

multinational companies operate not in this country alone but in other countries as well and they do not come under FERA. I want to know as to how many multinational companies have been allowed in this country and how much profits which they have earned here have been sent abroad and which companies have been given licence for the work which could be done by our own companies?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to reply to the last part first that the multinationals are not allowed to operate in areas where indigenous enterprises are equally good. Generally, permission is granted for transfer of technology or for earning foreign exchange. Here I would also like to mention that there are several areas in which our companies have entered into collaboration with foreign companies. After examining certain points, if it is found that it is necessary to adopt some new technology or the foreign exchange is required, then only such permission is granted. In 1986 there were 958 such cases, in which the collaboration of the multinationals was sought and if you see the value of its total share, you would find that it is only Rs 106.95 crores; it is not a large amount but we should go in for such collaboration only when new technique or foreign exchange is required.

SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether wealth tax and income tax have been realised from the multinationals on their earnings here and how much is still due?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot provide the information just now as to how much wealth tax and income tax has been realised but it is clear that when any multinational operates in this country, we do not discriminate between it and our Indian companies. Whatever rules we have regarding wealth tax and income-tax are imposed on them as well. If the Hon. Member wants, he will be separately informed about it.

[English]

295. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be Pleased to state :

(a) whether the physically handicapped in rural areas find it difficult to get employment;

(b) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to provide avenues of employment to physically handicapped in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the number of physically handicapped employed so far in rural and urban areas, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

It is difficult for physically handicapped persons to get wage-paid employment as such opportunities are much less in rural areas compared to those in the urban areas. Physically handicapped persons can however, make use of self-employment opportunities available to persons in rural areas. Ministry of Rural Development had issued instructions for giving priority to those families who have adult handicapped as its members and are capable of taking up some economic activity for providing assistance under IRDP.

Government of India in Ministry of Labour have set up 11 Rural Rehabilitation Extension Centres at the block level to provide assistance to handicapped persons for their rehabilitation in the rural areas. These 11 Centres are attached to 5 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres in Madras, Ludhiana, Bombay, Calcutta and Kanpur. The blocks where Rural Rehabilitation Centres are functioning as follows :

- (1) Tirovallore
- (2) Chithampur
- (3) Hoshiarpur
- (4) Kapoorthala
- (5) Bhanu
- (6) Bhiwandi
- (7) Barasat
- (8) Uluberia

- (9) Mohal Lal Ganj
 (10) Gosaiganj
 (11) Akbarpur

To provide opportunities to physically handicapped persons in the un-organised sectors of economy, District Rehabilitation Centres set up on pilot basis in 10 districts help the rural population in activities such as poultry, fishery, agriculture, carpentry, tailoring and also in setting up of vending stalls, small shops and small production units of bakery, food processing etc. Voluntary organisations are also encouraged to take up agriculture/animal husbandry based training programmes for rehabilitation of the rural population.

Handicapped persons from rural areas are also eligible to register in 22 special employment exchanges or normal employment exchanges or 14 vocational rehabilitation centres for assistance in securing gainful employment. 40 special cells have also been set up in normal employment exchanges to facilitate employment assistance to handicapped. Handicapped persons from rural areas are also eligible for employment opportunities in Central Government offices.

No separate figures regarding the number of handicapped persons from rural areas employed in Government offices or in public sector is available.

During the last 10 years 58,975 handicapped persons have been placed in gainful employment through special employment exchanges, special cells and normal employment exchanges. In addition vocational rehabilitation centres have rehabilitated the following number of handicapped persons :

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of persons</i>
1983	3966
1984	4722
1985	4990
1986	4091 (Jan. to Sept.)

It is not possible to indicate the number of such persons rural and urban area-wise. An Annexure indicating the number of persons given employment during 1985 and 1986 (Upto September) through the employment exchanges (including special exchanges) State-wise is given below.

Annexure

No. of Placements effected by the Employment Exchanges (including Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped) in respect of Physically Handicapped Person

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Placement during 1985 (Jan.-December)	No. of Placement during 1986 (Jan.-September)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	336	140
2.	Assam	9	4
3.	Bihar	26	26
4.	Gujarat	460	394
5.	Haryana	253	176
6.	Himachal Pradesh	39	42
7.	Jammu & Kashmir
8.	Karnataka	309	220

1	2	3	4
9. Kerala		340	328
10. Madhya Pradesh		465	113
11. Maharashtra		807	594
12. Manipur		2	1
13. Meghalaya		...	
14. Nagaland		3	...
15. Orissa		62	71
16. Punjab		147	108
17. Rajasthan		271	142
18. Tamil Nadu		1140	945
19. Tripura		15	9
20. Uttar Pradesh		202	208
21. West Bengal		140	165
22. Andaman & Nicobar Island		1	17
23. Chandigarh		49	29
24. Delhi		113	112
25. Goa		5	6
26. Pondicherry		6	11
		5200	3863

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, I would like to know as to what is the total expenditure incurred so far on the rehabilitation of these physically handicapped people in 1985-86.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Generally, we give the grants to voluntary organisations for rehabilitation of handicapped persons. The District Rehabilitation Centres are set up in 10 places. I do not have the figures regarding the expenditure incurred by the District Industries Centres, as on today. But it is being implemented in 10 places, i. e. in Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamilnadu, Orissa, U. P., Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The figures given by the Hon. Minister of the people employed so far is only 5200 in 1985 and 3863 in 1986. Since this is a very small number when compared with a large number of physically handicapped people, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to whether there is any proposal before the Government to see that more and more number of physically handicapped people are employed.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : The main question relates to urban and rural areas. We don't have separate figures for rural and urban areas. But rural rehabilitation extension centres have been opened with the main objective firstly to locate physically

handicapped persons in need of rehabilitation, secondly to render services pertaining to training and employment, thirdly to extend facilities for self-employment ventures and fourthly Group (C) and (D) which are meant both for rural and urban areas have been reserved by the Government, by the Administrative order.

Apart from those, the self-employment opportunities extended to the physically handicapped, are public telephone booths given by the Ministry of Communications. Nationalised banks also give DRI loans to handicapped persons and 7.5 per cent petrol pump outlets, gas dealership are also given to them. Like this employment avenues have been created not only by the Government of India, but also by the State Governments as well as by the voluntary organisations.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the current year is the 'International Year of the Disabled'. In our country, facilities are still not available for the survey of the disabled people. Due to the lack of survey facilities, it has become virtually impossible for the people living in the far-flung areas to get medical certificates. Hence, a proper list of the physically handicapped people is not available with us and as a result, the quota which has been reserved for them in the services is not being utilised. I want the Hon. Minister to inform me about 2 or 3 things. Firstly, will the Hon. Minister assure this House as to whether any such system exists in the country by which all the disabled people could get medical certificates easily and are medically tested easily? Secondly, after getting a survey conducted, will every Department and every State Government be instructed to fix a definite quota reserved in the services for the above mentioned category? These are my two questions.

MR. SPEAKER : One is enough.

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : According to a sample survey conducted in the year 1981—not by the Ministry—it says

that the disabled persons in the country are about 12 million. The second part of the question relates to employment, about which I have already mentioned in the main statement. The measures taken by the Ministry as a nodal Ministry to give ample opportunities for employment on the basis of skill and calibre in public sector as well as in the State Government services and the employment exchanges which are mentioned in the main statement clearly indicates the measures have been taken by the Government to give opportunities to physically handicapped persons.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Due to the absence of medical certificate, the survey has not been done correctly. I would like to know through you Sir, whether he is going to assure the House that medical facilities will be given in the villages, so that all the handicapped persons may be included in the survey list.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : The facilities are provided for them by the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun; Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay and the National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta. These are the National Institutes that we have got.

About the health and other care which the Hon. Member wants to know, we have not surveyed on that.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : The Government of India has got a very good plan to set up the district rehabilitation centres in various districts. I would like to know whether every district will have this facility during this current Plan or what is the future programme of the Government of India?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, we have started these district rehabilitation centres at ten places I have got the names of the location of these district centres but we do not have plan to have these centres in each and every district of the country. These district rehabilitation centres have been set-up on a pilot basis. It is not possible to cover all the districts in the country under this programme.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY : My question is numbered 296. Kindly ask for its reply.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not yet due.

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY : I want to know by when will it be answered ?

MR. SPEAKER : It will reach you.

Effect of industrial pollution on
tourist places

*303. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether pollution is on the increase in the country due to the industrial expansion;

(b) whether places of tourist interest have also been affected by industrial pollution; and

(c) if so, the guidelines issued to check pollution at tourist places ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Some areas including tourist places are facing pollution problems due to industrial expansion.

(c) The guidelines issued to check pollution at tourist places include the following :

(i) Protected districts, non-polluting industry districts and industries which could be set up in these districts have been identified. The State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to keep these in view while considering setting up of industries in these areas; and

(ii) For protection of beaches, construction activities within 500 metres from the High Tide level are not permitted.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You have asked a very dangerous question.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, has the Hon. Minister got surveys conducted of those industries which are polluting the atmosphere and if so, what is the statewise break-up ? What is the number of such industries in Uttar Pradesh which are polluting the atmosphere—be this pollution in air, oil or any other area.

[English]

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, the question relates to the places of tourist importance. These are the few places which have been identified—Agra and Mathura in U. P., Red Fort in Delhi, Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta, Aguada Fort, Goa, Konarak, Orissa, Nainital and Mussoorie. U. P., and Dal, Lake, Srinagar. These are the places of tourist importance which are being affected by pollution.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems that this survey was conducted before independence. In my Basti district, hundreds of complaints have been filed and the people are threatening self-immolation. The people are facing indescribable difficulties from the Sanjay Paper Mills. So far as the Hon. Minister's statement regarding the tourist complex is concerned, I want to submit that the Taj Mahal, which is a unique place of historical importance and is located in Agra, is being affected by the pollution caused by the Mathura Refinery. What steps is the Government taking in this regard ?

[English]

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, steps have been taken as far as protection of monuments in Agra, Mathura and in that area are concerned. The studies have been made with regard to the pollution created by the Mathura refinery, and directions and guidelines have been issued to them. The crude which is being used in Mathura refinery has very very low sulphur. Therefore, whatever air