through the participation of the people there. The responsible Opposition can only act with responsiveness and if they participate in the debate and articulate their points, that would be useful. So far as the emphasis on agricultural production is concerned, some Members said: "Why we are giving so much emphasis". The emphasis is for the reason that 150 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1984-85 has been produced by our farmers. It has been stated by Mr. Indrajit Gupta today - unfortunately, even today, after his debate he is absent...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I am representing.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Since when? (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He has gone to the Upper House. (Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Therefore, about the Green Revolution, Mr. Gupta sarcastically

commented that it was located only to two or three States and not to the other parts of the country. Mr. Gupta, knowing fully well that the infrastructure of irrigation and farming which was there for Haryana and Punjab at that time, to make it available, he admitted "yes" production was there. Now again, it appears, Mr. Gupta did not even care to go through the fourth page of this Document - not even the first page, nor the fourth page. This was envisaged in the Plan itself when the Plan was prepared. And I argued this in this very House, in the debate which took place that it was being shifted now from one particular region to the Eastern region and that is in writing in the Plan Document itself. With your permission, may I read out?

"The experience of the past performance of Indian Agriculture has brought out certain major issues which would require attention in the Seventh Plan. The past performance of agricultural growth has given rise to entire crop and entire regional disparities. These disparities are largely reflected in:

- 1) Low yield rice in the Eastern region;
- 2) Low yield and coarse grain in all States except Maharashtra and Gujarat;
- 3) Poor performance of coarse grains;
- 4) Poor performance of pulses in areas of unfavourable weather.

Another feature of the past performance has been the instability in agricultural production. The key to the production stability lies primarily in the generation and adoption of more location specific technologies for vulnerable regions and crop supported by the necessary organisational framework for making right kind of seeds and fertilizers as also irrigation facilities to the farmers in time."

Therefore, the Eastern U.P., parts of Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and other rice growing areas in the sister States have been given full

thrust and that started since the Seventh Plan came into operation.

The main thrust, as it has been stated by the Hon. Finance Minister is *Rozgari, Roti, Kapra and Makan*. For that reason, you will find that this has not only been insisted from the very beginning of the planning process since it started, but comparative chart at the end of the First Five Year Plan, if it is compared, the Hon. Members of the Opposition who go through this, certainly know, if it is compared, rapid development of the country would be seen. It is true. Not that all has been attained. Many more things could have been done. I disagree with Somnath Chatterjee when he made a statement that except for few years, Congress was in power, there has been total failure in the development of this country.

On foodgrains, if you compare the figures of 1950-51, that is, three years after Independence, production of foodgrains was 50.8 million tonnes. This has become in 1986-87 144.1 million tonnes. Therefore, these are not the mean achievements of the planning process that has been undertaken so far as India is concerned. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): It was 150 million tonnes earlier.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I am not taking that. I am taking it later. 150 million tonnes was in 1984. I have said that. But I am taking the figure of 1986. I am trying to project a picture to them in such a manner that they would understand it.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: That was a great achievement.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I know; that I have already mentioned.

We compare the other figures that have been given. Just look at these figures; they will show the development that has taken place so far as India is concerned.

Before coming to these figures, let me just deal with one or two points of Mr. In-

[Shri A.K. Panja]

drajit Gupta who was the main speaker from the Opposition today. The comment of Dr. Bimal Jalan was quoted by him at the very outset of his speech. I have ascertained that this was just a comment made jokingly and Dr. Bimal Jalan made this statement when a sort of negative comment was sought to be made by another economist while they were discussing. This was not relating to the Budget in general. But the point that Dr. Jalan wanted to make was quite clear.

It is true that there are economists to help us. But the political will, the vision and the mandate that we received from the people certainly we will give our ideas and try to explain to the economists the feelings and the aspirations of the people.

It is the vision of Gandhiji for taking progress to the villages. I don't understand how each of the Members of the Opposition--except one or two Members--said not a single word that this was good. Their point was that this is good, but from where you are going to get money; this is good, but from where you are going to do this. If taxation is increased, the Government is attacked. If it is reduced, they say from where you are going to get this money. Therefore, we have formulated the Budget in such a manner that the inflation shall be contained. The price rise shall have to be contained. It can only be contained, the economic history of India shows, if there is proper production in our fields, if the foodgrains production and distribution are properly looked into.

That is why Indiraji in her great vision thought of the Green Revolution and made it a success. Since then, since the period the Green Revolution started, the entire pattern of economic development of India got a total change in its entire perception. In fact, India is going towards other countries of the world for discussing various subjects and talking across the table with the powerful world leaders and never sits with a begging bowl for the purpose of coming to any conclusion or negotiations. It is because of the hard work, the sweat and blood of our farmers.

That is why the purchasing power of the people improved. It is everybody's knowledge that if the consumption basket of the individual common man increases, if the consumption and the purchasing power of the people increase; he gets the idea to buy more. When he gets the idea to buy more, he buys things which are produced by other sectors - whether it is cottage industry, the small scale sector or the big industry - according to the needs of the people and their purchasing power.

Therefore, knowing for certain that a correct and a major thrust has been given in the correct direction, Mr. Madhav Reddi, inspite of his great knowledge, charged us by saying that this is a Budget without any direction. Giving light in the huts by way of Kutir Jyoti - is it a lack of sense of direction? Giving pesticides to the farmers who produce and take care of the crop at a lesser rate - does it now show a sense of direction? Trying to improve the lot, looking into the needs of the consumption basket of the common man - every morning he goes to the market and wants to buy something - and if the consumption basket and the calorific intake increases and if he takes good food, that is the whole object of the entire planning. Parts of these are the aim of the yearly budgeting according to the various factors that are coming in the meantime.

16.00 hrs.

That is why corrective measures are taken to reach a goal. As Hon. Prime Minister today declared and we are so glad that today our own manufactured satellite has gone up. While going up we all know if there be any deviation because of weather conditions corrective steps are taken to put it in proper course. This year's budget gives so many indications and so many steps have been taken for the purpose of having correct course to achieve the aims and objects of the Seventh Plan. Corrective measures have been taken. One of them is the thrust on agricultural production.

The second point made by Mr. Indrajit Gupta today was that the budget is an es-

capist one. I categorically and strongly deny that there is any feeling of escapism. There is arrangement made for financing agriculture and small industries. I do not know whether the party and philosophy to which Mr. Indrajit Gupta belongs calls it escapism. Arrangements have been made for setting up of more rural banks in such a manner that a group of villages can get help of bank loans and get rid of usurious money-lenders. The statutory bank is coming in and stepping in. It is not only for the purpose of giving loans to the people in a cluster of villages but also to save their property and to give them loans in a proper manner so that they can utilise those loans for the purpose of more production in agriculture and small scale sector. I do not know whether the party to which Mr. Indrajit Gupta belongs calls this escapism.

[Translation]

SHRI TULSIRAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is no quorum in the House. He said that the Members of Opposition do not remain present, but I would like to ask him how many Members of his party are present now? There is no quorum in the House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The Hon. Minister, Shri A.K. Panja may continue.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, I was placing before this House the steps that have been taken. I do not think the charge of Mr. Indrajit Gupta that the budget is an escapist one stands a moment's scrutiny.

The next charge made by Mr. Indrajit Gupta is that private corporate sector has not been taxed. He also commented that this is because of the philosophy which our party believes. Sir, Mr. Indrajit Gupta is having a long experience in Parliament and he should have known that the corporate tax in 1980-81 was Rs. 1377 crores. In 1988-89, this will go up to Rs. 4,099 crores.

Therefore, it is not true that so far as the corporate tax is concerned, this Government is not taking steps. Mr. Gupta also did not mention - while mentioning this - that the surcharge on corporate tax is still continuing.

While commenting, Mr. Chatterji said that nothing has been done. I think that this is the high time that I might put certain facts before the hon. Member so that the charge against this Government in the planning process proves to be absolutely baseless.

Sir, the population in 1950-51 was 361.2 million which has gone up to 781.4 million. The growth is 2.2 times. The GDP at factor cost was (Rs. in crores) 17,536 in 1950-51. This has gone up - because of the great endeavour in planning process and good budgeting by the Congress Government - to 72,785. The growth is 4.2 times. Per capita net national product was Rs. 466 in 1950-51. This has gone up to Rs. 838 in 1986-87. The increase is 1.8 times. The rate of gross savings was 10.2% of G.D.P. in the year 1950-51. This has gone up to 21.7% of G.D.P. and the growth is 2.1 times.

Regarding certain production, I have the figures. The finished steel was 1.0 million tonnes in 1950-51. In 1986-87, it was 9.7 million tonnes that is, growth is 9.7 times. Cement production, 2.7 million tonnes in 1950-51 i.e. a few years after Independence - has now gone up to 34.8 million tonnes. The growth is 12.9 times.

I need not mention all this. But I would like to mention crude oil. Crude oil in million tonnes was 0.26 in 1950-51 and now it is 30.5.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): There is no Opposition Member to hear this. It is unfortunate.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Now it has gone up to 34.5 MT. The growth rate is 117.3 times. I must mention another item, petroleum products. Kindly note that petroleum products 0.2 million tonnes in 1950-51 have gone up in 1986-87 to 42.8

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MT. The growth is 214 times. Therefore, these are the figures which are all in the book. The Opposition leaders will find time during this week-end to go through this so that they can find out the progress made by India.

I need not go only by the figures as such. Kindly take what is the condition of our people. In 1950-51, the death-rate was 27.4 per thousand. It has gone down in 1980-81 to 12.5, that is, 0.46 times decrease. The life expectancy at birth in the case of males in 1950-51 was 32.45 years. It has gone up in 1980-81 to 54.1 years. For female it was 31.66 years. Can you imagine now in 1988, that in India an Indian lady to die was 31? It has gone up to 54.7. How did it go up? Unless the calorific intake increased, unless the per capita income increased, unless the GDP increased, unless the consumption basket increased in quality and quantity also in calorific intake, it would not have gone up.

The literacy rate was 16.7 in 1950-51 and it has gone up to 36.2 in 1980-81. The increase is 2.2 times. I can be citing hundreds of examples like this for the purpose of pointing out the arguments of the Opposition are baseless. The point made by Mr. Indrajit Gupta today was that rich farmers are not being taxed. Rather the facility of subsidies is going to all, and why not you make the subsidy only to the rich and not to the poor? So far as taxation of agricultural sector is concerned, those are for the State Lists and it must be known to Mr. Gupta. Perhaps, he might have forgotten at that time that the same has nothing to do with the Union List. No income-tax as such is chargeable on agriculture, farmers and others.

Mr. Gupta pointed out about the industrial sickness as his last point that when this Government came to power, there were about 85000 closed and sick industries. Now, he gave of his own that it has gone up to 1,50,000. I do want to disagree with him. Although industrial sickness is there of which we are aware of, it is untrue and not correct that nothing has been

done to increase industrial production. Mr. Gupta did not recognise the unprecedented growth in the industrial sector. The average growth in industrial sector has been 8 per cent per annum in the last four years. It is true that we are aware of sickness taking place. So, certain steps have been taken. First is monitoring mechanism which has been taken up earnestly and in banks as well as in the financial institutions, they are taking timely action, before it becomes sick. It is a sort of preventive action which is being taken so that timely action can be taken before it falls sick. The Government did not wait there. Last year, as it is known to the hon. Members, a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction was made to have a focus and intensive care, wherever such sickness is coming up and various steps have been taken and powers have been given to the Board so that this sickness can be identified immediately or when there are signs of sickness, the Board can go into the operation of the schemes, of which the details are known to the Members so that the sickness could be prevented. I do not blame Mr. Gupta. He is coming from the same State from where I am also coming. Most of the sickness is because of the inefficiency of the State administration. The reason is not only they observe bandh for one day but every day. You can come with me. I can take you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): In a written statement, even according to the Government submission, only 2 per cent are caused by labour unrest. What is he talking here? You read your own statistics. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak when you are given time.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: In a State, whether it is jute industry or in fact, any industry, at the cost of the workers, the so-called trade union leaders are coming and taking money from them making a facade of trade-unionism and totally exploiting those very workers in whose name they have formed the trade union.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY
(Midnapore): Who is Mr. Subrotham Mukherjee? (Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I know this will excite the Members...(Interruptions). They think that their only aim is to somehow or the other, by some process, rigging or the other, win the elections and after winning the elections go to the Writers Building and thereafter show their finger to Delhi for all their failures. On all the walls of Calcutta it is written that nothing is being given by the Centre to the State. They come to power and after coming to power, they only blame the Central Government for their own total failure in every respect.

I have placed before this House the facts relating to Sixth Plan and no one could contradict. In which it will be clear that the State of West Bengal could not spend Rs. 1200 crores. In labour sector, in irrigation sector, in agriculture and community development sector. There the money was not spend by them. I was then the Planning Minister. When I pointed this to the hon. Chief Minister when he came for Plan discussion, he himself was surprised and suddenly thereafter there was some change in the West Bengal set up and some improvement took place because the Chief Minister started monitoring himself. These are the facts on record. Therefore, it does not lie in their mouth that not only one day they call the bandh...(Interruptions)...

You must be knowing, Sir, that whether it is *Bharat bandh* or a call for a 12-hour *bandh*, the West Bengal Government comes out with a full support and says that they are supporting the *bandh*. In fact, they declared a lock-out on that day and the entire thing was locked by the Government officers themselves. This is the condition there. It is really sad that Shri Gupta comes here and gives some arguments, which do not bear a moment's scrutiny. This is the reply so far as Mr. Gupta's arguments are concerned.

So far as the revenue is concerned, it was asked what are the thrusts of the Budget. I can enumerate in short the thrust of

the Budget. I hope this will be liked by the hon. Members of the Opposition.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
Giving more money?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: That does not arise, because that goes into somebody else's pocket and not to the people.

First one is to provide far-reaching package of measures to stimulate the agricultural sector and bring about swift recovery from the losses caused by the drought. When there was drought and severe floods in West Bengal and Assam - there were severe floods almost at the same time - the money had to be given; proper accounting was to take place, the Central Government was to be fed in what manner the losses had taken place. This year, the Budget has come out with a thrust for the purpose of development taking place, and the swift recovery taking place, so that the act of God does not make us suffer much. You must have seen that under the direction and personal care of our Prime Minister, after the losses took place because of the drought and floods, immediately because of the farsightedness of the Agricultural Department and under the leadership of the Prime Minister, the work on the rabi crop was taken up and as you must have seen, Sir, proper seeds, manures and other things were given to the farmers and the farmers of India also took up the challenge and as much losses could be recouped as possible. I am sure that this year also with the harvesting taking place, our farmers will again show how they could stand the challenge and not depend all the time on the vagaries of the nature.

The next point is the special relief to the poor. They come here and call themselves leftists and communists. But whenever in the Budget we come forward with proposals to provide light to the poor, give water to the poor, foodgrains, pesticides, manures, etc. to the farmers at a cheaper rate, the opposition come forward and try to stop the progress of the country.

The third point is about gradually extending social security for the weaker sec-

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tions of the people. The major thrust is on housing in rural areas. The next one is giving a momentum for development through a substantial expansion of Central outlay. About re-vitalizing agriculture, I need not repeat things, but I have to repeat them after hearing the arguments from the side of the Opposition. I will point out only four things, for which I want answers from the speakers coming next.

The rate of interest on crop loans, i.e. for loans upto Rs. 7,500 are being reduced by 1 1/2% to 2 1/2%. Is this for the benefit of the poor, or not? I want an answer. Fertilizer companies both in the public and private sectors are to give a discount of 7.5% over notified prices, for the coming kharif and rabi sowings.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: For whom is it meant? The first one is not for the poor. The second one is.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Is the second one not for the poor? Is fertilizer not required for the poor? I am sorry...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Is it only for the poor; is it not for the rich?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Who consumes more fertilizers?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They are for everyone.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: A distinction was sought to be made. Mr. Gupta also made the distinction. He made four types of distinction: poor farmers, marginal farmers, rich farmers and the affluent farmers. Among Communists also, there are poor Communists, marginal Communists, rich Communists and affluent Communists. What can I do? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What a speech on the Budget?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Next, the outlays on the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, and also for water resources have

been increased by 40%. These are all there in the papers. So, I need not deal with them in detail.

Now about expansion of social security, e.g. when there is fire in thatched huts, or fire affecting the crops. These are the economic measures thought of.

Sir, you will find that most of the time, that side is empty. Whenever a speech is made, they will find something or the other to talk about for 10 to 15 minutes, for the purpose of talking itself. Up till now - you were present here throughout, Sir - what have been the concrete suggestions given to the Government by saying: "Do this, and you will be able to achieve this?"

Now they ask why we have not put in more direct taxes. They say we have not brought in more taxes. If we do so, they will go back to their States i.e. where there are non-Congress Governments, - take a table and a chair in a street and start telling people: 'Look here; Government has put in more tax burden on you.' This is the type of attitude with which they are trying to participate in the development of the country.

On the expansion of social security measures, I need not dilate. This has been argued out already. The thrust on housing has been taken as a major step. In this regard, I will request the hon. Members to go through, if not the whole Budget, at least the blue book - it is not a Red book - which has been published as a synopsis of the Budget in which items...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): 'Budget at a Glance'?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: That is right. Thank you very much. At least you have got it. I know you will get one. I know they cannot produce any Budget at a Glance now. Even now I challenge and say that they cannot. They have not got even a 'Budget at a Glance.'

Therefore, I am thankful to the hon. Member coming from...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I will make them read this.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: If some more copies are required, please ask me. I will send them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Soz is a professor. He will definitely make everyone to read - not only those Members.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Therefore, so far as this matter is concerned, I want to give some of the facts and figures, because though it was not said directly, Mr. Gupta and some of the Members touched upon them.

They stated that so far as revenue is concerned, nothing is being done by the government. So far as this Department is concerned, I give some of the figures to the hon. Members. So far as checking of evasion of taxes is concerned, steps are being taken in this manner. In 1984-85, searches conducted throughout the country were 4345. The value of the assets seized was Rs. 25.08 crores. The average value of search per seizure was Rs. 57,000/-. In 1986-87, it had gone up - the total number of searches conducted - 7054. The value of assets seized was Rs. 100.70 crores and the average value per search was Rs. 1.43 lakhs. The total amount surrendered - because the new law came into operation - at the time of these searches as admission was Rs. 36.85 crores. In 1987-88, upto 31st of January - other figures have not yet been collected from throughout the country - the total searches conducted upto 31st January, 1988 were 6915, but by this time, Rs. 102.60 crores value of assets were seized. The value of the assets seized, the value of average seizure per search from 57,000 in 1984-85, it had gone upto 1.48 lakhs. The total amount surrendered at the time of seizure is Rs. 74 crores. This is a provisional figure which I am giving at this stage. Why I say - the hon. Members will kindly appreciate the value of per seizure is increasing - this is commendable, so far as officers are concerned. That means the information coming in is being cross-checked and proper steps are taken. This gives a plus point.

Innocent people are not bothered and they are not tortured.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What about in Bombay? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.K. PANJA: That is why the value has increased from 57,000 to 1.48 lakhs. Immediately after the Finance Minister made his speech in this House on the Budget, it was stated by him that drastic action would be taken against these smugglers, hoarders; and for that reason, on the 9th and 10th of March, two days, in the night operation, which was given a secret code name 'SEA ROCK' in which in one night 173 persons were detained who had a bad history of FERA violation, currency smuggling, drug trafficking and gold smuggling; and out of that, 93 were gold smugglers, who were trying to attack the entire economy of the country. It is unfortunate that none of the Opposition members mentioned about it.

I can assure this House that with the vision of Gandhiji, the dream of Panditji, the mandate of Indiraji and the care taken by giving a proper direction by our present Prime Minister Shri Rajivji, we are going to make a headlong attack on the smugglers and are going to smash the ring of the drug trafficking. We are going to get hold of tax evaders. But we are going to change the entire evaluation system; it is not a sort of dragnet or a net; we have to expand the tax base gradually but firmly taking all the care that innocent does not suffer and members of tax-paying family increase.

For that, our whole attempt is two fold. First, the measures I have already stated. The second is to make people participate and become members of tax payers family, the members of our whole family in which they come and participate on their own so that they pay taxes on their own. It is true that out of 85 crores of people only 62 lakh people are the registered tax payers, so far as income-tax is concerned. We are going to broaden the tax structure so that those people who are not coming out now, because of ignorance or because of some fear also come forward. We are going to have some system

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by which people on their own come forward and pay the taxes.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Why were your people chased in the night by smugglers? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.K. PANJA: The question has been asked in Bengali why at some places our people were thrown out. Similar things happened in West Bengal when the people of that very particular party, supported the drug traffickers, supported the smugglers, in Midnapore itself and if the hon. Member wants the details, I will be able to supply them. It is the State of West Bengal, of all the States in India, of all the 25 States and seven Union Territories, which have accepted that if we find any smugglers or drug traffickers they are willing to issue the COFEPOSA order, but it is only the State of West Bengal which is refusing to issue the COFEPOSA order. And what is happening, I am telling them straightaway and charging them, what is happening is that we are getting information and telling them that this is the information we have, and you have to send the papers. But the message is being sent to those drug traffickers and smugglers and when we go there we do not get them. This is the only State, the State of West Bengal, which has not cooperated and all smuggling cases or orders which are required to be issued for the purpose of those people who are wanted so far as drugs are concerned, or medicines are concerned, or children's medicines, those are also refused by the State of West Bengal. It is on record. This cooperation is refused by only one State.

With these words, I fully support the Budget, that so far as the Opposition's argument is concerned, that there is no sense of direction it is categorically denied. The Budget has shown the sense of direction and there is no escapism.

Another point of attack was that they called it an escapist budget and it is unfortunate, I cannot have any explanation for

ignorance. Ignorance, so far as the Opposition is concerned, ignorance is a bliss for them, probably.

16.33 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the hon. Minister's stamina with which he organised a rebuttal.

Mr. Chairman, I find that this Budget has some good features. There is no doubt that this Budget has some good features.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALABUDDIN OWAISI: Urdu is the language of Kashmir.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You understand English also.

[*Translation*]

Urdu, English and Kashmiri are spoken in Kashmir.

[*English*]

Mr. Chairman, this Budget has some good features, no doubt. Relief to the people in the agriculture sector, that relief is there. Although the relief that has been organised for provision in the agricultural sector that will go predominantly to the zamindars and big land owners.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Listen to him. The Minister is not attentive. You repeat it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: He can hear. But I cannot repeat. I am sorry, I cannot repeat the wonderful speeches that have been made from this side. If I have understood Mr. Panja's speech correctly, he paid a tribute to Shri Indrajit Gupta who has made very relevant points. I have seen the synopsis of the speech delivered by Shri Somnath Chatterjee yesterday, and I am

not going to repeat it. But what I want to say is that although the reliefs that have gone to the agricultural sector, will go primarily to big Zamindars and land owners; and the marginal farmers will not be touched by these reliefs directly. *(Interruptions)*

You do not interrupt me. I will give you the correct assessment of the Budget as far as I am concerned.

Still I feel the kind of funding that will be pumped into the agricultural sector, will give help to the rural economy, I admit that. Since I have said, I will not repeat even the good points that have been made about the Budget and the criticisms that have been made from this side, I will not dwell deep into it. Therefore, I say that this Budget has given some help to the rural economy. There is no doubt about it. But, I find some drawbacks in the Budget. I will only enumerate those drawbacks.

When I saw the synopsis of the speeches delivered by the members from the Treasury Bench, which have reflected the common man's aspirations, I felt very happy and I also welcome the suggestions made by them.

Sir, actually the Finance Minister is the only person who handled all kinds of reforms in the economy. So, my complaint is that, the Finance Minister has not tackled some problems which are very important.

One of the problems is, the sickness in the industrial sector. As I said earlier, I read some synopsis of the speeches delivered here very carefully. Shri Somnath Chatterjee mentioned that there are one hundred and fifty thousand industrial establishments which are sick. I cannot subscribe to that figure because I do not have the statistics now. There is sickness and the Finance Minister has not traced it. I give one example of my personal experience. How many industrial establishments are sick? Mr. Prime Minister once made a very bold statement - we cannot criticise our Prime Minister for everything, he made a good statement - and we should appreciate that. He said, 'if you have sick units,

this sickness cannot be allowed to eat into the vitals of the nation'. So, you have to tackle the sickness. Some day, you have to close some industries. So, you cannot generate unemployment. That is different. I raise a point before you now. There is one Beeco Lawrie Industry, which did not give anything to the nation, and even it is not being supervised by the Ministry of Power. It has become just nobody's baby. The Ministry of Petroleum is not concerned with Beeco Lawrie, which is involved in the manufacture of switch gears. Why the Ministry of Petroleum has not concerned with that Industry for a decade? There is no answer for this question and the Ministry is sitting idle. I am telling you, Mr. Chairman, that the losses of Beeco Lawrie Industry have accumulated to Rs. 200 crores and most of the Members may not know, what is Beeco Lawrie? I was also not knowing about it. This drama of sickness of industrial units must be looked into. Who will look into it? It is the Finance Minister to look into it. Now, what do you do with that Beeco Lawrie Industry? It has to be closed down. There is a plan whereby it can be closed down without generating any unemployment. There is a formula for that, but nobody cares. Therefore, this Budget does not attach this sector where you have this industrial sickness. Another problem connected to this is that, some of the public sector undertakings are competing with each other in a cut-throat competition unnecessarily. I wish Mr. Panja and the elder Ministers were here, but my colleague, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here and she will tell them.

Now, I am communicating to Shri Tiwari, a drama of useless competition by public sector undertakings. See how IDPL and Hindustan Antibiotics are competing with each other. Sometimes, IDPL lowers the price, sometimes, Hindustan Antibiotics lowers the price as if they are in the private sector. We could demarcate areas and then the industry could run better. I tell you another example of Oil India and ONGC. Oil India wants to explore oil in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and so also ONGC. ONGC goes to Rajasthan. Oil India also goes to Rajasthan. We should tell

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them as to why they should compete. They have to carry the infrastructure; they have to carry the social assets. It is a national loss. Whatever be the committee which looks after those sectors, there is sickness, there is cut throat competition within the public sector and there is a national loss. You can save lot of money. I am a student of economics. But I do not know as much economics as Mr. Panja knows. Just now, he has made a very good speech. We can improve quality of life for 70 crores of people in India within the resources that are available. We are wasting so much of money. See how much of oil you are burning. Ask Oil India and ONGC. You do not organise and plan well so that no gas is burnt. You can talk of sickness. But you may not do anything in the Budget. Even though you have mentioned about sickness, you did not delve deeper.

The second point which the Finance Minister has found out of his operation is black money. We have parallel economy of black money which is more than Rs. 40,000 crores. If you talk about black money in the Budget, it is not sufficient. You have to give us a tool with which you have to fight out this menace of black money. But even the main document of the Budget does not give us any information how the Finance Minister will fight that parallel economy and how black money will be out of circulation.

There is a very great price spiral. Imperceptibly these prices are moved upwards and we do not take notice of that. For example, when you presented the Budget, the same day in Khan Market 'Thums Up' was selling at Rs. 3/-. There is no explanation for that. Even before the Budget is presented, the shopkeepers and the traders will increase the prices. It is a psychology. Even you do not know what happens. Three months ago I purchased a kilogram of meat in Khan Market for Rs. 28. Then it became Rs. 30 and now Rs. 32. We have to pay Rs. 32. There is no mechanism for controlling the prices at all. You will say that I am talking only of meat and I am not

talking of articles of mass consumption. Meat is a protein diet. Meat is not only for rich people but half-a-kg. or one-fourth of kg. of meat is necessary for a 5-member family because they have no protein. So, it is an essential part of diet. There are many articles of mass consumption and there also there is imperceptible upward trend in prices and we do not have any control. With whose authority meat is being sold at Rs. 32/- a kg? With whose authority Thums Up is being sold at Rs. 3? We have not allowed any increase in the Budget for these items. So the price spiral is a killing situation for the common man. Sometimes, I wonder how a 5-member family with Rs. 1000 per month is living honourably. It cannot live. If there is a chance, I can draft a family budget and go to Tewarji, Panjaji and others and will prove that within Rs. 1000 per month a 5-member family cannot get calories required by the body. And this has not been touched in the Budget.

Then, Sir, I come to the levy of direct taxes and indirect taxes. Mr. Panja seems to have worked very hard. He was referring to the document. I will invite his kind attention to one fact - this is a confirmed fact and he can consult his colleagues - that indirect taxes are a great burden on the common man. It is only the direct tax which will be paid directly. For instance, you have the Gift Tax, you have the Income-tax, you have the Estate Duty, you have the Wealth-tax. These are taxes to be paid directly by the people on whom you levy them. But the indirect tax is a tax on the common man. And what is the ratio between direct and indirect taxes in the budget? You have raised the gross tax revenue. I was just now checking up the figure with Madhu Ji. He was sitting here. Shri Somnath Chatterjee was telling me that they have levied an indirect tax of Rs. 33,960 crores. I was asking Madhu Ji whether it was a fact because I had not calculated it. Now I have calculated it and I find from your own document that the gross tax revenue is Rs. 42,552 crores and out of that, indirect taxes are Rs. 33,961 crores. So, the direct taxes are only Rs. 8,591 crores. These indirect taxes are a great burden on the common man and it is

the common man who will be hit the hardest. Price spiral is there, indirect taxes are there...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Is that also in the document itself?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You can see that. The document is there.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: It is because the number of assessees is smaller in the case of direct taxes.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Correct. I put a question. Are not indirect taxes to be borne by the common man? You answer this point. Indirect taxes are borne only by the common man. So, he will be hit the hardest. We can justify direct taxes, we can justify these indirect taxes also, but when you say that you are protecting the common man, I may tell you for your consideration that the common man will certainly be touched by the indirect taxes...(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Are not these to be spent on the welfare schemes for the common man?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I can organise a seminar for you and invite you and prove my point there. You wait for that.

AN HON. MEMBER: Because you are a Professor.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: No, I am a student only.

Mr. Chairman, I have to say a word about the administered prices. As the hon. Minister knows, the administered prices - the price of coal, sugar, petrol and other items--give your resources to the tune of Rs. 2,769 crores, and levies such as on telephone, telegrams and postal tariff, yield further Rs. 1,171 crores. These administered prices have hit the common man, there is no doubt about that. You cannot dispute that. My main objection to the administered prices is that you have no more prestige for the Parliament because administered prices remain outside the

budgetary exercise. There is no hurry. Parliament is there. You can come before the Parliament and improve the situation. But when you administer the prices outside the Parliament, you lower the Parliament's prestige by that. The common man has been hit by the prices because I find petrol price touching the common man, particularly the people living in Himachal, Jammu and Kashmir and the North-Eastern sector where we have to pay more because of transportation. All these commodities are articles of mass consumption.

Then, Sir, there is the question of growing poverty. We refer to poverty line. I have heard the hon. Minister - everybody heard him with rapt attention. He talked of slums. But there was no proposal to clear these slums. Sometimes they say Bombay is the Asia's biggest slum and sometimes they say that Calcutta is the biggest. We can compare the slum in Bombay with the slum in Calcutta, but we reconcile with the situation. We see the poverty, we see the poverty line, we see people below the poverty line, we see slums growing, but there is no formula for that. When a proposal was brought up here for establishing a Housing Bank, I had said that this Housing Bank will help only the middle class, this will help only the down people, who are just from lower middle class or upper middle class or middle class. What about the teaming millions in India? This budget does not directly attack the slums. It does not eradicate the slums. Some day you will have to come with a budget proposal here and you will say "we declare that there will be no slums". At some point of time in history it was declared that there should be no slavery although it was a very difficult situation. As Abraham Lincoln said in America, you will have to come forward and say that there will be no slums in India. You will say in the Budget that there will be no slums and you will say in the budget that there will be no relief to middle class, no relief to upper middle class and upper class but there will be relief only to the people who are below the poverty line and you will say that India will not tolerate any slum forget about Calcutta and forget about Bombay. But, Sir, slums are growing in as

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near as in R.K. Puram. You can come with me and I can show swine and human beings living together around gutters. If you are interested in removing slums, you will have to have a policy. Where is your policy document on slums for clearance of these slums? These were the drawbacks in the budget.

Sir, my seventh point is that there is no relief so far as fixed income group is concerned. I mean the Government servants particularly are concerned. You have given an exemption upto Rs. 18,000. I am posing the question to the Finance Minister and kindly consider this suggestion. We are not opposing this. We are telling you that you could throw some light on these areas and you can pay more attention. Now, exemption upto Rs. 18,000 is nothing today. See the price spiral, see the inflation in the country and see the growing trend of prices. So, it should be raised to Rs. 30,000. Now, you draw a budget for a person who has an income of Rs. 18,000 per year and you charge income-tax from him and he pays through his nose. His pay is known to you. But there will be the business community who earn lakhs of rupees. They evade taxes. But the Government servants cannot avoid tax. He has to pay tax at source. So, I will appeal to you and you will kindly share this thinking with your senior colleague, to please raise this exemption level to Rs. 30,000.

Now, I will come to my own State - Jammu and Kashmir State. I have also to say that you wanted to organise relief programme for the rural sector. You want to organise relief measures through the budget. But I want to invite your attention to the public distribution systems. You ensure that their public distribution system is very good. But it requires a lot of improvement. Then only the Finance Minister can feel sure that these benefits will trickle down to the common man. Anyway, Sir, Jammu & Kashmir State requires special attention. There is a Clause in the Constitution of India giving special status under Article 370,

to the Jammu & Kashmir State. Fortunately, the Sarkaria Commission has also upheld that although Bharatiya Janata Party had given a Memorandum that the Article 370 should be abrogated. But the Sarkaria Commission says that that Article will remain as an integral part of the Constitution of India. But today I am not discussing politics with you. I am asking for a special attention so far as the economy of Jammu & Kashmir State is concerned, and in one respect the Finance Minister will kindly respond later. He has not so far thought it proper to bracket Jammu & Kashmir State with other hilly States and the ratio of assistance, grant and loan to Jammu & Kashmir State is totally unjustified. You give us 70% as loan and 30% as grant. But other hilly States in India receive 90% as grant and 10% as loan. We raised this point with the Planning Commission and with the Planning Minister and my information is that the Planning Commission has sided with us. The people of Jammu & Kashmir State represented and the State Government represented and I also represented that we deserve to be on equal footing with the other hill States. But I don't understand why the Planning Commission and the Planning Minister has not pleaded with you and why can't the Finance Minister come to terms with the Planning Ministry and settle this issue? We deserve a better deal. Some people say "you don't worry, you may get as loan or you may get grant, and ultimately the money is coming from the Central Government." But I am on this question: Why this discrimination? Because we belong to the same hill areas and we have justified our case before the Planning Commission. So, this time the Finance Minister will have to respond very quickly.

Then, Sir, I urge upon the Finance Minister that because of the mountainous terrain, it may be that the train has not gone to Srinagar and Kashmir Valley, we have to carry truckloads of articles of mass consumption and on every item whether you administered the prices recently or through the Budget you levied taxes, wherever an article of common consumption is taxed, the man living in the Jammu and Kashmir State will have to pay more because of

transportation. Not only that. Because of bad weather, the road gets closed for days together and they pay more prices there. The traders increase the prices there because the trader is a trader ...*(Interruptions)*. And, therefore, we want a special cover. You may call it subsidy, but I personally hate subsidy. Consumer subsidy was finished by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. No subsidy should be there on consumer goods, but subsidy should be there to the State for covering the charges of transportation so that a citizen in Delhi or Maharashtra or Kerala receives the goods at the same price and we should also receive those goods at the same price in Srinagar or in other parts of Srinagar.

Sir, the Jammu and Kashmir State has the resources for generation of electricity and that position is unparallel in India. No State in India can compete with Jammu and Kashmir State so far as hydro-electric power is concerned. *(Interruptions)*. We enter into a dialogue. We have capacity to generate electricity to the tune of 20,000 MW and up to this time, I feel ashamed sometimes when I look into the charge, although it is a fact that the Prime Minister has now responded to the situation and Mr. Sathe is also trying very hard that Salal and other projects are coming up. We are very happy with that. But I am reminding you that as of now it is not more than 250 MW that has been harnessed for the people of Jammu and Kashmir State. I say, harness this electricity on a war footing, not only for Jammu and Kashmir State, but Jammu and Kashmir State has a capacity to supply electricity to the whole of Northern India and you can make use of that for the country's benefit to harness it, come forward with a sizeable investment in that sector.

Then tourism. Sometimes tourists come and you tell them to go to Agra, I have no objection. But Agra's outskirts are very dirty, they see gobar etc., there. Why don't you tell them, 'on preference, go to Jammu and Kashmir State, go to Srinagar, it is one hour's journey by air, and the charges are not that much? Take them to Gulmarg and Pahalgam. Tourism has improved recently. *(Interruptions)*. We are very happy,

I thank the concerned Ministry for promoting tourism, but our tourism potential is far greater, as compared to other States. So, we want an area of thrust for a tourist.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: One minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute? Too much.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Why I say tourism? It has improved, but I tell you, if one lakh of people from Japan visit India, at least 10 per cent should go to the Jammu and Kashmir State. Therefore, this is an area of thrust.

Then, Sir, I remember a Persian couplet, but I will not translate that.

*"Tan hama dag dag shud
Panba kuja kuja na hum"*

How many things can I tell you? Now, I remember that the public sector industries, Mr. Chairman,...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Kindly translate. How do I understand that?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I don't want to injure your feelings, not Mr. Panja's, but the Minister of Finance.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Please give the translation.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I will give you. I will translate through the proposition I have.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Injuring our feelings is an occupational hazard. You can go ahead! *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, we don't have a public sector. Mr. Panja, you want a public sector.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: What is the meaning of that?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ:

*"Tan hama dag dag shud
Panba kuja kuja na hum"*

It is a story that as you find sometimes, it may sound a little exaggeration to you. You have so many wounds, you may go on putting balm, but there are so many things. So, you have patience; put the balm everywhere.

17.00 hrs

SHRI A.K. PANJA: If you cannot explain, you can tell me outside.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: We want public sector industries, as we want to be put on the railway map of India. You must try for fuller integration. That is necessary. We want public sector units. One day, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was sitting there and I posed one question: What is the share of Jammu and Kashmir State in the investments that have been made during the last 30 years in public sector industry. He then said: That total amount was Rs. 25,000 crores and the share of Jammu and Kashmir in HMT, comes to Rs. 6.07 crores and it came to 0.07%. So, I am complaining only for one thing. It is not an organised neglect. I can never attribute that. You must have done something in other sectors, sizeable however must be there. As I said, recently the Prime Minister responded to the generation of electricity and improving tourism there. But I am telling, we have not got public sector units. Indiraji promised us and here also, she said that Himachal, Jammu and Kashmir States and other hilly States would have capital light and pollution free industries such as electronics. So, the Finance Minister must come forward to do something, especially for Jammu and Kashmir State. Our share in public sector is 0.07%. If you want to correct it, you can do later.

My final point is, I have explained the scene of Jammu and Kashmir. As we have

special clause in the Constitution of India, now a special attention to Jammu and Kashmir State for a qualitative change should be given so that next time, when I stand, I will wholeheartedly thank you.

17.02 hrs

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not wish to go into all details, as most of the details have already been dealt with in the House by the two Ministers and the Finance Minister would take the House into his confidence and deal with the Budget in the manner in which it could be dealt with in great detail.

But I would like to answer the point raised by my hon. friend, Prof. Soz that it is not in the common man's path.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I never said that.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: It is certainly in the direction of the common man. He knows the significance of the word. For the first time, this Budget has broken new ground. All these 40 years, I have been fighting for this and at long last this Budget has come in that direction - direction of the rural people, poor people, cottage industrial people, agricultural workers and hutment wallahs. My hon. friend is talking about slums. All this time, slums people, poor people, kisans and agricultural workers, Harijans and other people were not made to expect from the Governmental authorities that they have the right to expect anything at all from the Government. The Budget never bothered about them. But today this Budget has raised the hope in their hearts to get zinc sheet and other fire proof roof on their sheds. Several State Governments are now trying to provide them with house-sites, first of all, in the villages and then building also small houses. How can Government alone do all these things? But if the poor people themselves build their own mud walls with unburnt bricks, even burnt bricks, then Government comes forward and then says, sometimes, probably, if not this year, in years to come, the Government would come to their rescue and help them to

have zinc sheet on their houses. Then also there will be fire insurance. All these hopes are being created here for the first time. Hitherto, these hopes were not there for them. That is why I say that the Budget breaks new ground and it reaches the poor and the common people.

My hon. friend has said that he would speak in a Seminar and convince people that the Budget is not for the common people. He asked us to wait till then. Why should we wait till then? Here and now, we are here to listen to you. We have listened to you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: My level of expectation is high.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: We know that you are speaking over our heads.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I accept these words of wisdom.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: The common man, the ordinary villager, now hopes that some day we would get electricity in his hut because this makes a beginning. It creates in his mind the hope as well as a sense of right over the Government to go on asking. The Budget creates many hopes. The Finance Minister as well as the Prime Minister create many hopes for the people. How have they come to make these bold decisions? It is because the Prime Minister, as a young man, has gone round and he is still going round the countryside, visiting the poor and thinking about the poor, for the first time as it were, and the Prime Minister was shocked by the signs of poverty and want and helplessness of the ordinary masses. Therefore, the Prime Minister begins to think about these things whereas we are flying all the time to Kashmir and to the North-East Frontier and other places thinking that the fares are not very high and not beyond our means. We have, somehow or the other, managed till now to ignore these things. The Prime Minister could create these hopes among the people.

We are all doing it at the time of elections. How are we going to do it? We tell

the electorate "If you would only elect us, all these wants would be removed?" A new hope is being created by no less a person than the Prime Minister, by no less a person than the Finance Minister not through speeches here but through the accredited Budget document which is placed before this House. That is the biggest contribution.

If you look into my speeches of those days in 1935 when I was inveighing against the British Government, you would find that I used to complain in the manner in which my hon. friend would have complained before he joined here half-way, even less than half-way with us.

There was Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She gave a new direction saying that it is the duty of the Government to think of the poor.

Earlier we had our own master and preceptor, guide and God among men, if there could be God among men and that was Mahatma Gandhi. He said 'Caribi Hatao' He told us to turn towards him.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi said "Yes. Our Government would go and try and help to liberate the poor from being the Daridra Narayana."

That is why, all this time, we have given a weapon to the Opposition. I used to be in the Opposition also. I used to taunt her. "In what way are you achieving the objective of Caribi Hatao? You said so but you have not been able to achieve." Shrimati Indira Gandhi took some definite steps like the NRI and she inaugurated all the various rural reconstruction programmes and they are implemented.

That was the direction that was given to us by Mahatma Gandhi through the All India Village Industries Organisation which was only a non-official organisation. Later on, the Government created all these other organisations.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, goes much farther. He is now creating a kind of a shackle for the Government, a

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

standard by which this Government can be judged possibly condemned in the years to come. It may be in so many years to come because of its failure to live up to these hopes which are being created today through this budget. That is why I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister. I congratulate our hon. Finance Minister also for being a vehicle through whom this hope is being held out to our poor people.

Sir, so many of our friends have been saying a lot of things about inflation and rise in prices. Just now, my hon. friend was saying and so many other friends were also saying that the exemption limit is not high enough and I am also inclined to agree with them.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Can you support it? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA: But then, where the money has to come from? It has to come through somebody or the other. These capitalists were saying only the day before yesterday that this is not big enough; that is not good enough for them. True, it is not expected to be good enough for them. On the other hand, there are people and there must be people who would say that the capitalists have been let go through this budget; they have not been hit very badly and not enough and so on like that. If it is not the capitalists then who else is there? If it is not the haves who can be expected to contribute towards the sinews of the Government, then who else is there? They have profited themselves, all this time.

Sir, one of our friends from the DMK, I think, was saying that so many of these people are living in posh hotels and five-star hotels and why not catch them. True, this Government would have to move in that direction. But they are not very many. So, you would not be able to collect so many crores. Even if we do something, more crores are escaping. Just now, our friend himself was talking about the black-money and all these rich people are trying to escape their payment on taxes that are

expected from them. That earlier friend, the then Finance Minister has suddenly come to realise that it is a crime and therefore it should be made punishable. There is the Criminal Law Act. When he was the Finance Minister, he did not think of it somehow. Afterwards, he became very wise. But, even then how many people are there? But you have got to reach the people in a large sweep, in a bigger and wider enough net so that what you gather would be big enough. That is where the price question comes up.

Sir, some of our friends there made a special discussion about the administered prices. Where is the harm? They were declared by the Government. We are here in this House to debate them. So, the Government has not escaped...(*Interruptions*) They have not imposed these administered prices in such a surreptitious manner that this Parliament cannot take them to task. Let them, by all means now criticise the administered prices...(*Interruptions*) Vote them down, if they wish to though they are in a hopeless minority here, there is the Press to back them. The press is with them with a great majority.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: With you also.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is very powerful. Through the Press also, they can attack the Government. Therefore, it is only when they are at a loss as to how to condemn the Government that they raise this kind of puerile objection. Are administered prices necessary or not? They are necessary. But whom would they hit? They would hit right from the industrialists down to the common man. It is quite true. But, nevertheless, the incidence of our common man is the smallest. There are so many tiers of social groups. They all have got to pay. They will be paying. He was talking about Railway fare, the bus fare and the rest of it. It is so small that people would not feel about it; and would not cry out. That is how taxation has got to be imposed. You have got to impose it in such a manner that the people who have got to pay need not have to suffer; need not have to feel too much of pains. It is a terrible way of raising tax revenue and they may not call it tax

revenue. It is administered price. There are three types of prices in our country. One is the administered price, the other is the essential commodities which are being subsidised at State-level as well as at the Central level. That is why we are asking them to organise consumer movement. First of all, there is consumer resistance, then there is consumer control and then the consumers' councils. We are organising them in order to see that these subsidised commodities actually reach the poor people at the prices at which they are expected to reach and the middlemen and all those other people do not make too much profit. But for whom are they intended? They are intended for the poor people.

So far as poor people are concerned, they are not expected to suffer too much. They do suffer from high prices. But not so much because the consumers' utilities are being subsidised by the Government. Why do we forget that? In Russia, for the last forty, fifty years, they have kept those prices at a particular level. They would not allow that to go higher. We are not able to do all that. Nevertheless, we prevent them from going higher. And we control them. For whose benefit? For the common people. Thereby they are going to the market themselves and through their consumers' capacity, they get themselves benefited. They are being protected. Quite true, there are gradations. Rural people do not benefit so much as urban people. But nevertheless, poor consumers are being benefited. Why do we forget that?

Then there are the others, the middle classes. Who are the middle classes? Even my own fellow kisans, they feel very happy if one of their men comes and is appointed as a peon or clerk in a office. Even if he is appointed as the fourth-class employee or the juniormost clerk he considers himself to be extremely fortunate and they get an income of Rs. 200, Rs. 300, Rs. 400, upto Rs. 1,000 a month. Are they kisans now? And their sons who are assured of a monthly income of not more than Rs. 200 in every village except possibly in a prosperous Punjab, are they kisans? No. That is why, so many children

of kisans are landless people. Even landed kisans also, the three acre-wallas, the five acre-wallas, they get their children employed in these smallest and lowest of urban services. It is those people and all the people of higher tiers who have got to pay these higher prices. Do they grudge for that? Should they not be made to pay? Then you are asking for Rs. 18,000 limit. Up to Rs. 30,000, exemption limit from income-tax. Where should our kisans get Rs. 50,000 of net income after having made to meet the cultivation expenses? No, they are not there. They are prosperous in a year when they get good rains and they are able to get two crops from that. Only such people are getting all this. Under whose protection? It is under the protection of the Government and the society. Should they not be made to pay this higher price? Where is the harm?

That is why, along with our national professors, who at that time, happened to be one of the Ministers at the Centre, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, thirty or forty years ago, I myself pleaded for deficit financing. And ever since we have been going on. How else the developed countries carry on and balance their Budget? Quite a number of our friends have got a very easy way of saying let the Budget be balanced. How is it ever possible? For the highly industrialised countries of West, it may be possible. Even there, it has not become possible. In England itself, it has not been possible all the time. In America, they are in morass deficit economy. At that time, the total revenue of the Government of India in those days was only Rs. 350 crores. Today, it is Rs. 30,000 crores, I suppose. Therefore, we need not be afraid of deficit economy. I have been asking the Government and I am glad that the Prime Minister fortunately, does not happen to be so much of an economist, he has only seen the sufferings of our people; their growing needs, their growing troubles and so on. As Mr. Soz has said, swines as well as slum people are living side by side, jostling each other. Seeing them, he was able to tell the Planning Commission. It was after all the child of so many of us of those days who wanted a Planning Commission. But unfortunately many of those -

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

I don't say all of them; but many of them - have come to dream of ethereal things; with the result, they have got to be brought down to earth. Because he was harsh enough to ask them to come down to earth as the Chairman of the Planning Commission, some of those high-browed people begun to raise complaints. Oh! he is looking down upon the Planning Commission. The Press snatched at it and began to say that this Prime Minister has no respect at all for the Planning Commission. No, the Prime Minister has only asked them, to be realists and to have respect for the common man. He made them think of it and they were good enough to do it. Afterall, they are all experts, capable people. They were good enough to help the Finance Minister to prepare this Budget.

They are good enough to prepare any kind of a Budget in the past the other kind of a Budget for the very rich people and now this kind of a Budget for the very poor people. But the direction has to be there. Therefore, the new direction has come from our Prime Minister. Thank God, he is not an old man, old man in an old sense, of a millionaire sense, of the 5 Star sense. He is young enough to go down and learn about the poverty and sufferings of the people. That is how he gave direction to those people that the transport expenses have got to be cut down, hydel power has got to be developed, some industries have got to be created and so on. He is full of hopes, full of demands and full of people's needs, because he has regard for what the people are feeling.

But at the same time he is not a free agent. He is caught up here by this Government, caught up by all these other experts and also caught up by the rich people in this country as well as our own poor people who do not know what is good enough for them, how long they will have to wait and be patient with the Government itself.

This is how this Budget has come. Three types of prices we have - adminis-

tered prices, inflated prices and subsidised prices. Let us be clear about it. Let us be ready to accept these three tiers of prices. No good thinking only in terms of one type of price.

The other criticism of it which I would like to take up is, is there any direction. I don't know why they say like that. I was also in the Opposition. But I never made any such mistake that there was no direction. In those days there was the capitalist direction. In these days, today especially, this is the poor men's direction. Mr. Gad-hvi has gone into details and our friend Shri Panja has also given you all the percentages of development. They said that there is no development and therefore Shri Panja took the trouble of taking us back to what prevailed about 30 years ago. What the country was like in 60s and now what it is today? Have we not made progress? Is anybody so blind as to say that India has not made any progress?

I need not go to the rest of the world. Our own people have made such progress with their own political clout that is one of the States - your own State, Sir, and in my State - rice is being subsidised for the poor folk. They say it is the populist Budget. Then, what is that measure? Is that not a populist measure? But is it not good? Is it not necessary? It is good and necessary.

And they say the Budget is an electioneering Budget. Every year there is an election. Every month, in fact everyday for a responsible Prime Minister it is an election. The Budget is the forecast for the plan for the next year. Why? any moment we may go to the polls. Your friend in opposition were on a spree.

They asked all the people to go on a *bandh*. Fortunately, most of the people did not cooperate with them because their hearts are with the Prime Minister. Supposing they had agreed and 51 per cent of the people had gone on a *bandh* and supposing we are defeated then there will be another Budget. For an economist and for a seasoned politician there is no substance in these accusations that this is a

populist budget or an electioneering budget and so on.

Budget is a piece of weapon in the hands of the Government of the day to tell people if you want us to run the show for the next year this is how we are going to run. Now you make your own decisions. If they decide against this we will go to the polls and vice versa.

Sir, most unfortunately our friends have taken to the bazars. They have turned Parliament into a bazar. We are not able to know what they are saying. A bazar is much better than the zero hour in Parliament because you go to the bazar to make some purchases say of cloth or anything else. You come back with the piece of thing you cared to purchase and pay the price that you accepted to pay. You do some business in a bazar whereas in Parliament during 'zero hour' we do no business... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Acharia gets up. Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary gets up. All of them are leaders in the 'zero hour'. After the 'zero hour' is over we ask them what is it that your colleague was saying. He does not know. He only knows what noise he has made. This is how they have come to demoralise our democracy. If it is by noise and disturbance and confusion of the bazar that you want to run the democracy in this country then I can assure you, old as I am, I would be the biggest resistor against your process of de-stabilisation. In a democracy I expect them to maintain law and order, to go by the book as our Speaker says. Sometimes I pity our Speaker. They get up. He gets up. They shout. He is obliged to shout. Since they are so many he is unable to over-shout to them and we are helpless on our side. It is such an infectious disease that some of my friends on this side also create such confusion. Sometimes they run into my seat and make people fear that Ranga has also joined them. I do not join them.

It is a democratic Budget. It is a poor man's Budget. This is a budget which holds hope to the people. It creates confidence in their hopes. What is more this

budget places a terrible weapon in their hands to beat the Government with and also to beat the people in the Opposition. Thank you.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after listening to a very illuminating speech full of wisdom knowledge and experience, I don't think, I will take much time. I only rise to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister, an old friend of mine, for presenting a very realistic and forward-looking budget. I must also congratulate the Prime Minister for providing correct and clear ideas, direction and meaningful initiatives for formulating the budget proposals.

It was interesting to observe that when the Finance Minister was reading his budget speech, everybody was taken by surprise. As he was reeling out one by one the various concessions to various sections of the people, the entire Opposition was stunned on that day, not today. They were caught off their guards. They just did not know at that moment how to react to the budget proposals. They did not know what kind of budget it was going to be. Later, of course, they tried to make up some points and made debating points here and there and made speeches. But on that day, they were all stunned and completely perplexed. They did not know how to react. That was the nature, in fact, of this budget on that day because all their doubts and apprehensions were proved to be baseless and without any foundation.

The Opposition expected that the deficit of the current year would go up to Rs. 8,000 crores or more. It didn't. They anticipated a deficit of about Rs. 10,000 crores or more in a new budget for the next year. It was not so. Therefore, they did not know how to react to this budget. They and a section of the Press predicted very harsh and hard budget this year because of the extensive drought situation in the country. But they were disappointed. They were completely outwitted by the hon. Finance Minister in formulating his budget proposals.

This budget is unique in more sense

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

than one. In spite of devastating drought and very difficult economic situation in the country, the deficit of the current year was, more or less, contained - increase of only about Rs. 392 crores or so - and the projected deficit of the coming year has been kept at a level much lower than expected by many.

Sir, the combined effect of outlays on drought (Rs. 1,200 crores), fertilisers subsidy (Rs. 600 crores), IPKF operations in Sri Lanka (Rs. 700 crores) - this alone was enough to throw out of gear any effort at budget-making. But the Finance Minister and the Government have proved to be expert in tight rope walking and have done it with a great expertise and excellence. I must congratulate them again.

It is also unique because the concessions offered to the agricultural sector and rural sector, aimed at raising overall economic growth, are a departure from the usual and traditional belief that growth can be achieved only by offering concessions to the industrial sector and big business. It is also unique because it seeks to give a positive and vigorous thrust to the anti-poverty programmes. I support Prof. Rangaji that it has raised new hopes and new aspirations among the vast masses of people of this country. This budget has done that for the first time, at least in my life.

Sir, one single budget cannot solve all the problems and cannot bring about revolutionary changes in the society. But this budget has made a conscious, positive and meaningful attempt towards that end. That is the beauty of this budget.

The budget is a reflection of the overall socio-economic thinking of the Government. This budget makes very clear in which direction the Government is thinking so far as economic policies are concerned. This budget gives a very clear indication of the direction in which the Prime Minister and his Government want to take the country. Nevertheless, I would like to emphasise on structural changes of society such as the land reforms and other mea-

sures in order to generate a new momentum for productive activities in the country as a whole. My friend, Mr. Madhav Reddy said that the Budget does not indicate any directions. Mr. Gadhvi and Mr. Panja have answered it very effectively and I need not go into that I will only place before, friends like Mr. Madhav Reddy a proposition. If a man does not know in which direction he is moving, he would never understand in which direction the other man is moving. It is impossible. Since the Opposition is in complete disarray, a lot of confusion and a bundle of confusion is there. Today they may move in one direction and tomorrow they may move in another direction. I do not want to bring politics into it. It is without any direction. Therefore, it is very difficult for them to understand in which direction the Government is going and that is the problem. I do not want to go much further.

Sir, somebody referred to growing unemployment. Yes, unemployment is a serious problem in the country. But which country is free from this problem of unemployment? Forget the socialist countries. They have got a regimented economy. I do not want to go into that. I am surprised that Mr. Madhav Reddy emphasised on unemployment. A vast country like ours with a huge population will have such a problem. It is a problem because the country is vast, the resources are limited and we have had only 40 or 50 years time for development. We were exploited by the British for 200 years. Ours is a country whose man land ratio is high, which has to function in a democratic system with all checks and balances and has had very little amount of time unlike countries like America. For such a country to have such a problem is not unnatural. It is quite natural. I would like to emphasise that the unemployment problem of this country can be solved only by encouraging measures for self-employment and not by providing jobs. Necessary infrastructure facilities should be created so that people can go more and more for self-employment. The financial institutions must help them so that more and more young people go for self-employment. Otherwise, no Government, at any time, in this country will be

able to provide jobs for everybody. It is just not possible.

I do concede two things. One is the deficit. Deficit is quite high this time. But we have not to be scared. Last year, I said in my Budget speech that without some dose of deficit, no developing economy can go ahead. After all, if you want to pull a cart, you have to bend. Otherwise, the cart will not be pulled. And this is within limit. Uptil now, it is within the limit; and at the same time, we must make efforts to contain it within the limit. So, some dose or some element of deficit financing is always necessary for a developing economy. There is no doubt about it. You must not be scared. After all, what is the situation in America? How about the developing countries and developed countries? I am subject to correction. Mr. Natwar Singh and Mr. Ajit Panja, both are here. I think America is having a much larger deficit than India. But we must regard it as a warning signal. I must congratulate the Government that they could contain the current year's deficit more or less. There was an increase of Rs. 392 crores or so. They have done it and they can do better. I must point out that even if the deficit of one year is large, it does not necessarily mean that it will always be large in subsequent years. In 1980-81, the deficit was Rs. 2577 crores, but in the very next year, it came down to Rs. 1392 crores. Again in 1982-83, the deficit was Rs. 3399 crores and the very next year, that is 1983-84, it came down to Rs. 1817 crores, and so on and so forth. The highest deficit in recent years was in the budget of Shri V.P. Singh in the year 1986-87 and that was Rs. 8261 crores. I do not think the country fell to pieces, the country could stand it, swallow it and absorb it. Our developing economy could absorb it very well. If we could absorb Rs. 8261 crores last year, why can't we absorb Rs. seven and a half thousand crores next year. Therefore, there is no cause for anxiety.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: How long can a common man digest it?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: It is not a question of digesting by the common man; it is

a question of the economy itself digesting it. If the economy is resilient, if it is vibrant, if it is vigorous, if it is dynamic that much deficit will not bother it. After all a big country like ours will absorb it. Do not worry about it.

There has been a talk of curtailing expenditure on defence preparedness and education in order to reduce our deficit. There is no need to think in terms of curtailing expenditure on defence or education. They say that it is an unproductive expenditure. Well, it is the need of the country. We need a very large amount for educating the people and we need defence preparedness to a large extent. I need not explain that; everybody knows that. We should not be caught unprepared. In the interest of the sovereignty of the country, if we spend a little more on defence, that should be permitted. And if to enable the country to march forward, the people to march forward, we spend a little more on education, that should be tolerated. I do not approve of these ideas of cutting defence expenditure or education expenditure.

But, I think, the Government should carefully examine where such cuts in expenditure can be brought about without adversely affecting our development programmes and defence preparedness. That is my general comment.

About administered prices many people have said many things. I need not go into that. Under certain circumstances, we have to do that.

Then, certain people are objecting to subsidies. We cannot help it. In a country like ours, we are doing certain things which are a compulsion of the socio-economic situation of this country. Under these compulsions, we have to do certain things and my personal hope is that our economy is resilient, it is dynamic enough to be able to absorb all these things in the course of its own stride.

My real concern is about the rate of inflation. Last year while speaking on the budget I said that until the rate of inflation

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

knocks at the door of double digit figure, there is nothing to worry about. Today, it is 9.8 per cent. Therefore, this is a dangerous signal. We have to be very careful and have to fight inflation. We have got experience. I remember in early 1975 when Indiraji was there, the rate of inflation went up to 26 per cent. Then they applied their mind and took very strong measures. Shri Subramaniam was the Finance Minister at that time. I remember taking part in some of the discussions with the M.Ps. He took very strong steps and the rate of inflation came down to minus zero. Then Shri Subramaniam said that minus zero is very bad, we should think of reflation. For the first time I heard the word reflation. I know inflation. I know deflation, but Shri Subramaniam said that we should think of reflation now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, you have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Yes, Sir. So, I was referring to that. It was brought down. Then for some years we went out of power. Then during the Janata regime again the rate of inflation went up to 21 per cent, when we were there, at that time it was about 4 per cent or so. But during the Janata regime it went up to 21 per cent. When Indiraji again came back, it was brought down. So, we have the experience of fighting the inflation and we can fight inflation even now. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to take measures and chalk out some programmes to fight inflation. I think he can do it.

The main point is, raise production and productivity. I think all the concessions and incentives given by the Finance Minister in his Budget proposals aim at that. Today our growth rate of industry is quite good. We have to raise the growth rate in agriculture. Therefore, all the efforts should be towards raising production in the agriculture sector. All the incentives are not just saviours. All these incentives are economic measures not for those who think in terms of small things, having a narrow outlook. All these incentives are given

to the agricultural sector in order to raise the production and productivity. And that alone would help us in fighting the inflation apart from fighting the hoarders, black marketeers, profiteers and so on and so forth. That must be there. It is a continuous process. But you have to raise production and productivity mainly in agricultural sector, more so after what we have lost during the drought season in the last 2 or 3 years. So, that is all about the inflation.

We have also to control and regulate money circulation and I think the Finance Ministry is aware of that. They will take sufficient steps so as to match the productive and developmental programmes in our country.

Now, there are other danger signals also. For example, the non-Plan outlay has gone up by 16 per cent. I have heard the explanation given by Shri Gadhvi the other day. Whatever it may be, one must be careful about this, the non-Plan expenditure rising by 16 per cent. The Budget allocation for the Central Plan stepped up by 16.6 per cent. And, what is more, out of the total allocation for the Seventh Plan, 93 per cent of the money has already been spent in three years. If I am correct and if that is true, then it is really something to be worried about. 93 per cent of the total allocation for the Seventh Plan has already been spent in three years. So, we have to be careful about these things. I think the smart Members of the Finance Ministry sitting here will be very vigilant and take appropriate steps in the right direction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Das, you please give us some time. Now, the Minister will make a Statement on Sri Lanka. You can continue your speech later on.

17.50 hrs

STATEMENT ON SRI LANKA

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): I rise to bring the

17/3/8

House abreast of recent developments in Sri Lanka.

In debates in this House, Members have rightly stressed the importance of legislation by the Sri Lankan Parliament for giving effect to promises of the Sri Lankan Government to create Provincial Councils and to devolve powers to them so that the Tamils of Sri Lanka can exercise provincial autonomy.

The Sri Lankan Parliament enacted the 13th Amendment to the Constitution and adopted a Provincial Councils Act between November 87 and January this year. Although this legislation does not meet all the demands of the Tamils, it is a major and positive piece of legislation in the context of the unitary constitution of Sri Lanka. Apart from providing for the creation of provincial councils, it provides for an elected Provincial Government headed by Chief Minister. Each Province will have its own High Court and a Provincial civil service.

A large measure of autonomy has been granted to the proposed provincial governments including control over law and order and their own high courts. The legislation ensures provision of adequate finances for the functioning of the Provincial Governments and a Finance Commission has been provided for this purpose.

Despite some of the more specific Tamil demands not having been met, the devolution package provided for in the new constitutional arrangements, is far better than anything offered to the Sri Lankan Tamils by the Government of Sri Lanka in previous arrangements and arrangements which were made but not implemented over the last 40 years.

The present arrangements are guaranteed by a bilateral agreement between the Governments of Sri Lanka and India and, what is more important is the fact that the autonomy and devolution offered in this package have for the first time been enshrined in the Sri Lankan constitution by a formal constitutional amendment and consequent legislation.

We have also been assured that this devolution package can be further improved at a later stage. Once Provincial Councils have been set up and the benefits of devolution are realised by all communities, this should not be a difficult task.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the President of Sri Lanka visited New Delhi in the last week of January as the Chief Guest on the occasion of our last Republic Day. The opportunity was utilised to have wide-ranging and in-depth discussions with him about the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. During the course of discussions with President Jayewardene and his delegation, the Government of India conveyed to them Tamil concerns about charges of fresh colonisation by Sinhalese in the Eastern Province. Also about the need to further improve the devolution package, as well as the need to expedite the return of refugees we emphasised the importance of the early restoration of political processes in the Northern and Eastern Provinces so that the aspirations of the Tamils can find democratic expression.

President Jayewardene assured us that once the new provincial councils come into being, improvements in the devolution package could be forged and implemented through the new institutional process envisaged in the 13th amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution and the Provincial Councils' Act passed by the Sri Lankan Parliament.

He also reaffirmed his commitment to implement the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement in letter and in spirit and to strengthen and expand Indo-Sri Lankan cooperation.

His visit provided a useful opportunity to review the critical developments in Sri Lanka and to chart out a broad cooperative approach between India and Sri Lanka to meet the evolving situation.

Members would recall that on November 20, the Government of India announced a unilateral 48-hour ceasefire to enable the LTTE to give up violence and join the political process.

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

Unfortunately, the hopes and confidence expressed by many sections of this House that LTTE only needed an opportunity to make this transition were belied. Since then we have repeatedly urged LTTE to give up violence and, in the broader interest of the Tamil people of Sri Lanka and for securing the long-term aspirations of the Tamils, to cooperate with the Government of India in implementing the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement.

Once again, the LTTE has concentrated on propaganda rather than substance. This is most regrettable. While they keep on issuing statements and letters announcing peaceful intentions, their actions tell a different story.

Their violence not only against the IPKF but even against peaceful and innocent Tamils continues unabated. The murder of the 76-year old and highly respected Tamil leader, Shri S. Nadarajah, is only the latest example of their callous disregard for Tamil interests. Mr. Nadarajah, one of the founder members of the Federal Party of Sri Lanka and an elected senator for many years, was a close associate of the renowned Sri Lankan Tamil leader, Mr. Chelvanayagam, who was perhaps one of the best known advocates of Tamil aspirations in Sri Lanka.

Apart from indulging in such acts against prominent Tamil leaders in order to terrorise the Tamil population, the LTTE has indulged in a systematic decimation of those Tamil civilians in the Northern and Eastern Provinces who refuse to tow their line.

They have also systematically killed Sinhala and Muslim civilians in the Eastern Province with the obvious intention of sparking off communal strife. They do not seem to realize that their actions are also endangering the long term prospects of the merger of the Northern and Eastern Provinces. "They pretend to a Gandhian high-mindedness and distort his teachings by making others fast unto death on their behalf."

Apart from carrying on this ferocious campaign of physical violence, LTTE has been consistently disrupting normal civilian life in the North and East by preventing the civil administration from functioning threatening Government officials with death if they attend to their duties and even carrying out these threats as evidenced in the assassination of Government Agent in Mannar, merely because he was efficiently managing the return of Tamil refugees from India to their homes in Sri Lanka.

They have tried to prevent pensions being paid to nearly 30,000 Tamil pensioners. They are preventing the distribution of food stamps to the poorer sections of the Tamil population in rural areas. They have disrupted rail and road communications causing incalculable suffering to the Tamil people whose interest they claim to represent and protect.

Several members have in the past expressed the anxiety that we should talk to the LTTE and encourage them to lay down their weapons and cooperate in the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement.

Let me assure the Members that channels have always been kept open to the LTTE and we have been constantly on the lookout for any sign of willingness on the part of LTTE to give up violence and join the democratic process. So far we have not found that willingness. The LTTE makes statements which give the impression that they are willing to lay down arms and accept the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement, but when tested these statements have invariably been found to be misleading. It is clear that the LTTE wish to establish their sway over one-third of the country by the sheer force of arms, by the brutal exclusion of all other Tamil parties and without going through the democratic political process. To do so is to break the Agreement. Evidently the LTTE'S statements are made for international consumption. President Jayewardene has repeatedly reiterated that if the LTTE give up violence and support the Agreement, they will be granted amnesty under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agree-

ment so that they can join the political process.

So far, as I have said, it has not been possible to make any progress because, while propagandistic statements have been made by LTTE, subsequent contacts show that LTTE's position remains inflexible. When this is so, the IPKF must continue in its gallant task of preventing the Agreement from being disrupted. This it does with the minimum of force and with exemplary devotion to duty. We salute our soldiers.

Hon'ble Members would also be aware that the Sri Lankan Minister for Lands and Mahaweli Development, Mr. Gamini Disanayake visited Delhi on the 16th for discussions with us. He came specifically to express his Government's anxiety at the recurrence of violence against civilians in the Eastern Province. We also took advantage of the visit to ascertain from him the evolving political situation in Sri Lanka and to discuss with him further steps necessary for the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement.

It is in this context that we are dealing with the complex situation in Sri Lanka. We remain fully committed to implementing the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement so that all communities in that country can live in peace, honour and dignity.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, on the statement, I cannot allow any discussion. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, I cannot allow.

*(Interruptions)***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): If we stay upto 7 p.m. then the staff will be having a problem. It is not?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow any discussion on the statement. That is all. This is the ruling. The rule is not permitting. I am sorry, I cannot allow any discussion on the statement.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: You allow him to finish his speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You try to finish your speech. Order please.

*(Interruptions)***

18.00 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1988-89—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

[English]

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Whether this Budget will yield the desired results or not depends upon - I hope Mr. Panja will carefully note down all these points - mainly whether or not the benefits and reliefs offered by the hon. Minister percolate down to the actual beneficiaries. That is the crux of the whole matter. If the farmers and the rural people, even those engaged in small scale industry get the benefits, then the agricultural production will rise, productivity will rise, the overall growth will go up and we shall be able to contain deficit financing and inflation. It is, therefore, the duty and responsibility of the Finance Minister to supervise and monitor very carefully almost every movement, the whole operation so that reliefs and the

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

benefits offered by him actually reach the actual people on the ground and are not grabbed by some middle men on the way; whether political or non-political men or administration or businessmen.

The Budget itself cannot improve economy or rectify the aberrations, in the economy unless the entire planning process is guided on correct lines. The whole trouble with our Planning Commission is - excuse my saying so - that they have not yet been able to work out a correct model towards which our socio-economic policies and programmes and schemes should lead us, a model relevant to the socio-economic situation in this country. We cannot imitate the model of the western countries; we cannot even, for various reasons, imitate the model of the socialist countries. We have our own problems; we have our own difficulties, our own limitations. Therefore, we have to work out our own model, that is a model towards which we have to take this country; that is a model of socialist society towards which we want to take this country. If that model is clear, taking into account our population, taking into account our financial resources, taking into account our natural resources, taking into account socio-economic factors, then only we can work out correct programmes and schemes and all that. Excuse my saying this that I have been fighting since 1952 with the Planning Commission's strategy. Once I had to write an article on it. Then the Planning Commission and the Planning Minister Shri Mohan Dharia indicated that they would examine that very seriously, but nothing has been done.

Planning Commission's outlook has not changed even today. The other day we examined some officers of the Planning Commission, in the Estimates Committee and I discovered the same trend in them. I agree that through planned effort we have made tremendous progress and no country in the world can boast of having made so much of progress in 40 years that we have done. In industry, in agriculture, in education and health, in transport, in science and technology, tremendous progress has

been made. There is no doubt about it. But while on the one hand we have made this tremendous progress in all fields, in all directions, it is a matter of deep regret that 37 per cent of our population are still below the poverty line. Why is this? Why is this situation? Tremendous progress on the one hand and 37 per cent of our people living below the poverty line on the other. Why is this so? This is the outcome of so many Plans. Now the Seventh Plan is going to be over. Six and a half Plans! There must be something wrong with our planning process. There must be something wrong somewhere with our planning process, and if, the Planning Commission is wrong, if our methodology and policy is wrong, then the policies, economic policies which flow out of the planning strategy also become wrong. I would only advise and request the hon. Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry to go deep into this matter. Where have we gone wrong? We have made so much progress on one side, there are farmers, teachers, working classes, doctors, scientists, everybody, technicians, engineers, who have helped in this effort, everybody. While on one hand we have made so much progress why is it that 37 per cent of our population still live below the poverty line? Why? This question has to be answered by the Planning Commission. This question has not been answered. I have asked this question several times in the last 20 to 30 years and because it has not been answered and a correct answer has not been given, I think that the Planning Commission has not been able to follow the correct path. This is my grievance and my grouse and I hope that the Finance Minister will take it in the spirit in which I have said this and will see that something is done about it.

It is not simply a question of equitable distribution of wealth. It is basically a question of integrating the requirements of growth and the needs of social justice into one single model of socio-economic development. In one sentence I have put it.

I repeat, it is not simply a question of distribution of wealth in order to remove poverty. No. Taking a long term view of it,

it is a question of integrating two aspects: One the requirement of growth and the other, the needs of social justice. Both these two things must be integrated into one single model of socio-economic development. Then only something will emerge.

My last point is, regional imbalance. Another phenomenon which exposes the faults or mistakes of our planning process. Why is this regional imbalance? Why is it that some part of the country have developed faster and some other parts are lying still backward? Is it only because some areas are endowed with natural resources and others are not? No, let me come to my State, only for example.

We are in the frontline in the production of tea. We produce 56 per cent of Indian tea. We earn a huge amount of foreign exchange by exporting tea. We are in the frontline of production of oil, natural gas. As a matter of fact, I can boast of my State being the first in the world to have an oil refinery, long before and it is still working, that is in Digboi. Thereafter, after independence so much has been discovered. We are in the frontline of oil and natural gas, the golden liquid of today, oil! Still we are very backward! We produce five million tonnes of oil and quite a few millions of cubic feet of natural gas. Lot of that is burning. Today it is burning, not being used.

And thirdly, we are, I think first in this country so far as hydel potential is concerned. In the matter of hydel potential we are number one in this country, as a State - and still not developed! Experts say that we have got a potential of 25,000 Megawatt to 30,000 Megawatt of power in Assam. But today, we produce only 250 Megawatts? We have a huge forest wealth and a lot of it has remained unexploited. If it is exploited, it will benefit the nation's economy. Similarly, in other States, all these resources have not been utilised

properly. As far as my State is concerned, I can very clearly say that we are not lacking in natural resources and the resources are there. I do not know what the Planning Commission has been doing. Why can't we make use of these resources, exploit these resources for the development of that area as well as the whole country, and thereby narrow the gap of regional imbalance?

Sir, my friend Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, a old comrade of mine, and both of us were in the Socialist Party long ago. I want to just say a word to him. As a socialist, it is his duty to aim at two objectives - one, narrow the gap between man and man in society and another, narrow the gap between region and region in the country. Both these are the socialist objectives and that is the task of the Planning Commission. I hope, that the Finance Minister will play an effective role in this matter. He is a Member of the Planning Commission and I hope he will guide the Planning Commission, and see that effective measures and proper programmes are carried out in order to narrow the gap between man and man in society and narrow the gap between region and region in this country. Only then, the whole economy will be corrected, aberrations will be corrected and we shall be able to move faster towards our objective.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 18, 1988/
Phalguna 28, 1909 (Saka).*