

attention to this problem immediately and take action to save Kota city from pollution.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri P. Kolandavelu.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us have an agreement. We will teach him Hindi and in turn will learn Tamil from him.

[English]

I will learn Tamil.

MR. SPEAKER : That agreement will be binding on him. We will both learn from him.

- (vi) Need to ensure that the prime movers of monobloc pumpsets are not classified as electric motor' in Coimbatore.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, consequent on the introduction of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985, the Central Excise Department Coimbatore is issuing show cause notices to the manufacturers of monobloc pump sets to show cause as to why the prime mover i.e. the driving mechanism of the monobloc pumpsets should not be classified as electric motor under heading No. 85.01 and subjected to duty as such. In this connection, I bring to the kind notice of the Minister for Finance that up to 28.2.1986, the monobloc pumpsets being produced at Coimbatore were classified under T. I. 30A which reads as it stood then 'Power Driven Pumps (including motor pumps turbo pumps and monobloc pumpsets) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices'.

This tariff description has been passed by the Parliament which has held that motor pumps and monobloc pumpsets are different and not the same. I also bring

it to the notice of the Minister that since the introduction of excise duty on electric motors as well as on power-driven pumps, the method of manufacture and the main purpose for which monobloc pumps are produced have not changed and thus no new product is being produced. Hence the classification of the monobloc pumpsets does not require any change in the interpretation with reference to the manufacture of monobloc pumpsets and their component parts due to the introduction of the new Central Excise Tariff. The present trend of the local Central Excise Department to try to hold that electric motor comes into existence in the manufacture of monobloc pumpsets and the same is classifiable under Heading No. 85.01 and is liable to duty as such is not in order. Immediate intervention of the Minister is necessary to this problem.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

- (vii) Need to look into the methods of diagnosis of AIDs.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : With reference to an article on AIDs in the Hindu dated 16 September, 1986 written by the eminent Professor Dante Mathuranayagam of the Apollo Hospitals, Madras a few points are worth raising on this floor.

The WHO clinical method of diagnosis of AIDs used in Africa and other Third World countries is loose, wide-ranging and not specific to the disease. Large numbers of cases not having AIDs will be diagnosed as having AIDs thereby artificially inflating the figures for prevalence of AIDs in these countries.

WHO claimed at the II Annual World AIDs Congress at Paris that there are 50,000 cases of AIDs in Africa and the Director General of the WHO has estimated 100,000 cases in the world in a reference to so-called unreported cases.

Following a direct enquiry to the WHO by the author of the article

in the Hindu, the eminent Prof. Dante Mathuranayagam, the WHO has admitted that their estimates of AIDS in Africa were not based on the WHO/CDC official definition, but were very "rough case estimates" obtained by using estimated seropositivity for AIDS to predict number of cases. This procedure has no valid scientific basis.

The Indian Government may take up this matter with the WHO and the African countries involved.

1. A case definition must be formulated perhaps with advice from the CDC and the WHO.
2. Advanced diagnostic procedures must be made available in selected centres with emphasis on quality rather than quantity.
3. Laboratory testing should be done under ideal conditions e. g. prompt performance of tests, proper storage, serum samples etc to avoid false positivity.
4. Define the economics of testing all blood donors for AIDS. If not economically feasible, identify high risk groups for AIDS in Indian donors for exclusion.
5. A countrywide publicity campaign to warn against the use of improperly sterilised needles and syringes in hospitals, mass immunisation campaigns and private practice.
6. All the foreigners should be screened to exclude aids as already a foreigner reported to have aids in Sri Lanka has been deported.

[Translation]

- (viii) Need to consider the situation arising out of the total strike of the Government employees in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Behraich) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I

want to draw the attention of the House to the following matter under Rule 377.

It is provided under Article 355 of the Constitution that it shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against internal disturbance.

In Uttar Pradesh, the 16 days old complete strike by the State employees has created a very serious situation there. On account of this strike, the work in offices, courts and hospitals has been completely paralysed. As the essential services have also been affected, the people are facing numerous difficulties. Though the State Government has declared this strike illegal, yet this declaration has made no effect on the striking employees. Presently, there is a Constitutional, administrative and economic crisis in the entire State.

Through this august House, I would urge the Union Government to examine whether within the Constitutional parameters, it has not become desirable to intervene immediately in this matter, and whether the administration has stopped working in consonance with the Constitutional provisions and has not a situation arisen, mentioned in Article 356 of the Constitution ?

- (ix) Need to revise the pay scale of the University teachers in the country.

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI (Balua) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention to the following matter under Rule 377.

The reports regarding the demonstrations and 'dharnas' by the teachers of the Universities in Delhi and outside have been received. They have been demanding upward revision of their pay-scale for a long time. One of their demand, *inter alia*, is that their pay-scales which were fixed 13 years ago by the University Grants Commission should be revised. Even after a period of 13 years, their pay scales have not been restructured. The Government had assured that keeping in view the increasing prices and other matters, the