

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fourteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. LI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, July 26, 1989 Sravana 4,
1911 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Supply of inferior quality of wheat in Delhi

+
*122. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the the Minister of FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat supplied through Fair
Price Shops in Delhi and other parts of the
country is of inferior quality;

(b) whether Fair Price Shops owners in
Delhi have complained against supply of
inferior quality of wheat in the recent past;
and

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

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Wheat of prescribed

standards of quality is supplied by the Cen-
tral Government to the States and Union
Territories, through the Food Corporation of
India, for supply under Public Distribution
System.

All facilities for joint pre-inspection are
provided to the recipient States/Union
Territories to enable them to reject stocks
not conforming to the prescribed quality
standards.

(b) and (c). Delhi Administration has
stated that during the period from 1.1.1989
to 30.6.1989, there had been complaints
about the quality of wheat only from 13 Fair
Price Shop holders out of a total 3487 Fair
Price Shop holders and the quantity involved
was 86 bags.

According to the procedure followed by
the Delhi Administration, on receipt of a
complaint, if, on checking, the quality is
found inferior, the sale of such stock is
immediately closed and replacement ar-
ranged.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:
The Hon. Minister has stated that all facilities
for joint pre-inspection are provided to recipi-
ents. That means he has only concentrated
himself upto States and Union Territories;
but under public distribution system lakhs
and lakhs of shopholders are getting their
supplies from FCI godowns located at dis-
trict and Tehsil headquarters. At that state, I
can rather specifically mention, this year
adulterated wheat was collected from the
FCI godown at Kalyani town of Nadia district
in West Bengal and the matter was raised in
the West Bengal Assembly also. I want to
say that adulteration is going on. That in-
ferior quality wheat is supplied either by the
FCI or by the shopholders is immaterial. But
the poor consumer is getting it. What meas-

ures, is the hon. Minister going to contemplate or he has already with him to check adulterated quality of wheat which is being consumed by the illiterate and downtrodden people of this country who are more than 30 crores?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, when the foodgrains—wheat and rice—are purchased from the farmers, the quality is checked by the quality control officials and officers of the Food Corporation of India. Before issuing the stocks to the States and Union Territories, the quality is checked by the quality control officers of the Food Corporation of India and of the State Governments. But, in the case of Delhi, as I have stated in the answer to the question, whenever there was any report about the inferior quality, the replacement was arranged.

The hon. Members would appreciate that in the entire distribution system in the country, involving 15 to 18 million tonnes of wheat and rice, which have to be distributed throughout the country, I do not rule out the possibility of supplying inferior quality of wheat and rice in some places; but whenever complaints came to our notice, we have taken strict action against the officers, who were found responsible for supplying such quality. The hon. Member has mentioned an instance of Kalyani. I am not aware of that. I can check up, find out and supply the information to the hon. Member.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Sir, the Government is very serious about the consumers' interests and there is also the Consumer Protection Act. The hon. Minister has stated that as regards the case of Delhi Administration, during the six months of this year, there have been complaints about the quality of wheat, only from 13 fair price shop holders, out of a total of 3847 fair price shops. That means, complaints are very negligible and meagre. The Government has got a machinery to collect samples and get them tested to ascertain that the quality is being maintained at all levels. May I know from the hon. Minister how many times, this Minister got the samples from

these stock holders and got them tested and with what result?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, samples are drawn from every allotment made to the fair price shop and the fair price shop holders are required to exhibit the samples in the fair price shops, so that the consumer can tally the quality of wheat or rice that they are purchasing with the quality of sample which is exhibited in the fair price shops. As I have already stated, the responsibility of the Food Corporation of India ceases once it has supplied the allotment to the States or the Union Territories and also as I have already stated, before supplying the allotment, it is being checked by our quality control officers and quality control officers of the State Governments. So, the Delhi Administration or the State Governments are at liberty to reject any quantity, if it is found to be of the inferior quality.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Sir, even though there is a facility for joint pre-inspection, there are complaints not in Delhi alone, but also in other parts of the country. How much time does it take for the stocks to reach a particular fair price shop from the joint inspection place? That is the first question. Secondly what quantity of wheat and rice has been rejected at the stage of joint pre-inspection in the last three years?

SHRI SUKH RAM: I have got no information as to how much time is taken in the joint inspection of each and every allotment.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: What about the quantity that has been rejected at the stage of pre-inspection?

SHRI SUKH RAM: For that also, Sir, I need a separate notice.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: In the reply it has been mentioned that wheat of prescribed standards of quality is supplied. I would like to know who prescribes these standards? Is it done by the Government for FCI because in Bombay we are told rice or wheat of this prescribed standard contained 10 to 15 per

cent dirt of rats and stones. As regards rice there was 35 per cent broken rice. So I would like to know who prescribes these standards?

SHRI SUKH RAM Government prescribes specifications of wheat and rice. It seems the hon. Member is making mention of some rice supplied to Maharashtra Government. As I have already stated in this House last year because of floods lot of damage had been caused to the paddy crop in Punjab and Haryana. So under compulsion we had to relax some specifications and out of that relaxed specification the rice that we procured that had been supplied to all the States but that rice is fit for human consumption. That is within the PFA limit. But if you compare the rice with very good quality rice it no doubt looks inferior. It is discoloured to some extent. That is the only problem. The broken percentage is also relaxed. I do not remember but it may be 20 to 25 per cent. That is the only problem otherwise we have been supplying good quality rice and wheat.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI Mr. Speaker Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. ble Minister whether he proposes to conduct an inquiry in respect of the quality of wheat being supplied by the F.C.I. to the tribals and the scheduled tribes which is not worth consumption. There are wide-spread complaints in this regard. The Government should enquire into these complaints and distribute low-priced wheat and rice.

SHRI SUKH RAM As I have stated earlier, the Central Government conducts inspection before releasing the stock of the foodgrains to the State Governments and the Officers of the State Governments also inspect the stocks. In case you have any problem or complaint in respect of your area or in any other area, you should bring it to my notice. I will write about it to the State Governments and direct them about the distribution of prescribed quality of wheat.

[*English*]

Management of Swadeshi Polytex Limited

*123 **SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the NTC Limited has been participating in the management of the Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad and Chief Executive has been functioning in the company without an appropriate approval of the competent authority

(b) whether Government or the NTC Limited has been supporting the company to rejuvenate the financial structure of the company,

(c) if so, the facts thereof and

(d) what further action is proposed to be taken to have effective management of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (**KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE**) (a) to (d) A Statement is given below

STATEMENT

(a) Swadeshi Polytex Limited Limited is not a Government Company. The Board of Directors of Swadeshi Polytex Limited had appointed the present Chairman-cum-Managing Director, National Textile Corporation (Holding Company), New Delhi, as the Managing Director of Swadeshi Polytex Limited till a regular managing Director is appointed. This arrangement has been approved by the Central Government under the provisions of Section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) The Board of Directors of the Com-

pany vide their resolution dated 31st march, 1989 as amended by resolution dated 15th May, 1989 have constituted a Committee to select a Managing Director for the Company.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the date from which the Managing Director of National Textiles Corporation has been working as Managing Director of Swadeshi Polytex Limited. When was the approval of the Company Law Board obtained? If there is a gap between the two, what are the reasons for that?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of NTC was appointed as Managing Director of Swadeshi Polytex Limited for the period of one year with effect from 29th march 1988. The Department of Company Affairs have approved the re-appointment of Shri Ajit Singh as a Managing Director of the company for about a period of 8-9 months with effect from 29th march 1989 without any remuneration. This would mean that Shri Ajit Singh's extended term as Managing Director of Swadeshi Polytex Limited will be up to 28th December 1989 in terms of the communication received from the Department of Company Affairs

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: I understand that there is CBI inquiry No. PE-158-88 pending against the particular MD. Besides, many complaints from different quarters have also been made against him. In spite of that, he is not only being allowed to continue as Managing Director in NTC but also is in charge of Swadeshi Polytex Limited which is still a profit-making organisation but will soon turn into a sick unit if the present MD is allowed to continue.

I would like to know when will the CBI inquiry be completed and a regular separate MD for Swadeshi Polytex Limited be recruited.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I would like to reply to the first part of the supplementary

of the hon. Member. He has just now mentioned about the CBI inquiry. I would like to mention in the House that it is not to my knowledge at least that no inquiry of that kind is going on.

Secondly, the hon. Member has asked me about the performance of Swadeshi Polytex Limited. I don't agree with the hon. Member that after going under the NTC, the performance is going down and down. The apprehension that the performance of Swadeshi Polytex Limited has been adversely affected under the NTC's management, as I have just mentioned, is absolutely baseless. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that, on the contrary, the performance has definitely improved substantially despite unprecedented constraints.

The quarter April to June 1989 has ended with a net profit of Rs. 30.38 lakhs. We are expecting a net profit of Rs. 4.5 to 5 crore this year.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: The last part of the question is:

When is there going to be a regular MD for that particular Mill?

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, Mr. Ajit Singh has been put in charge of Swadeshi Polytex Limited. Has the Government received many memoranda for his removal for the Chief Executive's post because of the labour unrest upon his taking charge as the Chief Executive? Is the Swadeshi Polytex Limited running under loss after he became the Chief Executive? Is it not true that most of the mills which are run by the National Textile Corporation are running under loss? Supposing a private management takes the charge, it is able to get profit. But invariably, most of the NTC mills in various parts of the country are running under loss?

May I know whether the Government is proposing to give it to the private management for better administration and for making profit?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE. Sir, there is already a Board appointed by the Government which is looking into these aspects raised by the hon Member Regarding the second part of the supplementary, as I have just now mentioned, within these 18 months, there is a lot of improvement. These questions are very often raised by the hon Members because there are two groups always and those two groups always raise certain issues.

SHRI PL KOLANDAIVELU Madam, this profit of Rs 30 lakhs is nothing when each and every mill is making crores of rupees as the price of yarn has gone up. Each and every spinning mill is minting money and this profit of Rs 30 lakhs is nothing for the Swadeshi Polytex Limited.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) The Swadeshi Polytex Ltd is not making yarn. So the question of yarn is out. Again I would like to repeat what my hon colleague has said. The audited 18 months accounts of SPL which were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 June 1989 show that the company has earned a net profit of Rs 7.04 crores (gross profit of Rs 9.33 crores) during the period ended 31st March, 1989. So, the performance has improved, the production has improved, the sales have improved and the profits have improved. What more does the hon Member want? It has improved considerably since coming under the NTC.

DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI One Mr Ajit Singh who was the FCI General Manager in Talcher Fertiliser Plant had completed the plant before time. Another group has made a complaint against him to the CBI. Like that this Mr Ajit Singh who was the FCI Chairman and Chairman of so many other corporations has done a magnificent job. Due to these reasons, is this Ministry using his services to energise the sick plants like injecting coramine and decadron as a life-saving drug and to revitalise the plants?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA I have not followed the question of the hon Member.

But I can say that with all its difficulties, the performance of the NTC is improving gradually.

Amendment of the Indian Forest (Conservation) Act

+

*124 **DR G S RAJHANS:**
SHRI S B SINGAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 29 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No 3799 regarding amendment to the Indian Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and state,

(a) whether the Committee to review the implementation of the Indian Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 has since been set up

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the composition of the Committee, and

(c) if not, when the Committee is likely to be set up?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The details of the composition and the terms of reference of the Commission are given in the statement below

(c) Question does not arise

STATEMENT

The Committee was set up vide Govt of India Notification No F 6-5/89-F.P. dated 6.4.1989. The details of the Committee are given below

A COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

1. **Shri Duleep Matihar** Chairman

2. Shri Arvind Netam Member

3. Shri Simon Tigga Member

4. Shri P.K. Thungon Member

5. Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit Member

6. Shri Swet Hembram Member

7. Shri B.D. Sharma Member

8. Shri Brijendra Singh Member

9. Shri Naresh Bedi Member

10. Smt. Radha Bhatt Member

11. Shri Lala Wia Member

12. Inspector General of Forests,

Ministry of Environment & forests
Member Secretary

B. TERMS OF REFERENCE:

- (i) To examine and define, in the national context, the ecological role of forests and the manner in which this should be achieved.
- (ii) To formulate a conceptual framework for forests protection and conservation in the country.
- (iii) To examine the implementation aspects of the Forest (Conservation, Act, 1980 and the National Forest Policy, 1988 with a view to fulfilling the need for conservation as well as the developmental aspiration of the people especially those living in and around forest areas;
- (iv) To propose an implementation strategy and the institutional arrangements including public support systems required for this purpose.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the time by which this committee is likely to submit its report?

SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: I hope, its report will be made available to you by 6th of August.

SHRI G.S. RAJHANS: I would also like to know whether the Committee will also examine the issue of social forestry?

SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: This committee has been constituted for this very propose. It will function for promoting the social forestry. Our Government has made tremendous efforts to find out measures for the protection of forests.

SHRI D.P. YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that it has been our experience that under the afforestation campaign, in respect of social forestry in the villages, the farmers as well the general public demand fruit-bearing plants to be supplied from the nurseries of social forestry. This means that besides demanding the plants of coil timber and plants covered under Social Forestry Scheme etc. people also expect fruit-bearing plants to be supplied to them from these nurseries. Will the Government as a policy measure chalk out a plan with the cooperation of the horticulture departments of the State Government, the Department of Forests and the Ministry of Agriculture to make available from a single window the plants of fruit-bearing trees as well as those covered under the social forestry scheme.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it does not arise from the present question. However, we are having fresh deliberations on it in the context of the Waste Land Development under which the social forestry etc. are also covered. We are trying to seek the participation of the local population living in and around the forest areas in the development of Waste Land and with a view to fulfilling their need of fuel wood, timber and fruit-bearing trees, etc.

Just after the announcement of the Forest Conservation Act and the Forest Policy, a controversy had arisen. Therefore, the hon. Prime Minister felt it proper to constitute a committee to examine the implementation aspect of the Forest Conservation Act and the Forest Policy and report thereon keeping in view the conservation and ecological balance aspect.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI: The backward tribal area covered by the Forest Act has been affected more. No. water tanks for irrigation could be constructed in this area and even plans for construction of roads could not make head way for want of permission for digging stones etc. The *adivasis* in occupation forest land for the last 10-15 years are yet to be granted lease of that land. Permission for the construction of schools, colleges or playgrounds for the development of that area is not being given since the entire land has been covered under the forest land. keeping all these things in view, will the committee, which has been constituted, find a way out for the proper solution of this problem so that there may be the optimum development of backward areas and the pace of development in these areas is accelerated.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say in brief that this is the main purpose of constituting this committee because some sections of people have felt that because of Forest Conservation Act there have been some hinderances in the implementation of developmental projects. In particular it was felt that these problems were more pronouncedly faced by those sections of people, who are closely concerned with the forest areas, for example, the tribals or numerous other backward communities living quite close to the forest areas. It was with this point of view that this committee was constituted so that keeping everything in view, it may suggest ways and means of solving the problems coming in the way of implementation of the Forest Conservation Act and also concentrate on main training the ecological balance. Ecological

balance and the forest conservation both are necessary in the national interest. Neither of the two can be neglected because both of them are meant for the benefit of the nation.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Sir, I would like to know as to who are the Members of this committee constituted by the hon. Minister and the broad details of the areas visited by the committee so far and as also its achievements. Kindly reply in detail.

SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Following is the composition of the Committee:

Shri Duleep Matthai, is the Chairman and Shri Arvind Netam M.P., Shri Simon Tigga, M.P., Shri P.K. Thungon, M.P., Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit M.P., Shri Seth Hembrom, Shri B.D. Sharma, Shri Brijendra Singh, Shri Nareesh Bedi, Shrimati Radha Bhatt and Shri Lala Wia are its members. The Inspector General of Forests, in the Ministry of Environment and Forests is the Member Secretary of the committee. One of the functions of this committee is to examine and define, in the national context, the ecological role of forests and the manner in which this should be achieved. I do not have the required information about the places which have been visited so far by this committee because no such information was sought in this question. As regard the second point raised by the hon. Member I may state that we observed the functioning of this committee for about 4 months and now the term of the committee has been extended for another 2 months.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I wanted to know was about the places which have been visited so far by this committee and the details of its achievements.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Krishna Singh.

Shri Anant Parsad Sethi.

[English]

**Licences to Cooperative Spinning Mills
in Orissa**

*126. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to
state:

(a) the policy of Union Government
regarding the issue of fresh industrial li-
cences to co-operative spinning mills;

(b) whether any proposal for granting
such licences to co-operative spinning mills
in Orissa is pending with the Union Govern-
ment;

(c) if so, whether the State Government
has approached the Union Government in
this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SA-
ROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The present licens-
ing policy exempts spinning units, including
those in cooperative sector, with less than
Rs. 15 crores investment in fixed assets,
from the licensing provisions subject to cer-
tain locational restrictions.

(b) No application for grant of an indus-
trial licence for setting up a cooperative
spinning mill in Orissa was pending as on
31.5.89.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of (b)
above.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Sir, in
reply to part (b) of my question, the hon.
Minister has just now stated that there is no
proposal pending as on 31st May, 1989. I
don't know whether after that date there is
any proposal pending with the Government
of India. I would like to know as on 31.5.89
how many proposals you have received from
the Government of Orissa, out of them how
many have been sanctioned and how many
have been rejected.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, I do
not think that any proposal has been rejected
by my Ministry. Whatever proposals were
submitted by the Government of Orissa to
the Ministry of Textiles, those proposals had
been cleared. Today, in the morning only, I
was told by a very responsible officer of my
Ministry that whatever proposal was to be
cleared by the Ministry, that had been cleared
just yesterday in the evening.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: For
how many units, you have issued licences,
excluding these cooperative spinning mills
in Orissa? May I know whether you have
received any proposal from the Government
of Orissa for the spinning units and also the
cooperative spinning mills. Have you issued
any licence to them?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, the question
which the hon. Member has asked is about
the cooperative mills in Orissa.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: In
part (a) of the answer, you have also men-
tioned about these spinning units.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, there
are six cooperative units which are working
in the cooperative sector at present. There
are four others which are under construc-
tion. In one of those units, there was a
problem regarding extension letter of intent
which has been done. That mill is also under
construction.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Which
one?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The one
which is there at Balasore. So, that construc-
tion is going on. The IDBI has given loan to
that unit. Whatever subsidy has to be given
has been given to them.

As regards its functioning, it will start
functioning by October next. So, the Gopi-
nath Cooperative Weaving Mill has no prob-
lem. This I can assure the hon. member.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA There are a number of closed composite mills functioning in Gujarat and elsewhere. Now, in some closed mills, some workers have set up their own cooperatives in order to re-start the mills. I want to know from the Government whether it is the policy of the Government of India to encourage and enable cooperative societies of the closed mills workers themselves to start these textile mills.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA Sir, we have heard a lot about the workers of cooperative mills starting or taking over the closed mills. I have discussed with the respective State Governments, the Ministers and the Chief Ministers and said that they can send some concrete proposals as to what they want from the Government of India in this respect, but I regret to say that we have not received any specific proposal from the State Government as to what they want from us, how the mills be handed over to the cooperatives, what sort of cooperative it is.

But I can very categorically say that any proposal which may be received from the State Governments as far as the cooperative mills are concerned for starting a new one or taking over the existing one will be very sympathetically considered.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the proposals were received from the Rajasthan Government regarding the cooperative spinning mills in Assam and Shahpur in Bhilwara District long time back which are still pending with the Central Government. Has the hon. Minister taken any decision thereon and by what time he proposes to start these mills?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA Mr Speaker, Sir, several such proposals have been received from Rajasthan and Maharashtra regarding setting of mills in the co-operative sector. Our Ministry has also endorsed many such proposals but the N.C.D.C., which is the agency responsible

for extending assistance to these mills to be set up in the cooperative sector, as well as the other financial institutions, which have finally to provide assistance to them, are not extending their co-operation in this regard. Therefore, regarding the proposals received from the State Governments, they should convincingly explain as to how these proposals are viable and how these units will survive because these institutions say that the proposals received are not viable. Therefore, we are in contact with them and have asked them to assess the proposals in case the State Governments have sent their proposals indicating quantity and varieties of the cotton being produced in their state and the possibilities regarding their successful functioning in the co-operative sector. Our Ministry is in favour of more and more number of mills to be opened in the co-operative sector. But as regards the grant of financial assistance, they shall have to approach the organisations like N.C.D.C. and I.D.B.I.

[English]

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a licence has been issued in favour of spinning mills one in the district of Kalahandi and another in the district of Keonjhar. If so, what are the financial arrangements made for these mills?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA I would like to tell you the names of the places where these mills are operating viz. in Kalahandi District and in Keonjhar.

[English]

There are two mills which are actually under construction.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK No, Sir, I belong to that constituency.

[Translation]

They have not yet started.

[*Translation*]

It is a different matter that the *bhoomi puja* has been performed.

[*English*]

I would like to have the information regarding financial assistance.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Financial arrangements are not my Ministry's concern.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: It belongs to my constituency. I come from there. I know. That is why I want this.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There are 4 mills, including the two mentioned by the hon. Member. They are in the process of implementation and it depends on them and the sponsoring State Governments, to make financial arrangements. So far as we are concerned, we recommend issue of the letter of intent, to support their establishment.

New Schemes for Adopting Terminal Methods of Family Planning

[*Translation*]

*127. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a pension scheme for those who have undergone sterilisation or vasectomy operations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have any scheme for those who remain unmarried throughout life or whether any such demand has been made;

(c) whether Government are considering any new schemes for those going in for sterilisation/vasectomy operations after birth of a female child; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. No such demand has been formulated or received specifically for consideration of Government.

(c) and (d). Government has been considering such schemes from time to time but no such scheme has been finalised.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister for Health & Family Welfare has not given reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Question and merely said 'No, Sir' in reply thereto. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the details of new schemes under his consideration for giving boost to the family planning programme. Was the imperativeness of giving pension to citizens above 60 years of age ever examined so as to curb the tendency of people having daughters only to go on producing children in the hope of being blessed with a male child? My second supplementary arises out of the reply to parts (c) and (d) of the main question, wherein it has been stated that Government has been considering such schemes from time to time but no such scheme has been finalised. In this regard, I would like to know whether the Government would be able to finalise such schemes by the end of December, 1989 so that on awareness in developed among the people in regard to the need for family planning.

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Sir, there are no two opinions about it that the situation is very grave. The population of India has now increased from 34 crores in 1947 to 80 crores, which means that during the period of 42 years, the population has increased by 46 crores. Therefore, it is necessary that we

should formulate which schemes by which the growth of population could be controlled. As sum of more than five thousand crore of rupees had so far been spent on it. We concede that we could not achieve desired results from these schemes. We want to introduce several new schemes but are unable to implement them due to financial constraints.

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now hon. Minister has stated that although huge amount was spent on it but it did not yield desired result. Why do you not take any concrete step so that the people may have more faith in it? We want that people avail full benefit of these schemes. Were any efforts made by the Government to implement these schemes with strictness? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken in this regard?

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Sir, the issue of dowry is not related to this question but one thing is certain that the people have been benefited from it and it has brought the fertility rate down. Death rate has also come down and birth rate has also come down. It means that we have been benefited from it but life expectancy has increased considerably. At present death rate is 27 per thousand and average life-span is 58 years. Due to increased life span and decrease in death rate, population is increasing day by day. Unless we educate the masses through electronic media and make concerted efforts with the help of one and all, it is very difficult to achieve the desired result. We have adopted two child the norm as an ideal family. You know that all the progressive countries such as England, U.S.A. and France were able to control the population growth through mass awakening. So unless we create mass awakening through education, it will not be possible with the efforts of the Government alone.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, to our misfortune, thanks to the efforts of the opposition in the

last four years, who have never concentrated on the issues of the commonman and the country's development, the issue of population has never been discussed in a substantial way. In fact it is the population growth that is responsible for the people not feeling the development in this country, which is substantial....(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have suggested to the hon. Minister to provide some incentives like giving or assuring a deposit of a lakh of rupees to those who restrict their children to one to be given to them when they grow up or at the time of their marriage, i.e. after 25 years of their birth, by which the population growth can be brought to zero if not today, atleast in one or two decades. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will provide substantial incentives to those who restrict their children to one, if not to a maximum of two.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any incentive for those who produce more than that?

[Translation]

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Although I quite clearly visualize, I shudder to state the staggering magnitude to which the present trend of population growth, if allowed to continue unabated, will reach.

MR. SPEAKER: Excellent, you have first if very nicely.

[English]

Conversion of Phosphogypsum into building material

*132. **SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Phosphogypsum, a waste product in the manufacture of phosphoric acid in the fertilizer industry, which is estimated to be around two million tonnes every year, can be, converted into building material, particularly for making plasters and prefabricated compo-

nents for the building industry;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to utilise phosphogypsum for converting in into building material; and

(c) whether any techno-economic study has been made to establish its utility, commercial viability and suitability and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). Phosphogypsum a by-product in its processed and pure form, can be used in the production of plasters or as additives. The central Building Research Institute (CBRI) has developed the process for purification and processing of phosphogypsum.

Techno-economic study will be necessary to assess the economic viability for commercial production of building materials from phosphogypsum.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN. Sir, the Chairman of a corporation in West Germany at Salzgitter has announced that they have established the techno-economic viability of using the material gypsum or phosphogypsum towards manufacture of various building materials such as ceiling tiles, artificial marble and special plastics. In view of the yawning gap between our need and the availability of raw materials for building, will the hon. Minister enquire into the methods used by this corporation in West Germany?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: This phosphogypsum is a by-product in manufacture of phosphoric acid in the fertiliser industry. It is true that it can be used for building material. But it cannot readily be used for that because of certain impurities. Without removing these impurities it cannot be used for the building material. For this the CBRI Roorkee and another Institute in Trivandrum have done some research. It is quite true that it can be used for the building material but at present very little research has been done on this aspect. The CBRI has submitted a feasibility report to Rastriya Chemicals

and Fertilisers, Bombay for production of phosphoric binders because this material creates environmental problems as it pollutes the underground water. It is a very big problem for the fertiliser plants which are dumping it in their vicinities. So we have approached the fertiliser plants and other institutions to do some research on this. We are hopeful that in the near future some research will be done. At present this phosphogypsum is being used as a retarder in the cement industry, in the alkaline soil reclamation, in the production of ammonia sulphate and many other things. production of gypsum plaster has been licensed to some small scale industries.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: It appears that our research in this field is not adequate. The Corporation claims that they have a project which shows economic advantages of using this gypsum in its natural form for constructing building material such as it is useful in economising the use of steel and for prefabricated components and in the manufacture of building material with low specific energy consumption. Will the hon. Minister really call for information and results of research work done by that Corporation?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: It is true that there is not much headway in the research done in this field because we cannot use it straightaway for building material. In view of various technical and commercial constraints, so far no headway has been made in the commercial use of phosphogypsum for large scale production of building material. But one firm has applied for import of machinery to instal this plant. We have asked for the excise duty exemption for this machinery; so we are waiting for this also. A German firm has applied for this with collaboration of some indian firm. We are asking for the excise duty exemption for this equipment.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Sir, the shortfall of building materials in India is the major obstacle to housing in this country. Alternative materials have been looked into by various Departments

and various agencies of the hon. Minister, but unfortunately, now this new technology, which the hon. Minister herself agrees is feasible and is useful, cannot be given the go-ahead because there are certain impurities. It is known the world over that asbestos is an environmental hazard and is very bad for lung cancer—one of the things that you get by asbestos. Phosphate gypsum is a material that would help towards the growth of urbanisation of settling the housing problem of India. So, why not allow this to be used? If it has impurities, then reject it. But the Minister herself has said it is being used and we are not sure of the result. The result is there, as the hon. Member pointed out, in West Germany. So, why does the Government not allow the use of this material?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, all of us want that such a research is done so that new raw materials and new technology could be available for housing. There is no doubt about it that about 4.5 million tonnes of Phosphogypsum is available every year. As I said earlier, it can not be used in this form straightway unless we remove its impurities for which research is required to be conducted. We have succeeded in utilising it after removing the impurities. But no studies have so far been made with regard to its commercial viability and economic viability for large scale production. You are aware that last year a seminar was organised to find out ways and means as to how we could utilise the industrial waste and agriculture waste for housing. The Government and especially the Ministry laid much stress on this. All the research institutions have been conducting research on it. But research has not been done on a large scale. All the points have not been cleared. At no stage I have said that the research had not yielded any results. The results are encouraging and we hope for the best.

Public Opinion on Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India

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

(a) whether the monographs on Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India, Vol-

ume-V was published as a draft for eliciting public opinion before finalising the notification as per provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and rules framed thereunder; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIRAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no provision in the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 under which the Government is required to circulate the monographs for eliciting public opinion.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Cineraria Maritima Succus is a homeopathic eye drops which has been clinically proved to be effective for cataract. These clinical trials were conducted on the West German product in 1970 in India. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that when the monographs of Cineraria Maritima Succus in homeopathic pharmacopoeia of India, volume-V, are not based on any recognised homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the world, how has the Government satisfied itself that the alkaloid content stated therein is not carcinogenic and hypetoxic and would not cause cancer if manufactured according to homeopathic pharmacopoeia of India. Secondly, under the rules, Director, Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, which is a Central Government organisation, has written to Drug Controller, Delhi, in December, 1988, to pick up samples of West Germany Cineraria Maritima Succus for testing by this laboratory and the product be banned. I would like to know whether his action was related to all imported Cineraria or was it biased to help one firm against the other.

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Sir, the thing is that by the standards mentioned in the (Interruptions).

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, I do not want an answer, I want to request the Minister to investigate this.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[English]***Control of Vehicular Pollution**

*121 SHRISRIKANTHADATTANARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken recently to control vehicular pollution and the outcome thereof

(b) whether any new measures are contemplated in this regard and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI Z R ANSARI) (a) Steps taken recently to control vehicular pollution include

- (i) Prior to the amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act in 1988, many State Governments were implementing certain standards for controlling vehicular pollution by Rules prescribed by them. Common standards for the whole country have now been notified in the Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 framed under the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1988.
- (ii) Mass Emission Standards for all types of vehicles have also been prescribed under the Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 framed under the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1988.

As a result of implementation of standards by many State Governments under the earlier Rules, public awareness created by the Pollution control Boards and the new generation of engines in some new vehicles, pollution levels have somewhat

come down per unit of vehicle. However, pollution load is going up because of the large increase in the population of vehicles.

(b) and (c) The new measures contemplated include the following

- (i) reduction of lead in petrol, and
- (ii) Improvement and maintenance of vehicles including engines, etc

Forest Cover Ratio

*125 SHRI KRISHNA SINGH Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) the present ratio between total land area and total forest cover in the country,

(b) the required ratio for ecological balance, and

(c) the time frame within which it is proposed to raise the forest cover to the desired level?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R ANSARI) (a) The ratio between estimated forest cover and total land area in the country as assessed in 1981-83 is about 15

(b) The National Forest Policy, 1988 stipulates that the national goal should be to have a minimum of one third of the total land area of the country under forest or tree cover

(c) No time-frame has been fixed for raising the forest cover to the stipulated level

Land Grabbing Near Okhla

*131 SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised houses and other structures which have come up and the number of plots lying unconstructed along the Yamuna river side near Okhla;

(b) for how many years this activity, which has assumed the form of racket in land grabbing, has been going on; and

(c) the steps contemplated so far to check this activity?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) 281 structures in the shape of rooms, jhuggies and godowns are reported to have come up in the area. 164 plots are reported to have been fenced by the construction of boundary walls.

(b) Unauthorised construction on private land has been going on for a number of years.

(c) i) 3500 hectares of area along the Yamuna River including the area near Okhla has been notified as 'Development Area' under the Delhi Development Act, 1957 with effect from 29.3.1989. Delhi Administration has issued a notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act in respect of this area on 23.6.1989.

ii) The Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have been

taking action for the demolition of unauthorised structures.

iii) Steps have also been taken for fencing the areas vulnerable to further encroachment.

Committee for Group Housing Societies

*134. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has constituted a high power Committee to monitor infrastructural facilities for cooperative group housing societies in the capital;

(b) if so, the composition of the high power Committee; and

(c) the manner in which the Committee would function and how far the cooperative group housing societies would get help?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the High level Co-ordination Committee and its terms of reference are given in the Statement below.

(c) The Committee will monitor the provision of infrastructural facilities (like water, sewage disposal, power, roads, community facility etc.) and regular and timely finances for the cooperative group housing societies.

STATEMENT

The Lt. Governor, Delhi is pleased to constitute a High Level Coordination Committee to look into various problems faced by the Cooperative Group Housing Societies as under:

1.	Shri Jag Parvesh Chandra, Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi	Chairman
2.	Shri Bansi Lal Chauhan, Executive Councillor (Health)	Member

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| 3. | Ch. Prem Singh,
Executive Councillor (Development) | Member |
| 4. | Shir Kulanand Bhartiya,
Executive Councillor (Education) | Member |
| 5. | Shri M.S. Saathi, Mayor of Delhi | Member |
| 6. | Shri Ral Lal,
Chairman, Delhi Cooperative Housing,
Finance Society Limited, | Member |
| 7. | Shri Deep Chand Sharma
Chairman, Delhi State Cooperative Union | Member |
| 8. | Shri Vijay Kapoor
Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration | Member |
| 9. | Representative of Ministry of Urban
Development, Govt. of India. | Member |
| 10. | Chairman, Delhi Transport
Corporation, New Delhi. | Member |
| 11. | Vice-Chairman, D.D.A. | Member |
| 12. | Commissioner, M.C.D. | Member |
| 13. | General Manager,
Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. | Member |
| 14. | Secretary, (Finance), Delhi Administration
Delhi | Member |
| 15. | Secretary, (Land & Building),
Delhi Administration | Member |
| 16. | Development Commissioner
Delhi Administration. | Member |
| 17. | Chief Engineer, PWD,
Delhi Administration. | Member |
| 18. | General Manager, Delhi Mahanagar
Telephone Nigam Limited. | Member |
| 19. | Commissioner, Food & Civil Supplies
Delhi Administration. | Member |

20.	Deputy Commissioner, Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking, MCD	Member
21.	Member, Engineering, DDA	Member
22.	Commissioner (Lands) Delhi Development Authority	Member
23.	Director (Education), Delhi Administration.	Member
24.	Representative of Delhi Cooperative Group Housing Federation, (Old).	Member
25.	Representative of Delhi Cooperative Group Housing Federation, (New).	Member
26.	Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration.	Member Secretary.

The terms of reference of this High Level Coordination Committee would be as under:—

- i) Expediting the provision of infrastructural facilities like water supply, sewage disposal, electric sub-station, roads, community facilities etc. in the Cooperative Group Housing Complexes by initiating short term and long term measures to enable the members of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies to occupy their flats at an early date;
- ii) Simplification of procedures of all the implementing agencies to cut delays and evolve a system for disposal of cases in a time bound manner;
- iii) Ensure regular and timely finances for Cooperative Group Housing Societies.

Pollution in Delhi

[Translation]

135. SHRI MADAN PANDEY:
SHRIMATI MANORAMA
SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pollution is increasing in Delhi on account of increasing population and slum areas;

(b) if so, whether Government are preparing any concrete scheme for saving Delhi from pollution;

(c) if so, the outlines thereof; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government are aware of the pollution caused in Tilak Nagar and other areas of Delhi due to potters furnaces; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R ANSARI) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) The outlines of these schemes are as given below

- (i) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has taken up various schemes with a total outlay of Rs 140.23 Crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan for improvement of sewerage and drainage facility including treatment of sewage. Sewerage facilities have been provided in 130 regularised colonies & in 69 villages. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has schemes for providing low cost sanitation in some of the regularised colonies.
- (ii) The Delhi Administration has prepared an Action Plan for providing sewage facilities in 140 additional colonies.
- (iii) The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is implementing a time-bound programme for putting up suitable treatment system in the Indraprastha and Rajghat Power Stations.
- (iv) Standards have been notified for emission from vehicles in the Motor Vehicles Amendment Rules, 1989, which are in effect from July 1, 1989. The Rules also prescribe stiff fines to owners of vehicles emitting pollutants in concentration higher than the prescribed level. The Delhi Administration has launched a

major programme for control of carbon monoxide emission in petrol driven vehicles.

- (v) The Delhi Administration has a proposal for recycling of flyash from thermal power stations for production of bricks. The Cement Corporation of India has installed a flyash utilisation plant for this purpose.

- (vi) The Delhi Administration has also set up a Plant in Timarpur for studying the feasibility of utilising garbage for generating electricity.

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) The Central Pollution Control Board has directed the industries to adopt suitable pollution control system. These include the following:

- (i) Provision of cyclones with furnaces to control flue gas emission.
- (ii) Raising the stack height of furnaces for better dispersion of pollutants.
- (iii) Use of liquid fuel or electricity instead of coal.

[English]

Committee to Weed Out Irrational Combination of Drugs

*136 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert committee for weeding out irrational combination of drugs has been formed by Government;

(b) if so, the objectives and procedure followed by the committee;

(c) whether the same procedure is being followed in all system of medicines covered by the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for examination of combination formulations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The Drugs Consultative Committee, a statutory body constituted under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, has set up a sub-committee of experts for advice on weeding out irrational/harmful allopathic formulations, including combinations of drugs. The principal consideration behind screening drug formulations are to ensure that formulations marketed are safe and have a sound rationale in the context of present scientific knowledge. In order to meet these objectives, data on safety as well as rationality of such formulations are generated by scanning available literature or through clinical trials in the country, where considered necessary.

The same procedure cannot be followed for examining formulations falling under other systems of medicine such as Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, etc., because the manner in which these medicines act in the body are different both in concept and practice from allopathic medicine. The criteria followed by the expert committee for recommending an allopathic formulation as irrational/harmful may not be appropriate to medicines falling under other systems.

Financial Assistance to Control Pollution in Orissa

*137. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by Union Government to the State Government of Orissa to control pollution during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount utilised by State Government, year-wise;

(c) the amount proposed to be allocated during 1989-90, scheme-wise; and

(d) the extent to which the pollution was controlled during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A sum of Rs. 3.17 lakhs in 1986-87, Rs. 8 lakhs in 1987-88 and Rs. 6.2 lakhs in 1988-89 was given to the Government of Orissa, Department of Environment and the Orissa Pollution Control Board.

(b) The amount which was released in 1986-87 was fully utilised. Rs 4 lakhs was utilised during 1987-88.

(c) A sum of Rs. 21.25 lakhs is proposed to be allocated in 1989-90 for the programmes (i) Environmental Policy and on Environment, and (ii) Centre-State Coordinated Programme on Environment. However, this will depend upon the utilisation of the amount released so far and the proposal from the Pollution Control Board.

(d) i) The Orissa Pollution Control Board has identified 236 major and medium scale industries and action has been initiated against them to instal pollution control devices within a time limit.

ii) Water quality monitoring has been done on the Mahanadi, Brahmani, Ib and Baitarni Rivers for the last three years. The industries polluting these

rivers have been directed to instal adequate control systems in a time frame.

- iii) Ambient air quality monitoring stations have been set up in Angul, Rourkela and Talcher. All large air polluting industries are monitoring the emissions from their plants as per directions of the State Board.
- iv) Powers under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been delegated to the Government of Orissa for its implementation in the State.
- v) A detailed programme to bring about environmental education and awareness among the people and the students in being implemented.

Default in EPF Payments in Jute Industry

*140. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of default in payment of Provident Fund dues have been increasing in the jute industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The arrears of the provident fund dues from the jute mills have gradually increased from about Rs. 64 crores in March, 1986 to about Rs. 87 crores in March, 1989.

(c) The EPF authorities have been taking the following action for recovery of the

outstanding dues from the defaulting jute mills:—

- (i) Filling of prosecutions under Section 14 of the EPF Act;
- (ii) Filling of complaints under section 406/409 IPC with the Police in cases when the employers fail to deposit the employees' share of contributions recovered from the wages of the employees.
- (iii) Issuing of revenue recovery certificates for realisation of outstanding dues from unexempted mills.

Felling of Kikar Trees in Himachal Pradesh

1245. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported felling of over 4000 Kikar (Mascot) trees which destroyed the green cover of Sukhna Lake, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, under whose orders were these trees cut and removed,

(c) whether this act was in violation of the provision of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) 4,356 trees have been removed from Sukhna Lake area. The majority of the trees removed have a girth below 30 centimeters.

(b) The trees were cut and removed with the approval of the competent authority of Chandigarh Administration.

(c) and (d). It does not violate the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, as the area has not been notified as forest under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. Also Chandigarh administration of concerned for preservation of vegetation and green cover. 25,000 saplings were planted in Sukhna area alone in 1988. 15 quintals of seeds were aerially sprayed in Shivalik Hills. 80 metric tonnes of fertilisers were used in Sukhna Lake and Lower Shivaliks. All these actions were aimed at providing green cover and checking inflow of silt into the Sukhna Lake.

[Translation]

Typing Tests at Employment Exchanges

1246. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is variation in the standard of Hindi and English typing tests conducted by Employment Exchanges and those conducted by Staff Selection Commission and other offices; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to implement a uniform test system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) The typing speed requirements of Employment Exchanges for registration as typist and of the Staff Selection Commission for passing type test for Lower Division Clerk are the same. (30 words per minute in English and 25 words per minute in Hindi).

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

[English]

Ban on Import of Rapeseed Oil and Palmolein

1247. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Organisation for oil Industry and Trade has urged Union Government for an immediate halt to any further imports of rapeseed oil and palmolein in view of the bumper production of mustard oil in the country this year;

(b) whether a demand has also been made for the lifting of the ban on the use of mustard/rapeseed oil by the vanaspati industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. No import of edible oils has been made in the recent past.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Government has allowed to use expeller mustard/rapeseed oil upto 20% in the manufacture of vanaspati.

Cleaning of the Service-prives in Old Delhi

1251. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some residents of Delhi have been representing to Union Government and other authorities to get the old service-prives converted into

water-borne sanitary system;

(b) whether still a large number of Scheduled Castes are employed for the purpose of cleaning the service-privies in Old Delhi areas; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated and to remove such old privies and to dispense with the services of scavengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Slum Wing of the Delhi Development Authority in the slum areas and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the other areas of old Delhi provide subsidy for the conversion of dry latrines into water borne latrines and they also educate the citizens through media for getting dry latrines converted into water borne latrines. During the year 1988-89, 708 latrines were so converted.

Deficiency of Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)

1252. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deficiency of riboflavin (Vitamin B2) among people is common in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The clinical deficiency (angular stomatitis and glossitis) occurs to the extent

of 10-25%, the highest incidence being in pregnant women, followed by that in school children. Sub-clinical deficiency may be present in over 80% of low-income group children and adults.

(c) The morbidity is not crippling in nature. However, while conducting nutrition education which is component of many health programmes, a balanced diet is advocated which would take care of riboflavin requirements also.

Assessment of Implementation of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

1253. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment has been made by Union Government on implementation of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 by various State Governments, since the Act as amended in 1986 came into force; and

(b) if so, the result of the assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Government has made assessment of implementation of provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 as amended in 1986 which are mainly concerning right given to consumer/consumer organisation to have the sample of food analysed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. It has brought out the necessity to devise a simplified sampling procedure which should be practicable for the consumers.

Recommendations of the Task Force on Powerlooms

1254. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to

refer to the reply given on 8th March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 1751 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Task Force on the credit requirements of the decentralised powerloom sector;

(b) the recommendations which have been rejected, accepted and under consideration; and

(c) the reaction of the powerloom industry to the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have accepted the recommendations of the Task Force pertaining to the provision of funds by way of institutional finance for working capital and modernisation requirements of the decentralised powerloom sector (leaving aside, for the present, shuttleless looms), and encouragement of cooperativisation to facilitate provision of credit facilities. Government have not accepted the recommendations of the Task Force regarding direct marketing support and organisation of service societies by State Governments, as the required assistance could be provided through powerloom cooperatives. The issue of term loan/working capital finance for sophisticated (shut-

tleless) looms is to be considered on receipt of the report of the Abid Hussain Committee.

(c) The recommendations of the Task Force, by and large, cover various issues raised by powerloom Associations etc. from time to time.

Establishments and Industries in Default of EPF in Karnataka

1255. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of establishments and industries located in the State of Karnataka defaulting in depositing of provident fund contributions of the workers is on the increase;

(b) if so, the facts and details; and

(c) the details of the establishments and industries in the State which have defaulted, dues against each of them and action taken or proposed to be taken to realise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as given below:—

<i>As on</i>	<i>No. of establishments in default</i>	<i>Amount in arrears (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
31.3.88	326	249.13
31.3.89	338	348.20

(c) A statement showing the names of establishment, which were in arrears of Rs.

1 lakh and above and the amount due from them as on 31.3.89 is given below.

The EPF authorities are generally taking the following action for recovery of EPF dues:—

- (i) Issuing of Revenue Recovery Certificates under section 8 of the EPF Act;
- (ii) Filing of prosecutions under section 14 of the EPF Act;

- (iii) Filing of complaints under section 406/409 IPC for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages of their employees.
- (iv) Levying damages under section 14B of the EPF Act for belated payments.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Establishments	Amount in Arrears (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3

UNEXEMPTED

1.	Metro Malleables Bangalore.	2.21
2.	Mysore Machineries, Bangalore.	3.36
3.	Madras Sappers, Ex-servicemen and Rehabilitation Centre, Bangalore.	3.30
4.	Aravinds Parimala Work, Bangalore.	2.72
5.	Deepak Insulated Cables C. r.p., Bangalore.	5.50
6.	Mysore Chip Boards, Bangalore.	1.08
7.	Chamundi Mopeds, Tumkur.	1.84
8.	The Time Shop, Bangalore.	1.50
9.	Automotive Axles Ltd.	2.14
10.	Central Agrl. MU loberry Nursery Farm, Mysore.	1.12
11.	KTR Seuri Plane, Mysore.	2.25
12.	G.S. Raju Beedies.	3.92
13.	Mysore Chrome Training Co. Ltd., Bangalore.	2.16
14.	G.S. Raju Beedies.	6.08

1	2	3
15.	Venkatesh Beedi Works, Tumkur.	1.76
16.	Sankara Textiles.	15.01
17.	Ganesar Textiles.	23 20
18.	Bellary Spg. & Wvg. Mills.	8.64
19.	Chigateri Mills D'gere.	7.18
20.	Munirabad Chemicals.	1 72
21.	Siddeswara Textiles.	26.27
22.	Mahadeva Textiles, Hubli	5.58
23.	A.C.C. Cock Cement, Shahabad.	11.84
24.	Bajaj Bros., Bubl.	1.45
25.	R. Narasingsa, Habib.	3 64
26.	R. Narasingsa, Habib.	2.23
27.	Faize Beedi Works, Ranibenur	1.00
28.	Sindur Beedi Works.	5.06
29.	Azad Industries, Mangalore	1.32
30.	Campco Ltd., EMGE.	1.54
31.	Coorg-Orange growers Co. Society.	1.54
32.	South Beedi Kanara Home Industries Parangipet, Mangalore	2 45
33.	South Beedi Kanara Home Industries Muclobidri.	2.07
34.	Bharat Beddies, Mangalore.	6.65
35.	Vatapurish Beedies, Bantwal.	2.55
36.	Gurukrupa Beedies, Welad	1.48

1	2	3
37.	Deepak Enterprises.	2.08
38.	PVS Beedies, Mangalore.	11.71
39.	St. Allosius College.	1.38
<i>EXEMPTED</i>		
1.	Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore.	1.75
2.	Salarjung Sugar Mills, Munirdoad.	15.37

FCI Godown in A.P.

1256. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be please to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct additional Food Corporation of India's godowns in Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details of the locations and the amount allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India (FCI) has completed a capacity of 10,000 tonnes at Kazipet in Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year. The amount allocated for Kazipet centre is Rs. 62.00 lakhs for 1989-90. The FCI is constructing a capacity of 30,000 tonnes at Gudivada in Andhra Pradesh through National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., (NPCC). The construction at Gudivada is at present suspended due to a dispute between FCI and NPCC which has been referred for arbitration. Therefore no separate allocation of funds for the Gudivada centre has been made by FCI during 1989-90 for the present.

Auto Pollution Centres in Delhi

1257. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether air pollution tests have shown high incidence of pollution in Delhi;

(b) whether Government had set up Auto Pollution Centres all over Delhi and if so, what were their findings in relation to pollution vis-a-vis age of the vehicles; and

(c) the reasons for discontinuing these Auto Pollution Centres?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Air pollution tests carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board, the Indian Institute of Technology and the Indian Institute of Petroleum indicate high concentration of pollutants in the atmosphere of Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir. Regarding pollution vis-a-vis age of the vehicles, although new vehicles may generally pollute less, old vehicles also, if maintained well, would pollute less.

(c) The Auto, Pollution Centres of the

Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration, have not been discontinued, but have been shifted to their own office locations in Delhi. In addition, two mobile checking teams are also functioning.

Implementation Statements of F.P.

1258 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the performance of States in the implementation of the Family Planning Programme during the year, 1988-89 so far

(b) the results of the implementation of the programmes in the State of Kerala and

(c) the fresh incentives being offered by Union Government to States as well to public at large for implementing the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) (a) and (b) Statements I to IV giving State-wise and method-wise Family Planning targets and achievements for 1988-89 are given below

(c) Besides cash awards to the States on the basis of performance and compensation money to the acceptors of Sterilisation and IUDs and other continuing schemes, no fresh incentives are being offered under the Family Welfare Programme

STATEMENT-I

State wise Targets and Achievements 1988-89

Sterilisation

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement*</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Major States (Population 1 crore or more)</i>		
1	Andhra Pradesh	600000	475316
2	Assam	149000	58119
3	Bihar	513000	514498
4	Gujarat	293000	240733
5	Haryana	100000	80968
6	Karnataka	325000	300757
7	Kerala	200000	207457
8	Madhya Pradesh	400000	272877

1	2	3	4
9.	Maharashtra	500000	488876
10.	Orissa	200000	160815
11.	Punjab	120000	96594
12.	Rajasthan	225000	107039
13.	Tamil Nadu	450000	407530
14.	Uttar Pradesh	650000	727631
15.	West Bengal	437000	335504
II.	<i>Smaller States/U. T.s</i>		
1	Himachal Pradesh	30000	35142
2.	J & K	36600	22412
3.	Manipur	7000	5740
4.	Meghalaya	1000	470
5.	Nagaland	1000	715
6.	Sikkim	1100	973
7.	Tripura	10000	6704
8.	A & N Islands	2000	2061
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1800	1404
10.	Chandigarh	3500	2956
11.	D & N Haveli	1100	1163
12.	Delhi	36000	31456
13.	Goa	4500	4368
14.	Daman and Diu	450	367
15.	Lakshadweep	60	40

1	2	3	4
16.	Mizoram	3000	3154
17.	Pondicherry	5300	6074
III.	<i>Other Agencies</i>		
1.	M/O Defence	28800	18477
2.	M/O Railway	38400	26519
	All India	5374000 \$	4644909

* Figures are provisional.

\$ All-India figures may not add to State-wise total due to rounding off.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise Targets and Achievements : 1988-89

IUD Insertions

Sl. No.	State	Targets	Achievement*
1	2	3	4
1.	<i>Major States (Population 1 crore or more)</i>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321000	212008
2.	Assam	68400	23512
3.	Bihar	355000	337869
4.	Gujarat	317000	359870
5.	Haryana	187000	193852
6.	Karnataka	210000	202996
7.	Kerala	115000	115535
8.	Madhya Pradesh.	251000	304791
9.	Maharashtra	475000	378029

1	2	3	4
10.	Orissa	148000	144304
11.	Punjab	270000	314310
12.	Rajasthan	210000	170696
13.	Tamil Nadu	453000	458650
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1151000	130953½
15.	West Bengal	168000	116628
II. <i>Smaller States/U. T.s</i>			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	43200	35289
2.	J & K	25700	13487
3.	Manipur	7000	8026
4.	Meghalaya	5300	1454
5.	Nagaland	4100	646
6.	Sikkim	1700	1384
7.	Tripura	4000	1830
8.	A & N Islands	1700	1889
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	4200	2009
10.	Chandigarh	10000	6020
11.	D & N Haveli	180	200
12.	Delhi	110000	69402
13.	Goa	3050	3056
14.	Daman and Diu	250	124
15.	Lakshadweep	100	41
16.	Mizoram	2700	2100

1	2	3	4
17.	Pondicherry	3300	3924
III.	<i>Other Agencies</i>		
1.	M/O Defence	18200	11742
2.	M/O Railway	26100	13070
	All India	4970000 \$	4818275

* Figures are provisional.

\$ All-India figures may not add to State-wise total due to rounding off.

STATEMENT-III

State-wise Targets and Achievements : 1988-89

C.C. Users

Sl. No.	State	Target	Achievement*
1	2	3	4
I.	<i>Major States (Population 1 crore or more)</i>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	773000	631457
2.	Assam	119000	61120
3.	Bihar	202000	205670
4.	Gujarat	650000	670276
5.	Haryana	628000	655541
6.	Karnataka	222000	217251
7.	Kerala	271000	238830
8.	Madhya Pradesh	961000	977557
9.	Maharashtra	849000	803665
10.	Orissa	268000	264823

1	2	3	4
11.	Punjab	462000	521685
12.	Rajasthan	527990	426953
13.	Tamil Nadu	320000	326525
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1183000	1157787
15.	West Bengal	412000	206205
II.	<i>Smaller States/U T s</i>		
1	Himachal Pradesh	69300	53112
2.	J & K	21200	12227
3	Manipur	3900	2862
4.	Meghalaya	13600	1556
5	Nagaland	640	15
6.	Sikkim	600	327
7.	Tripura	8100	2936
8.	A & N Islands	1300	1402
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1700	524
10.	Chandigarh	14200	10071
11.	D & N Haveli	600	497
12.	Delhi	345000	372113
13.	Goa	17700	15441
14.	Daman and Diu	1400	281
15.	Lakshadweep	790	275
16.	Mizoram	2200	1091
17.	Pondicherry	8400	10194

1	2	3	4
III. <i>Other Agencies</i>			
1.	M/O Defence	82700	45487
2.	M/O Railway	402000	315842
All India		13043320	12400759

* Figures are provisional

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise Targets and Achievements: 1988-89

O.P. Users

Sl. No.	State	Target	Achievement*
1	2	3	4
I. <i>Major States (Population 1 crore or more)</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	151000	133021
2.	Assam	12900	7804
3.	Bihar	20012	20164
4.	Gujarat	78000	113603
5.	Haryana	25000	40916
6.	Karnataka	65000	74935
7.	Kerala	34500	37557
8.	Madhya Pradesh	132000	192041
9.	Maharashtra	181000	250893
10.	Orissa	37700	54922
11.	Punjab	31000	53837
12.	Rajasthan	45990	45805

1	2	3	4
13.	Tamil Nadu	82100	164128
14.	Uttar Pradesh	112000	173432
15.	West Bengal	44700	72232
II.	<i>Smaller States/U.T.s</i>		
1.	Himachal Pradesh	9500	9000
2.	J & K	2600	2667
3.	Manipur	190	556
4.	Meghalaya	2500	1282
5.	Nagaland	980	99
6.	Sikkim	2100	1383
7.	Tripura	2900	2469
8.	A & N Islands	280	407
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1600	868
10.	Chandigarh	420	363
11.	D & N Haveli	40	80
12.	Delhi	2000	3272
13.	Goa	1950	1686
14.	Daman and Diu	150	78
15.	Lakshadweep	50	48
16.	Mizoram	934	1181
17.	Pondicherry	990	1000
III.	<i>Other Agencies</i>		
1.	M/O Defence	3800	2982

1	2	3	4
2.	M/O Railway	3700	4012
3.	Comm. Distrn.	1050000	781308
	All India	2139586	2250030

* Figures are provisional.

**Promotional Avenues to M.B.B.S.
Doctors of Dadra and Nagar Havell**

1259. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the promotional avenues available to M.B.B.S. qualified doctors recruited on a regular basis by the Dadra and Nagar Havelli Administration through the Union Public Service Commission in their service; and

(b) the steps being taken to make available adequate promotional avenues to the doctors during their service period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

**Assistance to Families to Deceased
Mine Workers**

1260. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mine workers who died while performing their duty in various mines from 1 February, 1989 to 30 June, 1989;

(b) whether Government have provided any assistance to the family members of the deceased;

(c) if so, the amount thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) to (d). 84 mine workers have died in accidents in various mines from 1 February, 1989 to 30 June, 1989. Payment of compensation by the managements to the next of kin of the deceased is regulated under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 which is administered by the respective State Governments. Employment to the dependents of the deceased on compassionate ground is also provided by some of the mine managements particularly in the Public Sector. Information on these aspects is not maintained.

[English]

Leasing out of Shops in Delhi

1261. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shops leased out during last three years and up to June, 1989, by NDMC and Delhi Administration;

(b) the number of shops out of them leased out to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the steps taken up fulfil the quota reserved for SC/ST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Both the N.D.M.C. and the Delhi Administration have reported that they do not give shops on lease but only on license fee basis.

The New Delhi Municipal Committee gave 190 shops on license fee basis during the last 3 years upto June, 1989, out of which, 27 shops were licensed to persons belonging to SC/ST in accordance with the prescribed quota of 12.8%. The Delhi Administration did not allot any shops during the last three years.

Enforcement of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodity) Rules, 1977

1262. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of violation of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 particularly in the packets of detergents, washing powders, toilet soaps, ground spices, toys and host of other day-to-day consumer articles have come to the notice of Government;

(b) whether the manufacturers are violating these rules by not printing on the packaging material like wrappers the month in which the commodity is being manufactured and packed;

(c) if so, the mechanism set up for the strict observance of the rules; and

(d) the effective measures taken or

proposed to be taken to strictly enforce the above rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). No specific complaints in this regard have been received by the Central Government. However, in cases of violation of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 action is taken against the defaulters by the concerned authorities in the States/UTs who are responsible for enforcing the Rules. They are advised from time to time to take suitable measures for strict enforcement of the Rules.

Sub-Letting of Government Accommodation in South Delhi Colonies

1264. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received regarding sub-letting of Government accommodation in South Delhi colonies including Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi during the year 1989; and

(b) the action taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) During the year 1989 a total of 85 complaints were received regarding subletting of Government accommodation in South Delhi Colonies including Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi.

(b) Spot inspection to detect subletting in South Delhi colonies including Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi has been conducted in almost all the quarters involved. In 53 cases, allotment of the accommodation has been cancelled where it has been proved that the quarter had been fully sublet.

[Translation]

Environment Clearance to Zankhari Irrigation Project, Surat (Gujarat)

1265 SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the necessary approval from environmental angle in respect of Zankhari Irrigation Project in Surat District (Gujarat) has since been accorded;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the approval is expected to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI Z R ANSARI) (a) to (c). The Zankhari Irrigation Project was already approved from environmental angle in July, 1982 subject to effective implementation of following safeguards

- Preparation and implementation of Compensatory Afforestation Scheme,
- Catchment Area Treatment with extensive afforestation and intensive soil conservation measures specially in the critically degraded areas;
- Creation of a 500 m wide green belt along the reservoir periphery;
- Preparation of Rehabilitation Master Plan; and
- Constitution of a Monitoring Committee to oversee implementation of the conditions imposed.

[English]

Indian Workers in Gulf Countries

1266. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exodus of Indian workers to Gulf countries is causing problem to the indigenous industries; and

(b) if so, the action that Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) No Complaint has been received by the Government to suggest that exodus of Indian workers to Gulf countries is causing problems to the indigenous industries.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of CGHS Dispensary at NOIDA

1267. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply given on 22-2-1989 to Unstarred Question No. 168 regarding opening of CGHS Dispensary at NOIDA and state:

(a) whether Government have since acquired suitable accommodation for opening the CGHS Dispensary at NOIDA for which there was a provision in the Annual Plan of 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the probable date of opening of the dispensary;

(c) if no, the reasons therefor and the time by which the suitable accommodation or plot of land is likely to be acquired and the CGHS Dispensary likely to be opened; and

(d) the details of the nearest CGHS Dispensary from where Union Government pensioners residing at NOIDA can get medical facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). A plot of land measuring 556 Sq. meters has been offered by NOIDA for the construction of a dispensary building. On inspection of the plot it has been noticed that the location of the plot is suitable but area offered is much less than the requirement. Therefore, NOIDA authorities have been requested to allot adjacent plot also to make it half acre which is the standard requirement for Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary building. CGHS dispensary will be opened in NOIDA on availability of suitable accommodation. The Central Government Pensioners residing in NOIDA can avail CGHS facilities from the existing dispensary functioning in Mayur Vihar.

Transfer of Registration Under Rohini Scheme

1268. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA allow the transfer of registration of Rohini Scheme in the name of widows of deceased registrants;

(b) if so, the number of applications of such transfer pending; and

(c) the time by which the action would be taken by the DDA in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are about 200 applications pending for transfer of registration in the

name of widows/legal heirs of the deceased registrants for want of required documents to be furnished by them.

(c) On completion of formalities by the applicants.

Proposal to Revamp C.G.H.S.

1269. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATHAK:

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

(a) whether Government propose to revamp the services of CGHS to provide better health care facilities to the beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines have been sent to the CGHS dispensaries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The Central Government Health Scheme is continuously reviewed and revamped with the purpose of providing better health care to C.G.H.S. beneficiaries and whenever necessary, guidelines are issued in this respect. Some of the measures include:

a) Recognition of private Hospitals of repute for specialised treatment. These include Apollo Hospital, Madras, Batra Hospital, Delhi, National Health Institute, Delhi, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi, Bombay Hospital, Bombay.

- b) Opening of Polyclinics for specialist consultation by CGHS beneficiaries
- c) Extension of CGHS facilities to all Central Government Pensioners (except Railway and Defence)
- d) Extension of C G H S facilities to new cities to cover more Central Government employees
- e) Opening of C G H S dispensaries in cities already covered under the Scheme

Proposal to Enhance Emoluments to Villages Health Guides

1272 SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY Will the Ministry of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to enhance the amount of contribution being made to Village Health Guides in difference States including Orissa during the Eighth Five Year Plan and

(b) whether any Committee has examined the question and has recommended the continuance of those services with provision of medicines to be distributed by them and to increase financial emoluments given to the Villages Level Health Guides and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) (a) At present there is no proposal to enhance the amount of contribution being made to Village Health Guides in different States including Orissa

(b) A Task Force has recently been formed by this Ministry to go into details of

the Village Health Scheme and make an assessment of the Working of the Scheme.

Strike by Plantation Workers in Karnataka

1273 SHRI G S BASAVARAJU
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the plantation workers have gone on strike in Karnataka;

(b) if so, what were the main demands of the workers,

(c) the details of demands which have been accepted by Government; and

(d) the time by which other demands are likely to be accepted and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA) (a) to (d) The information which is being collected from the Government of Karnataka will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

[Translation]

Development of Wasteland at Chambal Division

1275 SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for lakhs of hectares of land lying unused in Chambal division in Madhya Pradesh,

(b) whether Government are formulat-

ing any scheme for the development of this wasteland; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) In Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh the terrain is ravinous and gullied, the soils are of poor quality, dry conditions prevail and the land suffers from severe erosion problems.

(b) For this area, a number of programmes are already under implementation, more specially the Ravine Reclamation Programme and Command Area Development Programme.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi, Madras and Bangalore

1276. **SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) has been entrusted with the task of preparing a feasibility report for Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi and for taking up traffic and transport studies in Madras and Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) has been entrusted with the task of preparing a feasibility Report for Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi. In Bangalore, the study in

hand with RITES relates to Traffic Engineering and Management Measures, Road Improvement Programme, Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance and Commuter Rail Services. The State Government of Tamil Nadu have not yet entrusted RITES with a similar study for city of Madras.

(b) The feasibility study by RITES in respect of Delhi is in progress. The final report on the Bangalore Urban Transport Project has been submitted by RITES to the Government of Karnataka.

Import and Export of Foodgrains

1277. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of foodgrains imported during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89, year and commodity-wise;

(b) the names of countries from which these imports were made; and

(c) the quantum and value of foodgrains exported during the above period along with the names of exporting countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). There was no import of wheat and rice during 1987-88. However, a quantity of 31,000 tonnes of maize valued at about US \$ 3.44 million was imported from Yugoslavia during 1987-88. During 1988-89 a quantity of 20.11 lakh tonnes of wheat from USA at an approximate FOB cost of US \$ 243.36 million, 6.84 lakh tonnes of rice from Thailand at an approximate FOB cost of US \$ 166.76 million and 78.189 tonnes maize from Argentina valued at about US \$ 10.15 million were imported. Also approximately 2 lakh tonnes of maize was received as aid from Government of USA during the year 1988-89.

(c) A quantity of approximately 4 90 lakh tonnes of wheat including loan and gift valued at about Rs 75.42 crores was exported to North Korea, vietnam, Nepal, Iran and African countries during 1987-88 Dur-

ing 1988-89, a quantity of 1,000 tonnes of wheat valued at Rs. 23 lakhs was gifted to Seychelles and 13,234 tonnes of wheat valued at about Rs 270 crores was given as loan to Vietnam.

STATEMENT

The details of other items exported during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given as under:-

Item	1987-88		1988-89 (Provisional)		Countries to which exported
	Qty (in tonnes)	Value (In Rs. lakhs)	Qty (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Basmati Rice	3,66,111	33,998	3,49,687	33,353	Baharain Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, S. Arabia, UAE, Yemen, PDR, Belgium, France, FRG, Netherlands, Norway, UK, USA, Canada, Hongkong, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Australia, USSR, Seychelles, Senegal, Mauritius.
Other Rice	22,808	1,237	35,753	2,023	Baharain, Kuwait, UAE, Oman, S. Arabia, Qatar, France, Norway, U.K. USA, Senegal, Czechoslovakia.

Besides, Some small quantities of coarse grains were also exported during these years.

**National Land Use and Wastelands
Development Council**

1278. SHRIBHADRESWARTANTI:
SHRI ABDUL HAMID:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Land Use and
Wastelands Development Council has been
set up in the country;

(b) if so, the details of composition,
functions and programmes thereof;

(c) the details of progress achieved so
far, if any; and

(d) the details regarding the land in use
at present and the total extent of wasteland
in India at present?

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

(b) and (c). A Statement is given below.

(d) The estimated extent of land in use
is 244 million ha., and that of wastelands is
129 million ha.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The present composition of
the National Land Use and Wastelands
Development Council consists of the Prime
Minister in Chair, Chief Minister of States/
U.Ts. and Ministers/Ministers of State of
eight concerned Central Ministries and
Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission,
Chairman of National Land Use and Conser-
vation Board and National Wastelands
Development Board as Members.

The function of the council is to plan and

coordinate the policy concerning manage-
ment of the country's land resources. The
Council oversees the work of the National
Wastelands Development Board and the
National Land Use and Conservation Board.

The Council has had a meeting in which
decisions were taken regarding Land Use
and Wastelands Development policy.

Transfer of Shops of NDMC

1280. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shops of NDMC that
have changed hands from one person to
another during the last three years;

(b) the details of circumstances under
which transfer is allowed;

(c) whether the procedure of transfer of
shops is similar to the shops owned by the
Directorate of Estates, M.C.D. and Canton-
ment Board;

(d) if not, the persons for not bringing
similarity therein; and

(e) the number of applications pending
with NDMC from unemployed graduates for
allotment of shops with a view to earn their
livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 185.

(b) On the written request of the
sublettee supported by document and on
clearance of total outstanding at subletting
rates as per policy framed by the Committee.

(c) and (d). Information is being col-
lected and will be laid on the Table of the
Sabha.

(e) There is no scheme for allotment of shops for unemployed graduates in N.D.M.C.

Audit Report regarding NCCFI

1281. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: whether the 1986-87 Statutory Audit Report and Tax Audit Report of the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation of India (NCCFI) have shown irregularities in the working of the Federation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). The Statutory Audit Report of the NCCF of India Ltd. as required under the Rules, have been laid on the Tables of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 28.3.88 and 30.3.88 respectively. The compliance report on the observations made in the Statutory Audit Report of the NCCF of India Ltd. for 1986-87 as per the provisions under the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act 1984; had also been submitted by the NCCF of India Ltd. to the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies after this was considered by the Annual General Body of the NCCF of India Ltd.

The NCCF had reported that the tax audit for 1986-87 had also been carried out to meet the requirements under the Income Tax Act.

World Bank Assistance for Co-operative Spinning Mills

1282. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request have been received by Union Government from Na-

tional co-operative Development Corporation for World Bank assistance to four Co-operative Spinning Mills under erection in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the final decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Maharashtra Government have recommended to the National co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) for the inclusion of the cases of India Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd.; Wardha Jalna Vibhag Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd.; Jalna; Daryapur Anjangaon Block Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. Daryapur, Distt. Amaravati and Akot Taluka Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd., Distt. Akot in the NCDC-III/World Bank Project.

(c) It is for NCDC to take a decision on the matter.

Assistance for Wasteland Development Project in Indira Gandhi Canal Area

1283. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to finance a wasteland development project in Indira Gandhi Canal Area;

(b) if so, whether the Rajasthan Government has submitted a project envisaging afforestation, pasture development and sand-dune stabilisation over 25000 hectares in Indira Gandhi Canal Area an estimated cost of Rs. 12.00 crores; and

(c) if so, whether the same has since been sanctioned, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986

1284. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States in which Commissions headed by a High Court Judge have been set up under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986;

(b) the number of districts (State-wise) where forums under this Act have been set up;

(c) whether any reports are called from State Governments regarding the implementation of the Act; and

(d) the efforts being made by Union Government to get the provisions of the Act implemented fully by all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) 6 States/UTs namely Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh and Pondicherry have set up Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission headed by a High Court Judge.

(b) 9 States/UTs, namely, Andhra Pradesh (23 District Forums covering all the Districts in the State), Bihar (1 District Forum), Orissa (1 District Forum), Rajasthan (6 District Forums covering all the Districts in the State), Uttar Pradesh (12 District Forums covering all the Districts in the State), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (2 District Forums), Chandigarh (1 District Forum), Delhi (1 District Forum) and Pondicherry (1 District

Forum) have set up the District Redressal Forums.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The implementation of the Act by the States and UT Administrations is closely pursued, co-ordinated and monitored. For this purpose, meetings have been held with the Food Ministers and Senior Officers of States and UTs. The matter has been pursued through several letters, telex messages, telegrams, etc.

[Translation]

Medical Report on Mala-D

1285. SHRIVILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a medical report published in Britain, according to which excessive use of contraceptive pill Mala-D can cause cancer to women;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government propose to warn people against the dangers of excessive use of Mala-D while advertising it; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Government is not aware about the Medical Report published in U.K. about Mala-D. However, several studies in different parts of the world indicate that the use of OCs may protect women from developing cancers of the ovaries and uterus.

Recently, a report has been published

by U.K. "National Case Control Study Group" about association of OCs use and breast cancer. This study indicates increase in risk of breast cancer if it is used beyond four years. But the correlation between use of OC and breast cancer has not been fully resolved.

In India there is no conclusive evidence to link oral pill usage with breast cancer. Further there is no data of risk and benefits associated with use of oral pills in Indian women.

(b) In Indian situation there is no evidence to link oral pill usage with breast cancer which one study in U.K. has indicated.

Top scientists and physicians in our country are of the view that oral pill is an ideal contraceptive as a spacing method and this method needs be promoted.

(c) and (d). Use of oral pill in National Family Welfare Programme is mainly for the purpose of spacing, and normally oral pill is advised for a period of 3 to 4 years in the first instance.

Reduction in Price of Edible Oils

1287. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently declared a change in the pricing policy of edible oils as a result of which minimum price of popular brand of edible oils has reduced further;

(b) if so, the broad features of the policy; and

(c) the rationale for changing the pricing policy of edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). There is no policy on the prices of edible oils which are governed by demand and supply forces. However, in response to the appeal of Hon'ble Minister for Food and Civil Supplies the manufacturers and packers of certain popular brands of edible oils agreed to voluntarily reduce the prices of edible oils during March, 1989.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

1288. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bonded labourers identified and rehabilitated during 1988-89, state-wise;

(b) the amount released and the expenditure incurred for the purpose during the year, State-wise; and

(c) the number of identified bonded labourers who are yet to be rehabilitated, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). Identification and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is a

continuous process and yearly targets for rehabilitation are being fixed by the Central Government under the 20-point Programme in consultation with the State Governments. The targets for rehabilitation are being fixed inter alia on the basis of the backlog of identified Bonded Labour which remains to

be rehabilitated. A statement showing the number of Bonded Labour identified and rehabilitated and the amount of Central share released during the year 1988-89 as also the targets fixed for rehabilitation for the year 1989-90 is given below

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of bonded labourers Identified during 1988-89	Rehabilitated during 1988-89	Amount of Central share released during 1988-89 (Rs. in lakhs)	Targets fixed for the year 1989-90.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not reported.	710	Nil	2290
2.	Bihar	50	50	6.19	88 *
3.	Karnataka	Nil	8313	203.97	5632
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3409	2065	Nil	2782
5.	Maharashtra	343	76	Nil	299
6.	Orissa	833	3260	18.50	1706
7.	Rajasthan	90	127	0.75	78
8.	Tamil Nadu	1145	453	Nil	711
9.	Uttar Pradesh	944	843	Nil	101
10.	Haryana	48	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		6862	14,341	229.41	13,687

* This may be revised upwards by 2662, contingent upon Court Directions in a matter pending before the Supreme Court.

Regional Office of JDMC

1291. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute Development Manufacturers Council (J.D.M.C.) have a proposal to open regional offices in all the metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the number of regional offices opened by the Jute Council so far with details thereof; and

(c) to what extent, opening of such office will improve its performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to open regional offices in some cities in a phased manner.

(b) No office has so far been opened.

(c) It is proposed to assign to these offices the following tasks:

- i) Export Registration on behalf of the office of Jute Commissioner, their respective regions.
- ii) Disbursement of assistance under Internal Market Assistance and External Market Assistance Schemes.
- iii) Market Development activities for diversified jute products.

External Trade Policy for Jute

1292. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any external trade policy on Jute products; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Export of jute goods is guided by the following main guidelines:—

- i) Export of Jute Carpet backing cloth to North America is canalised through State Trading Corporation and is subject to price control restrictions.
- ii) Exports to Rupee-trading countries viz. USSR, Romania, Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia are guided by the annual Trade Plan Provisions.
- iii) Exports of Jute goods other than those mentioned in (i) and (ii) above are allowed on decontrolled basis to all destinations except to prohibited countries.
- iv) In the case of participation in global tenders for Hessian and Sacking, STC has been designated as the nodal agency.
- v) The registering authority for exporters of jute goods is the office of the Jute Commissioner.

Agro Forestry in States

1293. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made

on the implementation of agro-forestry in the country;

(b) if so, the work done by different State Government on agro forestry so far;

(c) whether the agro forestry will continue during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the amount earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) There is no separate Central scheme of Agro-forestry being implemented in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. However, agro-forestry practices are promoted under the farm forestry programme which is being implemented in all the States.

(b) The progress of agro-forestry work done is not reported by different States.

(c) and (d). The Eighth Five Year Plan is at the formulation stage.

Licences for Sugar Mills in Cooperative Sector

1294. **SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received

by Union Government for the licensing of sugar factories in the cooperative sector;

(b) the number of new licences issued;

(c) the number of proposals for such licences which were rejected and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of licences proposed to be given to Maharashtra during the current year and the details of such factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) As on 15.7.1989, 95 applications have been received for establishment of new sugar factories in the cooperative sector during the 7th Plan period.

(b) 41 letters of intent have been issued for setting up of new cooperative sugar factories till 15.7.1989.

(c) Out of 95 applications, 15 applications have been rejected for the reasons like inadequate availability of sugarcane, non-fulfilment of distance criterion, etc.

(d) So far, 15 letters of intent have been issued for the establishment of new cooperative sugar units of 2500 TCD each during the current year (season 1988-89) in Maharashtra State. Details of these cases are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Details of Sugar Factories where letters of Intent have been issued for the Establishment of 2500 TCD Plants in cooperative Sector in the current Season i.e. 1988-89 upto 15-7-1989

S.No.	Name of the Factory	Date of LOI/IL	Sector
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Namdevrao B Gadekar Deogiri SSK Ltd, At Post Phulmori, Taluka & Distt. Aurangabad (Location Savangi Distt. Aurangabad)	1.12.88	Coop.
2.	M/s. Jarandeshwar SSK Ltd, Koregaon, At Post Taluk Koregaon, Distt. Satara (Location at Bambale-Satewadi Teh. Khatav, Distt. Satara).	17.1.89	Coop.
3.	M/s. Suresh A Warpudkar Narsinha SSK Ltd., (Proposed) New Mondhe Road TK. & Distt. Parbhani, (Locatin at Lohgaon, TK & Distt. Parbhani).	8.2.1989	Coop.
4.	M/s. Jaikisan SSK Ltd., Parbadi (Proposed) TK. Darwaha, Distt. Yavatmal. (Location at Barbadi, Teh. Darwaha, Distt. Yavatmal)	20.3.89	Coop.
5.	Sh. Bapurao M. Deshmukh, M/s. Shetkari SSK Ltd., (Proposed) Butiwada, Mahadevpura Wardha, Distt. Wardha, (Locatin at Nandgaon Teh. Hinganghat, Distt. Wardha)	20.3.89	Coop.
6.	M/s. Shri Chopada SSK Ltd., Agricultural produce Market Committee, Chopada Tal Distt Jalgaon (Location at Machale, Teh. Chopada, Distt. Jalgaon)	20.3.89	Coop.

S.No.	Name of the Factory	Date of LOI/IL		Sector
		2	3	
7.	M/s. Adinath SSK Ltd., At & Post karmala-413203, Distt. Solapur (Maharashtra) (Location at Lava-Bhatwani, Teh. Karmala, Distt. Solapur)	20.3.89		Coop.
8.	M/s. Shri Sant Damaji SSK Ltd., Shiranandagi, TK, Mangalwade, Distt. Sholapur (M.S.)	3.4.89		Coop.
9.	M/s. Ramganes Gadhari SSK Ltd., (Niyojit) Saoner Rajakothi Temple Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur -440001, (Location at Saoner, Distt. Nagpur)	3.4.89		Coop.
10.	Prof Ram Meghe, Shri Kondeshwar, SSK Ltd., Near Ambedkar College Reserve Line, Ward No. 4, Amrawati. Camp. (Location at Badrera, Distt. Amravati).	3.4.89		Coop.
11.	Dr. Wamanrao Ramkrishna Akola Zilha SSK (Proposed) C/o. Akola Distt. Central Coop. Bank Ltd. Civil Lines At post, Distt. Akola. (Location at Village Sukale, Distt. Akola).	3.4.89		Coop.
12.	The Vidarbha Shetkari SSK Ltd., Moghaon (Butibori) Surendra Vilas, Plot N. 763, South Ambazari Road, Shradhanand Peth, Nagpur (Location at Moghaon, Distt. Nagpur)	3.4.89		Coop.
13.	Shri Shankar Shetkari SSK Ltd., At & Post Loni/Mohagaon (Kasba) Distt. Yavatmal (Location at Village Mangrul, Distt. Yavatmal)	26.4.89		Coop.

S.No.	Name of the Factory	Date of LOI/IL	Sector
1	2	3	4
14.	M/s. Shri Sindkheda Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., C/o. D.R. Patil, 75, Shivner, Jai Hind Colony, Deopur, Dhule (Location at Degaon, Tehsil Sindkheda. Distt. Dhule).	23.6.89	Coop.
15.	M/s. Ajra Shetkari SSK Ltd., At & Post : Amboli, Taluka: Sawantwadi, Distt. Sindhudurga (Location At: Amboli, Teh: Sawantwadi, Distt. Sindhudurga).	10.7.89	Coop.

Cases of Food poisoning

1296. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food poisoning cases that have come to light during the last one year, month-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of people affected in each State;

(c) the punitive action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) whether any compensation has been paid by Government to the affected people and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be paid on the Table of the Sabha.

Collapse of Old Buildings in Delhi

1297. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of collapse of old buildings in the capital during the last three years due to inferior building material used in their construction or due to poor maintenance by the contractors/occupants;

(b) if so, the details thereof including loss of lives and property;

(c) whether any Committee of Technical Experts including structural engineers and those representing the quality control

cell has been appointed to inspect all private buildings which have come up before the partition of the country and were in a dilapidated condition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The roof of flat No. 501 situated on top floor of the Regal building collapsed on 21-6-1989. There was no loss of life and property. No such incident has happened in the area controlled by Delhi Cantonment Board. The information in respect of area controlled by MCD is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). The N.D.M.C. has constituted a Committee of the following officers to carry out the inspection of buildings in its area:

1. Sh. S.D. Satpute, Chief Architect.
2. Shri S.S.K. Bhagat, Chief Engr. (Civil).
3. Shri J.N. Rohtagi, Chief Engr. (Elect.)
4. Shri Y.K. Malhotra, Structural Engineer.

Legislation to Ban Sex Determination

1298. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Whether Union Government propose to enact a law in the ensuing Session to ban tests to determine the sex of the child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): The

Government of India is of the view that a Central Act may be essential to regulate the use of sex determination tests. Such Central Act is under consideration of Union Government.

Companies Supplying Serious Drugs to Delhi Hospitals and Deaths Occured

1299. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several deaths occurred due to use of spurious drugs in some of the hospitals of Delhi, during the last one year and if so; the details thereof; and

(b) the names of companies supplying such drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No death has been reported by the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi during the last one year as having occurred due to use of spurious drugs.

(b) Does not arise.

Compulsory Service of Doctors in Rural Area

1300. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medical doctors are generally reluctant to serve in the interior backward tribal areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to attract trained medical doctors to these areas which required medical care the most; and

(c) whether Government propose to

make it compulsory for each doctor coming out of our medical colleges to serve for a minimum period in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) According to the information received from the State Governments, a total of 111 Primary Health Centres out of 18939 Primary Health Centres established were functioning without doctors as on 31.3.1989. This number includes those established in the tribal and remote areas.

(b) In order to attract doctors to serve in rural areas, the 8th Finance Commission, on the suggestions of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has provided special funds to the States for providing the following incentives to doctors serving in rural areas and not allowed private practice;

(i) A rural allowance equal to 25% of the basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- per month for the doctors serving the Primary Health Centres; and

(ii) House rent allowance at the rate of Rs. 150/- per month where the doctors are not provided residential accommodation.

In addition, the Finance Commission has made special provision of Rs. 53.52 crores for construction of residential quarters for the doctors. The hilly areas have been provided 30% 'Mark-up' in the cost of construction. 9th Finance Commission has also recommended an outlay of Rs. 926.36 lakhs for construction of additional quarters for doctors working in PHCs.

(c) The Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, in its recently held meeting, has recommended that it is appropriate that the Central and State Government should

make it compulsory for all doctors joining Government services to serve for two years in rural areas without any exception. The recommendations have been remitted to the State Governments for taking necessary action.

New Technology for the Development of Wasteland

1301. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new technology for the development of wasteland in the country has been introduced;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) to what extent the same has been implemented; and

(d) how far the wasteland is expected to be converted into greenary?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). A major initiative was taken with the launch of the Wastelands Development Programme in 1985. The main thrust has been for afforestation and tree planting with peoples' involvement. The progress during the first four years of the Seventh Plan, covering all the States and Union Territories is given below:

<i>Years</i>	<i>Area coverage (in million hectares)</i>	
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1985-86	1.45	1.51
1986-87	1.71	1.76
1987-88	1.79	1.77
1988-89	2.00	2.12

[*Translation*]

Environmental Clearance to Seoni-Diyodakhal Chamedkhan Motor Road in Almora (U.P.)

1302. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to further construct Seoni-Diyodakhal Chamedkhan motor road in Almora (U.P.) has been received by Government for approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether necessary approval has since been accorded and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). No proposals has been received by Central Government for approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 with regard to the construction of Seoni-Diyodakhal-Chamedkhan Motor Road in Almora District of Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

Industrial Accidents

1303. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of final, serious and minor industrial accidents that took place during 1988, State-wise;

(b) whether fatal industrial accidents are increasing every year; and

(c) the guidelines issued for reducing industrial accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) The statistics of fatal injuries and injuries result from industrial accidents by reason of which the persons injured are prevented from working for a period of 48 hours or more immediately following the accidents are collected under the Factories Act, 1948. Statewise details of industrial injuries during January to June, 1988 which are available are given in the statement below.

(b) The figures of fatal industrial injuries from the year 1985 to June 1988 are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Industrial injuries (fatal)</i>
1985	807
1986	924
1987	895
1988 (Jan-June)	378

(c) The Central Government issues guidelines to the State Governments regarding enforcement of the safety provisions and meeting emergencies from time to time. The format for on-site and off-site emergency plans was prepared and circulated to the State Governments. A manual on monitoring and evaluation of toxic chemicals was circulated to the State Governments to assist them in monitoring the hazardous work environment. Model rules were framed and circulated to the State Governments with a request to incorporate them in their Factories Rules to be made under the amended provisions of the Factories Act. These model rules spell out in detail the obligations of occupiers of factories carrying on a hazardous process, to prepare Material Safety Data Sheets, give information about hazards and the means to overcome them to the workers, the general public, the local authority, the District Emergency Authority and the Chief Inspector and to prepare an on-site emergency plan and Disaster Control and Management Plan.

STATEMENT

Fatal and Non-fatal injuries in factories in States/Union Territories for the period from Jan. to June 1988

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Industrial Injuries</i>	
		<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Non-fatal</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	4700
2.	Assam	5	341
3.	Bihar	30	1866
4.	Gujarat	28	10924
5.	Haryana	9	391
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	70

1	2	3	4
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	57
8.	Karnataka	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Kerala	2	1990
10.	Madhya Pradesh	44	4836
11.	Maharashtra	82	24182
12.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Meghalaya	—	—
14.	Orissa	13	1270
15.	Punjab	29	730
16.	Rajasthar	10	1635
17.	Tamil Nadu	25	5337
18.	Tripura	—	8
19.	Uttar Pradesh	49	3577
20.	West Bengal	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	2	41
22.	Chandigarh	—	68
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
24.	Delhi	8	581
25.	Goa	2	93
26.	Pondicherry	1	689
Total:		378	63387

N.A. : Not available.

News Item "75M Child Labour in Five Asian Countries"

1304. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item published in the "Indian Express" dated 1 July, 1989 under the caption "75m child labour in five Asian countries";

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that out of 75 million child labourers, there are 44 million in India alone;

(c) if so, whether India has adequate legal provisions and other checks to deal with this social evil effectively; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Though the news item states that there are 44 million child labourers in India, the estimated number of child workers in the age group 5-14 years in the country in 1986, worked out on the basis of the National Sample Survey (38th round) and the population figures as projected by the Expert Committee on Population Projections was 16.7 million.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are adequate provisions under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and other enactments to prohibit and protect child labour.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Bungling by Property Dealers in Delhi

1305. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 May, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 10178 regarding illegal activities of colonisers in Delhi and state:

(a) the number of property dealers/private builders in Delhi against whom action has been taken since January, 1989 for indulging in unfair trade practices and the details of the action taken;

(b) the number of such cases still pending and under investigation; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in these cases and the time by which these are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Investigation under the provisions of the MRTP Act has been ordered in nine cases for indulging in unfair trade practice within the meaning of section 36A of the MRTP Act. Besides, an enquiry has been instituted in one case.

All the ten cases are pending. The investigating Officer is normally allowed 60 days time for submission of preliminary Investigation Report. However, extension of time is granted if the investigation is not completed within the stipulated time due to the reason beyond the control of the Investigating Officer. So far as the outcome of the enquiry is concerned, its progress depends on such factors as the availability of the Counsel for the applicant/respondent, witnesses and the overall nature of the case.

DDA/Delhi Admn./Commissioner of Police, Delhi have taken action against the following persons:—

- (i) M/s. Jaina Property (P) Ltd., Connaught Place.
- (ii) S/Sh. Tek Chand Jain and Rakesh Jain, R/o E-17, Defence Colony, New Delhi.
- (iii) Sh. Rajender Jain, S/o Sh. T.C. Jain, R/o 1st floor, Sagar Apartment, New Delhi.

13 cases were registered by the Delhi Police and the legal action initiated against them. The cases are under investigation.

[English]

Closed Textile Mills in Gujarat

1308. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total numbers of the textile mills in Gujarat which remained closed as on 30 June, 1989 and total number of workers rendered jobless due to the closure in the State; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make textile industry viable in Gujarat and the amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) 36 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills with a labour complement of 59807 workers were lying closed in Gujarat as on 31.5.89.

(b) Government have taken a number

of steps for the revival of the textile industry in general, including the textile mills in Gujarat. These include the creation of a Nodal Agency to evolve and manage rehabilitation packages for potentially viable mills and creation of Textile Modernisation Fund. Gujarat has received the maximum assistance under this Fund. Government has also established a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 to deal with cases of sick units. The Nodal Agency has so far examined 24 sick/closed textile mills in Gujarat. Besides, the State Government has also extended some concessions for the revival of textile mills.

Funds for Rehabilitation of Indians Returning from Gulf Countries

1309. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps being taken by Government in coordination with Kerala Government to resettle workers returning from Gulf countries;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued to the Nationalised Banks to provide loan facilities to Gulf immigrants who are interested in setting up industries and other self-employment ventures; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) The Government does not have any scheme in operation to resettle workers returning from Gulf Countries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not Applicable.

Districts Selected for Multi-Drug Treatment in Kerala

1311. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more districts have been selected for the introduction of M.T.D. in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial allocation made to the State for the purpose; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the allocation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Two additional districts, namely Trivandrum and Quilon, where the Distt. Leprosy Societies have been formed, are proposed to be covered under MDT during the year 1989-90. Grant-in-aid of Rs. 10 lakh each is being sanctioned to Distt. Leprosy Societies in these Districts.

(c) Rs. 60 lakh (Rs. 50 lakh cash and Rs. 10 lakh kind) has been allocated during 1989-90.

(d) No, Sir.

Social Forestry in Kerala

1312. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the social forestry scheme in Kerala has failed to achieve its objective;

(b) if so, the reasons for the implementing the scheme properly;

(c) the details of action taken to find out the cause thereof; and

(d) steps being taken to make the scheme a success in the State?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The Social Forestry Programme is being implemented in Kerala with the overall objective of production of fuelwood, fodder and small timber as well as generation of employment in the rural areas. During the last four years, 2,88,104 hectares have been brought under tree plantations on public or private lands in different parts of the State. The survival of plantations done on public lands is reported to be about 60% and on private lands about 30%. The poor performance on private lands is mainly due to lack of extension services and follow-up support. Diagnostic survey of farm forestry has been carried out by the State Agriculture University. The State Government has now decided to involve the Panchayats in the implementation of the programme. In the tribal areas, the emphasis is also being given to planting of medicinal plants of relevance to the community. The State Government has been advised to monitor the progress more closely and regularly.

[Translations]

SC/ST Candidates Registered with Employment Exchanges

1313. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of youths male and female belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered with employment exchanges State-wise as on 30 June, 1989; and

(b) the number of those possessing higher educational qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Available

information relates to all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes job-seekers on the live registers of employment exchanges. The latest available information of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes relating to 31.12.88 for total job-seekers and relating to 30.6.88 for graduate (including post-graduate) job-seekers is furnished State-wise in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Number of Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribe Job-Seekers on the Live Registers

(in Thousands)

S.No.	State/U.T	Total		Graduate & Post-graduate	
		Sch. .Caste	Sch. Tribe	Sch.Caste	Sch. Tribe
		As on 31.12.1988		As on 30.6.1988	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	303.5	70.8	9.5	0.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	@	@	@	@
3.	Assam	49.2	76.6	2.8	0.4
4.	Bihar	263.5	165.6	12.8	1.6
5.	Goa	1.3	@	@	—
6.	Gujarat	140.5	60.5	2.8	0.4
7.	Haryana	106.6	@	1.6	@

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	64.9	10.4	1.3	0.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.8	@	1.6	—
10.	Karnataka	114.7	12.5	7.1	0.1
11.	Kerala	259.9	13.9	2.3	@
12.	Madhya Pradesh	201.3	126.3	9.2	0.7
13.	Maharashtra	408.6	76.4	19.3	0.4
14.	Manipur	1 2	69.3	0.1	0.1
15.	Meghalaya	0.1	13.9	@	0.2
16.	Mizoram	—	38.4	—	0.5
17.	Nagaland	0.1	21.5	0.1	0.1
18.	Orissa	81.1	55.1	2.7	0.2
19.	Punjab	153.5	@	6.8	—
20.	Rajasthan	113.7	51.5	5.7	0.6
21.	Sikkim *				

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	461.9	9.5	19.5	@
23.	Tripura	10.0	11.2	0.4	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	499.8	6.5	47.4	0.8
25.	West Bengal	356.3	59.8	28.0	0.2
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	0.2	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	37.5	@	1.9	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.2	0.9	@	@
29.	Delhi	99.1	5.2	8.5	0.1
30.	Daman & Diu **				
31.	Lakshadweep	—	5.7	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	7.1	0.1	0.4	—
	All India	3743.2	961.8	191.8	6.5

Note: 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning.

2. ** Data not maintained.

3. Not all the job-seekers on the live registers of Employment Exchanges are necessarily unemployed.

4. @ Figure less than fifty.

5. — Figure is nil.

6. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

[English]

Development of Small and Medium Town of Orissa

1314. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, the small and medium towns are being provided with the loan assistance besides sharing of the expenditure between the State and the Centre;

(b) whether Union Government have received for approval any proposal from Orissa for inclusion of Jaipur Town, Jaipur Road NAC, Dharamsala/Jaraka, Barchana/Chhatia Dasarathpur, Binjharpur, Mangalpur and Kuakhia of Cuttack District under the said scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Only Central loan assistance on matching basis is provided to States under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

(b) and (c). Towns are allocated to States on Plan to Plan basis. Originally, against an allocation of three towns for Orissa during 7th Plan, project reports for four towns viz. Baripada, Bolangir, Keonjhar and Jagatsinghpur were received from the State Government and the first three towns were included under the Scheme. Recently, consequent upon a decision to include two more towns out of the towns listed by the National Commission on Urbanisation for priority development, the State Government furnished the project reports in respect of Par-

adeep and Koraput towns and these towns were included under the Scheme.

[Translation]

Leakage in Oil Tanker on Bombay Sea Coast

1315. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether furnace oil, leaked from an oil tanker, which had an accident recently, has reached Bombay sea coast;

(b) if so, the name of the country to which this tanker belongs;

(c) the nature of threats to environment as a result thereof; and

(d) the safety measures adopted by Government, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The small spill of two tonnes leaked near the Bombay coast when the tanker came for repairs was noticed and controlled. The big spill of 5500 tonnes occurred at the place of accident 725 km off Western Coast in the Arabian Sea has not reached the coast so far.

(b) The tanker named M.V. Puppy, flies the Maltese flag.

(c) There is no threat to environment. However, samples have been collected to study the effects, if any.

(d) Various steps adopted by the Government in this regard are as follows:

(i) the Indian Coast Guard went into action immediately, assisted by

the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board;

- (ii) a high level meeting was held in Bombay by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, to chalk out the strategies to be followed;

- (iii) Regional Contingency Committee which already functions under the Indian Coast Guard were directed to locate the oil slick and also to implement the action plan with them;

- (iv) National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, was also assigned the task of locating the oil slick through the satellite; and

- (v) National Institute of Oceanography's vessel collected the samples to study the effects on marine life.

[English]

DDA Flats Under Slum Scheme

1316. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Slum Wing of the DDA

has completed construction of certain flats by June, 1989 under its Slum Scheme of 1980 and 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise and locality-wise;

(c) whether quota of allotment of these flats has been fixed;

(d) if so, the details thereof, separately for General Category and S.C. Category;

(e) whether the Slum Wing has also fixed some quota for construction of flats every year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). 6774 slum re-housing flats/tenements have been constructed under the Scheme during 1980-87 in different localities, details of which are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). These slum flats/tenements are allotted to the families affected under the Slum Clearance Programme and as such the Question of quota for any category of persons, does not arise.

(e) and (f). No, Sir, as the Scheme of slum clearance has been discontinued w.e.f. 11th June, 1984.

STATEMENT

Number of Slum Rehousing Flats constructed under the slum clearance scheme during different years:

Sl. No.	Location	No. of Slum Rehousing Flats/Tenements Constructed
1.	Madipur Phase-I	144
2.	Jehangirpuri Phase-I	456
Sub Total:		600

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of Slum Rehousing Flats/Tenements Constructed</i>
1.	Madipur Phase-II	496
2.	Mata Sundri Road Phase-II	96
	Sub-Total:	592
1.	Jehangirpuri Phase-II	444
2.	Raghubir Nagar near Holi Child School	256
3.	Sarai Phoos Phase-II	80
4.	Inderlok Phase-V, Sarai Rohilla	128
5.	Garhi	200
6.	Trukman Gate	450
	Sub-Total:	1558
1.	Sagam Park	200
2.	Tilak Vihar	1184
3.	Katra Karim	32
	Sub-Total:	1416
1.	Basti Narnaul, Ajmeri Gate	88
1.	N.G. Road	768
2.	Sarai Basti	256
3.	Ranjit Nagar	128
4.	Raghubir Nagar, Near Holi Child School	48
	Sub-Total:	1200
1.	Tilak Vihar	240
2.	Jehangirpuri	288

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of Slum Rehousing Flats/Tenements Constructed</i>
3.	N.G. Road, Group-III	272
4.	Sarai Kale-Khan, Phase-I	240
Sub-Total:		1040
Grand Total:		6474

Waste Water Treatment Plant

1317. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga Action Plan and the Central Ganga Authority have not yet developed ample number of waste water treatment plants;

(b) whether Government have drawn location points for such plants along the river side throughout its length;

(c) if so, the details and facts thereof; and

(d) the further action proposed to be taken to stop pollution of Ganga water with such waste waters from different sources immediately?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). During the Seventh Five Year Plan under the Ganga Action Plan, scheme for pollution abatement were to be taken up in 27 Class-I towns along the course of the River Ganga. In this regard, therefore, 35 sewage treatment plants were identified to be either set up anew or existing ones augmented or renovated and recommissioned along the length of the river, from Rishikesh in Uttar Pradesh to Garden Reach, Calcutta in West Bengal. A statement is given below. Work in these schemes is in various stages of implementation.

(d) It is also proposed to complete as expeditiously as possible 88 schemes of interception and diversion of waste water, which will prevent an estimated 843.83 million litres of waste water from entering into the River Ganga every day.

STATEMENT

Details of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) to be set up Under the Ganga Action Plan During the 7th Five Year Plan

Sl.No.	Location	Capacity (mld)	Nature of the project
1	2	3	4
A.	WEST BENGAL		
1.	Howrah	45.0	Renovation
2.	Serampur	18.9	Renovation
3.	kalyani	16.9	Renovation & Augmentation
4.	Chandannagar	22.5	Renovation & Augmentation
5.	Bhatpara Gr B.	23.0	Renovation & Augmentation
6.	— do — Gr. E.	7.0	New
7.	Titagarh	23.18	Renovation & Augmentation
8.	Baranagar Kamarhati *	40.0	New
9.	Garden Reach, Calcutta	47.5	New

1	2	3	4
10.	Cossipur Chitpore, Cal.	45.0	New
11.	South Suburban (East), Cal.	35.0	New
12.	Panihati	12.0	New
13.	Bally, Calcutta	30.0	New
14.	Benrampur	4.0	New
15.	Nabadwip	4.0	New
B.	BIHAR		
16.	Chapra	8.0	New
17.	Saidpur, Patna	45.0	Renovation
18.	Beur, Pata	35.0	Renovation & Augmentation
19.	Southern Zone, Patna	25.0	New
20.	Eastern Zone, Patna	4.0	New
21.	Munger	13.5	New

1	2	3	4
22.	Bhagalpur	110	New
23.	Kankhal, Hardwar	180	New
24.	Lakkar Ghat, Hardwar	6.0	Renovation & Augmentation
25.	Swarg Ashram, Rishikesh	0.33	New
26.	Farrukhabad	— to be decided	New
27.	Chromium Recovery Pilot Plant, Jajmau, Kanpur	Negligible	New
28.	Pilot Plant for treating waste water, Jajmau, Kanpur	10M ³	New
29.	Jajmau, Kanpur	25.0	New
30.	Jajmau, Kanpur	130.0	New
31.	Naini, Allahabad	60.0	New
32.	Mirzapur	20.00	New
33.	BHU, Varanasi	9.8	Renovation & Augmentation

C. U.P.

1	2	3	4
34.	Diesel Locomotives Works Varanasi	12.0	New
35.	Dinapur, varanasi	80.0	New
(mld) = million litres per day			
SUMMARY			
To be renovated to full capacity		To be renovated & augmented	New
1)	UP —	2	11
2)	BH 1	1	5
3)	WB 2	4	9
Total	3	7	25

**Precautions to Avoid Mishap after
Administering D.P.T. Vaccine**

1318. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR-
ASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any precautions have been
taken to avoid any incident of mishap after
administering DPT vaccine under the
UNICEF aided Government's mass immuni-
sation programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and
whether the required precautions would be
taken in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to
(c). The reactions that commonly follow DPT
vaccination are generally mild and of a short
duration. Severe reactions following the
administration of DPT vaccine are rare. In
order to avoid mishaps following the admini-
stration of DPT and other vaccines, training
programmes for all categories of personnel
have been given high priority under the
programme to ensure high quality of serv-
ices. The State Governments have been
advised to use opened vials of vaccines only
for one session. Sufficient quantities of vac-
cines are made available. A large number of
syringes and needles have been provided
under the programme to make feasible use
of a single sterile syringe and needles for
each injection. The State Governments have
also been advised to step-up field monitor-
ing of the services.

**Report of Yarn Price Stabilisation
Committee**

1319. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Yarn Price Stabilisation
Committee set up by the Standing Commit-
tee on Handlooms of All India Handlooms
and Handicrafts Board has submitted its
final report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made
therein; and

(c) the action taken by Union and State
Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SA-
ROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The recommendations have been
taken into consideration while formulating
the strategies for the development of hand-
loom sector during VIII Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

The following are the main recommen-
dations of the Yarn Price Stabilisation
Committee:—

- 1) The Cooperative and State sector spin-
ning mills are to be encouraged to in-
crease their production capacity so that
the dependence of handloom sector for
its yarn requirement on private mills is
progressively reduced.
- 2) Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme is to be
enforced strictly.
- 3) The Sales Tax levied on Hank Yarn
should be abolished.
- 4) The excise duty on Cross reel Hank
yarn should be totally exempted.
- 5) All handloom organisations should for-
mulate a long-term purchase policy for
yarn and place firm advance indents on

spinning Mills/NHDC.

- 6) Steps should be taken to stabilise cotton prices.
- 7) The National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) should negotiate and purchase cotton at the beginning of the cotton season for conversion into Hank Yarn and supply to Handloom agencies. The resultant advantages from such procurement are to be passed on to the users.
- 8) A Yarn Price Fixation Committee is to be set up for fixing the price of yarn supplied by NHDC.
- 9) Rate of subsidy on Janata cloth should be linked to the price index of yarn and the revision in the rate should be automatic.
- 10) Interest-free loan should be granted to NHDC to create a revolving fund for the purpose of supplying yarn. In addition bank finances at a concessional rate of interest should be provided.
- 11) The Cotton Corporation of India should open regional depots with buffer stocks in specified States of handloom corporation.
- 12) In the exports of Cotton and Cotton Yarn, the requirements of yarn for the handloom sector and the domestic yarn price situation should be taken into account.

Improvement in Administrative Functioning of D.D.A.

1320. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken

to improve the administrative functioning of the DDA during the last two or three years;

(b) if so, the brief particulars thereof;

(c) the total number of house sites developed and allocated during 1988-89 and proposed to be taken up during 1989-90; -

(d) the total number of housing units constructed and allotted during 1988-89 and expected to be constructed and allotted during 1989-90;

(e) the total number of unauthorised housing colonies regulated during 1988-89 and proposed to be taken up during 1989-90;

(f) the expenditure incurred by the DDA for the overall development of Delhi, excluding the housing and house sites programmed during 1988-89 and budgeted for 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Enforcement of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India

1321. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enforced the various provisions of the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India Volume V with retrospective effect from August, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of the notification issued; and

(c) the relevant provisions of the law under which it has been issued with retrospective effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India Volume V has come into force with effect from 1st August, 1988. A circular has been issued on 2-5-1989 by the Drugs Controller of India to all concerned stating that the said publication viz Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India Volume V has come into force with effect from 1st August, 1988 (when the copies of the publication were made available to the public). No notification is required to be issued in this regard.

(c) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Sub-standard Wheat by F.C.I. in Gujarat

1322. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from the people of Rajkot, Gujarat regarding supply of sub-standard quality of wheat by F.C.I. for the last three months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons who feel ill so far due to stomach up-sets by consuming such wheat; and

(d) whether Government propose to inquire into the complaints received in this regard and take action against the officers found quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). No complaints regarding supply of sub-standard quality of wheat or persons falling ill due to

stomach upsets have been received.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Accidents in Coal Mines

1323. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents that took place in coal mines during the last three years; year-wise and the number of persons killed during each year;

(b) the details of compensation paid to the next of the kin of the deceased; and

(c) whether there is an increase in the number of accidents, if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) The number of fatal accidents that took place in coal mines during the last three years, and the number of persons killed are given below:

Year	Number of	
	<i>Fatal accidents</i>	<i>Persons killed</i>
1986	180	214
1987	162	176
1988*	159	175

* Provisional

(b) Payment of compensation by the mine managements to the next of kin of the deceased is regulated under the Workmen's

Compensation Act, 1923 which is administered by the respective State Governments. Information on this aspect is not maintained.

(c) No. Sir. Does not arise.

Metro-Rail in Calcutta and other Cities

1324. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct underground railway lines in cities other than Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Such proposals have been made by various agencies from time to time. However, there is no sanctioned scheme at the moment to construct underground railway line in cities other than Calcutta.

Allocation of Funds for Development of Forestry

1325. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for the development of forestry during the Seventh Five Year Plan, Statewise, particularly Orissa; and

(b) the details of funds allocated to Orissa for the year 1989-90, programme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The details of funds allocated for the development of forestry during the Seventh Five year Plan, State-wise are given in the Statement below. The funds allocated to Orissa State are Rs. 4500 lakhs.

(b) The details of funds allocated to Orissa for the year 1989-90, programme-wise are as follows:

I	<i>Central Plan</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
i)	Rural Fuelwood Plantation	150.00
ii)	Decentralised People's Nurseries	50.00
II <i>State Plan</i>		2255.00

Funds released so far for other Centrally sponsored schemes to the State during 1989-90, scheme-wise are given below:

i)	Project Tiger	14.66
ii)	Control of Poaching and illegal trade in Wildlife	1.25
iii)	Nature Education and Interpretation Programme	2.00

Further release of Central Assistance depends upon the proposals made by the State Government, allocation available in

the Central Budget and extent of matching share provided in the State Budget for the specific schemes.

STATEMENT

State-wise allocation of funds for the Development of Forestry during the Seventh Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570
2.	Assam	7000
3.	Bihar	4500
4.	Gujarat	12964
5.	Haryana	6700
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11684
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3492
8.	Karnataka	6200
9.	Kerala	7000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7877
11.	Maharashtra	10600
12.	Manipur	1441
13.	Meghalaya	2900
14.	Nagaland	1800
15.	Orissa	4500
16.	Punjab	3200
17.	Rajasthan	4985
18.	Sikkim	950

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
19.	Tamil Nadu	7000
20.	Tripura	1500
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16200
22.	West Bengal	5045
23.	A and N Islands	1200
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3000
25.	Chandigarh	161.85
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	429
27.	Delhi	210
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	600
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	1500
31.	Pondicherry	130

IDBI Assistance to Spinning Mills in Maharashtra

1326. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received in the Ministry urging I.D.B.I. to sanction term loan for erection of 10 Spinning Mills in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Union Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Among others, the Maharashtra Government and the Maharashtra State Co-operative Mills Federation Ltd. had requested the Ministry to recommend the cases of 11 unimplemented cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra for financing by the institutions.

(c) Of these, according to available information, the institutions have already sanctioned assistance to two units. The cases of four mills are to be considered for assistance under the National Cooperative Development Corporation III/World Bank Proj-

ect. The application of yet another unit is being processed by the institutions. The remaining units are not being considered for the present.

Gas Leakage Incidence

1327. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the gas leakage incidents in various parts of the country during 1987, 1988 and 1989 till 30 June, 1989; and

(b) the precautionary measures taken by Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) The information on incidents of gas leakages in the country is available upto the end of 1988. A statement showing the number of gas leakage incidents State-wise during 1987 and 1988 is

given below.

(b) The provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories as contained in the Factories Act, 1948 are required to be complied with by the management. By an amendment to the Factories Act, 1948, a separate chapter on 'hazardous processes' was incorporated which provides for setting up of Site Appraisal Committees for grant of permission for initial location and expansion of existing factories involving a hazardous process, compulsory disclosure of information by the occupier, specific responsibility of occupier in relation to hazardous processes, preparation of on-site and off-site emergency plans, workers' participation in safety management, etc. The Act lays down the permissible limits of exposure to chemical and toxic substances. The Act is enforced by the State Governments.

The Ministry of Labour is implementing an ILO Project on 'Establishment and initial operation of Major Accident hazards control system in India' and a USAID project on Industrial Safety and Health Development Programme to further strengthen the capabilities in safety management.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of gas leakage accidents	
		1987	1988
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1
2.	Gujarat	15	13
3.	Punjab	1	2
4.	Orissa	5	3
5.	Kerala	5	3

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	2	2
7.	West Bengal	2	6
8.	Maharashtra	9	6
9.	Bihar	—	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—
11.	*Rajasthan		5
12.	*Madhya Pradesh		6

* The information in respect of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh for the year 1987 and 1988 has been compiled together.

No incident of gas leakage was reported from the remaining States/UT Administrations during 1987 and 1988.

[Translation]

Stock Limit of Wheat and Sugar in Delhi

1328. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI. Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stock-limit of wheat and sugar for traders in Delhi has been reduced;

(b) if so, the details thereof and since when;

(c) whether black marketing of wheat has been reduced as a result thereof the Delhi; and

(d) if not, the further action proposed to be taken to check this evil practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The stock-limits for dealers of wheat in Delhi which

were reduced with effect from 21.4.89 from 1000 quintals to 250 quintals in respect of wholesalers and from 100 quintals to 50 quintals for retailers, have since been restored on 27.6.1989 to the levels prevailing prior to 21.4.1989.

The stock-limit for dealers of sugar in Delhi has been reduced from 500 quintals to 250 quintals with effect from 15.5.1989.

(c) and (d). The reduction in stock-limits for dealers of wheat for the period from 21.4.89 to 26.6.89 did help in checking malpractices like hoarding, black-marketing, etc.

Outbreak of Cholera in Delhi

1329. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was outbreak of cholera in Delhi during the last two-three months;

(b) if so, the names of areas in Delhi which were in the grip of the above disease;

(c) the number of people affected the number of deaths occurred and the number of people who could be saved;

(d) whether Government have gone into the reasons of the outbreak of cholera in Delhi;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take steps for its prevention; and

(f) If so, the broad details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIRAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). A focal outbreak of cholera was reported only from Narela Zone under Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) During current year upto 15th July, 1989 35 cases of cholera with no deaths have been reported.

(d) to (f). The team from NICD, Delhi visited the affected areas of Delhi, Some of the salient observations of the team are as follows:-

1. Narela zone reported cholera cases during the month of June, 1989. The team had initiated anti-cholera inoculation in the area and 10 Jet guns were issued to MCD, Delhi by the NICD, Delhi for this purpose.
2. Three water samples collected Narela zone, out of which two were found unsatisfactory. The

MCD, Delhi had started distributing Hallogen tablets for purification of water.

3. Special emphasis was given on food hygiene and disposal of excreta and environmental sanitation by creating awareness among the public through distributing of Health Education material, putting wall painting, banners and hoarding in the areas.

[English]

Assistance to West Bengal Under I.D.S.M.T

1330. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the funds released by Union Government to West Bengal under the scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns for development of Berhampur in Murshidabad District of West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): In addition to Rs. 34.02 lakhs released as Central assistance till the end of 6th Plan for Berhampur town under the Scheme of I.D.S.M.T. , the following funds have been released during the last three years:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1986-87	11.55
1987-88	8.00
1988-89	2.50
Total	22.05

Demands for Service Doctors Association

1331. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any charter of demands from service Doctors Association working under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Railways, Delhi Administration and E.S.I. etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken on each demand and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether Government have assured them to look into their demands and to fulfil it latest by 15 August, 1989; and

(e) if so, the action taken to fulfil the same and the demands fulfilled so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Joint Action Council of Service Doctor Organisations have submitted a Memorandum of demands in April 1989.

(b). Their main demands relate to higher pay scales, time bound promotions, allowing private practice or granting NPA @ 50% of basic pay without any ceiling, enhancement of retirement age from 58 to 62-65 years, Grant/enhancement of various allowances viz. Risk Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Contingency Allowance, Post-graduate Allowance, Teaching Allowance, Administrative Allowance, Rural/difficult Area Allowance, Antedating for Medical Officers, counting of Residency Service of all states for service matters, same pay scales and promotional avenues for all service doctors, benefits of promotions/placement to be ef-

fective from 1.1.1986 *ad-hoc* number of posts of SAG level, pay for strike period, extending the benefits to all the constituents etc.

(c) Their demands are under examination.

(d) and (e). The Joint Action Council have been informed that a decision on their demands contained in their Memorandum of April, 1989 would be announced and orders issued wherever possible by 15.8.1989.

Parity in Pay and Promotion of C.H.S. Doctors

1332. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMA BEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give pay in Pay and Promotion to the C.H.S. doctors working under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Railways and Delhi Administration etc;

(b). If so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The C.H.S. doctors working under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Delhi Administration enjoy the same pay and promotions. No. C.H.S. doctors are posted under the Ministry of Railways.

Construction of Flats by D.D.A.

1336. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats constructed/

completed during the year 1989, till date by the DDA; and

(b) how does it compare with the achievement in the preceeding three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The number of houses constructed by DDA during the year 1988-89 was 23,931. Further DDA have constructed 648 houses during the period from 1-4-1989 to 15-7-1989.

(b) The number of houses constructed during the three previous years is as under:-

1985-86	= 16, 519
1986-87	= 8, 828
1987-88	= 18, 758

Action Against Manufacturers of Inferior Quality Stainless Steel Utencils

1337. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

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

(a) whether the use of stainless steel utencils of inferior quality can cause poisoning into the human body;

(b) whether the Salem Stainless Steel Plant (SSSP) has conducted vigorous laboratory tests in this regard;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any action against the stainless steel utencil makers which are using sub-standard metal and also put a ban on the use of sub-standard metal for utencils; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). Generally, the use of Stainless Steel does not cause any harm to human body. In inferior quality of steel, the constituent metals like Iron, Nickel and Chromium can be in different quantities and can leach out during food preparation and storage. Of these, oral ingestion of Iron and Nickel are not harmful but chromium can be harmful if it exceeds the daily intake level. According to Steel Authority of India Limited, the Salem Steel Plant had conducted Laboratory tests for chemical compositions and mechanical properties on some of the inferior quality of Stainless Steel. The question of certification of utencils by prescribing standard will be considered in consultation with the Bureau of India Standards.

Manpower Export Corporation in Public Sector

1338. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has proposed for setting up of a Manpower Export Corporation in the public sector;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to implement the proposal of the ILO; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the exploitation of migrants to Gulf countries would be curbed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir. The ILO has not proposed to the Govt. the setting up of a

Manpower Export Corporation

(b) and (c) Does not arise

**Maintenance of Parks in Paschimpuri,
New Delhi**

1339 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26 April 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 7033 regarding maintenance of parks in Pocket 2 Janta Flats Paschimpuri New Delhi and state

(b) whether the development work of the Parks has been undertaken by the D D A

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) if not the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Garbage & rubbish have been removed damaged part of grill is being fenced

by barbed wire/loose grills and shrubbery has been prepared

(c) Does not arise

**Assistance to Voluntary Organisations
for Afforestation Work in Orissa**

1340 SHRI SOMNATH RATH Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether voluntary organisations in Orissa have applied for assistance for taking up afforestation work and

(b) if so the details thereof and the amount proposed to be provided during 1989-90 for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R ANSARI) (a) and (b) Yes Sir A number of voluntary organisations in Orissa have applied for assistance for taking up afforestation work The National Wastelands Development Board has so far sanctioned 11 projects of various voluntary organisations in the State The year wise details are given below -

	<i>Number of projects</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (in rupees)</i>
1985-86	2	588500
1986-87	4	3015336
1987-88	4	1474175
1988-89	1	325530

These projects include activities related to wastelands development, such as nursery raising, tree planting training and awareness raising Each project proposal is con-

sidered on merits as per approved procedure State wise ear-marking of funds is not done for this purpose

Assistance to Orissa for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

1341. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to State Government of Orissa by Union Government for the rehabilitation of bonded labour and the amount utilised during the Seventh Plan period so far; and

(b) the amount proposed to be provided for the purpose during the 1989-90 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, funds are released as and when the proposals are received from the State Governments, subject to the observance of certain guidelines such as submission of utilisation certificates in respect of amounts released in the past as also the minutes of the district/state level screening committee approving a particular scheme for rehabilitation. The amounts released to Orissa during the first four year of the Seventh Five Year Plan are given as follows:-

Year	Amount Released (Rupees in lakhs)
1985-86	70.03
1986-87	66.98
1987-88	84.02
1988-89	18.50

According to the information received from the State Government of Orissa, the State Government have submitted utilisation Certificates for an amount of Rs. 711.09 lakhs towards central share till 30-11-1989. This position is from 1981-82 onwards and the yearwise break-up is not available.

(b) The release of funds will depend on submission of proposals by the State Government in accordance with the guidelines.

Leprosy Eradication Programme in Orissa

1342. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Union Government under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme in the State of Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) the number of lepers cured and the specific rehabilitation programme undertaken in the State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The amount spent by Government of India under National Leprosy Eradication Programme in Orissa during the last three years is as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Cash	Kind	Total
1986-87	30.00	25.00	55.00
1987-88	82.50	20.00	102.50
1988-89	100.00	25.00	125.00

In addition, funds are allocated separately to the nine MDT districts in the State. Funds allocated in the last three years is as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Total
1986-87	10.00
1987-88	33.00
1988-89	35.00

(b) The number of cases discharged till now is 2,19,334. 2 Reconstructive Surgery Units and 2 Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units have been established in the State for surgical correction of deformities. The Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units also provide vocational training to the leprosy affected persons.

Utilisation of Funds for Rehabilitation of Sick Sugar Mills

1343. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for rehabilitation and modernisation of weak sugar units during the current year;

(b) the amount of funds utilized so far, State-wise ; and

(c) the details of sugar units for which funds were released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) An amount of Rs. 75.00 crores have been provided in the budget for the year 1989-90 for assistance for rehabilitation and modernisation of weak sugar mills under Sugar Development Fund. In addition, the financial institutions also extend loan assistance for rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar units on receipt of applications from units and on their techno-economic appraisal.

(b) and (c). As on 30.6.1989 an amount of Rs. 60.23 crores have been sanctioned from Sugar Development Fund to 39 sugar mills out of which Rs. 56.57 crores have been released to 37 sugar mills. Statewise details are given in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

State-wise Position of Loan Sanctioned and Disbursed for Modernisation/Rehabilitation of Sugar Factories

S.No.	Name of the State and Sugar Factory	Loan sanctioned	Loan disbursed
1	2	3	4
<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh		
	M/s. Sarvaraya Sugar Ltd. Chelluru, District East Godavari, A.P. (1986-87)	40.00	40.00
	Sub Total	40.00	40.00
2.	Bihar		
	M/s. Champaran Sugar Mills Champatia (1985-86)	55.02	55.02
3.	M/s. Bagh Chini Mills Ltd. (1986-87)	17.00	17.00
3.	M/s. Riya Sugar Co. Ltd., District Sitamarhi (1987-88)	50.00	50.00
4.	M/s. Vishnu Sugar Mills, Gopalganj (1989-90)	94.00	94.00
	Sub Total	216.02	216.02

1	2	3	4
<i>Karnataka</i>			
1.	M/s. Ugar Sugar Works Ltd Ugarkhurd, District Belgaum (1988-89)	42.00	42.00
	Sub Total	42.00	42.00
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
1.	M/s. Cauvery Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., Pettaiyatalai, District Trichy (1987-88)	50.00	50.00
2.	M/s. perambalur Sugar Mills Ltd. Annasalai, Madras (1988-89)	224.00	224.00
3.	M/s. Aruna Sugars & Enterprises Ltd., S. Arcot, (1988-89)	150.00	—
	Sub Total	424.00	274.00
<i>Punjab</i>			
1.	M/s. Malwa Sugar Mills Lt., Dhuri, District Sangrur (1987-88)	88.00	88.00
2.	M/s. Morinda Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Morinda, District Ropar (1988-89)	177.00	177.00
3.	M/s. Doaba Coop Sugar Mills Ltd.,	164.00	164.00
	Sub Total	429.00	429.00
<i>Maharashtra</i>			

1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Pravaranagar District Ahmednagar (1986-87)	210.00	210.00
2.	M/s. Gangapur Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., District Aurangabad (1987-88)	189.00	189.00
3.	M/s. Shri Someshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., District Pune (1988-89)	250.00	250.00
4.	M/s. Shree Datta Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Shirol, District Kolhapur (1988-89)	176.00	176.00
5.	M/s. Shreeram Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Phaltan, District Satara (1988-89)	153.00	153.00
6.	M/s. Belganda Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., (1988-89)	151.00	151.00
7.	M/s. Girna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Bhansaheb Hirayanagar, Dabhdi, District Nasik (1988-89).	56.00	56.00
8.	M/s. Bhima Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Madhukarnagar, Patas, District Pune (1988-89)	216.00	—
Sub Total		1401.00	1185.00

1	2	3	4
	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
	<i>1985-86</i>		
1.	M/s. Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd, (Kathkuyan & Padrauna)	123.92	123.92
	<i>1986-87</i>		
2.	M/s. Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd, District Conda.	54.00	54.00
3.	M/s. Simbhaoli Sugar Mills Ltd. Simbhaoli, District Ghaziabad.	125.00	125.00
	<i>1987-88</i>		
4.	M/s. Sir Shadi Lal Enterprises Ltd. Upper Doab Sugar Mills, Shamli, District Muzaffarnagar.	56.00	56.00
5.	M/s. Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd. m District Gonda	26.00	26.00
6.	M/s. Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd., District Bijnor	80.00	80.00
7.	M/s. United Provinces Sugar Co. Ltd.	50.00	50.00

1	2	3	4
	1988-89		
8.	M/s. Swadeshi Mining & Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Gorakhpur, U.P.	35.00	35.00
9.	M/s. Saraya Sugar Mills Ltd., Sardar Nagar, District Gorakhpur	158.00	158.00
10.	M/s. Triveni Engineering Works Ltd., Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar, U.P.	150.00	150.00
11.	M/s. Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd, Nanauta, District Saharanpur U.P.	298.00	298.00
12.	M/s. Ramala Sahakari Chini Mills Ltd., Ramala, District Meerut.	280.00	280.00
13.	M/s. Sarjoo Sahakari Chini Mills Ltd., Belrayan, District Kheri, U.P.	269.00	269.00
14.	M/s. Kissan Coop, Sugar Factory Ltd., Sarsawa, District Saharanpur.	200.00	
15.	M/s. Kesar Enterprises Ltd, Baheri, District Bareilly.	115.00	115.00
16.	M/s. Sherwani Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Neoli, District Etha, U.P.	19.00	19.00
17.	M/s. K.M. Sugar Mills Ltd. Motinagar, District Faizabad, U.P.	232.00	232.00
18.	M/s. U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Unit: Siswa Bazar, District Gorakhpur, U.P.	800.00	800.00
	1989-90		
19.	M/s. Seksarai Biswan Sugar Factory, Sitapur, U.P.	400.00	400.00
	Sub - Total	3470.92	3470.92
	Total	6022.94	5656.94

Phasing out Timber Felling

1344. SHRIMATIKISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to phase out timber felling and thereby reduce deforestation;

(b) if so, whether State Governments have been consulted in this regards; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Following recommendations have been made in the meeting of Secretaries and Heads of Forests Departments of States and Union Territories in their meeting held on 30th and 31st May, 1988, to phase out timber felling and thereby reduce deforestation.

(1) Imposing a complete ban on felling in natural forests in a phase manner, by incorporating necessary legal changes within a period of five years, as indicated below:-

(a) Timber extraction to be stopped immediately in the following areas:-

- (i) Watersheds of all important river systems;
- (ii) all forests above a slope of 30.;
- (iii) forests with a density of less than 40% ;
- (iv) forests which are important from the view-point of conservation of biological diversity such as those in the north-eastern region, the Western Ghats and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands ; and

(v) forests for which no management plans have been prepared.

- (2) Taking up revision of all working plans most expeditiously and increasing the area under protection working circles to cover all or most of the natural forests.

(c) Action has been initiated by many States to impose a ban on felling of trees in selected watersheds, hill areas and areas of biological diversity.

Purchase of Cotton by CCI

1345. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: SHRI ABDUL HAMID:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India this year, State-wise, and its percentage to the total production of cotton in the country; and

(b) the targets, if any fixed for the purchase of cotton by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) During the cotton year 1988-89, the Cotton Corporation of India has purchased about 5.5% of the Cotton production in the country as per State-wise details give below:-

State	Quality (in bales)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	88,847
Gujarat	99,459

1	2
Haryana	65,238
Karnataka	29,309
Madhya Pradesh	88,780
Maharashtra	State Monopoly
Punjab	1,43,080
Rajasthan	51,044
Tamil Nadu	6,185
Others	190
Total	5,72,132

(b) Fixation of such a target is not feasible at present.

Target for Handloom Sector

1346. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
SHRI ABDUL HAMID:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the handloom sector for 1988-89 under the new Textiles Policy.

(b) how far the target could be achieved; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The target set for production of cloth in the handloom sector for 1988-89 was 4250 million metres.

(b) The production of handloom cloth during 1988-89 estimated on the basis of civil deliveries of hank yarn has been 3949 million metres.

(c) The shortfall in the production target is mainly due to (i) cost handicap suffered by handloom sector *vis-a-vis* the mill and powerloom sectors and (ii) rise in prices of yarn.

Small and Medium Towns in Assam

1347. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of small and medium towns selected for Central *aid* in Assam under the scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the amount released by Union Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The details are as under :-

Name of town	Central assistance released upto 31.3.1989 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Karimganj	43.00
2. Diphu	20.00
3. Nagaon	24.00
Total	87.00

Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals

1348. SHRIBHADRESWARTANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the functioning of labour courts/industrial tribunals; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve their working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). There is no specific complaint at present regarding the functioning of any Central Government Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court. Appropriate administrative action is taken on receipt of complaints in this regard?

Enquires Against Officials of CCI Limited

1349. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed its enquiries about charges of corruption and misfeasance against the officials and chief executive of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited;

(b) if not, the time by which the enquiries will be completed;

(c) whether delay on this count will create further losses for this Government undertaking.

(d) the fact thereof; and

(e) what further action is proposed to be

taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir,

(b) to (e). Further action will depend upon the report of the enquiries. Efforts are being made to complete these expeditiously.

National Sericulture Project -

1350. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch an ambitious Rs. 550 crores National Sericulture Project with the World Bank assistance to improve the silk production and its exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target of production of silk likely to be achieved as a result of implementation of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The implementation of the National Sericulture project with an outlay of Rs. 555.30 crore, has already commenced in the current financial year. The project, which is being implemented with world Bank and Swiss assistance, is spread over a period of 5 years and envisages an increase in silk production of 6000 tonnes by the end of the project period. In view of the anticipated increase in production, a target of Rs. 850 crores has been fixed for export of natural silk goods by the terminal year of the project.

**Food Poisoning and Adulteration
Cases in Delhi**

1351 SHRI M V CHAN-
DRASEKHARA MUR-
THY
SHRI V SHREENIVASA
PRASAD

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

(a) the number of food poisoning cases in Delhi during the last three years,

(b) the number of persons hospitalised and the number out of them died,

(c) the agencies responsible for sample lifting for checking and the procedures followed by them,

(d) whether any time limit has been laid for completion of their respective jobs so as to ensure speedy action against the persons found guilty, and

(e) the details of cases in which persons found guilty of adulteration and Government officials guilty of dereliction of duty were punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) (a) and (b) Four incidents of food poisoning have come to the notice of Prevention of Food Adulteration Department of Delhi Administration during the period 1 1 87 to 30 6 89 involving hospitalisation of 106 persons 5 persons were treated in private clinics There was no casualty

(c) and (d) Lifting of food samples is the primary responsibility of the Prevention of

Food Adulteration Department Other agencies concerning food poisoning are Policy and local bodies Action is taken as per the provisions of the respective legislation No time limit has been prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

(e) In one incident of food poisoning involving hospitalisation of 94 persons due to consumption of 'Aloo Ki Tikki' the vendor has been arrested by the Police under Section 328-I P C No Government official has been found guilty of dereliction of duty

[Translation]

Wheat Procurement in Punjab

1352 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Food Corporation of India and other public agencies have purchased wheat from farmers in Punjab this year also,

(b) if so, whether procurement of wheat at support price in Punjab this year is less as compared to procurement made during the last year,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the wheat procured at support price by all the Government institutions till June 1989, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) STATE	QUANTITY PROCURED (LAKH TONNES)
Haryana	19.79
Punjab	56.04
Rajasthan	1.06
Uttar Pradesh	10.71
Total	87.60

Import of Edible Oils

1353. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import edible oils inspite of the availability of edible oils in sufficient quantity in the country; and

(b) if so, the quantity of edible oils likely to be imported, the foreign exchange to be spent and countries of import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The availability of the indigenous oil in the market has improved considerably. However, the indigenous production of oil is not likely to meet the entire demand of oil in the country. The quantity of oil to be imported during the oil year 1988-89 is being reviewed constantly, keeping in view various factors such as gap between demand and supply, international prices and other related factors.

[English]

Application of Consumer Protection Act for the Services rendered by Government Department/Public Undertakings

1354. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Government Departments/Public Undertakings are trying to avoid the application of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 for the services rendered by them and the depriving the consumers of the benefit of this important legislation;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that all the services rendered by the departments of the Government or Public Undertakings are covered by the provisions of this Act; and

(c) the names of Ministries/Departments and Public Undertakings against which complaints have been received by the National/States Commission/Councils for consumers protection, and the details of complaints so received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Recently, Department of Telecommunication has issued instructions to its field units stating that the telephone services are exempted from the purview of Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The matter is under consideration of Ministry of Law and Justice.

(c) Several complaints have been field in the National Commission, State Commission and District Forums against Ministries/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings such as Railways, Banks, Electricity Boards, Telephone, Municipal Corporations etc. relating to defective services.

Against Telephone Department generally complaints have been filed in the matter of defective telephones, excess billing, non-installation of telephone etc. Against Railways complaints have been filed in the matters like unhealthy condition of retiring rooms, had arrangement of light and fans in the railway compartments etc. Similarly complaints have been filed against Municipal Corporation in the matter of providing street lights non-filling of pits etc.

Opening of New C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

1355. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new C.G.H.S. dispensaries have been opened in the Seventh Five Year Plan so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of dispensaries functioning in each State, Separately, as on 30 June, 1989;

(c) whether any more such dispensa-

ries are proposed to be opened during the last year of the Seventh Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof, Statewise, for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As in the Statement give below.

(c) It is proposed to sanction one CGHS allopathic dispensary during the current financial year. Besides six CGHS dispensaries already sanctioned, are likely to be opened during the last year of Seventh Plan.

(d) To be sanctioned.

1. Andhra Pradesh — 1.

Already sanctioned.

1. Bihar — 1.

2. Delhi — 5.

STATEMENT

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of CGHS Dispensaries opened during the Seventh Five year Plan</i>	<i>Total number of dispensaries functioning as on 30.6.89</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	2	13
Bihar	—	5
Gujarat	—	3
Karnataka	2	10
Maharashtra	4	45

1	2	3
Orissa	1	1
Rajasthan	1	5
Tamil Nadu	2	14
Uttar Pradesh	5	28
West Bengal	2	17
Union Territory of Delhi	3	80
	22	221

**Increase in Private Nursing Homes/
Hospitals**

1356. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR-
ASHAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase
in the number of Private Nursing Homes/
Hospitals registered under the Delhi Nursing
Home Registration Act, 1953 as on 30 June
1989 as compared to January, 1988;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the
number of such among them as are unregis-
tered; and

(c) whether the review of the existing
legislation by the Delhi Administration for
providing deterrent punishment to those
running unregistered nursing homes has
since been completed and amendments
finalised and if so, nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to

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

**National Technology Mission for
Development of Wastland**

1357. SHRINARSING SURUYAVANSI:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government
was considering the setting up a National
Technology Mission on Development of
Wasteland;

(b) if so, whether the mission has been
set up by now; and

(c) if so, the details of its composition,
jurisdiction, function etc.?

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

(b) No, Sir,

(c) In view of (b) above, it is not possible
to give the details at this stage.

Complaints Against Employees of C.C.I.

1358. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding malpractices/ among the employees of Cotton Corporation of India in the sale of cotton seed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to curb such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). While no specific complaint has been received by the Government in the recent past, President, Northern India Small Scale Cotton Factory Association had *inter-alia*, complained about sale of cotton seed at lower rates. This was investigated by vigilance officers of the Corporation, but no prima-facie case was established. However, the Corporation, but no prima-facie case was established. However, the Corporation has streamlined the procedure for the disposal of cotton seed to ensure that such malpractices are avoided.

Special Tax on Hazardous Industries Employing Children

1359. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to impose a special tax on some of the hazardous industries employing children and dedicate these funds for improving the lot of the working children by provision of educational and other services, as suggested by the Prime Minister at the meeting of National Children's Board held on the 29th April, 1989; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Supply of Edible oils to Orissa

1365. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which are deficit in the production of oilseeds, facing shortage of edible oils and dependent upon Union Government;

(b) the annual requirement of edible oil of Orissa;

(c) the supply made annually against their requirement;

(d) whether it is a fact that the supply made is not sufficient and the people have to purchase from open market on high rates; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to increase the supply of edible oils to Orissa State to meet the demand in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) As per available information, the following states are broadly considered to be oil deficit states: West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, North Eastern States, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh & Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) As intimated by the Government of Orissa, the annual requirement of imported edible oils for the state in respect of 1988-89 is 1.44 lakh MTs.

(c) to (e). Edible oil is imported to meet the gap between the demand and supply of oil in the country as a whole. Moreover, there is no restriction on inter-state movement of edible oilseeds/edible oil, in the country. Considering this, imported oils are allocated to the States for distribution through Public Distribution System primarily on the basis of the availability of imported edible oils with the Government. The other factors which are taken into consideration while allocating the imported oil to the States are; demands from States/UTs, availability of indigenous oil in market and its prices, and pace of lifting of edible oils earlier allocated to the States/UTs, etc. Based on the above considerations, the State of Orissa was allocated a quantity of 27, 800 MTs of edible oils during the oil year 1987-88. As the availability of indigenous oils has been improved, a quantity of 4,580 MTs has been allocated during the period from November, 1988 to June, 1989 of the current oil year.

New Model for Diagnosis of Sexual Disorders

1366. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new model for the diagnosis of sexual disorders was presented by the Indian sex science expert;

(b) if so, the main features of the new model; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, amniocentesis is a technique being carried out all over the world and also in India, in which small amount of liquor amnii is obtained by needle puncture per abdomen

under local anaesthesia. The test is usually carried out between 16-18 weeks of pregnancy. The liquor amnii contains fetal cells. The chromosomal constitution of those cells helps to diagnose genetic defects. The overall risk of amniocentesis technique is 0.5. per cent which includes trauma to foetus and placenta, infection and abortion.

Destruction of Ivory by Kerala Government

1367. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Kerala is considering to destroy about three tonnes of ivory, due to shortage of storage capacity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that unsaleable ivory product worth rupees one crore are there in the State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the guidelines issued or proposed to be issued by the Union Government to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Kerala Government has reported that the news of ivory with the Forest Department being burnt in the State is not correct.

(b) Kerala Government has 2.0 metric tonnes of Indian ivory in their stock, the value of which may be well above Rs. 0.40 crores.

(c) Domestic and international trade of Indian ivory and articles made thereof is banned with a view to protect the Indian

elephant.

(d) Guidelines have been issued to State Governments to consider donating the present accumulated ivory stock to Army for keeping in the Messes.

**Higher Afforestation Target by National
Wasteland Development Board During
1989-90**

1369. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Wasteland
Development Board has set a higher affor-

estation target for the current financial year;

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

(c) the average number of trees to be
planted, state-wise; and the details of the
measures to be taken and amount allocated
for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to
(c). The Statewise afforestation targets and
allocations for the current financial year are
given in the Statement below. This does not
include coverage for Social Forestry under
the newly introduced Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
to be implemented through the Panchayats,
for which earmarked allocations have not
been made.

STATEMENT

Statewise Afforestation Targets and Allocations for the year 1989-90

Sl.No.	States/U.Ts.	Physical Targets		Allocations	
		(No. of Seedlings in Lakhs)		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4		
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,200.00		1580.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	140.00		699.00	
3.	Assam	300.00		1655.00	
4.	Bihar	2,800.00		1997.00	
5.	Goa	75.00		129.00	
6.	Gujarat	2,200.00		3355.00	
7.	Haryana	550.00		1735.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	700.00		2396.00	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	350.00		1060.00	

1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	2,300.00	1667.30
11.	Kerala	500.00	1290.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3,900.00	3457.00
13.	Maharashtra	3,100.00	3135.50
14.	Manipur	200.00	464.00
15.	Meghalaya	275.00	942.00
16.	Mizoram	300.00	570.00
17.	Nagaland	350.00	482.00
18.	Orissa	2,200.00	1939.50
19.	Punjab	400.00	725.00
20.	Rajasthan	900.00	1616.50
21.	Sikkim	140.00	276.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1,400.00	1991.00

1	2	3	4
28.	Tripura	260.00	476.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5,500.00	4254.30
25.	West Bengal	1,00.00	1612.50
26.	A & N Islands	100.00	245.00
27.	Chandigarh	2.50	26.25
28.	D & N Haveli	30.00	108.50
29.	Daman & Diu	2.00	14.17
30.	Delhi	50.00	97.50
31.	Lakshadweep	2.50	—
32.	Pondicherry	8.00	14.17
	Total	32,235.00	40012.19

Note : The above targets do not include social forestry coverage under the Jawahar Rozar Jojana through the Panchayats for which earmarked allocations have not been made.

Forestry Projects in Kerala

1370. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for forestry in Kerala during the 1989-90;

(b) whether any assessment has been made recently to determine the total forest cover in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details of findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The funds allocated for forestry in Kerala during 1989-90 under the State Plan are Rs. 1740 lakhs. Under the Central Plan Rs. 45.55 lakhs have been released so far. Further release of Central assistance depends upon the proposals made by the State Government, allocation available in the Central Budget and the extent of matching share provided in the State Budget for the specific schemes.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. An assessment has

been made by the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad in 1985-86 to determine the total forest cover in Kerala. The total forest cover extends to 19.59% of the geographical area of the State.

Funds to Kerala for Development Projects

1371. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the projects and the quantum of funds granted by Union Government to Kerala for the development projects in various districts during the Seventh Plan period so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The Assistance given to the Government of Kerala under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns is indicated in a statement given below.

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Urban Basic Services Rs. 14.5275 lakhs have been released to the State Government for implementation of the programme in Ernakulam and Alleppy districts.

STATEMENT

. Release of Central Assistance to Kerala State during 6th Five Year Plan and 7th Five Year Plan till 31.3.89 (i.e. for years of 7th Five Year Plan)

Sl.No.	Name of the Town	6th Five Year Plan			7th Five Year Plan			G. Total	
		IDSMT	LCS	Total	IDSMT	LCS	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Guruvayoor	35.00	3.89	38.89	4.00	—	4.00	42.89	
2.	Kottayam	34.40	—	34.40	4.60	6.80	11.40	45.80	
3.	Trichur	40.00	7.00	47.00	—	—	—	47.00	
4.	Kayamkulam	9.40	4.30	14.20	20.00	—	20.00	34.20	
5.	Tellicherry	22.50	8.88	31.38	16.50	—	16.50	47.88	
6.	Tirur	40.00	1.87	41.87	—	—	—	41.87	
7.	Changanacherry	24.00	6.36	30.36	16.00	—	16.00	46.36	
8.	Badagara	30.00	8.45	38.45	9.00	—	—	47.45	
9.	Mallapuram	35.00	—	35.00	5.00	9.80	14.80	49.80	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Thodupuzha	—	—	—	45.00	6.50	51.50	51.50
11.	Maujeri	—	—	—	40.00	5.32	45.33	45.33
12.	Ralghat	—	—	—	43.50	—	43.50	43.50
13.	Cannanore (NCU Town)	—	—	—	24.00	2.25	26.25	26.25
Total		270.30	41.25	311.58	227.60	33.68	258.28	509.85

Capital Restructuring of NTC

1372. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposal for capital restructuring of the National Textile Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The proposals for capital restructuring submitted by the National Textile Corporation Limited for balancing debt equity ratio to 1:1 and writing off of past accumulated losses were considered by the Government. It was decided that these proposals by themselves would not give the desired results for improving the financial performance of NTC Mills.

Report on menace of Kala Azar

1373. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a report on the menace of Kala-Azar appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 2 July, 1989 and if so, the steps taken by Indian Council of Medical Research Health Authorities and R & D Institutions such as National Institute of Communicable Diseases etc; and

(b) whether Voluntary Health Association of India had prepared a report and warned the Government on the danger and if so, details thereof and the corrective steps initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and

(b). Yes, the Government has seen the report in Hindustan Times of 2nd July, 1989. Government is already taking following steps:-

- Systematic case detection and treatment of all patients with drugs like Sodium Antimony Gluconate, Pentamidine etc.
- Periodic application of insecticides with residual action such as DDT.
- Improvement of general sanitation in around the houses to eliminate breeding ground of sandfly.
- Health education for disease prevention.

In addition, the Central Government is providing specific cash assistance to the endemic areas for control of Kala-Azar.

During 1988, cash grant of Rs. 150.00 lakhs was released to the Government of Bihar in addition to the supply of insecticides worth around Rs. 91.38 lakhs.

An allocation of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been made for the purpose during current financial year :-

- 20,000 ampules of Pentamidine are being procured through WHO for the treatment of resistant/unresponsive cases in Bihar for 1989.
- The Indian Council of Medical Research through its Rajendra Memorial Research Institute, Patna and National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi are undertaking research activities in the field of Kala-Azar control, in Bihar

Government of India has been concerned over the situation even before Voluntary Health Association of India published its report on Kala-Azar describing the re-emergence of the disease in Bihar and West Bengal.

Nutritional Studies on Refined Vegetable Oil

1374. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of vanaspati has harmful effect on public health;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to educate the public on its harmful effects and encourage the consumers to use raw vegetable oils or refined oils instead;

(c) whether Government propose to distribute vegetable oils—both imported and indigenous to consumers with and without refining and packed and loose as in the past; and

(d) whether any studies have been conducted on nutritional aspects of vanaspati vs unrefined and refined oils and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Presently, Government is supplying imported refined oil through Public

Distribution System

(d) No, Sir.

Samples Testing Under P.F.A

1375. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples of food items and drugs lifted by the Prevention of Food Adulteration Authorities during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) how many of these were found to be below standard; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b) . The number of samples of food items examined by the Prevention of Food Adulteration enforcement authorities of various States/Union Territories and the number found not conforming to the standards during the last three years, year wise and state wise is given in statement below. The P.F.A. authorities do not draw samples of drugs items.

(c) In cases of food samples found not conforming to the standards (Adulterated/ Misbranded), legal action is taken under the provision of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, by the respective P.F.A enforcement agencies against the persons responsible for sale/store/supply or manufacture of such food items.

STATEMENT

Sl No.	Name of the State/U Ts	1986-87			1987			1988	
		No of Samples examined	No of samples found adulterated/ Misbranded	No of Samples examined	No of Samples found adulterated/ Misbranded	No of Samples examined	No of Samples found adulterated/ Misbranded	No of Samples examined	No of Samples found adulterated/ Misbranded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Andhra Pradesh	8474	837	7737	772	IA	IA		IA
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	X	X	X	X	IA	IA		IA
3	Assam	1448	184	1949	287	IA	IA		IA
4	Bihar	2199	433	2494	471	2867	470		
5	Goa	248	15	321	25	313	36		
6.	Gujarat	12091	1186	11023	781	10701	880		
7.	Haryana	INR	INR	2310	330	IA	IA		IA
8.	Himachal Pradesh	894	277	829	195	IA	IA		IA
9.	J & K	859	106	1660	404	2351	589		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	4065	530	4320	422	3260	354
11.	Kerala	13710	445	10932	373	I.A	I.A
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6296	1548	7463	1300	I.A	I.A
13.	Maharashtra	18421	1158	21835	1176	20664	1294
14.	Manipur	89	7	53	9	I.A	I.A
15.	Meghalaya	150	41	165	44	I.A	I.A
16.	Mizoram	X	X	X	X	X	X
17.	Nagaland	148	29	218	7	110	X
18.	Orissa	1342	346	1469	364	I.A	I.A
19.	Punjab	3472	314	3217	301	I.A	I.A
20.	Rajasthan	1510	475	2509	794	I.A	I.A
21.	Sikkim	X	X	X	X	6	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	20636	2263	20040	1885	19298	1867

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	250	34	229	30	I.A.	I.A.
24.	U.P.	22517	2996	25434	3429	I.A.	I.A.
25.	West Bengal	1037	155	1170	195	2260	390
26.	A & N Islands	X	X	X	X	118	7
27.	Chandigarh	675	105	510	97	520	103
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55	9	39	X	I.A.	I.A.
29.	Damand & Diu	X	X	X	X	I.A.	I.A.
30.	Delhi	1383	235	1660	262	1542	312
31.	Lakshadweep	X	X	X	X	X	X
32.	Pondicherry	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	1805	138	I.A.	I.A.

Index : I.A. Information awaited

I.N.R. : Information not received.

**Preventive Measures to Stop out Break
of Gastro Cases in Capital**

1376. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any preventive measures
have been taken by Government to stop out
break of gastro enteritis cases during the
current rainy season in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and
(b). Yes; the following measures have been
taken by Delhi Administration, Municipal
Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municip-
al Committee to prevent outbreak of such
epidemics:-

1. Supply of safe drinking water.
2. Safe disposal of human excreta,
Garbage, refuse etc.
3. De-silting of Drains, Cleaning of
septic tanks etc.
4. Chlorination of unsafe water.
5. Promotion of D.R.T.
6. Providing adequate treatment
facilities through hospital, dispen-
saries etc.
7. Regular Bacteriological analysis

of water.

8. Strengthening of Health Educa-
tion.

(c) The Central Government provides
technical guidance in the investigation and
diagnosis of cases through teams of ex-
perts, as and when asked for .

**Upgradation of Existing Dispensaries
as Primary Health Centres**

1377. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued
any instructions to the State Government for
upgradation of existing dispensaries as Pri-
mary health Centres; and

(b) if so, the number of such dispensa-
ries that are likely to be upgraded in each
State during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and
(b). With the objective of providing Health for
All by year 200. A. D the Scheme of upgra-
dation of Dispensaries to Subsidiary Health
Centres/Primary Health Centres was intro-
duced during VI Plan. The VII Plan envis-
ages one PHC either by Conversion of exist-
ing rural dispensary or by establishing a new
unit for every 30,000 rural population in
general and for 20,000 population in Tribal
and Hilly areas. A statement indicating the
Statwise targets of opening of primary
Health Centres during the 1989-90 is given
below.

STATEMENT

<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Target 1989-90</i>
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	200
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4

1	2
3. Assam	55
4. Bihar	302
5. Goa	1
6. Gujarat	200
7. Haryana	61
8. Himachal Pradesh	27
9. J & K	56
10. Karnataka	294
11. Kerala	241
12. Madhya Pradesh	276
13. Maharashtra	261
14. Manipur	6
15. Meghalaya	6
16. Mizoram	3
17. Nagaland	4
18. Orissa	168
19. Punjab	—
20. Rajasthan	318
21. Sikkim	—
22. Tamil Nadu	270
23. Tripura	20
24. Uttar Pradesh	676
25. West Bengal	124
26. A & N Islands	2
27. Chandigarh	—
28. D & N Haveli	1
29. Delhi	—
30. Daman & Diu	2
31. Lakshdweep	—
32. Pondicherry	—
Total	3578

Financial assistance to Consumer Cooperatives in Goa

1378. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Consumers Cooperatives Societies in Goa;

(b) the quantum of financial assistance under Central Sector and under Centrally Sponsored Schemes given to these societies in Goa during the last two years and to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu three years prior to Goa becoming a State; and

(c) the details of the utilisation of the assistance, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The number of Consumer Cooperative Societies in Goa as on 30.6.88 were as under:-

1. State Cooperative Consumers Federation	1
2. Number of Primary Consumers Stores	61

(b) and (c). Financial assistance availed by Goa in respect of its Consumers Cooperative Societies under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme amount to Rs. 2.40 lakh as margin money for dealing in Consumer articles in Rural Areas during 1988-89 only. No financial assistance was availed of by the societies in Goa, Daman and Diu during the years from 1984-85 to 1987-88. The Central assistance released during 1988-89 to Goa under the Rural Consumers Scheme was on the basis of reimbursement made to the State Government, for having released the money to the societies.

Fabrication Units in DDA Flats in Tirlok Puri, Delhi

1381. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of fabrication units for ready-made garments are running in the DDA flats in Tirlok Puri; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA has reported that, on survey, no fabrication unit making readymade garments was detected in the DDA flats in Tirlok Puri.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Viscose Fibre

1382. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow the viscose fibre users to import viscose directly and also fix the price of viscose in the country to control prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). In order to keep a check on indigenous price of viscose staple fibre and to supplement domestic supply, actual users are permitted to import the fibre under open General Licence. There is no proposal under consideration to fix the price of the fibre.

Procurement and Stock of Wheat with F.C.I.

1383 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of wheat procured by the Food Corporation of India and other Government agencies during 1989

(b) the stock level of the F C I as on 1 4 89 and 1 7 89

(c) the estimated requirement of wheat by the FCI for the Public Distribution system during 1989 90 and

(d) the unit price paid for procurement and the unit price charges for the PDS at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) 8.82 million tonnes as per reports till 21.7.1989

(b)	As on	Quantity (Million tonnes)
	1.4.1989	2.3
	1.7.1989	6.09

(c) The requirement of foodgrains for distribution under PDS is assessed on month to month basis depending on demand received from States/UTs, the overall availability of stocks in Central Pool, the past trend of offtake, relative needs of various States/UT and market availability.

(d)	Rs per quintal
Procurement price	Rs 183
Central Issue Price	204

Ban on Inter-State Movement of Foodgrains

1384 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the particulars of the existing restrictions on the movement of foodgrains from one part of the country to another under Central/Stage Orders as on 1 April, 1989

(b) the rationale for such restrictions, if any in view of the high agricultural production during 1988-89 and

(c) whether Government propose to abolish such restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) and (b) In view of the need to maximise procurement of rice for public stocks which were depleted on account of the drought in 1987, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh Administration have imposed inter State movement restrictions on paddy. Rajasthan and Pondicherry have imposed 25% and 30% export levy on paddy respectively.

(c) No Sir

New Sugar Mills

1385 SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL
SHRI JAGANNATH
PATNAIK

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to establish more sugar mills in the country in order to increase the production of sugar and

(b) if so, the number of new sugar mills likely to be set up in the country, sector-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) and (b). The number of new sugar mills likely to be set up sector and State-wise depends upon a number of factors, like suitability of location from distance criteria, availability of raw material, viz. sugarcane potential for its development etc. A total capacity of 35.00 lakh tonnes of sugar

production was originally targetted to be licensed during the 7th plan, for new factories as also for expansion of existing factories, against which 38.61 lakh tonnes has since been licensed.

So far, 50 letters of intent have been issued for setting of new sugar mills of 2500 TCD each in the country after the announcement of guidelines for licensing additional capacity during the Seventh Plan period. The Sector-wise and State-wise break up of these factories is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	State	Sector			Total
		Public	Coop.	Joint	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tamil Nadu	—	4	5	9
2.	Punjab	—	4	—	4
3.	Maharashtra	—	17	—	17
4.	Uttar Pradesh	—	5	1	6
5.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	—	1	—	1
6.	Haryana	—	3	—	3
7.	Orissa	—	—	4	4
8.	Karnataka	—	3	—	3
9.	Andhra Pradesh	1	—	1	2
10.	Gujarat	—	1	—	1
					50

[*Translation*]

**Construction of Baluakot-Payyapori
Motor Road in Pothoragarh District
(U.P.)**

1388 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received proposal for environmental clearance with regard to the construction of Baluakot-Payyapori motor road District Pothoragarh in Uttar Pradesh,

(b) if so, when and

(c) whether the proposal has since been accorded necessary clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRIMATI SUNATI ORAON) (a) to (c) No proposal has been received by Central Government for environmental clearance with regard to the construction of Baluakot-Payyapori Motor Road in Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh

[*English*]

Report of Sugar Industry Wage Board

1389 SHRI C JANGA REDDY Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 February, 1989 to Starred Questions No. 3 regarding Sugar Industry Wage Board Report and state

(a) the recommendations made by the Sugar Industry Wage Board in respect of minimum wage, D.A. rate, guaranteed minimum benefits, retention allowance and fringe benefits etc.

(b) the details of the recommendations accepted so far and

(c) whether there is a proposal to give interim relief to the workers till the finalisation of the recommendations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA) (a) and (b) The recommendations made by the Third Wage Board for Sugar Industry and acceptance thereof are under active consideration of the Government

(c) There is no proposal to grant any further interim relief

Mishra Report on Wage Revision

1390 SHRI C JANGA REDDY Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 February, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 11 regarding wage revision in FCI and state

(a) the main recommendations made by Mishra Committee Report,

(b) the details of recommendations accepted by Government, and

(c) the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKHAM) (a) The Report has been placed in the Parliament Library

(b) and (c) The recommendations are still under the consideration of the Government

**Non-Implementation of Package of
Benefits Offered to Doctors**

1391 SHRI C JANGA REDDY Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply

given on 22 February, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 20 regarding Non-implementation of package of benefits offered to doctors and state:

(a) whether the provisions of the package of benefits offered by Government to doctors in July, 1987 have still not been implemented and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether various associations of doctors have complained in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) All provisions of the package of benefits have been implemented, but orders are yet to issue in respect of (1) promotion of certain Senior Medical Officers with 12 years of regular service in Group 'A' including 2 years as Senior Medical Officers to the post of Chief Medical Officer (2) treatment of Non-Practising Allowance as part of pay for allotment of general pool accommodation and (3) provision of Super-time Grade posts for General Duty Sub-cadre. Enhancement of age of retirement, is still under consideration of Government.

Administrative formalities requiring inter-ministerial consultations involved in the process are accounting for the delay.

(b) The various Associations of doctors have represented for early implementation of the outstanding provisions of the package announced by Government in July, 1987.

(c) Government expect to complete the implementation of outstanding items at an early date.

Civic Amenities to Slum Dwellers in Maharashtra

1392. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of URBAN

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received from Maharashtra Government for provision of civic amenities to slum dwellers in Maharashtra occupying land owned by Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The question of providing basic amenities to slums located on Central Government lands in Bombay had been under consideration. The State Government has reported that in consultation with the Central Ministries, they have decided to provide, in appropriate cases, basic amenities in slums on Central Government lands also in Bombay, under the State sector scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums. Government of India is not separately providing any funds for this purpose.

Construction of FCI Godowns

1393. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated plan to construct new godowns for storage of foodgrains in the next two years;

(b) if so, the places selected for construction of godowns of Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation;

(c) the criteria fixed for the construction of godowns; and

(d) the steps being taken to keep regional balance while constructing new FCI godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRISUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The plan for construction of new godowns by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) for storage of foodgrains in the next two years i.e. 1990-91 and 1991-92 would be finalised after finalisation of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(c) The FCI and CWC construct foodgrain storage capacity at certain nodal points. The selection of nodal points is made keeping in view the need and operation considerations.

(d) Although the overall storage capacity available for foodgrains in the country on macro level basis is adequate to meet the requirement during the Eighth Five Year Plan, additional capacity would be planned to take care of regional imbalances and the need to create adequate capacity in the remote and inaccessible areas including the hill areas, on the basis of micro level operational considerations.

Encroachment on DDA Land in Paschimpuri

1394. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26th April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 7085 regarding encroachment on DDA land in Paschimpuri and state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against the encroachments of DDA land in Paschimpuri and Slum Quarters of Madipur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Delhi

Development Authority has reported that a survey has been carried out and show cause notices have been issued to the allottees of the flats who have encroached upon its land in Paschimpuri.

Cases have been registered with the police against the persons who have done unauthorised construction in or encroached upon Slum Quarters in Madipur. Action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 has also been initiated.

Developed area of Paschimpuri has since been transferred by Delhi Development Authority to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Information from M.C.D. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Hospitals having facilities for Drug Addicts

1395. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government and non-Government organisations in Delhi counselling and running treatment centres from where the drug addicts can have assistance;

(b) whether the existing de-addiction facilities in Delhi are adequate; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Treatment facilities for drug addicts are available at the following hospitals in Delhi:

1. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, New Delhi

2. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
3. Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi (OPD only)
4. Mental Hospital, Shahdara (OPD only)

In addition, beds have been reserved for treatment for drug addicts in the following hospitals

1. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi
2. G B Pant Hospital, New Delhi
3. Smt Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi
4. Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi

Thirteen Counselling Centres are functioning in Delhi under the Ministry of Welfare as per list given below in the statement

The Government have planned to establish four separate 30 bedded drug de-addiction units in the following hospitals in Delhi

- (i) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
- (ii) Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi
- (iii) Smt Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi
- (iv) Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital, Delhi

STATEMENT

List of Counselling Centres

1. Abhay General Williams Mesonic

Policlinic
Free Masson Hall,
Janpath,
New Delhi

2. Jagriti Counselling Centre,
4, Deen Dayal Jpadhyaya marg,
Rouse Avenue,
New Delhi
3. Counselling Centre,
Jamia Millia University,
Engineering Department
Jamia Nagar
4. Roshini,
O Block, South Extension (Part I),
New Delhi
5. Counselling Centre,
Holy Family Hospital,
New Delhi
6. Ankush Counselling Centre,
D-1/121, Janakpuri,
New Delhi
7. Counselling Centre,
70, Vaishali,
Delhi
8. Jagriti Counselling Centre,
Parwansi Road, 47-B,
New Goving Pura,
Delhi 51
9. Jagriti Counselling Centre,
Parkend, Vikas Marg,
Delhi-92
10. Jagriti Counselling Centre,
Delhi Administration,
Dispensary Premises,
S T D Clinic, Chamelin Road.
Yatri Niwas,
Delhi-6

11. Jagritti Counselling Centre, M.C. Dispensary Premises, Goenka Road, Delhi,
12. Counselling Centre, Miranda House, Delhi University Campus, Delhi.
13. Jagritti Counselling Centre, Inder-lok B-9/65, DDA Flat Inder Lok, New Delhi-52.

[Translation]

Supply of Medicines and Injections to Bihar to Cure Kala Azar

1399. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

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

(a) the details of the medicines, lamodine, injections sent by Union Government to the Bihar Government from 1986 to June, 1989 to control Kala Azar; and

(b) the assistance being provided by Union Government to Bihar Government to fight this communicable disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) 2130 vials of injection Pentamidine and 1008 tablets of Serviprinol tablets have been supplied to Bihar Government from 1986-89 to control Kala-Azar as per details given as under:-

<i>Injections Pentamidine</i>		<i>Tablets Serviprinol (Ellapurinol)</i>	
19.12.86	800 vials	19.12.86	1000 tablets.
30.1.87	430 vials		
16.4.87	500 vials		
5.6.89	200 vials		
6.7.89	200 vials		

Further 20,000 ampules of Pentamidine are being procured through World Health Organisation, assistance in 1989 for use in Bihar.

(b) The Union Government is providing assistance in the form of cash grant and in kind (insecticides) to the Government of Bihar for control of Kala-Azar.

During 1983, cash grant of Rs. 150.00 lakhs was released to the Government of Bihar in addition to the supply of insecticides worth around Rs. 91.38 lakhs.

An allocation of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been made for the purpose during the current financial year.

Chief Ministers' Conference on Urban Local Self-Government

1400. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which did not participate in the Chief Ministers' Conference on Urban Local-Self Government held

on 7 July, 1989;

(b) the reasons for not attending this conference and the details of decisions taken; and

(c) the names of States where these decisions are being implemented since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The following States did not participate in the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 7-7-1989:-

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Haryana
4. Kerala
5. Tamil Nadu
6. West Bengal.

(b) No specific reasons have been communicated in writing to this Ministry.

(c) The following six set of main issues relating to the strengthening and proper functioning of urban local Govt. were considered in the Conference:-

- (i) Structure of municipal bodies
- (ii) Election to municipal bodies
- (iii) Functions of municipal bodies
- (iv) Resources of municipal bodies;
- (v) Relationship between the municipal bodies and the Panchayati Raj Institutions:

(vi) Strengthening municipal capacities.

These issues have an all India bearing and applicability and necessary follow-up action will be taken by the States.

[English]

Unauthorised Construction of Shops in DDA Flats, Janakpuri

1403. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of shops have been built unauthorisedly in LIG, DDA flats in Janakpuri, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed by the DDA in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It has been found on a Survey that 205 L.I.G. flat allottees are using part of flats for commercial purposes. DDA proposes to issue show cause notices to them for cancellation of lease.

Cooperation with Soviet Union to Set up Textile Mills

1404. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has sought the co-operation of his Ministry to set up some textile mills in that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). It is understood that the Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association, Bombay, has signed a protocol with the concerned USSR authorities for supplying textile machinery and equipments to USSR valued at around Rs. 600 crores.

Japanese Credit for Modernisations of NTC Mills

1405. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation had sought the approval of Government for availing Japanese Credit to implement modernisation scheme;

(b) if so, the total amount of Japanese Credit proposed to be availed by NTC;

(c) whether Government have approved the proposal; and

(d) if not, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount of Japanese credit proposed to be availed of by NTC for installation of 164 Air-Jet Looms in one of the NTC Units under NTC (IN&P) Ltd., Coimbatore, was to the tune of Rs. 8.28 crores.

(c) and (d). NTC has been informed by the Government in May, 1989 to the effect that Government of Japan have not accepted the above proposal of NTC under Overseas Economic Corporation Fund Assistance.

Powerlooms in Punjab

1406. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will

the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered powerlooms operating in Punjab as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) whether any assessment has been made in regard to unregistered powerlooms operating in Punjab and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to register the unregistered ones; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There was 18086 registered powerloom in Punjab as on 31st December, 1988.

(b) to (c). Owners of unauthorised powerlooms were required to submit applications for necessary registration to the State authorities on or before 31st January, 1987. It is expected the owners of unregistered looms would have availed this facility.

News Captioned 'Stimulator Developed for Bone Healing'

1407. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Indian Express dated 7th July, 1989 under caption "Stimulator" developed for bone-healing;

(b) whether this instrument has since been tried and if so, the results thereof;

(c) the approximate cost of the instrument; and

(d) the action taken to acquire the same for Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The instrument was tried on a few patients and the results were encouraging

(c) The approximate cost of the instrument may come between Rs 3000/- to Rs 10,000/-

(d) No action has been taken to acquire this instrument as more trials are required to be conducted on the patients

Procurement price of Wheat and Rice

1408 SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the procurement price of wheat and rice during the year 1988-89,

(b) the issue price of the above commodities, State-wise,

(c) whether State Governments charge more price from the consumers than what is permissible, and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) Rice is procured under statutory levy on millers and dealers, and wheat and paddy are procured against voluntary offers by farmers under the price support scheme of the Government for the Central Pool. However, during the 1989-90

rabi marketing season, the Government of Uttar Pradesh also imposed traders' levy on wheat with effect from 7 6 1989. The procurement price of wheat and paddy (common) during their respective marketing season 1988-89 was Rs 173/- and Rs 160/- per quintal, respectively

(b) to (d) The Central issue price of wheat and rice (common) for the public distribution system is Rs 204/- and Rs. 244/- respectively. The Central issue prices are applicable uniformly throughout the country. The retail consumer prices are fixed by the State Governments themselves taking into account the Central issue prices and their own distribution costs

AIDS Cases State-wise and preventive measures

1409 SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) AIDS affected persons in India State-wise as on 30 June, 1989, the persons undergoing treatment and measures taken to control the disease from being spread to high risk group,

(b) whether any survey has been conducted by Government about the rate of increase of AIDS, and

(c) if so, the details of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Sero-positive persons State-wise as on 30th June, 1989 were 1290; of these 107 were foreigners and 1183 Indians. Till June, 30 1989, only 29 full blown cases of AIDS were detected. Of these 18 were Indians and all of them have expired:-

Indian Aids Cases (State-wise)

<i>State</i>	<i>Sero Positive</i>	<i>Aids Cases</i>
Andhra Pradesh	8	1
Assam	0	0
Bihar	0	0
Chandigarh	22	0
Delhi	45	2 (including 1 non resident Indian)
Goa	16	0
Gujarat	5	1
Haryana	2	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	0
Jammu & Kashmir	2	1
Karnataka	15	0
Kerala	9	1
Madhya Pradesh	9	0
Maharashtra	326	4
Manipur	0	0
Orissa	0	0
Pondicherry	54	1
Rajasthan	0	0
Tamil Nadu	531	1
Uttar Pradesh	3	1
West Bengal	4	1
Punjab	0	4
Foreigners	—	11
Total	1062	29

Details of 121 individuals are awaited.

In order to prevent the spread of AIDS in India, the Government have planned the followed activities:-

- Surveillance for detecting HIV infection.
- Testing of blood used for transfusion and ensuring safety of blood products.
- Establishment of clinics for health check up and counselling in metropolitan cities.
- strengthening of STD clinics in Medical Colleges/District Hospitals.
- Development of medicare facilities for treatment of AIDS patients in identified major hospitals.
- Training of medical/para-medical personnel in case management.
- Intensification of Health education activities.

(b) and (c). No survey has been undertaken about the rate of increase of AIDS. However, there are 40 Surveillance Centres where the screening of high risk groups is being done and the incidence of HIV infected persons and AIDS cases is monitored through these surveillance centres.

Parity in Pay and Promotion of CHS Doctors with IAS

1410. **SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors are selected by UPSC as direct Class I Officers on the basis

of examination held on All India Basis;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give pay and provide promotion avenues to the CHS doctors working under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Railways, Delhi Admn. etc. on par with I.A.S. and such other categories of officials;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Medical Officers in the pay scale of Rs. 2200-4000 under Central Health Service are recruited through Union Public Service Commission as direct class I Officers on the basis of examination held on All India basis.

(b) While Government have no such proposal, certain demands have been received from service doctor's associations for improvement in pay and promotion avenues.

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

Safe Drinking Water in Government Buildings

1411. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CPWD is charged with the responsibility of providing safe drinking water in the Government Buildings in Delhi as also to maintain the buildings;

(b) if so, the reasons for acute shortage of drinking water in majority of the Government buildings causing inconvenience to the people working in those buildings;

(c) the steps taken to ensure flow to

safe drinking water in Government buildings including Vayu Bhavan;

(d) whether complaints were lodged with C.P.W.D. authorities in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Spinning Mills in Orissa

1412. DR. KPUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a proposal to set up some spinning mills in Orissa during Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the places identified for the location of those spinning mills;

(c) the places where those spinning mills have already been set up; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Union Government do not set up spinning mills.

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

Construction of Flats under new pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979

1413. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has completed construction of some flats by June, 1989 under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme 1979;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise and locality-wise;

(c) whether DDA has fixed quota for construction of flats every year under the above scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). DDA is not constructing any houses exclusively for any particular scheme. However more than 60% of the houses constructed by DDA are allotted to registrants of New Pattern Scheme 1979. During the period 1-4-88 to 31-3-89, DDA has constructed 23,931 houses and during the period 1-4-89 to 15-7-89 DDA has constructed 648 houses, thus making a total of 24,579 houses.

Financial aid to clean Hussain Sagar Lake

1414. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest mass death of Notopterus the only one of the 27 species, abounding in the Hussain Sagar Lake, Hyderabad has come to the notice of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give financial aid and technological assistance to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to clean and beautify this Lake;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Fresh Water Biological Station of Zoological Survey of India, Hyderabad has recorded mass mortality of *Notopterus* fish every year during April and May for the last two years.

(b) In order to reduce pollution which is responsible for this the State Government have initiated steps to divert industrial effluents partially responsible for any heavy metal accumulation in fish for treatment in common effluent treatment plant set up at Jeedimetla. The State Government is also contemplating setting up of a treatment plant for domestic sewage.

(c) to (e). No assistance is provided by the Government of India as this is not one of the 16 wetlands identified by the National Wetland Management Committee for conservation and preparation of management action plan.

Medical Colleges

1415. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Homoeopathy Medical Colleges functioning in the country;

(b) whether Medical Colleges for any other Indian system of medicine have been set up by Government anywhere in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a)) A total number of 94 Homoeopathy Medical Colleges are functioning in the country at present.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have set up a National Institute each at Jaipur, Hyderabad and Pune for Ayurveda, Unani and Naturopathy respectively. As per the statistical information available with this Ministry, the total number of Government Medical Colleges for Indian System of Medicines in the country is given below:-

Ayurveda	-	44
Unani	-	6
Siddha	-	2

Financial Assistance for Improvement of Facilities at Goa Medical College

1416. **SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Goa has sought any financial assistance or whether such financial assistance is already being provided to the Goa Medical College for upgrading any of its units or providing improved medical facilities at the college; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No request has so far been received by this Ministry from the Government of Goa for any financial assistance for upgrading any of its units or providing improved medical facilities at the college.

(b) Question does not arise.

Public Grievances Cells in Hospitals

1417. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public grievances cells have been established in the hospitals and institutions working under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(b) whether any assessment has been made as to how the cells are functioning; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

AIDS Cases in Goa

1418. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AIDS cases detected in the State of Goa in the last two years;

(b) the action taken in each of the cases;

(c) whether State Government had sought any guidance from Union Government; and

(d) the special measures being taken, if any, in this regard in view of the fact that Goa is an international tourist centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) One full blown AIDS cases was reported in the last two years in Goa and the patient has died.

(b) and (c). Under the National AIDS Control Programme, technical guidance and financial assistance are being provided to all the States including GOA to contain the spread of disease.

Financial assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been given to Government of GOA for establishment of AIDS control unit at Medical College, GOA, during 1988-89.

(d) To check the spread of AIDS, the following specific measures are being undertaken:-

- Screening of blood & blood products HIV infection in the surveillance centres at GOA Medical College, GOA.
- Counselling of Sero-positive case.
- Intensification of Health Education activities.

[Translation]

Occupation of Staff Quarters for MPs at Baba Kharak Singh Marg

1419. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some servant quarters for MPs Flats at Baba Kharak Singh Marg have been unauthorisedly occupied?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these quarters are likely to be got vacated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Closure of Special Health Projects with U.K. Aid in Orissa

1420. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some special health projects with U.K. aid, started in Orissa in 1980-81, had been closed/suspended in 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these U.K. aid projects are expected to be revived again; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). An Area Project under Health & Family Welfare Programmes was implemented in Five Districts of Orissa with the assistance of Overseas Development Agency (DDA) U.K. The project started in 1980-81 and came to a close on 31.3.1987 after the expiry of agreed period of the Project.

(c) and (d). It has also been decided to launch a Phase II Area Project in Orissa with the assistance of Overseas Development Agency (DDA) U.K. Phase II Area Project proposal has been approved by the High Powered Steering Committee on Area Projects and other Agencies. Further examination of the proposal is underway in Government of India.

Houses through HUDCO in Delhi

1421. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses built so far through HUDCO in Delhi;

(b) the number of houses allotted to Scheme Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to complete the quota reserved for SC/ST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No houses are constructed exclusively for any particular scheme. However 70,881 persons registered under New Pattern Scheme 1979, have been allotted flats. All the registrants belonging to SC/ST for MIG and LIG have been allotted flats. For Janta Category 1920 registrants belonging to SC/ST are still to be allotted flats. As regards steps to be taken to complete the quota reserved for SC/ST, the DDA has been advised to work out a suitable scheme.

Deforestation by Industrial Sector

1422. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is losing about 1.5 million hectares of forests every year, largely due to industrial orientation in forest policy and slack stress on reforestation by the corporate sector; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to arrest such de-forestation by the industrial sector particularly by the paper and wood using industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) There is no evidence to say that India is losing 1.5 million hectares of forests every year due to over exploitation of forests by industries and slack stress on reforestation

by the corporate sector.

(b) The National Forest Policy, 1988 stipulates the following regarding forest based industries:

1. A forest based industry should raise the raw material needed for meeting its own requirements.
2. No forest-based enterprise excepting that at the village or block level, will be permitted in the future unless it has been first cleared after a careful scrutiny with regard to assured availability of raw material.
3. Small and marginal farmers would be encouraged to grow on marginal/degraded lands available with them wood species required for industry.
4. The practice of supply of forest produce to industry at conces-

sional price should cease.

5. Industries should be encouraged to use alternative raw materials. Import of wood and wood products should be liberalised.

Developments of N.C.R. Plan

1423. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far and estimated capital outlay involved in the development of the various phases of the National Capital Region Plan; and

(b) the contribution, if any, made towards its development and implementation by the neighbouring State Governments involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (a) and (b). The information given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

The progress made so far in the development of various phases of NOR Projects from 1974-75 to 31.3.89 is as under:

<i>Haryana Sub-Region</i>		<i>Completed Schemes</i>		<i>On going Schemes</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
1		2		3	4	
1.	No. of Schemes	4		6		In respect of on-going scheme, land acquisition has been completed in most of the cases and land development works are in progress
2.	Estimated Cost	Rs. 1256.231 lakhs		Rs. 3621. 51 Lakhs.		
3.	Actual Expenditure upto 3/89.	Rs. 1094.07 lakhs		Rs. 3259.91 lakhs		
<i>Rajasthan Sub-Region</i>						
1.	No. of Schemes	5		4		Out of the four on-going schemes, two schemes were started recently in March, 1989. In respect of the remaining two schemes land acquisition has been completed and development works are progressing.
2.	Estimated Cost	Rs. 601.93 lakhs		Rs. 1201.42 Lakhs		
3.	Actual Expenditure upto 3/89	Rs. 731.28 lakhs		Rs. 316. 24 lakhs		
<i>Uttar Pradesh Sub-Region</i>						
1.	No. of Schemes	2		7		Out of seven on-going schemes, land acquisition is complete in

1	2	3	4
2. Estimated Cost	Rs. 529.08 lakhs	Rs. 5949.24 Lakhs	respect of six schemes and land acquisition proceedings are in progress in respect of remaining one scheme. Land Development is progressing satisfactorily.
3. Actual Expenditure upto 3/89	Rs. 434.63 Lakhs	Rs. 4966.95 lakhs	
<i>Estimated Capital Outlay</i>			
The capital outlay suggested in the Investment Plan for the 8th Five Year Plan is as under:-			
(i) <i>National Capital Region:</i>			
Central Sector		— Rs. 1750.00	Crores
State Sector		— Rs. 1150.00	Crores
		Total Rs. 2900.00	Crores
(ii) <i>Counter Magnet Area</i>			
Central Sector		— Rs. 723.00	Crores
State Sector		— Rs. 50.00	Crores
		Total Rs. 778.00	Crores

(b) The total expenditure on the completed and on-going schemes by the various states upto March, 1989 is as follows:-

Loan assistance by the Centre upto 1974-75 to 1988-89 Expenditure met by the State Govt. from their own funds upto 1974-75 to 1988-89.

Haryana	Rs. 1306.85 lakhs	Rs. 3047.13	lakhs
Rajasthan	Rs. 650.75 Lakhs	Rs. 396.77	lakhs
Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1845.00 lakhs	Rs. 3556.58	lakhs
	Rs. 3802.6 lakhs	Rs. 7000.48	lakhs

Assessment Regarding Acceptance of Family Planning Programme

1426. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the acceptance of family planning programme by industrial workers and rural population, particularly in the State of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No such assessment has been made in Karnataka State as a whole. However, a Family Welfare Project for the industrial workers and their dependants in the selected industrial areas of Rajajinagar and Peenya in Bangalore City is presently being implemented by the Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI) Bangalore since June, 1988. The extended project period will be coming to a close on 31st October, 1989. At the time of the commencement of the Project, the FKCCI carried out a Bench Mark Survey (Base-line survey) in July-September, 1988 covering the population of industrial workers in the Project area.

(b) The important findings of the Bench Mark Survey are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Important findings of the Bench Mark Survey carried out by the Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Bangalore for the implementation of the Family Welfare Project for the industrial workers and their dependants in Bangalore City.

1. The sampled population comprise mainly Hindus (90.9%), followed by Christians (6.1%), Muslims (2.2%) and others (0.2%).
2. A large proportion of industrial workers belong to Backward Communities (46.3%), followed by Vokkaligas (20.2%). Brahmins (13.3%) and Lingayats (4.72%) workers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form about 0.9% and 1.5% respectively.
3. Average size of the household of industrial workers works out to 4.8, which is less than the household size of 5.6 in Bangalore City (1981 census).
4. The sex ratio for industrial workers' population comes to 937, which is more as compared to 896 in the Bangalore Agglomeration area (1981 census).
5. Annual income of a large proportion (49%) of households of industrial workers is less than Rs. 24,000. About 33 percent of households earn an annual income in between Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 36,000 and only about 7 percent of the households earn more than Rs. 36,000.
6. Out of the total sampled population, about 32.1 percent are below 14 years, about 53.0 percent in the age group, 15-44 years, and about 14.9 per cent above 45 yrs. Further the proportion of females in the age group below 14 years is more than that of males, whereas the proportion of females in the age group, 15-

- 44 years is relatively less as compared to that of males.
7. The proportion of females in the 15-44 years age group of the project area is about 50.8% which is higher, as compared to 43.8% at the State level.
 8. Among the female population, 45.4% did not marry, 48% are currently married, 6.5% are widowed and 0.1% are separated. The corresponding percentages for the male populations are 55%, 44%, 1.0% and 0.02%.
 9. Late marriages are common among males and more than 90% of the females are currently married in the age group of 25-44 years.
 10. Nearly one-fourth of the females in the age group, 15-19, marry in their teenage.
 11. The proportion of married women in the reproductive age group of 15-44 years is about 76%.
 12. The mean age at marriage works out to 19.6 years for females and 26.5 years for males.
 13. A large proportion of females (about 50%) married before the age of 19 years and in the case of males, about 46.5% married in the age group of 25-29 years.
 14. About 21% of industrial workers are bachelors.
 15. Average number of living children to married industrial workers and their dependants works out to 2.2.
 16. The literacy rate is as high as 70.7 per cent among industrial workers and their dependants.
 17. The prevalence of sickness among industrial workers and their dependants comes to about 3 per cent. Out of this percentage, 1.2 per cent suffer from chronic diseases and 1.8 per cent from minor ailments.
 18. The incidence of pregnancy among the women in the reproductive age group works out to 4.
 19. A high proportion of pregnant women (about 45%) were not at all provided with ante-natal care.
 20. Hardly 1% of women in the reproductive age group were found in the post-natal period, at time of survey.
 21. Among infants, 27.3 percent were fully immunised, 63.4 per cent partially immunised and 9.3 per cent not at all immunised.
 22. The Couple protection rate among industrial workers and their dependants comes to about 42 per cent.
 23. A large proportion of eligible couples (56.5%) underwent vasectomy operation after three or more living children, whereas in the case of tubectomy operations about 64% of the couples underwent operations after having three or more living children.
 24. The average age of the wife at the time of vasectomy of her husband was about 33 years and the average number of living

children was about 2.5.

25. The average age of female sterilisation cases was less, being around 26 years, and the average number of children was almost the same, as that in the case of vasectomy.
26. A large proportion of about 44.3% of the acceptors were in the age group of 25-29 years.
27. The average age of the wife at the time of IUD insertion was about 25 years and the average number of living children was about 1.5

Setting Up of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries at State Capitals

1427. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government Health Scheme is exclusively meant for the Union Government employees;

(b) if so, the criteria of setting up of CGHS dispensary/hospital in a place other than the Union territory;

(c) whether any such CGHS hospital, or dispensary has been set up or is proposed to be set at the State Capitals, other big cities and towns where Union Government Employees are working; and

(d) if so, the details thereof in Orissa and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A basic concentration of 7,500 or more Central Government employees is required for extension of CGHS facilities to a new city whereas a basic concentration of 2,500 Central Government employees within a radius of 3 kms. is required for opening new CGHS dispensary in a city already covered under CGHS. No criterion has been laid down for setting up of a CGHS Hospital.

CGHS Hospitals are functioning in Delhi only. However, CGHS dispensaries have been opened in State Capitals/big cities.

(d) 5 CGHS dispensaries are functioning in Patna (Bihar) and one is functioning in Bhubaneshwar (Orissa).

Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers in Punjab

1428. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have executed/proposed to execute any housing scheme for handloom weavers or other workers near their work place;

(b) if so, the details of the said scheme;

(c) the number and details of such houses built in 1988 and proposed to be built in 1989; and

(d) the number of weavers and other workers in Punjab likely to be benefited under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) to (d) Government of India introduced a Centrally sponsored scheme called "Workshed cum-Housing Scheme" for handloom weavers throughout the country from the beginning of the VII Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-86. The scheme is being

implemented by the respective State Governments through State Apex Handloom Cooperatives/Corporations or specialised agencies set up by the State Governments for execution of housing projects. The financing pattern under this scheme is given under

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Nature of the units	Unit Cost	Central subsidy		State subsidy		Loan from		Weavers contribution	
		Rs.	Rs.	per unit	Rs.	per unit	HUDCO	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	23	4	5	6	7					
1.	Rural House-cum-Workshed	9,000	3,000	3,000	3,000		3,000	—		
2.	Urban House-cum-Workshed	15,000	2,500	2,500	2,500		9,700	300		
3.	Workshed	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,500		—	—		

20,756 Rural/Urban House-cum-Workshed/Worksheds were sanctioned by the Central Government during 1988-89 in various States. There is a budget provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs as Central share during 1989-90 and funds are released to the State Governments on the basis of proposals received from them from time to time.

So far, the State Government of Punjab has not participated in this scheme.

Pollution in Factories in West Delhi

1430. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plastic factories located in Trinagar, Rampura in West Delhi; and

(b) the number of factories causing pollution and are located in residential premises with details of steps being taken to shift them away from the residential areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) There are 16 plastic factories located in Trinagar, Rampura in West Delhi.

(b) All the 16 industries are located in residential area. The industries use water only for cooling and washing purposes and these industries are not polluting in nature. However, these industries have been directed to recycle the cooling water. Since these industries are non polluting in nature, no step has been taken for shifting these industries from the residential area.

UNDP to Assist Indian in Equipment and Training Projects

1431. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between India and the UNDP for procuring high-tech, equipment and training projects;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) the total assistance expected to be provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Project "Provision of Procurement Services—High Tech equipment" has been signed on 14.6.1989 between Government of India and UNDP with ILO as Executing Agency, which aims at providing procurement expertise and services for preparation of technical specifications and Bidding Documents needed for the Project of High-Tech equipment under World Bank project schemes and the training of DGET personnel in the application of International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedures and Computer Integrated Procurement Operation. The actual procurement of High-Tech equipment will be carried out by DGET, Ministry of Labour after completion of the project. The project of 1 1/2 year duration is scheduled to start as from October 1, 1989.

(c) US \$ 572,300.00

Zonal Offices of J.C.I.

1432. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up Zonal Offices of Jute Corporation of India in every jute growing state;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present field organisational set up of the Corporation is working satisfactorily.

Pollution Control Measure in NALCO

1434. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had advised National Aluminium Company (NALCO), Damanjudi and Angul in Orissa to take some pollution control measures; and

(b) if so, the specific steps taken by NALCO to control pollution?

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

(b) For both the units of Damanjudi and Angul, NALCO has taken the following pollution control measures:—

- i) Treatment plants have been installed for controlling the quality of liquid effluent.
- ii) For control of particulates from Thermal Power Plant, electrostatic precipitators have been set up and the flue gas is vented into the atmosphere.
- iii) For control of fluoride emission in smelters, the unit has installed dry scrubbers followed by bagfilters.
- iv) The solid wastes, namely, red mud from bauxite beneficiation plant and

flyash from the thermal power plant are disposed to the ponds.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Jawahar Rozgar in Urban Areas

1437. CHOWDHARY AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to implement Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in urban areas also;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the outline thereof and the nature of employment likely to be provided under it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIRSSINGH): (a) to (c). Whereas the Government attaches high importance to alleviation of urban poverty, the nature of this poverty differs vitally from poverty in rural areas. As such, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana cannot be applied in its present form to urban poverty. The scope and modalities of a revised scheme have to be worked out in consultation with various Departments and agencies concerned. The salient features of the revised scheme and the time schedule will be determined only thereafter.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance to Private Housing Societies

1438. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to extend financial assistance to private housing societies; and

(b) if so, the details of such a scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is already providing loan assistance to the cooperative housing societies all over the country directly as well as through the State level cooperative housing finance societies for construction of houses for their members.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India, which is a major source of finance for the apex housing cooperative federations, provides loans to these federations on the basis of the paid up capital reserve fund and building fund of the apex societies.

The National Housing Bank has also recently formulated a Refinance Scheme for Housing as applicable to State level Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies. In the scheme, re-finance will be provided to State level Cooperative Housing Society in respect of its direct lending for housing to a primary level tenant/ownership/co-partnership housing society as well as to a house mortgage society which gives housing loans to its members and to a house construction society which builds houses for its members and recovers the money so spent as a loan from them.

Import of Drugs and Vaccines

1439. DR. KRUPASSINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consignments of drugs including vaccines imported by various traders in Bombay that have been cleared prior to obtaining Form-10 licence during last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the traction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and

will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Proposal to set up a Bank to Finance Urban Local Bodies

1440. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a specialised bank to finance urban local bodies;

(b) whether the specialised bank is proposed to be set up during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). In the recently concluded Nagarpalika Sammelan participants urged various measures to improve provision of funds for local bodies including a Bank for the purpose. However, the suitability of a specialised bank will have to be examined with due regard to the nature of financing, interest rates and existing arrangements for capital borrowing. The proposal for a specialised bank being at a preliminary stage it is not possible to indicate the time by which it will be set up.

Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres in Tribal Areas

1442. SHRIG. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres have been set up in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government, 1283 Primary Health Centres and 46 Community Health Centres have been set up in Andhra Pradesh which includes 104 Primary Health Centres in tribal areas.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY (Pettapalli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly allow me to speak for a minute.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to put any questions or raise any point of order?

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: No point of order.

[Translation]

Please give me an opportunity to speak.
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, Mr. Jethmalani, a Member of Parliament is campaigning for 'Khalistan' in the US Congress. He has gone to the US and got a resolution moved in the US Congress. We must have a discussion on this unfortunate anti-national activities..... (Interruptions) This must be condemned. He must resign. He cannot work against India in the U.S. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One by one.

(Interruptions)

SHRISHANTARAMNAIK (Panaji): Sir, Mr. Jethmalani has been meeting several anti-Indian Congressmen in the U.S. and has proposed an amendment to deny aid to India... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, there is one simple thing. The hon. Member is a Member of the Upper House and if you have got anything else, you can refer it to the Ministry. You can have a discussion.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It has to be taken up in the Upper House. We cannot discuss here the conduct of an Hon'ble Member of the other House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It is a serious matter. He is not above the law of the land.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you that there might be a question where you can ask about certain activities. But that has to be done in a proper manner. Why can't you realise that he is an hon. Member of the Upper House and it can take care of this?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you all speaking at the same time? No one is stopping you now. Why are 5 or 10 of you speaking together and creating disturbance in the House?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you doing like this?

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE

*Not recorded.

(Jadavpur): Sir, you ask the Home Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: There are parameters.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can allow you one by one. Why are fighting amongst yourselves? What is the problem? You don't listen and you don't want to make yourself to be listened. I can only say that there are parameters under which you can bring out a thing which is very very important to the national security.

There are certain things under which you can do it, but not like this.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Can we ask the Government through you, Sir, that a statement be made about this?

MR. SPEAKER: Surely you can ask about certain activities which you think are anti-national.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Again, you are doing the same thing. I can allow you one by one if you want to say something.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It is not a question of 'A' or 'B'. This situation is that in the US Congress an amendment was moved to the effect that no aid should be given to India unless the President of the US certifies that India has taken action against the Police Officers who had committed atrocities against Sikhs and this has been moved by known Congressmen who have been campaigning in the US for 'Khalistan'. And, it was done at the instance of certain people who are elected representatives. We would like to know what is the Government's stand on it.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask. You can give me something.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, an attempt is being made by the Tamil Nadu Government to de-recognise the engineering colleges...

MR. SPEAKER: You can give a question.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: There is a break-down of law and order. The Tamil Nadu Government is unable to control the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot handle the situation from here. It is a State subject. I cannot help you. It is a State subject. I cannot do it. It has to be done by the State Assembly.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: There is an All India Technical Education Council. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Sir, the holy relic of Peer Dastagir Sahib has been stolen from Janab Sahib Dargah in Srinagar, which has resulted in unprecedented violence and agitation by the people. The Government has failed to pinpoint the real culprits.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: It is shrouded in mystery just as it was done as early as in 1963 when the relic of Prophet Mohammad at Hazarat Bal was lost.

Sir, I request you to use your good offices. I request through you, Sir, the Government of India to probe into the whole matter because people have lost confidence in the State Government. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is, the State Government is an independent body. We cannot interfere from this place. There are certain ways. If they ask for the Central

assistance, they can; otherwise not.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Sir, it is a sensitive matter, the relic is very important. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not this way. You can write to me.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: I request the Government of India to probe this. This is unprecedented.

MR. SPEAKER: I told you so many times. I cannot overrule the rules. I have got no authority to do that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now you stop. I have listened to you. You can write to the Government.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: I can write to you also.

MR. SPEAKER: You can write through me, if you like.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the inhuman atrocities committed on 78 harijan families of Samvorda village in Palanpur Taluka of Banaskantha district of Gujarat...

MR. SPEAKER: Please give it in writing. This is a state subject.

SHRI RAM DHAN: This matter relates to harijans.

MR. SPEAKER: Give it in writing, I will let you know.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): This relates to the family members of a Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow it. They may be related to a Minister....

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to get from the Government a report and then I can allow a discussion if you want.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: This is a Central subject.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not mean that he is the plenipotentiary for all others.

[English]

Why do you want to drag in the Mantri? He is not the plenipotentiary for all others. He is not responsible. Any one who breaks the law should be hauled up. It does not mean that Mantri.

[Translation]

Has any in it.

[English]

No. This is wrong. I don't allow that.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Sir, I want to make two points. One is: Can a Member of Parliament or any citizen of the country go about in a foreign country.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already done

that. What do you want from me?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The point is different, Sir. Without the knowledge of the Embassy he is meeting the anti-Indian lobby and maligning the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, you can give it in a proper manner.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would only request, through you, that the Home Ministry should take note of it and take proper action.

MR. SPEAKER: How many times I have to say? I have already allowed that.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Another point. Yesterday also I raised it. Uptill now the death toll due to floods has exceeded 400 according to the newspapers reports.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Not only discussion, Sir, but immediately the Government should announce some assistance.

MR. SPEAKER: I think they will automatically do it. That is what they are there for.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is enough.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Then, I must thank and congratulate the Prime Minister for the prompt action. And I would request you for a discussion.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that there are about 5 to 7 lakh temporary post

office employees who have been delivering Dak in the rural areas for a number of years. They are petty officials and they have been continuing as temporary employees for the last many years and have not been made permanent so far.

MR. SPEAKER: Give it in writing.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: I would like to have your protection. I would like to submit that this matter relates to the rural areas.

MR. SPEAKER: You give notice of it under Rule 377, I will allow it.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a most serious situation in West Bengal. The Health Minister is here. Health is a concurrent subject. Day before yesterday 14 children died in West Bengal because of negligence on the part of the Medical College Hospital.

MR. SPEAKER: Let them enquire and do something.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I want to request the Central Health Minister to investigate the matter and make a Statement in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): I would like to submit that more than 30 lakhs of pilgrims visit the Vaishno Devi Shriem every year. Last year there was an air crash. In spite of the passage of one year after the mishap, air services have not been resumed so far. I would like to make a request that air services may be resumed at the earliest. It is a pressing demand of the public.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sukh Ram.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]***Sugar (Price Determination for 1988-89 Production) Amendment Order, 1989**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1988-89 Production) Amendment Order, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 600 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1989, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 8062/89]

Annual Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha for 1987-88 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying this paper; Annual Report and Review on the working of Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi for 1987-88 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (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- 8063/89]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, for the year 1987-88.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. 8064/89]

12.10/3/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-seventh Report*[English]*

SHRIM. THAMBIDURAI (Dharmapuri): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions.

12.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER - in the Chair]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Sixty-first Report and Minutes*[English]*

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on India Tourism Development Corporation Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

[English]

(i) Estimates Committee

SHRIASUTOSHI LAW (Dum Dum): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, five members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Sarvashri Suresh Kurup, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Thampan Thomas, M. Subba Reddy and Dr. (Mrs.) T. Kalpana Devi resigned from the Committee/Lok Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, five members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Sarvashri Suresh Kurup, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Thampan Thomas, M. Subba Reddy and Dr. (Mrs.) T. Kalpana Devi resigned from the Committee/Lok Sabha."

The motion was adopted

(ii) Public Accounts Committee

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do

proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, three members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Sarvashri Saifuddin Chowdhary, Vijaykumar Raju and S. Jaipal Reddy resigned from the Committee/Lok Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the member of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, three members from among themselves to serve as members of Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Sarvashri Saifuddin Chowdhary, Vijaykumar Raju and S. Jaipal Reddy resigned from the Committee/Lok Sabha."

The motion was adopted

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to nominate Members

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate three members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of this House for the unexpired portion of the

[Sh. P. Koldaivelu]

term of the Committee *vice* Sarvashri Parvathaneni Upendra, Virendra Verma and Jaswant Singh resigned from the Committee and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate three members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Sarvashri Parvathaneni Upendra, Virendra Verma and Jaswant Singh resigned from the Committee and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Committee on Public Undertakings

[English]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 312 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, five members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Sarvashri Dinesh Goswami, Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan, Balwant Singh Ramoowalia, Ajit Kumar Saha and Bezawada Papi Reddy resigned from

the Committee/Lok Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 312 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, five members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Sarvashri Dinesh Goswami, Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan, Balwant Singh Ramoowalia, Ajit Kumar Saha and Bezawada Papi Reddy resigned from the Committee/Lok Sabha."

The motion was adopted

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to nominate Members

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate three members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Sarvashri T.P. Balu, Dipen Ghosh and Kamal Morarka resigned from the Committee and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do

agree to nominate three members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice-Sarvashri T.R. Balu, Dipen Ghosh and Kamal Morarka resigned from the Committee and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

**Situation arising out of recent steep
hike in price of hank yarn rendering
thousands of handloom and power-
loom workers jobless**

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Hon. Minister of Textiles to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of the recent steep hike in the price of hank yarn rendering thousands of handloom and powerloom workers jobless and the steps taken by the Government in that regard."

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRBHAI): The increasing trend in the prices of hank yarn has been causing us some concern. This is because hank yarn is primarily used by the handloom sector on which depends the livelihood of millions of weavers. The prices of cotton as well as cotton yarn rose steeply as a result of severe drought conditions in 1987-88. As a result, prices of hank yarn in counts of 20s and 40s increased by 42% and 33% be-

tween June '87 and June '88 respectively. It was hoped that the larger crop in 1988-89 would help to stabilise the price trend. However, even in 1988-89, the upward movement has continued although it has been greatly moderated. Between June 1988 and June 1989, the prices of hank yarn in counts of 20s and 40s increased by 6% and 15% respectively. However, from June 1989 onwards, there is a perceptible declining trend and we are hopeful that this would be further accelerated in the coming months as a result of the initiatives taken by the Government in this regard.

2. Hon'ble Members are aware that Government have announced a scheme for opening yarn depots, particularly in yarn deficit States, through the agency of the National Handloom Development Corporation to make available yarn to weavers at mill-gate prices. I have also taken a meeting of the producers of yarn along with representatives of the State Governments and the House would be happy to know that the response of the industry has been positive and constructive and they have assured me that they will do their utmost to see that firstly the hank yarn obligation is fully met and secondly that the prices of hank yarn show a moderating trend. We have also set up a Standing Monitoring Mechanism to continuously review the position of prices and availability of hank yarn so that the Government is able to take remedial steps whenever necessary. This meeting also revealed that there is no overall shortage of hank yarn and there is only occasional mis-match between demand and supply of certain counts in certain pockets which can be effectively remedied by timely intervention by the National Handloom Development Corporation. Some shortages of hank yarn in counts 2/17s and 2/18s in the southern region were on account of severe power cuts on the mills and these have also been substantially relieved on account of the significant improvement in the power availability. We are keeping a very close watch on the situation and, I can assure the House that we shall spare no efforts to ensure that the legitimate interests of handloom weavers are protected.

[Sh. RamNiwas Mirdha]

3. Hon'ble Members have drawn attention to the plight of handloom and powerloom weavers. At the outset, it may be clarified that hank yarn is meant only for handlooms and not for powerlooms. In fact, the Textile Policy of 1985 clearly enunciated the principle that the powerloom sector and the organised sector should be at par as far as incidence of fiscal levies are concerned. The very rationale of giving total exemption from excise duty to hank yarn is to help the handloom sector. It is not the intention of the Government that the powerloom sector should take advantage of these fiscal concessions. We do not feel that powerloom sector deserves the same degree of protection as the handloom sector. In fact, even without Government's intervention, powerloom sector has been growing rapidly, some times at the expense both of the organised sector and the handloom sector. In fact, Government has received a number of representations demanding that curbs may be imposed on the un-restrained growth of this sector. And concessions for the powerloom sector, therefore, have to be considered with great caution as it could lead to erosion of market share of handloom products because of competition from powerlooms.

4. As far as handloom sector is concerned, we are fully conscious of its importance and are committed to preserve its unique role in the textile economy. I would like to assure the House that the Government has an open mind on this issue and would be happy to consider any practical and feasible suggestions for the amelioration of the condition of the handloom weavers.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you because you are also very much concerned about this subject. Shri Kumaramangalam, Shri Ramamurthy and Shri Kolandaivelu are all Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu and they are very much concerned about this subject in particular. The hon. Minister in his own statement has admitted that the

increasing trend in the prices of hank yarn has been causing the Government some concern. This is because hank yarn is primarily used by the handloom sector on which depends the livelihood of millions of weavers. So, the hon. Minister himself has admitted this.

Sir, you know the textile industry is one of the biggest industries of the country which contributes 10 percent of total industrial production and provides jobs to about 12 million workers in all sectors—the mills, powerloom and handloom and is an earning source of about one-fifth of total foreign exchange earnings of the country. The Government has already appointed a new Committee which is now going into the details. But it is a fact that there is a shortage of hank yarn not only in Tamil Nadu but also in other parts of the country. But in Tamil Nadu, the condition is very serious because two-million people are involved in it. That is why you will appreciate that this hank yarn is always developing the small-scale industry, agricultural industry and the rural-based industries in the rural areas. But what is happening now is that the condition of the weavers is deteriorating day by day. The daily earnings of the family range between Rs. 4 and 12/-. There is no Minimum Wages Act applicable to these weavers. They get only Rs. 4 to 12. When the Government has passed the Minimum Wages Act in this Parliament the weavers are getting only Rs. 4 to 12/- as wages. Though the Government has clearly stated that these people will get adequate yarn from the handloom sector, from the mill-owners, they are not getting it.

Sir, there are nearly ten million weavers belonging to the handloom and powerloom sectors in India of which nearly two millions are in Tamil Nadu. Further, they are dependent on hank yarn as their raw-material. Under the new Textile policy, it is mandatory for spinning mills to spin at least 4 per cent of their production as hank yarn. The rest can be cone yarn used by textile mills. In the year 1987, the price of yarn had risen steeply but on the intervention of the Central Government, it was slightly reduced. Today, the

yarn prices have nearly doubled within the period of one year and the scarcity of hank yarn in the market is making it dearer than ever. This has caused nearly a million-and-a-half handloom and powerloom weavers to become unemployed in Tamil Nadu alone. Further, the Super 301 of the USA has caused a tremendous slump in the garment/fabric export market causing a crisis in the textile industry, especially the handloom and powerloom sectors. This situation has arisen essentially because the spinning mills have found cone yarn has a very good price in the Bombay market and the export market, and have therefore stopped manufacturing cone yarn. It is relevant to point out that while yarn prices have been increasing, the price of raw cotton has declined drastically.

The anomalous situation has made it uneconomical to agriculturists and rendered millions of handloom and powerloom weavers unemployed. Rural India would die if immediate steps are not taken by the Central Government. The Central Government has already announced that it will set up some fair price shops through the National Handloom Development Corporation to give yarn to the weavers. But I do not know where are the fair price shops? When the Government has announced that it will set up these fair price shops for the weavers, it should be ensured to the people of this country so that they get adequate yarn from the fair price shops at a subsidised price.

The Union Budget of 1988-89 gave excise duty relief to manufacturers of polyester filament yarn to the tune of Rs. 30 per kilogram. The revenue loss on account of duty reduction was to the tune of Rs. 270 crore alone in case of filament yarn. The total concessions to the textile industry under this Budget were to the tune of Rs. 600 crore. But concessions have not been passed on to consumers and the prices of cloth have continued to go up.

Secondly, despite promises that an adequate quantity of hank yarn would be supplied to handloom weavers at subsidised prices, they continue to suffer from lack of

yarn. Even the obligation on textile mills to produce 50 percent of yarn in hank form is being flouted—the production is hardly 40 percent.

The handloom weavers complain that the prices of yarn are much higher if compared to relative prices of cotton and previous year prices of yarn. This is beyond their capacity to pay such higher prices and due to this they are unable to make their subsistence.

Cotton yarn prices, according to the Government, have registered a steep increase during 1987-88. The percentage increase ranged from 25 to 60 over the prices prevailing during the same period of last year, while the cotton price index went up from 235.4 in March 1987 to 335.8 in March 1988, registering an increase of 42.7 percent only. The price rise for yarn which was 224 percent higher in 1987 as compared to previous year, valued at Rs. 345.40 crores.

If it is serious about protecting the handloom sector, the Government should make hank yarn available to weavers in adequate quantities at subsidised prices and oblige the mills to produce a considerable amount of yarn in hank form for handloom sector. It should put some restriction on the yarn export.

In West Bengal also, there are particular places like Shantipur in Nadia District where one lakh people are involved in this handloom sector and they are also suffering because of the hank yarn. Government should seriously think about this matter. I would like to suggest to you only a few things as my knowledge about Tamil Nadu is poor and Members like Shri Kumaramangalam, Shri Kolandaivelu and Shri Ramamurti know better about the problems of Tamil Nadu. But whatever I know, I just had expressed that to you. I want to suggest two or three things to you.

The Centre should introduce the necessary measures in Parliament to set up Handloom Development Board, keeping in view

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

the interest of handloom producers and exporters and the efficient functioning of HEPC.

The Union Government should take steps for vacating the stay orders in the Supreme Court because when Government is willing to do something, mill-owners are asking for stay orders from the Supreme Court, and the result is that weavers suffer a loss. That is why, this is my request to you that the Union Government should take steps for vacating the stay orders in the Supreme Court and enforcing the handloom reservation order besides finding a lasting solution to the problem of made up exports to the U.S. The entire yarn produced by cooperative spinning mills should be earmarked for distribution at reduced prices.

I also would like to request the State Government that the State Government should waive the 2% sales tax and the additional 1% levy on cotton yarn also in the interest of the people.

The spinning mills were previously producing more than 40% of Hank yarn required both for Handloom and Powerloom production. Now, as the spinning mills get very fancy prices for cotton yarn export, most of the mills have substantially stopped the production of Hank yarn. This non production has resulted in acute shortage of Hank yarn meant for export and domestic production of cloth. At the most, export of yarn can earn only a few crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange, while export fabrics earn more than 2000 crores worth of foreign exchange. The export of fabrics also provides employment opportunities to millions of men, women and children of the rural and semi urban population in addition to a large number of people engaged in related industries in the major cities in our country.

I also want to point out that people are asking for ban on the export yarn. Even if there is no complete ban on export of yarn, each mill should be directed to produce at

least 50% of Hank yarn in their total production. The mills should be made to announce in detail - weekly or fortnightly - the quantity of yarn available with each mill in countwies, and the quantity released during the period for consumption in the market. Yarn banks should be started in all major weaving and trading centres to supply the required count of yarn off the shelf to avoid delay and hoarding of yarn. The yarn price should be fixed by the Government in consultation with mills and consumers at least for a minimum period of three months. During the period the Government should see that the prices are not raised and maintain stability in prices and supply.

This matter is very serious. I know that the Government is willing to do something for the people, the Government has already allocated Rs. 800 crores for these people; the Government has appointed a Committee also; and the Government has announce to set up the fair-price shop. But some lacuna is there. The implementation is very poor. That is why these people are suffering a lot.

I would request you to please take immediate steps. If there is any possibility, please take up the matter with the State Government also about what the State Government can relax and what the Central Government can relax. Please take this action immediately so that the handloom sector and the powerloom sector can be saved and 12 million people can also be saved.

You know in our country so many big industries are closed, so many industries are sick, maximum number of workers are starving for food. They are on the roads. Nobody is looking after their industries. If you don't look after the industries of the rural areas, the rural people will virtually die. This is the high time the Government took immediate steps.

I am grateful to all the MPs from Tamilnadu and the Hon. Deputy Speaker. They are very much concerned about this. We also as Members of this House want to see that the interests of the weavers are

saved and the Hank yarn is made available to the weavers at subsidised price.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): I am grateful that the Hon. Minister has been prompt in his statement and he has come out in time. But I am feeling a little shaken because last time when the Hank yarn prices or the yarn prices shot up the Hon. Minister had moved with speed and in fact negotiated on behalf of the weavers, especially of Tamilnadu, and obtained a reduction in fact a ceiling on the yarn price. But this time I regret to note that that interest and speed with which it was done in the past do not seem to be reflected. I mean no aspersion. But I am feeling a little unhappy about this. That is all I can say. The statement is as pro-mills as it can be for the mills, unfortunately. The statement says that hank yarn prices in the counts of 20s and 40s have gone up by 6 and 15 percent. But the fact is that is counts of 80, it has gone up by nearly 40 percent. In counts where it is called as 2/17, it has gone up by nearly 30 percent. In other counts, we have seen increases upto the level of almost 45 to 50 percent, within the period of this one year. There has been a substantial increase and that cannot be denied. To put it down as only 6 to 15 percent is greatly moderated and I will say it is an understatement to say the least.

Sir, I do not know whether the figures have been supplied to the hon. Minister. Instead of reading it out now, I shall do it after the Calling Attention is over and if the hon. Minister is kind enough to give us time, we would go and explain it to him. The very important point is that when the increase took place last time, that is during June 1987 and June, 1988, the reason for the increase in price that was given was the increase in cotton price. At that time, we had argued with the hon. Minister and the Mill Owners' Associations explaining in detail that the rise in cotton price does not justify the amount of rise that was made in the yarn price. We had explained in detail and the Minister understood and, in fact, he stood by us at that time. We had explained that for a bundle of hank yarn, how much of cotton was needed

and how much was the increase and that they were using the excuse of cotton price increase to boost up their profit, at the cost of the handloom and powerloom weavers. The Minister then understood and intervened and because of his effective intervention that we had a drop in price.

Sir, we all know that we are almost at the end of the term of the Eighth Lok Sabha. We all know that we have to go back to the people. I am sure the Minister would agree with me that the Mill Owners may not vote, but our handloom and powerloom weavers would vote.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is the vote bank.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Definitely, in my Constituency, about 70% of the people belong to the handloom and powerloom segments of weaving. At this stage to see our young weavers—in fact many of them are old—being out of employment is shocking. One of the fascinating factors is that normally this is the time in my constituency, that is June, July and August, when weaving is done on the full swing. But when I visited my constituency, I found that the loom was lying idle, not because the weavers did not want to work, but because they could not even afford to buy the yarn and when they could afford, the yarn was not just available; when the prices were put up, they were just not available. Normally, Mills declare the prices only once in a month. But in the last three months, we saw the prices declared every month and sometimes every two days. That shows that they were taking the full advantage of the margins in the market and trying to increase the profit. But at whose cost? The cost of cotton has been steadily reducing. During the period 1988-89,—I can give the figures to the hon. Minister—cotton price has gone down in some cases by about 50% and in some other cases by about 30%. But there is no reflection of that on the yarn prices. On the contrary, the yarn prices are shooting up. Actually, the game is a very insidious one. I wish to put on record that it is not only the private

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

mills that are playing a part in this conspiracy, but also the public sector mills, playing part in this. They have all got together in the South. What do they do? They purchase the yarn which is available in corn, which is only useful to mills—full textile mills in the organised sector. They send it to Bombay, the North and to the foreign countries because they get better price. One the hank yarn though there is no excise duty for the handloom sector, there is excise duty when hank yarn is used for powerlooms yet the margins of handloom sector are much less. Knowing this, with the sole object of profit, they conspire and produce only that count and only that form of yarn which is suitable for the purpose to automatic powerloom and for the purpose mainly of textile mills.

This has caused a slump not, as the Minister says, in two counts only. Today in the South especially in Salem and Tamil Nadu you cannot get 80's for the asking. You may beg, borrow or steal but you cannot get yarn. In the month of July it is selling at Rs. 463 a bundle as compared to the price of Rs. 330 a bundle in the same month last year. So how can the handloom and the powerloom weaver survive?

I would now come to the question of line of distinction that is being attempted to be drawn by the hon. Minister between handloom and powerloom. The price of yarn is a matter that hurts both sectors. Definitely it hurts the handloom sector more severely because in today's world handloom which deserves to be encouraged is not getting the desired encouragement. Leaving that aside, we have seen that the world market is becoming smaller due to the super 301 which *effectively prohibits import into USA of fabric and garments*. The market in USA is drying up. So, we find those small powerlooms which indulged in manufacturing fabrics for exports are not having orders today and whatever orders they have got the prices in the international market are so competitive and the price of yarn is so high that they find themselves out of the market.

There are powerlooms which are nothing but automatic looms which belong to the organised sector and there are powerlooms which are nothing but handlooms with an attached motor. To put on par the handloom attached with a motor to that of an organised automatic loom would really be unfair. It amounts to violation of Article 14. It is really making unequals equal. After all all of us want the handloom industry to survive. One of the survival techniques that the handloom weavers themselves have found is to use a motor to replace the movement by legs. This makes the weave also more stable due to even movement of the loom. In fact, the loom runs at the same speed because the threading and the operations to be done on the top of the loom are still done by hand. In fact, the younger weavers are unable to keep and even speed and pressure and this is a solution for the younger handloom weavers to ensure that cloth quality does not reduce. These are the finer details which the Minister is aware of and here the Minister says we will discourage powerlooms Carte Blanche. This approach has shaken me. Can there be any Minister in the field of textiles who knows his field so well as Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha. He knows every little bit of the field from the bottom to the top. He knows how the fabric is made and the garments are cut and even to the extent from where export orders are obtained. He exactly knows the markets but unfortunately we are not able to exploit him to the extent we would like to. Another important fact is that normally these prices are controlled by South India Mill Owners' Association. But the South India Millowners' Association is not coming forward for even talks to discuss the price reduction. They are interested in taking advantage. They have managed the local State Government. I do not wish to say how. Everybody knows how local Governments are managed at the time of elections and the increased sources have been created. (*Interruptions*) The fact is that the State Government is not moving. If the Central Government does not intervene strongly, we will have a real setback to the democratic process. This is what I am very scared of.

In addition to the question of mere yarn price, there is also another very important point whether hank yarn can at all be used by powerlooms. Hank yarn, where they have paid the duty, is permissible to be used by powerlooms. It is not reserved for handlooms alone. I personally think that it is necessary that hank yarn should be made available for the smaller powerlooms and a distinguishing factor should be drawn between, what are called, automatic looms and small powerlooms. The Minister can appreciate this problem. And I am sure that he would like to address it in his own appropriate time and find the solution.

It is not that handlooms are not suffering. They are the real first victims. But along with them, these half-upper-castes, as these are called, are not fully raised to the Brahmin status of an organised textile mill. They have not even come to status of a Thakur who can claim that he is an automatic loom. But they are very much in the scheduled caste of the handloom sector with only a little bit of education and, therefore, putting a small motor and run it. It is very unfair to treat them immediately on par with the organised sector. They require a tremendous amount of encouragement if you want to ensure that the export sector is looked after. Everybody is aware that fabric export and Government export takes place because these fabrics are...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we are discussing only the Textiles Department.

SHRIP. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: With the permission of the Deputy Speaker, this is directly connected to price of the yarn. I am asking for reservation for the smaller powerloom and the handloom. I am not talking of the automatic looms in the mills sector. They are getting the yarn which they require. The smaller powerlooms cannot use the cone yarn which is critical as a raw material source. They can only use the hank yarn because their system is similar to that of the handloom. What is important is that for the export potential, all powerlooms or handlooms engaged in production of export varieties,

electricity is an important item. It is made available on special concessional rates to organised textile mills but never made available to be smaller powerlooms. It is available to organised automatic looms but not to the smaller powerlooms. This is something which the Textiles Ministry will have to recommend to the State Governments. Otherwise the State Governments feel that they have the inability to give any concessions whatsoever.

One very important point is that the main source of fabric is from the Salem Periyar and Coimbatore districts in Tamilnadu. Unfortunately the design facilities are not available there. The design facilities are available either in Madras or in Bombay or in Delhi. We request that the hon. Minister might, while considering other matters, also consider setting up design facilities in Salem or in Erode—preferably in Salem because it is my constituency.

I would like to conclude only by saying that the Minister would pay immediate attention to this and not listen to the millowners. Please remember that their only motive seems to be profit and our motive should be to save the millions of weavers who are becoming unemployed.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the sad plight of the 35 lakh handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu. They are suffering for the last more than 1 1/2 years because of unemployment. I have already drawn the attention of the hon. Minister last year to this through Rule 377 to which he had also replied on 6th May, 1988. You had stated that so many steps were being taken to protect the interests of the handloom weavers. I don't think that after his reply, for the last one year, any steps have been taken in this regard for the safety and security of the handloom weavers. In paragraph 3, you have stated "In order to provide relief to the handloom industry, following schemes are in operation. The Hand yarn Obligation Scheme, loan assistance to the National Co-operative Development Corpo-

[Sh. P. Koldaivelu]

rations for setting up new weavers co-operative spinning mills and expansion of the existing units and yarn supply corporations of the National Handloom Development Corporation..." and so on. You have stated all these things. You have also stated that the State Governments had also been advised to set up Yarn Price Fixation Committee. When you have said to have a Committee in the State Government, are they fixing the proper price, the reasonable price for the handloom industry? It is not so. For the last one and a half years, the yarn prices are going up. The yarn prices have been doubled and the silk yarn prices have been tripled. This is the position. You know fully well that so far as the organised sector is concerned, they are well protected because of the new textile policy which you have brought in 1985. Because of that new policy, only the organised sector, the mill sector, has been protected and not the handloom sector. The hon. Prime Minister has brought in a Bill here reserving 22 items from the organised sector to the handloom sector. What happened to that? Are those 22 items which have been reserved by the hon. Prime Minister being given to the handloom industry? The organised sector, the mill sector have gone to the Court of law and got a stay. What happened to that? For the last more than four years, it is pending before the court. What steps have been taken by the Minister to protect the handloom weavers? You are bringing so many laws and passing so many bills. What about the implementation part? You are drawing so many plans and programmes. What about the implementation part? So, the gap is widening day by day. The gap is not being filled up. That is the position now. That is why I am asking the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to protect the handloom industry because 35 lakhs of weavers are suffering in Tamil Nadu. I would like to draw your attention to the position after bringing the new textile policy. What is the position now? In 1985-86, before the implementation of the new textile policy, the unemployment figure was 70,000 in Tamil Nadu. After implementing this policy, this figure has

gone up to one crore and twenty seven lakhs. This is the position of the handloom sector. You must think it over. Unemployment figure has increased from 70,000 to 1,27,000,00. What is the use of bringing the new textile policy? Have you protected the handloom sector? There is no safety and protection so far as the handloom sector is concerned. The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that hank yarn is only meant for handloom sector. Is it used only by the handlooms? The powerlooms are using it under the guise of the handlooms and so many cloth varieties are being sold in the open market as if they have been produced by the handlooms. Are any steps being taken by the Government in order to protect the handloom industry? You are only for the organized sector, you are only for the powerloom sector and not for the handloom sector. Unless you change your policy, you change your attitude, the handloom sector cannot be protected.

What are the earnings of the handloom weavers in comparison to the organized sector, the mill workers? While each mill worker gets Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per day, a handloom weaver gets only Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per day. What about the hours of working? While the mill workers work for eight hours, the handloom weavers are busy throughout the day and in fact, their whole family is engaged in that. Therefore, we must realise the position of the handloom weavers.* I request the hon. Minister to consider to give them rebate. You were formerly giving rebate for sixty days, then it was reduced to 30 days and now it is for 15 days only. You must give rebate for 60 days. Moreover, the State Governments have also to be blamed for this. The State Governments are not at all looking to the handloom sector at all. They are for the safety of the organized and well-organized sector, the mill sector. The South India Mill Owners Association are also protecting the organized and mill sector and not the handloom sector. The yarn is not being given on reasonable prices even at the fair price shops to the handloom weavers. I request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps in this respect in order to give more

employment opportunities to the handloom weavers as also protect their families.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Speaker for allowing the important discussion in the shape of calling attention. This is a very big problem. The handloom weavers are facing a lot of difficulties in this country due to shortage of hank yarn and also the exorbitant price hike.

I along with the handloom weavers representatives from Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country met the hon. Minister for Textiles several times and he took some effective steps and to a certain extent, now the position has eased. The handloom sector is next to agriculture and it employs millions of weavers. They are not earning any profits in this profession, those who are employed in this industry they are only working to earn their livelihood.

As I said, next to agriculture, handloom sector provides a lot of employment opportunities to the people, but no proper attention is being given to it. No effective steps are being taken to provide proper infrastructure, to provide them free accessibility to raw material at the fair price shops etc. Every year, this House is discussing this matter. I am not able to understand why the Government is not thinking on the lines of finding a permanent and lasting solution to this problem.

I agree with Shri Kolandaivelu that though so many legislations are there governing the employment of the handloom weavers, provision of hank yarn, price fixation and so on and so forth, where is the implementation? I would like to ask the hon. Minister, whether the Ministry is monitoring the working of the Yarn Price Fixation Committees established in the States, and whether they are regularly meeting and fixing the price of yarn.

13.00 hrs.

How many committees are effectively

constituted and how many of them are functioning at all? This monitoring of the implementation of various laws is very much lacking in the Ministry. That is what I want to point out. There are so many Acts which we have passed in this House, particularly as Shri Kolandaivelu mentioned, the Reservation of 22 items to the handloom sector. What has happened to that? We have also enacted other laws like the ESI, the P.F. Contribution for Handloom Weavers and the Minimum Wages Acts. Everything is now contested and disputed in the court of law. They are pending in various High Courts and various courts of the country. Why not the Textile Ministry take cognizance of the situation and put together all the cases, bring them in the Supreme Court and dispose them of? What the Ministry is doing now? Sir, this is the lack of will, I should say, on the part of the Textile Ministry. At least the hon. Minister should now onwards call for the entire position of the legal Acts with regard to the Government of India's directives and also the Acts with regard to the reservation of 22 items in the handloom sector, the ESI Act, the P.F. Contribution and the Minimum Wages Act implementation. He should immediately call for the remarks and take it up with the Supreme Court because this is affecting millions of the weavers. It is quite possible.

Sir, the second thing which I would like to mention is that we are giving a lot of concessions and we are extending a lot of subsidies to various sectors of industry in the country, but for this unfortunate handloom weavers sector we never thought of extending any subsidy. I am not against the subsidy extended to other sectors but I say that at least to this important sector where millions of human beings are employed, we should extend some subsidy. Sometimes back I was told that the Ministry is preparing a subsidy scheme. I don't know what has happened to that. Subsequent to our meeting with the Hon. Minister our delegation met the Hon. Prime Minister and he immediately sanctioned Rs. 80 crores for Hank yarn distribution to various states but unfortunately Tamil Nadu was left out. I don't know

[Sh. K. Ramamurthy]

why. If the Hon. Minister thinks that in the field of yarn production, Tamil Nadu is a surplus State then I would like to know why this shortage is there and why we have such an exorbitant price for yarns. I wish the Hon. Minister of Textile should at least now realise it and order for opening of some depots in Tamil Nadu to ameliorate this particular situation. In fact 3.5 million handloom weavers are engaged in this industry in Tamil Nadu and if they are left out I am afraid you will only be siding with the SIMA people. The State Government has not yet convened the Yarn Price Fixation Committee and at the same time no depot is opened in Tamil Nadu to ease up the present situation. Why have you selected only five States for this purpose? I would say that wherever it is not there you should open the depots.

Another problem which some of our friends pointed out while participating in the discussion is about the export. Our handloom export is now touching nearly Rs. thousand crores. But because of this exorbitant price hike in the hank yarns, the export market is dwindling. Now, they are not able to keep up their earlier commitments and they are not in a position to export the handloom goods. I would like to know what sort of subsidy or what sort of incentive you are going to give them. You announced that 5 percent will be given even at the time of drought but it has not reached. At least now you must think of what sort of concession you can give to the exporters of the handloom so as to protect them from the onslaught of this price rise and the onslaught of the shortage of hank yarn. At least you must ask the Handloom Export Promotion Council to have its own demand and supply from the NTC mill or the Cooperative mill and protect them from this onslaught of the price rise and also the onslaught of the shortages of the Hank yarn.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister two points. Firstly—this I have already mentioned how does the shortage occur? In his statement, the hon. Minister has mentioned "in

the previous year because of the drought, the cotton produce have dwindled down. That is why it has gone up." In the same year, you have allowed the textile mill owners to import cotton from other countries. What happened to that:

Another point which they are mentioning about is the shortage of hank yarn. This year particularly it happened that in spite of our very good produce in the cotton sector, the price of cotton subsequently is also coming down and the price of yarn is going up. What reasons they have attributed is that they are exporting it. I am asking you at whose cost you are exporting it. These textile mills in this country have been given them obligation to produce at least 40 percent of the hank yarn. I want to know whether your Ministry has monitored it and saw to it as to how many mills have produced it. What action you have taken on those mills which have not produced? Why are hesitating in putting up this hank yarn under Essential Commodities Act?

I am asking this question straightaway. This is a very serious matter. This is a very serious situation now which we are facing. Why not you find a lasting solution? You must think of these things. Why not extend subsidy for the distribution of the hank yarn to the handloom weavers and to give protection to exporters of the handloom goods from the onslaught. You must find out some sort of a mechanism for the protection of these handloom exporters. Thirdly—this is a thing in which I am interested you kindly open up these depots in all the States where are they having the handloom sector.

Thank you very much.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Members for bringing up a subject which is of highest importance so far as the Ministry of Textiles is concerned.

It was a very well-informed and well-argued statement of a situation which is developing fast from time to time. I could

reiterate the Government's contention and policy that handloom is the very important sector of our national economy and has to be protected at all costs. It is the most important unorganised sector after agriculture. It is giving employment to millions of people—people who come from backward classes, minorities and other classes to whom the Government wants to help all the time.

Handlooms are also a part of our national heritage and we want to preserve it. It is the heritage which we have inherited 100 years ago and in some instances over 1000 years ago. Therefore, from every point of view, we are committed as a policy to protect handloom in every possible way. The Hon. Members might be knowing the various steps which we have taken to give protection to the handloom sector and I would not like to repeat them. But I would like to say something specifically about the points raised in this discussion. The one point that has to be borne in mind is that powerloom sector is coming to occupy a very important place and sometimes, rather quite often, the interests of the two sectors clash. Just you take the point regarding reservation which the hon. Members and particularly Shri Ramamurthy has mentioned. Among other things, the reservation order is meant to ensure that these varieties should be produced only in the handlooms. That has been contested by the powerloom sector as also the organised sectors.

Government has taken a number of steps; and a well-informed Member like Shri Ramamurthy ought to know that we have already taken up the matter with the Supreme Court. Various High Courts in the country issued stay orders. We immediately went to the Supreme Court and requested them to call all the cases to themselves. And now, only the Supreme Court is seized of this matter. We are pursuing it with them. The vacations are over, and they are meeting; and we are still pressing them to decide this soon, because it affects a large number of handloom weavers.

So, whatever laws that we make, we are

very serious to implement them. The implementation machinery, under the reservation order, lies with the State Governments. We are funding them.... (*Interruptions*) helping them in establishing the enforcement agency. They are establishing them somewhere, and they are slow in other places. So, it is not correct to say that the Government is not doing much in this respect. We are very much conscious of this, and we will do all that we can, to protect this very important sector.

Apart from the other points that have been made, the main thing is about the availability of yarn at reasonable prices. Short of imposing physical controls which, incidentally, even the weaving community does not want, we have done everything possible administratively, formally and informally, to see that reasonable prices for yarn are charged from the weavers by the mills. It is not correct to say that the Government is favouring the organized sector, viz. the mills. It is also not correct to say that the Textile Policy of 1985 favoured the organized sector. It is not correct, as was mentioned, among others, by Mr. Kolandaivelu. But the mere fact is that since the promulgation of the 1985 Textile Policy, production in the organized sector has gone down. Every year it is maintained. The share of handlooms in the total production is going up. The share of powerlooms in the total production of cloth in the country is going up. The only sector that is suffering from fall in production, is the organized mill sector. So, our policy which is deliberately in favour of handloom, and to some extent also of the powerloom, has been aimed at protecting these two sectors which are important, which contribute substantially to the total cloth production in our country, and from the employment point of view, are also very important.

We have taken a number of steps—Mr. Kolandaivelu wanted to know what I have done since I wrote him that letter. There was this Rs. 80 crores announcement, as a result of the interest taken by the Prime Minister, as mentioned by Shri Ramamurthy; this is one such step, because when the situation was getting difficult, we made a proposition that

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the National handloom Development Corporation will open depots in various places, and that we should give some subsidy. (*Interruptions*). The subsidy to be given is this: 5% of the cost of transport, distribution, interest on capital etc. would be given as subsidy to the National Handloom Development Corporation; and it would not be passed on to the weavers' societies, or to weavers themselves. I was in Lucknow yesterday; I came just this morning. One of the things I was discussing with NHDC's headquarters in Lucknow, is the progress of the scheme. We are in touch with the State Governments. we have requested them to tell us where they want these centers to be established; and we should see that they are established at the earliest.

A question has been asked why centers are not coming up in sufficient numbers. One of the criteria, to start with, that we adopted is that we have these centers in States which are deficit in yarn production. Another thing I would like to mention is the initiative that we have taken, viz. the meeting which I took only a few days back, of the representatives of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, of SIMA, of the State apex bodies in the cooperative sector, of the State cooperative mills, of the State corporations, and of the public sector mills in the State sector—and all of them were there; and we took certain decisions.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: To that meeting, representatives of the weavers were not invited. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: They were invited. Some of them were there. Representatives of the State Apex bodies and State Corporations were there. Incidentally there were weavers' representatives also. I can name all of them. A lot of people from Tamil Nadu, who were formerly connected with COOPTEx were also there informally. There are so many bodies and it is not just possible to invite all of them. The State Governments have to be taken into

confidence and they are expected to represent the view-points of their weavers. But even then, some of them came individually and we invited them. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: The State Governments are not serious... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: That is the whole problem and we cannot substitute ourselves for the State Governments... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: If they are not serious, then the Central Government is expected to play... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: You have mentioned that Tamil Nadu is the surplus yarn production State. Then, why this malady?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I am coming to that. I have said in my statement, if you read it carefully, that there is a mismatch of certain counts. The Mills, even the cooperatives, say that they were not given an advance notice as to which cooperative and State Corporations would want how many counts. Now they have a Monitoring Committee. We have asked them to give a quarterly projection of the counts required and we would see that the mills, whether it is the private sector or the cooperative sector or the nationalised sector, conform to that. So, this mismatch is one important thing. The mill owners which are other than the nationalised sector say that they did not get any advance commitment as to how much counts would be lifted. One important thing we have done. Immediately a meeting would be called and the cooperatives and the Apex Corporations from States would be called to project their requirements of a particular variety and then we will ask them to produce the required counts. It is not overall shortage. Overall availability is there. There is a difficulty with certain counts of the coarse variety as well as the finer variety. So, we have done this to remove the mismatch of production requirements.

An another thing we are serious is about hank yarn obligation. One view from the side of Spinning industry is that there is no shortage and hank yarn is available all over. They have given figures of their inventories of unsold hank yarn. So, we will again go into this, whether the required quality of hank yarn is available or not. Again we will come around to counts and all these things. So, we have taken certain decisions in the meeting which I took a few days back that there will be monitoring of hank yarn obligation, monitoring of prices—we cannot fix the prices every week or so, we asked them to be firm with the prices atleast for a month or a certain period for which there will be constant interaction—and thirdly wherever difficulty comes, the Corporation should step in and buy things from a particular area and send it to another area. So, almost every month we are taking certain initiative or some corrective measures for a very fast developing situation.

To divide the powerlooms into sectors is a really difficult thing. Powerloom is a powerloom, as was mentioned by Shri Kumaramangalam. It is very difficult to say which are the Scheduled Caste powerlooms, and which are the brahmin and other powerlooms. They can pose this problem to the committee which has been formed to review the Textile Policy. And I believe that it has been done because we received representations from time to time that there should be a moratorium on expansion of powerlooms. A demand has come quite often to us that the powerlooms, particularly fast automatic variety, should not be allowed to be installed in the decentralised sector. But we have not been able to take any decision on this. It is a very complex thing. We do not believe in controls. Our present policy is to liberalise things as much as possible. So, we cannot put a constraint on certain things. Certain economic situations have to be developed. Take for example export sector. One of the strength of our export sector is that the powerlooms can give in a few thousand yards of a particular quality required, which cannot be done outside. If we put a moratorium or we restrict by law establishment of new powerlooms or fast powerlooms which

are required for export sector, I think, we would be the losers in the end. Anyway, the whole matter is before the Abid Hussain Committee which is going into all the three sectors—organised sector, mill sector, powerloom and handloom sectors. We are awaiting their recommendations so that we can review the whole thing. Again, 1985 textile policy has worked satisfactorily, has worked to the advantage of powerloom sector and handloom sector whose percentage in total production has increased. I think, we will do everything possible to do things like that.

Powerloom sector was a completely neglected sector till now. They were not getting any finance for establishment of powerlooms. They were not getting any money for working capital. Both these factors i.e. working capital and funds for establishment of powerlooms we have taken up with IDBI. Both these ideas have been accepted and they are going to help us in that.

SHRIP.R. KUMARAMANGLAM: What they need is registration (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Registration is a different matter. I hope, you will not compel me to say how the powerloom sector developed. It was a clandestine sector. It is a sector which is illegal *ab initio*, illegitimate. Therefore, 85 textile policy says; let them at least register and let us not put any restrictions on them. But we agree that it is a sector which provides 50 percent of the total product. We cannot ignore it. We do not want to ignore it. We have made schemes for development of powerlooms on proper lines by financing the establishment of new powerlooms, by providing working capital and also design centres. Our policy is to have proper and regulated development of powerloom sector also in every possible way which includes all these factors, designing etc. Export also is an important area. Handloom has been contributing a lot to our promotion of exports. We are finding difficulties. The United States is proving very difficult. They have imposed certain restrictions on handlooms. We have taken it up with them. We

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hope to sort it out in a satisfactory way.

As regards export incentives, they are plenty of them. There is a very well organised exercise for giving incentives particularly cash compensatory support for export of handlooms and other commodities. And whenever we receive suggestions, we try to accommodate those suggestions.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: What about the rebate for 60 days?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Rebate, as we discussed a number of times, is a double-edged thing. Most of the States say that rebate is not being properly used, and it should be rationalised in a particular way. There are a number of proper studies made in this. Based on that, we have come with a package of marketing assistance which includes rebate but it includes lot of other things also. Mere rebate would not solve the problem. In rebate you will be able to sell twice a year, and then sit back the whole year. The whole thing gets dormant for the rest of the year. So we have give a choice to the States whether they want the rebate of a particular quantity or market assistance or design assistance. All these are assistance. Rebate is one of them. We do not want to debar rebate. But now we have given a wider choice to them—a new marketing package, a development package which includes rebate also and we see that other parameters of assistance are also employed.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: What about fair price for the supply of hank yarn...
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There is surplus in Tamil Nadu. It is miss-match in Tamil Nadu and not scarcity. This we are trying to solve. If the mis-match does not work, we will bring those counts from outside the State also.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: What about distribution of hank yarn at subsidised rates?

Time and again you have formulated certain schemes. What happened to those schemes?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We have other ways of subsidising the handloom sector. We give marketing assistance, design assistance including loan. After all, all these are subsidies. Instead of direct subsidy we want to give subsidy on the whole gamut of activity.

13.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to restart the work of erecting tower at Raiganj in West Dinajpur to facilitate setting up of Microwave complex**

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj): Sir, with a view to establishing a Microwave complex at Raiganj town in West Dinajpur district in West Bengal, the work of erecting a high tower was started in the selected place. But before it was completed, the tower fell down when a storm swept the area in March last. This happened because the work was given to some inefficient contractor. After the damage of the tower, order was given to shift all the materials to Orissa and the shifting has been done in spite of protests by local people and public organisations. Attention of the Central Government has also been drawn about the matter but to no effect.

This shifting of the materials means that an undeveloped area in North Bengal will be deprived of a very useful and urgent developmental work.

So, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Communications to this matter and request him to order for confirmation of erecting the tower at Raiganj so that the Microwave Complex may be set up at Raiganj.

(ii) Need to declare Kalahandi District Orissa as 'No Industry district'

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK (Kalahandi): Sir, in order to implement the national policy of the Central Government to create infrastructure for the industrial growth in the backward districts and for better socio-economic development and to provide employment opportunity to the people of the chronically drought affected areas of Kalahandi district in the State of Orissa, Kalahandi should be declared as a 'No-Industry' district. Necessary steps to establish one sugar factory, one paper mill, one spinning mill and one vegetable oil company should be taken, for which necessary infrastructure is already available.

(iii) Need for immediate financial aid to the Government of Maharashtra for relief and rescue operations in rain affected areas

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay-North Central): Low pressure belt moving east to west, causing unprecedented rains accompanied by high wind in twelve districts of Maharashtra on Monday, the 24th July, 1989 has caused extensive damage and loss of life.

In Marathwada, all the districts (except Latur) received incessant rains raising water level in rivers and nullahs. It is reported that a large number of houses collapsed causing several deaths.

Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Raigad and Thane, that is, all the four coastal districts, as well as parts of Kolhapur and Pune districts have been affected by heavy rains and gale.

The traffic between Bombay and Pune was disrupted because of the land slide in Borghat. Four carriages of a local train from Lonawala to Pune got derailed and were capsized, resulting in several deaths.

The extent of damage to life and property is feared to be extensive and wide-

spread. I urge upon the Union Government to give substantial aid to Government of Maharashtra for rescue and relief operations.

(iv) Need for steps to provide employment to educated unemployed youth of urban areas

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I must congratulate the Government for taking steps to improve the conditions of rural people through Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. I would also like to draw the kind attention of the Government that it should also take some steps to provide employment to the educated unemployed youth of urban areas. According to Employment Exchanges, there are more than two crores of educated unemployed youth and the number is growing day by day. The Government should ask the voluntary agencies and non-government organisations not to resort to indiscriminate mechanisation without creating alternative employment opportunities.

(v) Need to direct the concerned authorities not to interfere in the autonomy of Universities in the States and not to bypass the All India Council Technical Education

SHRI P. SELVENDRAN (Periakulam): Sir, a 'High-powered Committee' headed by the Vice-Chancellor of Anna University, Madras, in its report on the functioning of the various Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu, has proposed their disaffiliation from the Universities in Tamil Nadu. It is learnt that under pressure of the State Government, the University authorities have formed a sub-committee to study the report of the High-powered Committee and based on their findings, a final decision in the matter will be taken.

Universities are autonomous bodies and are expected to act according to reports of their own committees. Because of false propaganda, publicity and advertisement about the functioning of these colleges and

[Sh. P. Selvendran]

facilities provided by them to the students undue and unwarranted panic has been created in the minds of aspiring and existing students. This has also affected the morale of the teaching and administrative staff in these institutions. In the normal course, the report of the High-power Committee should have been sent to All India Council of Technical Education whose powers and functions are quite comprehensive. I, therefore, request that no unilateral action be taken on the report of the High-powered Committee without getting its suggestions examined by the All India Council of Technical Education from an overall national perspective. I would urge upon the Union Government to intervene in the matter and direct the concerned authorities not to interfere in the autonomy of universities in the States and not to by-pass the powers of the All India Council of Technical Education and thereby save the future of thousands of students of these technical institutions from being adversely affected.

[Translation]

(vi) Need to expand Sir Sunderlal Hospital and Medical Sciences Institute, Varanasi

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I get to make the following statement in the House:

Sir Sunderlal Hospital and Medical Sciences Institute of the Banaras Hindu University at Varanasi, is the sole Medical centre in the entire region of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, West Bihar and the backward areas of northern region of Madhya Pradesh. The patients of these areas are not in a position to go to Delhi, Bombay Calcutta, Bangalore etc. for medical treatment. Hence this hospital and medical institute at Varanasi is the only place for them where they can go for treatment. The doctors working in this hospital and medical institute are no doubt very competent but there is shortage of beds, special wards and other modern equipments in this

hospital. In this connection, I would like to request the Department of Health and the UGC that there is need to expand Sir Sunderlal Hospital and Medical Institute. Another branch of the same hospital consisting of 500 beds and 100 special wards should be established on the outskirts of Varanasi. In the main hospital also there is a need to add 100 more special wards and latest medical equipments and facilities should be provided in this Institute on the pattern of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Delhi and the amount of grants should also be increased. A cancer Research institute should also be established here and the doctors, surgeons and the specialists working here should be given due recognition and incentives. Besides, latest modern medical facilities should also be provided there for the treatment of male as well as female patients suffering from serious and chronic ailments on the lines of facilities available in Delhi, Bombay and other big cities.

13.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch to re-assemble at thirty five minutes past fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha then re-assemble after Lunch at thirty eight minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhajan Lal may make a Statement.

STATEMENT RE: CURRENT FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AND RELIEF MEASURES UNDER TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Sir, I seek leave of the House to make a statement on the current flood situation and the steps taken by the

government for rendering relief to the affected population. I am deeply conscious that the Hon'ble Members are quite concerned about the hardship caused by heavy rains and flash floods in certain parts of the country.

According to the seasonal forecast of the Indian Meteorological Department it was expected that the rainfall during the South-West monsoon, June-September, 1989 would be 102% of the normal with a variation of $\pm 4\%$. Till the end of June 1989 the cumulative rainfall was 106% of the normal over the entire country, even though there were deficiencies in the North-Western India. For the week ending 19th July, 1989 the rainfall was excess or normal in 27 out of the 35 Meteorological sub-divisions and 67% of the districts in the country had received excess or normal rainfall during this period.

During the last few days, however, there has been a marked rise in the rainfall activity in most parts of the country. There was a wellmarked low pressure system over north-west Bay of Bengal which concentrated into a deep depression on the evening of July 22 and crossed North Andhra Coast in Kalin-gapatnam in the early morning of July 23. Moving in a West-North-Westerly direction it lay centred near Mount Abu on 25th July. It is expected to move further North-West. Under the influence of this system there has been extensive rainfall activity in the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and to some extent Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. With the progress of this system on the land there is increased rainfall activity in Gujarat and Rajasthan also.

In Maharashtra, extensive damages have been reported. Fourteen districts in Marathwada and Konkan regions are also reported to have received heavy rainfall. Some parts of the railway track between Pune and Bombay have been damaged by breaches disrupting communication. The heavy rains were accompanied by gale winds of 70-80 km./hr. resulting in extensive

damage to public property. Loss of life reported so far is 332.

In Andhra Pradesh 13 districts including 4 coastal districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur have been affected by heavy rains going up to 20 cms. on 23.7.89 and resulting in floods. There have been flash floods in rivers like Budameru, Tammileru, etc. in the districts of Krishna and West Godavari and some of the towns have also been inundated. The town of Eluru headquarters of West Godavari district has been badly inundated with 3 ft. of water.

Extensive crop damage has also been reported in these districts and Nizamabad. Teams of officers have been constituted by the State Government and rushed to the affected areas yesterday to make an assessment of the damages and the relief measures required.

In Kerala, there have been extensive damage in Kottayam, Iduki, Alleppey, Palghat, Pathanmthitta and Wayanad districts, consequent on very heavy rainfall during the last few days. There were extensive landslides in Iduki district resulting in the death of 21 persons and damage to 4000 houses (1500 houses fully damaged and 2500 houses partially damaged).

In Karnataka also most of the rivers are said to be in spate. Precise details are awaited.

In Tamil Nadu, there have been wide spread rainfall during the last few days but no reports of damages have yet been received. Flooding has been reported in Navasari town in Valsad district of Gujarat resulting in evacuation of families living in the low lying areas.

As a result of heavy rainfall and floods there has been disruption in communications. parts of the Railway tracks have been damaged by breaches between Vijayawada and Khazipet at Hassanparti, Garla, Motumurri and also near Vijayawada. There has

[Sh. Bhajan Lal]

been damage to the railway track on the Vijayawada-Waltair Section near Eluru and Denduluru. Railway tracks have also been damaged near Lonawala on the Poona-Bombay section. It is expected that the track on the Vijayawada-Khazipet section will be restored immediately and the restoration of the track between Vijayawada and Waltair, and Bombay and Pune will take a little more time.

Disruption in road communications and damage to infrastructure like power have also been reported.

A fuller assessment is yet to be made by the State Governments and further details are awaited.

Assistance of Army, Navy and Air Force have been extended wherever such assistance has been sought for by the State Governments. The State Governments have also opened relief camps and are taking action to constitute teams and extend other assistance like temporary shelter, health facilities, etc.

In the North-Eastern States of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh which had experienced floods and landslides from the middle of the June, the situation is improving even though some of the rivers are still flowing above danger mark on account of heavy rainfall in catchment areas. Six districts of Uttar Pradesh and two districts of Bihar have also reported damage due to flood.

During the current rainy season upto now the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka have been affected by floods. I am grieved to inform that according to information received so far 124 persons in Andhra Pradesh, 24 in Arunachal Pradesh, 4 in Assam, 65 in Kerala, 332 in Maharashtra and 37 in Uttar Pradesh, that is, 586 in all, have lost their lives. Besides some fishermen are reportedly missing in Maharashtra about whom

the correct position is being ascertained.

The States have been provided adequate margin money amounting to Rs. 204.25 crore at their disposal to organise emergent relief measures. They have been directed to provide immediate relief to the affected people. The kith and kin of the deceased are also being given Rs. 10,000/- each from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The Government of India is also keeping a close watch over the situation and the Crisis Management Group in the Deptt. of Agri. & Coopn. is meeting regularly to take stock of the situation and extend the relief without loss of time. I would also like to assure the House that the moranda of the State Governments for Central assistance, as and what they are received, will be dealt with on the highest priority and it will be our endeavour to extend all possible help to the affected States most expeditiously as has always been done in the past.

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): We want a full discussion on floods because they have caused serious calamity resulting in loss of many lives and loss to property.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, full information has not yet been received. You may allow discussion on this subject. I have no objection to it. You may put it for discussion on any day, barring tomorrow, as per your convenience.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This will be discussed by the whole House. The hon. Minister also explained it. The BAC will put it and we will take up the discussion.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): 204 posts have been sanctioned for flood relief works.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we are taking up matter under 193.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would like to know the allocation for each State in this regard and also I would request that without waiting for the reports of the Secretaries, they can sanction the amount. He is having the list.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: As I have stated just now, Rs. 205 crores have been allocated to these states and the State Governments have been directed to take immediate action to utilise these amounts for the benefit of the people. Rs. 340 crores have been earmarked separately for providing immediate relief so that it may be provided wherever immediate relief is called for.

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: When will this discussion take place?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will inform after the BAC decides.

14.49 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for the year ended 31st March, 1988 (No. 2 of 1989) Union Government Defence Services (Army and Ordnance Factories)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take up discussion under Rule 193. The Minister of Defence Shri K. C. Pant will reply.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): I would like to thank all the Members who have participated in the de-

bate. They have covered almost all the points that need to be covered and there is really not much now that I can say. In addition, my colleague Shri Chidambaram has given a detailed account of the investigations being carried out by the CBI on the payments made to three firms and he has given an account of the difficulties that have been encountered by the Intelligence agencies operating in countries where certain secrecy clauses operate in revealing banking transactions. But that is not the main thrust of the debate. But before I come to the debate proper, I would like to express my sincere regret at the fact that the benches opposite are empty. I have been in Parliament for over a quarter of a century and I have never seen the kind of scenes which this House has witnessed in the course of the last week or 10 days. Now, our friends opposite have chosen to resign from the House and to go away at a time which I consider to be an important juncture in the history of this country in many respects. We are facing problems, problems at home, problems abroad and this was a time when the politics of the moment should have given place to larger national considerations. But Sir I find that the conduct of my friends opposite is in tune with what they had done earlier on the Bofors issue. The House will recall that when the Government decided to set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee in response to the demand of the Opposition, then certain questions were raised, certain suggestions were made with regard to the terms of reference with which also we very largely agreed. My friend Shri Shripati Mishra referred to that. But in the ultimate analysis, our friends did not join the Joint Parliamentary Committee. They have been from the beginning very loud and very free in casting aspersions, making allegations, in creating doubts, in creating a certain climate of uncertainty with regard to the Bofors issue. But whenever it has come to a debate or whenever it has come to joining a Committee to inquire into the matter, whenever it has come to going into the facts and placing them before the country, our friends opposite have shied away. So, this is in line with their pattern of behaviour and I find that it is not very difficult

*Not recorded.

[Sh K C Pant]

to understand why suddenly they backed out. Nevertheless, the behavior of not proceeding with a motion which they themselves have given is still unexplained. We did not give the motion and force them to discuss it. It is not as though we were forcing a discussion on them. They gave a motion and the Government was willing to discuss it. Then they did, what I can only call it, auto-filibustering. It is a new phrase I coined. But how do you filibuster yourself? You come forward with a motion and then prevent yourself from speaking. This is what we saw and I emphasise the point that the initiative for the debate came from them. This is very important because to indulge in unruly scenes which we saw in the House was something which will remain as a black-spot in the history of this Parliament. The fact that your microphone, Sir, was physically torn out will remain as a black mark. These are not things which are forgotten, this is not how traditions are built up, and this is not how Parliament function and how they become sacrosanct. Fortunately, we do not yet have television in this country covering the proceedings of the House. Otherwise, Sir, the people would have seen this very distressing spectacle to which we were exposed and they would also have been exposed to the most distressing spectacle of elected representatives choosing to resign from the House and running away from their responsibilities.

As I said, we have always been willing for a debate. We have always been ready for a debate and we have always been willing to look into any fresh piece of evidence that comes forward. We have never dragged our feet. We have never shown any reluctance in the matter. This is because we have nothing to hide. And at no stage, if you recall right from the beginning, have we dragged our feet. Have we said, "no" to any reasonable request that came from the opposition? In fact, we have been one step ahead and even in this matter when the demand for a discussion on the CAG's Report came up, we were ready with our response. We said, "yes", straightway.

As yesterday my colleague Shri Chidambaram was saying, if we had said no, perhaps, there was greater chance for a discussion. But because we readily agreed, they immediately shied away.

Now, Sir, democracy, we say, has taken roots in our country. People are accustomed to the elections at the gram sabha level, in various cooperative institutions, in the local bodies. And today, the Prime Minister has taken an initiative to strengthen these institutions. And these are the institutions on which the pyramid of our democracy rests. Now when people in every village get the news that Members opposite have resigned and gone away, will it not be a shock to them? What will be their concept of the functioning of Parliament? What will be the lesson that this will convey to the people at large? I am sure, they will wonder whether it was wise to send such representatives to Parliament. After all, this is not a small matter that they chose to resign. And before they resigned, they chose to bring up issues of national importance. And then instead of debating those issues, they resigned and went away. What is the meaning of this? Does it mean that they have lost confidence in the efficacy of Parliament to resolve national disputes or national issues? Or do they consider that Parliament is not a place where these issues can be thrashed out? Where then will these issues be thrashed out? And what is the lesson for our democracy that they want to give to the people?

After the elections, again our friends will come here in minority. And then again they will come up with issues. There will be difference of opinion. How is the Parliament going to function if the minority does not prevail on the opinion of the majority? Does it then every time walk out and resign? After all, this is the basic issue.

It is a rule by the majority in Parliament in the country. This is what democracy is all about. It is for us to try to persuade them. And I do believe that we tried to persuade the opposition as far as we could and that duty enjoins upon us, it develops upon us. I ac-

cept it. But can there be a tyranny of the minority if we do not agree to something that they said about destroying the institution of Parliament or at least eroding its significance in the eyes of the people? This is the aspect which worries me the most because it is easy to walk out. But where are these issues to be decided? Are they to be decided on the streets?

15.00 hrs.

If we cannot debate and discuss it on the floor of this House, the alternative is that we go out and discuss it in the street. Has the Parliament no role in this matter? Is that the message which our friends opposite want to convey? If it is so, then can there be any worse denigration for Parliament? This is the basic question which the people will have to decide.

I believe that one of the reasons they walked out is that it is only something negative which can unite them. Here was something negative which united them and they took the opportunity and walked out. But they must know negatives cannot bring them back to Parliament. They must know that the country will expect something more positive from them. They have a programme which they all share; they must have a strategy which they can all accept; and they must have a leader that can be common to all of them. All these three elements are missing. So, will they limp back single after walking out together and how many will come back; we do not know. But in the meantime they have damaged the institution of Parliament.

It is what they have done. It may be called a gimmick. I do not want to use harsh words. People have described it here, it is irresponsible, it is a gimmick and so on. I do not want to use any of those terms. Because I think our electorate is a very matured electorate and I think they will see through game and I do not think that they will fail to understand the objective of our friends opposite as to why they want out, why they are always raising this dust and din and why they chose to go out when certain revolutionary meas-

ures were going to be taken up by the Parliament. I am sure they had a lot to say on the Panchayati Raj Bill and other matters and yet they chose to go out. How far is that consistent with their national duty at the moment; these are matters which our people will have to consider. These are not matters that only we can decide; it is a matter which ultimately the people at large will decide and that decision will be taken in a few months.

On the Audit Report itself many Members have spoken, including some who were in the JPC. They have dealt with various aspects. Unfortunately for the record at any rate I will have to repeat some of the arguments which were given and I will have to try to meet some of the other arguments also that have been raised by friends opposite.

No one disputes that the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General is a high constitutional office. On that there is no dispute. All of us know that the C & AG has been a distinguished civil servant. What is under discussion is not the C & AG; but his Report. Let us examine that Report dispassionately, without heat. If this Report has shed new light on the Bofors transaction which has been discussed and debated pitilessly and endlessly in this House and if it can discover any new dimension in the transaction, we should all welcome it.

My experience is that ever since I came into this Ministry, every now and then I seem to come before this House and debate Bofors. Many hours have gone into this here, and the JPC have gone into this. If you add up cumulatively all the time that has gone into this, then you will find that there are very few issues which have received this kind of close scrutiny by the House as this particular issue. Therefore, I would like to look at the report as it is and not get influenced by the drama which my honourable friends opposite seek to surround it with. Now, there is a point—in the beginning, I would like to deal with that—that is the question of technical selection of the gun. Some friends have already dealt with it and that is about the General Staff Qualitative Requirement (GSQR).

[Sh. K. C. Pant]

So, far as the GSQR is concerned—JPC also asked the same question—why was there no GSQR? GSQR is not there for a very simple reason. If we design and develop a weapon system within the country, then we have the GSQR, which it has to answer to. They lay down the requirements and then development takes place. If we go abroad to purchase a weapon system, which has already been developed and which is being manufactured, then you look at various alternatives and compare their merits and see the commercial terms and came to a tentative decision that we will short-list so many weapon systems and then choose between them.

Therefore, if we import a weapon system, there is no requirement for GSQR. It is a simple answer. There are written instructions which clearly show that no GSQR is required in the case of equipment sought to be imported. Therefore, there should be no confusion on this matter. The JPC has gone into this and a part of these instructions has been quoted at page 53 of the report of the JPC. I do not see any valid ground for criticism here and this is not something new.

Then the second point that was raised was the desire to have verification of the manufacturers claims and the need for retrial. The JPC considered this aspect also and accepted that such retrials could have taken several years. As it is, the process of selection of this gun is a long-drawn-out process. As far as I remember, it began in 1979 and ended up in 1986. so, it was not something which was done in a hurry; it was not something which was done clandestinely; it was not something which was done in a moment of aberration. It was a deliberate choice made after due consideration of all aspects. It took so many years also. Therefore, there is a time frame for these matters because defence preparedness is involved. The vital issue in so far as the Bofors system was concerned was the range. Can it attain a range of approximately 30 kms, with the extended range of ammunition? This was an

issue which came up before the House also. If some of my friends remember, I had myself gone with the Members of Parliament to a place where they saw the gun being fired. They themselves witnessed the firing. Shri Jaswant Singh of the other House sat there and fired it. It appeared that he had some experience in these matters. He fired the gun himself. Gen. Arora—the famous General of 1971, all of you know and all of us respect—was also there. Both of them not only witnessed the performance of that gun, not only saw the range of the gun and satisfied themselves on that score, but also immediately told the Doordharshan. In all fairness, I must acknowledge that these gentlemen did not conceal their sentiments or their opinion. Immediately they said, "This is a good gun and we are satisfied" or words to that effect; I do not remember the exact words. Now I referred to these two gentlemen because they are knowledgeable and when Prof. Ranga says, "Hear. Hear" it is because he attaches value to the opinion of these people who have experience in these matters. Now suppose two of the best auditors in this country had gone and seen that gun being fired, would they have been any wiser? If they had not seen the gun being fired but sat in the rooms and then came to certain opinion, should we attach greater weight to it than that of these MPs who have gone there and seen them! These are not Congress MPs. So one has to be very careful in assessing the weight to be attached to the observations in the CAG report. I do not decry the report. They have done their job. I leave it at that. Ultimately it is Parliament to which they report. So Parliament must exercise its judgement in evaluating all the observations and in deciding about them. So on the question of range, I think, after that visit the matter was settled. Then I do not think that question was raised and even on the general question of the quality of the gun, I think, it was agreed in the House that it is a good gun. There was general appreciation of that fact.

I would also like to say that this opinion or this conclusion has been borne out by the experience of the Army since then. This is

the important point which I want to make. Further whenever I went to the forward area and this gun had been deployed there I asked the officers and the men who fire the gun as to what is their experience and I also asked the Chief here. I have been trying, for my own satisfaction to gather their impression about the gun and I can say that despite the fact that this is a new induction of a sophisticated gun system they gun has been performing very well under difficult conditions of terrain and climate. The House would be happy to know that it has made an addition to our Defence capability and has performed very well and at a very high altitude. The Army is fully satisfied with the various parameters of performance of this gun system.

Now I will not leave it at that. If any friend this side or that side wishes to see the gun I make an offer to them to come and see it. If those friends who have walked out and have resigned also want to come and see that gun I extend the offer to them also. It is not generosity. It is the knowledge that they run away from facts that makes me say this. So, I do not think anyone of them will take advantage of this offer. They do not want to know the facts. They run away from facts. That is my complaint. If it were facts and they wanted to discuss facts I have no quarrels with them. I can understand differences of opinion and I enjoy the cut and thrust of the debate. I have never shied away from the debate. But they do not want to know the facts and that is the whole problem.

Then, Sir, the other question which was raised and which has also been answered to some extent is in regard to reversal of priorities. The JPC had noticed this point. First the Sofma gun was preferred and later on the Swedish gun 'Bofors' was preferred. So, there is the question. The former Chief of Army Staff, General Sunderji, answered this question. I also heard him explain his viewpoint. There is a quotation in the JPC report. Partly it has been read out. I have read it out in a previous debate. I don't want to read out from the report. But there are broadly two considerations which earlier were weighing

in favour of the Sofma system—the French system. One was the possibility of importing a self-propelled Howitzer—self-propelled as against the towed Howitzer. That is the difference. One is pulled and the other is self-propelled. Earlier, that was sought to be imported. Later on, the decision was changed and by 1986, it was decided not to import a self-propelled Howitzer. So, these considerations no longer applied. That is one. The other, which has been referred to earlier in the debate, is with regard to the induction of a sophisticated fire locating radar in our neighbourhood which had earlier been reckoned as a future possibility. But in fact it had become a reality by 1986. General Sunderji told us quite frankly. He said "This induction has come sooner than I expected." He had expected it to come later. It came much sooner. This shoot and scoot capability then acquired weightage.

Now, what is this shoot and scoot capability? I tried to understand this also. When you have a gun here and you are firing inside the enemy's territory itself and there they have the sophisticated radar system on their gun, it picks up the shell in mid-flight. Having picked it up, it fires back. So, two things become essential. You have to fire quickly two or three rounds. Then you have to move the gun so that by the time their computer has located your gun and fired before your gun-shell reaches it, your gun must shift. I think, the General will bear me out that is what shoot and scoot means. Once this became an important consideration, you can well understand why the Bofors gun became technically preferable. This is the whole story and General Sunderji has explained it in a way which carried great conviction with me and, I think, with the Members who heard him and certainly with JPC who have recorded this.

Before I move on, I would like to quote from the JPC report what the Secretary (Expenditure) himself a very senior officer of the Audit and Accounts Service had to say on this question. He was a member of the Negotiating Committee also on behalf of the Finance Ministry. It is important. It is Mr.

[Sri K. C. Pant]

Ganapathy. Many of us know him. He has worked with me also. That is what appears in the JPC report. I quote :

"I can categorically say that we have got the best possible bargain. Which ever angle you look at it—from the point of view of technical factors or financial factors or commercial factors—Bofors offer had a distinct advantage over the Sofma offer."

All these points have been discussed in earlier debates. In this debate also, earlier many friends have referred to this. So, I do not want to take your time in going into these aspects further. I think, JPC has covered them. They have been actually in public knowledge for over an year now. People have know about this. Newspapers have gone into it. The only new input that I could give you on this aspect of the matter is the performance of the gun after it has been inducted into the Army and deployed. I think that is a new element and I have tried to find that out for your benefit and for my own also. I have given that information earlier also.

Now, I turn to audit observations concerning financial evaluations. Audit has highlighted a point that 58 per cent of credit accompanying the Swedish offer was repayable in Deutsche Mark which was an exception to the general policy. I would like to say that the negotiating Committee itself recognised that the Deutsche Mark element of the credit offered by the Swedish supplier was a negative element and that on the whole, the French credit offer appeared to have an edge. However, the clinching consideration was that the Bofors credit offer in the aggregate resulted in the availability of 3.1 billion Kroners for licence production. Thus, much larger credit was available under the Swedish package than under the French one. The entire matter has been dealt with in extense in the JPC Report. The Audit have overlooked the fact that the Negotiating Committee included the Additional Secretary of the Economic Affairs, the Department which

formulates credit policy, which is concerned with foreign exchange matters. Its recommendations were seen by the Finance Secretary, who is again the concerned senior most officer in the department, who deals with foreign exchanges and credit matters and the Finance Minister himself found no deficiency.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Who was the Finance Minister ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : I will come to that. They found no deficiency. This comment of departure from the policy is not tenable in such a situation. What I wish to emphasis is that the Government was aware of this negative feature of Bofors offer and the reasons for accepting this offer have been well documented. There is nothing under the table. It is in fully view. The Audit Report unfortunately conveys a one-sided picture in highlighting these observations, without also clearing and setting forth the reasons.

The, there is another aspect in respect of which the Audit faults the negotiating process and that is on the ground that the advantage of operating the Bofors gun through a smaller crew was not assessed. Mark the word 'advantage' and not disadvantage'. The advantage was not quantified. The advantage of a smaller crew for the Bofors gun was not quantified. And the JPC went into this aspect and had recorded its conclusions. Now, when a decision was taken to buy the Bofors gun, the advantage of a smaller crew in operational and financial terms was recognised but it was not quantified and at the time of the Letter of Intent. The Bofors offer was Rs. 98 crores cheaper than the French offer, without reckoning the advantage of a smaller crew. I want to repeat the point that at the time of the Letter of Intent, there was a difference of Rs. 98 crores between the two offers without taking this into account. So, the Letter of Intent was placed on Bofors. Between 10th February and 11th March, the Negotiating Committee had secured from Bofors a price reduction of around Rs. 200 crores. Then what happened was that the French, in their last ditch

effort, reduced the price by Rs. 100 crores. There were further negotiations. So, Bofors gave away ten guns free. Ultimately, Bofors offer was cheaper.

And here the question of the advantage being quantified becomes very relevant. It did not change the fact that Bofors offer was cheaper, but it would have been cheaper still, had the advantage been taken into account. This is the fact. This is the plus factor.....(*Interruptions*). The expenditure is recurring also. And, in fact, the JPC went into the life cycle cost of 1400 guns and came to the conclusion that the saving was Rs. 125 crores, and then the equivalent saving in terms of 400 guns which we got from Bofors was Rs. 36 crores. That is how it worked out. So, the difference at the time of placing of the Letter of Intent becomes Rs. 134 crores, and ultimate difference becomes Rs. 45 crores even after the final reduction by the French. This is the difference.

If you treat the two guns at par technologically, which is not, so the preferred option was Bofors. But for a moment, you say that the two are at par, purely for this consideration of Rs. 45 crores in favour of Bofors, if we had chosen the French gun, the Audit would have not forgiven us.

In fact, the Prime Minister had said and Audit has also mentioned it, that there should be a tighter assessment with reference to this particular point that the advantage should have been quantified etc. So, the question is that although the Audit is perhaps right in pointing out that it would have been better to quantify this advantage, when it is quantified, then it goes in favour of Bofors and not the other way round. Therefore, the basic decision of the Government gets strengthened and not weakened. This is the point I want to mention.

Then, the question of the special responsibility of the Finance Ministry. After all, on the question of prices, commercial terms, on the question of credit provisions, Finance Ministry does have a special responsibility. And in this case, as far as I remember, there

were two senior officers of the Finance Ministry associated with the negotiating Committee. I think, these were Expenditure Secretary and Additional Secretary, in charge of the Finance Section, that is Credit-For-foreign Exchange and so on. Two senior officers were involved and fully associated in the negotiations. The case was submitted to the Prime Minister for approval as Defence Minister only after the approval of the then Finance Minister.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: (Jadavpur) Who has the Finance Minister at that time ?

AN HON. MEMBER : He has run away.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Whether he is in the House or not, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh cannot escape the responsibility.

There are two factors. In fact, I am sorry, he is not here, I said these things when he was here. I talked of joint responsibility and I talked of his responsibility as Finance Minister and today I want to add a third dimension as a member of the CCPA, because CCPA was involved in this decision. Therefore, as a Member of the CCPA, as a Finance Minister and as a member of the team, in all three incarnations he was associated and made responsible.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What is CCPA?

SHRI K.C. PANT: The Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs. I will later on explain how they were involved. And the fact that he specifically approved the transaction to buy the Bofors gun has to be noted. When he became the Defence Minister, he did not question the quality of the gun. As a Finance Minister he may not have been aware of the technical aspect but as a Defence Minister if he had doubts he could have clarified them. Even as a Finance Minister he could have clarified them. So, all I can say is that he is probably in a better position to explain the circumstances surrounding the purchase of Bofors gun that I am. Shri Vishwanath Pratap

[Sh. K.C. Pant]

Singh has to explain why he is condemning the Finance Minister V.P. Singh.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: These dimensions are sufficient, please don't add more now.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Sir, I have been dealing with what I considered to be a larger key issue in this whole matter which has been under discussion for so long. The entire discussion is gone into thread bare and I think many friends here will remember the previous discussion that we have had. They will notice two things: one, that there is really nothing new in relation to the key areas of which I spoke. I have just mentioned them. Many friends have gone through the CAG Report. So, there is nothing new. They have invited attention to the elements which have been well known, which have been debated and discussed and on which Parliament has come to certain conclusion; JPC has come to certain conclusion but there is nothing new in them.

The other feature is that if you compare it with the JPC Report, although that is not really comparably, that is a much more thorough and bigger document; well, it has to be necessarily so and I am not blaming the CAG for that; I am merely pointing out the fact that the JPC Report is a voluminous report. There are 240 pages in the first volume. Then there are hundreds of pages of evidence, of minutes of meetings, legal advice and so on. And the Audit goes into the entire transaction and other aspects of the transaction in detail. If you read it carefully, it has recorded the doubts in people's mind; it has recorded the questions; it has recorded the answers, the explanations, the evidence. Everything is recorded there and the conclusions to which they have come are based on that volume of material. It is not an arbitrary conclusion. The conclusion is well documented, is well based on facts. Therefore, I would like to make this distinction that as against that, the CAG Report records only those elements of the transaction which the Auditor thinks are faulty. It is in the nature of the Audit that they point

out whatever they think is deserving criticism and then they proceed to highlight these aspects. All of us have experience of various organisations and this is exactly how the Audit functions. So in some cases they have referred to what the Ministry has said; in this case they have referred to what the Government has said but by and large they have highlighted the deficiencies and sometimes they have also given the explanation given by the Government. So, the Audit has dealt with this entire matter in 18 pages. In 18 pages they have just flagged the points.

I was trying to remember a briefing that the JPC was given on the technical aspects. It was just an introductory briefing.

It was just an introductory briefing. I remember that that presentation by the Army lasted five hours. That was just to give you an idea of the thoroughness with which the JPC went into all these aspects of the transaction. So, I am not surprised that the Audit Report does not dwell into these questions; does not go into them so deeply and therefore it was failed to appreciate many key elements of the transaction. As I said just now, perhaps, it is because in the very nature of audit, they flag certain points for Parliament or a Parliamentary Committee. Because Parliamentary Committee goes into it, the C&AG goes into it. So, they—it is not as though they have come to conclusion—merely say that these are the things which we should look into. That is the function of the C&AG. After that the PAC picks it up and then calls the Government, takes the evidence and finally comes to certain conclusion. All of us know that. Therefore, the way in which the audit functions is well-known to you, well-known to all of us. The custom is that they do not look at the entire transaction the way the JPC did. Most of their work is far less complex, it is far more routine. So, this is a distinction that must be made. This is a difference that must be understood. In fact, it is understood and it would not require and elaboration on my part except that we are in an extraordinary situation. The situation has

become extraordinary because instead of the C&AG's Report in a normal course going to the PAC here the Opposition came up with a Motion for discussion straightaway on the floor of the House in an unprocessed form. Please remember, this was an unprocessed form of a Report which is meant to be processed by the PAC. But because of their insistence, it came up. Because it came up, obviously we said "No, people would suspect that we have something to hide." We said: "Yes, let us discuss it." Now we are discussing it. Necessarily in discussing it, we have to go into the observations. We have to comment on them. We cannot avoid them.

SHRIR.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): We have nothing to hide. But they have hidden.

SHRI K.C. PANT: They have disappeared and not just hidden. And the second complication that the Opposition has introduced into this picture is that they have tried to create a certain impression that the C&AG's observations are conclusions and that the Government should therefore resign. Now dealing only with that limited point, I have with me—I won't take the time of the House—C&AG's Reports on Andhra Pradesh Government, on West Bengal Government, on Karnataka Government and on so many Governments. Will all those Governments accept the thesis which was propounded by friends opposite who are no longer here, i.e. the C&AG gives an adverse Report, then the Government should resign? So, they have given us a theory which they will never sustain in the States in which they rule. This is obviously an unsustainable theory.

Then the Opposition said: "Okay, now the C&AG's Report has come, therefore we resign from Parliament." This is the third complication being introduced. First, they did not discuss and then they resigned. In this matter, they have been, I thin, very unfair to the C&AG's office. If they had discussed this on merits, the Government has a point of view, they have a point of view, and on merits we could hold a discussion. We are political beings, we are accustomed to the rough and tumble of politics; and we would have an-

swered each other. But they have made the C&AG's report, and indirectly the C&AG, an object of controversy, needlessly and unnecessarily. They could have discussed this report on merits, and maybe then resigned and gone out. But the way they have done it, has unnecessarily brought the high office of the C&AG into political controversy. They are entirely to blame for this. By dealing with the matter in the manner in which I have just mentioned, they have done a disservice to the high office of the C&AG, and they are blaming us for it. But these are the facts, which I have recounted.

This debate has provided an opportunity to go into the role of Audit; and many friends have gone into, this matter. I would normally avoid it, but it cannot be avoided because now that the subject has come up, I think it is necessary to go a little deeper into this matter. What is the charter of duties of Audit? Audit's charter of duties is to look at financial transactions from specific angles which have been precisely spelt out in the C&AG Act. My friend Shri Panja yesterday read out parts of that Act; and I would say that the House will readily agree that Audit should not encroach upon areas which are the jurisdiction of technical experts. Nor must Audit question policy. Decisions and policy are the domain of Government; and in regard to policy, the Executive is directly answerable to Parliament and to the people.

Now, this is a crucial element in the entire business, and it is imperative, therefore, that I pause for a moment to dispel some misconceptions which seems to be prevailing about the role of Audit, and the purpose of its report. Audit's true and, in fact, entire function is to go through the record of Government's financial transactions and to flag, for the benefit of Parliament, those aspects which Parliament may wish to peruse more closely.

It is true that the officer of C&AG is one of the constitutional offices; but in all other respects, he is subordinate to Parliament. The C&AG performs such duties as are prescribed by Parliament under law; and I

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referred to the law earlier. I will not go further into that. As you all know, his reports are to be presented to Parliament. In this regard, it has been pointed out that, strictly speaking, the law confers on him a limited role in respect of audit of expenditure and ascertaining—I repeat this quote; it was quoted yesterday, but it completes the picture, I quote:

“Whether the money shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available and applicable to the service or purpose to which they have been applied, or charged, and whether the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it.”

Can such a role be extended to allow Audit officers to sit in judgement over the selection of weapons systems; and, when the selection is undertaken by the senior most Defence personnel in the country, or to review judgements on matters of policy, or of defence on which a consensus has already been reached at the highest levels in the Executive or in Parliament?

These are important issues; and we must never forget that the institution of Audit has been developed to discharge the role assigned to it by law, assigned to it by the Constitution; and, therefore, its reports are brief; they focus on certain specific aspects; those aspects are selective and its purpose in life is to criticize. That is its role, and that is regarded as the proper role of Audit. And so, it has not been given specialists in various areas, because it looks at the accounts and then it says: ‘Here something is wrong, and here something is wrong’.

In the Government, for instance, you have a broad expertise. In the Defence Ministry, you have not only the entire staff of the Defence Ministry but also the Defence personnel. In the Army itself, you have a very large set up. So, when a subject like this comes up, we must not lose sight of the essential difference between various institu-

tions and their functioning and their roles. I must say that Audit, for instance, discharges its essential functions of scrutinising Government files with the help of its officers; some of their officers are not very senior officers even in Audit; and they are not certainly trained or equipped to dwell on an issue like weapons selection or for that matter on technical selection of, say, sophisticated surgical equipments or selection of sophisticated plant and machinery. Each area is a specialised area; that is why when Audit has pointed out some defects or some blemish, later on the PAC calls the Ministry concerned and ask them, look here this is what Audit has said, what have you to say about it. Taking that into account, it comes to a conclusion. So, it is very important to understand this and to understand that. If one makes a mistake of audit straying into an area of specialisation and then makes a second mistake of accepting its observation and judgement, then you get into a situation which the Constitution or the law under which the Audit functions did not envisage. So, it is very important to make this distinction.

I would like to emphasise that Audit is not a Bench of the Supreme Court; I mean the way our friends, who are speaking, thought that it is as though a Bench of the Supreme Court giving its judgment; and there is no court of appeal; that is final. It is not; and it is not a Court of Enquiry. Please remember it is not a Commission of Enquiry. It does not follow judicial processes in the discharge of its duty. It is not expected of Audit to review and record the transaction in their entirety; it is not customary for Audit to record the considerations which prevailed with Government in taking any particular decision. This is the job of the PAC, not of the CAG. It is only PAC which takes that into account. The Audit Reports do not contain an account of transactions which appeared unblemished. In other words, if there is a good transaction, then the Audit will not comment on it; if there is a bad transaction, then the Audit will comment on it, because this is the role of the Audit. So, a simple point is that the Government presents Audit Reports to Parliament and then after due consideration, the Parlia-

ment comes to a final decision either itself or through its Committees. So, CAG functions as an instrument of Parliament. The other distinctive feature in this case which we have to take into account is the fact that on behalf of Parliament, the Bofors transaction was gone into already by a Joint Parliamentary Committee. This, as far as I remember, has not happened before. Prof. Ranga would be able to correct me if I am wrong. But I don't think that Parliament has ever set up any Enquiry Committee of this kind.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Never.

SHRI K.C. PANT: So, the Joint Parliamentary Committee was set up. It has taken note of so many issues which again CAG has taken note. They worked in parallel. I have quoted instances where both have taken note of the same issues. These issues have been not merely taken note of by JPC but they have gone into them. Then Parliament has discussed those same issues here JPC Report is being discussed and the Parliament has come to certain conclusion.

Now this is a very unique situation, if I may say so, and to my mind unless the CAG report comes up with something new in these three areas, which have already been gone into and on which Parliament has taken a decision, there is no case for re-opening these issues. I would be fruitless to go into them again. It would be pointless.

So, the lesson one has to draw from this is that we must not get carried away. The incumbents of his offices also carry heavy responsibilities. Parliament also carries a very heavy responsibility and Parliament must show due courtesy to a constitutional office and those in high office must be seen to respect Parliamentary institutions. They must be wise in the assessment of their roles. This is the lesson that one draws from this particular experience.

I would like to repeat that nobody questions the independence of Audit. The independence has to be ensured vis-a-vis the executive, not Parliament. This is a very

important distinction. Certainly, Audit must be independent, independent vis-a-vis the Executive. Ultimately, as I said earlier, the reports come to Parliament from the Parliamentary Committee which takes a decision on them. So, it is not independent of Parliament.

Indeed as some friends will remember—many friends will remember—when the JPC was set up and I had come before the House, many friends opposite, who are not there today had suggested, "Please include the CAG in the report." I think Bhatiaji will remember and they said "You are bringing forward a resolution. In that resolution you ask the CAG and the Attorney General to assist to JPC." As you would know, I accepted almost all the suggestions. This is one of the suggestions I accepted. I straightaway accepted it. I said, "Yes". I thought once Parliament sets up a Committee, then probably the CAG would automatically assist it. That was my frank opinion. But I had absolutely no difficulty in putting it explicitly in the Resolution which created the JPC and, as I said earlier, if you look at the two reports, the material on the basis of which the JPC came to its conclusion, is so much more than the material which possibly the CAG looked at. The CAG certainly looked at the material, probably all the material that they asked for, but not the questions, the answers and the oral evidence and the firing of the guns and so on which the JPC members also went into. So, in that sense the verification part was done by the JPC and this is a difference because the Audit, I think has denied itself this opportunity. Had they associated themselves fully and actively, then they would have had the opportunity of acquiring a more thorough comprehension of the issues involved and unhindered access to the entire record much earlier and no one would have been able to say that without the benefit of such of such involvement in the JPC deliberations the Audit's observations appeared to disregard the material conclusions of the JPC and the results of the Parliamentary debates on several occasions for many hours, not to mention the replies of the Ministry of Defence.

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It is therefore a great pity that Audit did not itself visualise or anticipate that the current situation might arise. Admittedly, the situation as I said earlier, is a unique one. On no previous occasion has there been a JPC. In the normal way the C&AG's Bofors report would have gone to another Joint Committee of Parliament, namely, the PAC. In the normal way the Ministry of Defence would have explained the position to the PAC in an exactly similar fashion in which it had explained the position to the JPC. And in the normal way, the PAC would have undoubtedly reached the same conclusions as did the JPC. The only difference was that instead of undertaking this on a sequential basis, i.e. first C&AG's scrutiny, to be followed by the Parliamentary Committee scrutiny, the two activities were telescoped so to speak and it was decided to undertake them concurrently. As I have said, care was taken to ensure that the C&AG would be associated with the activity and would play a constructive role in it.

My personal opinion is the whenever Parliament choose to appoint a JPC to enquire into a matter, it would be proper for the C & AG to assist it. Such cases would be extremely rare and there should be a provision that a matter enquired into and reported on by a JPC should not go for another examination by the PAC. That would avoid a rather uncomfortable situation that could arise if two Joint Committees of Parliament were to reach two different conclusions even on minor matters. Parliament must, therefore, firmly reject every single criticism of Audit which is contrary to a finding or a conclusion of the JPC on the same issue which Parliament has earlier accepted. Government categorically refute any suggestion that there were any deficiencies in the technical selection of the weapon system. On the contrary, this exercise was competently undertaken in the best interests of the nation. Likewise, the negotiations were carried out with great skill and care and resulted in substantial savings having been achieved. In the end, the preferred weapon system was purchased at the

cheapest price possible.

I must also strongly refute the absurd suggestions which have emanated as a result of the C&AG's Report from the opposition benches. I am not talking about opposition benches today, but what they were. The other day, they declared that they would dissociate themselves from further proceedings in Parliament because of the C&AG's pronouncements which required only action. In other words, as I said earlier, there were some kind of the decisions by the Supreme Court. The C&AG's is but a Report to Parliament. It is a Report subject to scrutiny by Parliament. Where then is the question of its being a pronouncement? And I have already said that the financial aspects of the transaction, which alone the C&AG is competent to at all comment on, were cleared by the Finance Ministry, were cleared by the Finance Minister. This point has to be made because he personally saw the file before the Letter of Intent was issued. I underline that point. There is no reason why the country should not know it. And so, Sir, when my friends raised this issue, is it because they knew that this would come out, they went away and they did not allow a discussion? Is that the reason? Because, as I said in the beginning, I have not understood really the reason for their going and why they were silent about the responsibility of the Finance Minister. How can they be silent? Therefore, such demands deserves to be summarily rejected.

Now, Sir, there are certain other issues raised in this report and those points have not been dealt with by the JPC. So, if you allow me, I shall briefly refer to them. One or two are important points, but many are minor points.

Now the first point is an observation made by the Audit that the minimum acceptable parameters were diluted in respect of certain types of ammunition. Now this observation creates an incorrect impression. The fact is that some ammunition was to be purchased to attain a minimum range of 24 Kms. This was offered. This was purchased.

But while purchasing the ammunition, the Army and the Government thought that we could buy some cheaper ammunition, that is ammunition which had lesser range and this mix was acceptable to the Army. We saved four crores of rupees. Therefore, it is a simple question of finalising the contract in such a way that we could achieve certain economy.

16.00 hrs.

But it was not at the cost of the 24 km ammunition requirements as seen by the Army. So this is a very clear point and I do not think that one need labour on it.

The second point is that they have said that the DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organisation) expressed an opinion that the evaluation trials for equipment developed by DRDO required the firing of a much larger number of rounds. Now, obviously when you are developing a system you have to fire many more rounds. When you buy a system which had already been developed, then you do not need to fire so many rounds. In this case the Audit has overlooked the fact that the Scientific Adviser to Raksha Mantri, who is Secretary of the Department of Defence Research and Development, was a member of the Negotiating Committee and a party to all its decisions.

Then Audit has observed that the Bofors gun was prone to defects and additional EME back-up may have been necessary and should have been costed for. It was explained to Audit that in the final technical assessment, the view-point that the system was prone to defects, was not substantiated and no additional EME cover was necessary. Now that the gun has been deployed I can tell the House that it has been done without any extra provision of EME cover. Since the matter has come up for discussion, it is better I clarify these issues rather than leave any doubts in anybody's mind.

Another point raised by Audit is that after the negotiations, no fresh approval of CCPA was obtained and no formal sanction

issued. This is where the CCPA comes in. It was explained to Audit that no fresh CCPA approval was required and the CCPA's approval was clear and unequivocal. The value was Rs. 1600 crores. It is to the credit of the Negotiating Team that despite the passage of about two years between the CCPA sanction and the finalisation of the negotiations, and despite the decline in the value of the rupee over this period of time, the contract was finalised for an amount of Rs. 1427 crores.

Audit has pointed out that there has been slippage in some deliveries in respect of some items. It is true that there have been a few slippages in supplies. This is not entirely unusual in a programme of this magnitude. The other side of the coin is that many supplies have been coming ahead of schedule including, most importantly, the supplies of the guns themselves. In respect of the delayed supplies referred to by Audit too, one element relates to the slippages in the delivery of new towing vehicles. I would like the House to appreciate that the supplier has already provided towing vehicles on loan from the Swedish Army so that there is no difficulty in the deployment of the guns. In any case, liquidated damage claims are raised from time to time and are responded to by the firm. If necessary, they are discussed and settled. As the Report itself recognises, many of these claims have since been realised. So I really do not understand the purpose of this comment here.

Some other payments were also delayed in the initial stages because of cumbersome procedural requirements. We have since tightened and improved the procedures so that delays in payments do not arise because of procedural infirmities.

The observation of Audit that, contrary to plans, the equipment issued to the Army till October, 1988 was inadequate for the raising of even a single regiment with the complete complement is invalid. What Audit perhaps means is that the entire range of ammunition would not have been available by October, 1988. This was in fact contem-

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plated at the time the delivery schedule for the contract was finalised. Audit has proceeded merely to compare the delivery schedule proposed by Bofors in its initial offer of 1985 with the delivery schedule incorporated in the final contract. The two delivery schedules were undoubtedly somewhat different. However, the conclusion that the latter was inferior to the former is incorrect. In many respects, the delivery schedule incorporated in the Contract is superior to that originally proposed. Amongst others, this is for the reason that the delivery schedule finally negotiated resulted in the advancement of the schedule for supply of the initial consignment of twelve guns. This resulted in training commencing much earlier and led, in turn, to speedier deployment of the weapon.

I mentioned this because these are matters which one has to see in their entirety. If one just sees one little bit of it, one may lose sight of the whole picture.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): But is it the duty of the Audit to go into these things also?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Well, it has become my duty to explain.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): But the point should be cleared, Sir, because it is confusing whether this was the duty of the Auditor General or not.

SHRI K.C. PANT: I have explained what is the role of the Auditor General, what are the parameters, what is his jurisdiction. I have gone into that. But the hon. Member came late, Sir.

Para 12 of the C&AG's Report relates to the payment of commission to Indian agents in respect of purchases made by laboratories of Defence Research and Development and by the DGAFMS, that is, the medical

service. These purchases were made on their behalf by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal, a functionary under the Department of Supplies in the Ministry of Commerce.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Are you talking of para 12 now?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Yes.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Para 12 does not relate to the Bofors gun.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No interventions please. Let him complete.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Yes, I know it does not. I agree. I am going to say that. But I am deliberately referring to it firstly, because Prof. Dandavate has referred to paras 11 and 12 in his motion; secondly, because some newspapers have referred to this; and thirdly, because confusion has been created which must be cleared. This is the reasons why I am referring to it.

So, I was saying that these purchases were made on their behalf by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal, functionary under the Department of Supplies in the Ministry of Commerce, and by the Indian Supply Missions abroad, which too follow the procedure of the Department of Supplies. It is important to note this distinction because this para has nothing to do with the Bofors contract. I repeat, this para has nothing to do with the Bofors contract. I am clarifying this because the positioning of this para immediately next to the para on the Bofors contract has caused avoidable confusion in many quarters, including in some learned editorials. The Ministry of Defence cannot and does not lay down the purchase policy, the policy in respect of the engagement of agents, or the amount payable as commission thereon, for the Government in all its Departments. In fact, the DGS&D and other related purchasing organisations have been established, and function for, the Government as the nodal purchase agency. They acquire large quantities of non-military

items on behalf of the Defence Ministry. It is inconceivable, for instance, that while placing orders for, let us say paint, it should, in terms of its policy, pay commission on the paint acquired by it for CPWD, while declining to pay such commission on paint acquired for MES. You see the point. Or that it should not pay commission for medical equipment purchased for DGAFMS whilst doing so for similar equipment purchased for DGHS.

The simple point had been explained to Audit that purchases made on behalf of the Defence Ministry by DGS&D, or by the Indian Supply Missions which follow DGS&D procedures, were not covered by the Department of Defence policy.

It is obvious that if Audit had still wished to debate this point further, it should have done so with the Department of Supplies... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Would you allow me a clarification? The point is that for the commission paid by the different departments or whatever it is, there should be some uniformity. If the Defence pays more than what the Directorate General of Supplies pays, then that coordination is not there.

SHRI K.C. PANT: I understand. So, the nodal Ministry for this coordination is the Department of Supplies. The Department of Supplies is really the nodal agency under the DGS&D finctopms. If the Audit had this point in mind I can understand the point you raised. Then they should have referred this matter to the Department of Supplies and included it in the Report to the Department of Supplies.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: This was misplaced by the Audit.

SHRI K.C. PANT: It is misplaced and put in a position where the misplacements can cause further confusion. Sir, it will be clear from the facts delineated by me that there is not an iota of substance in the statements issued on behalf of the Opposition parties to explain their mass resigna-

tions. Where is the comprehensive and severe indictment of the Bofors deal that the Opposition has been talking about? I have taken so much time of the House and tried your patience because I wanted you to understand what all Audit has said. Where is the indictment? The facts in the CAG Report were available last year, but as the elections were perhaps too distant then for our friends, they refrained from giving up their seats in the Lok Sabha. I am truly amazed and pained that even persons with long service in Parliament can bring themselves to obstruct parliamentary verdict or review of the CAG's report. Is it their contention that the elected government in a democracy can be placed at the mercy of a C&AG Report? Such a doctrine would make a mockery of parliamentary democracy where Audit can be left to determine the fate of a duly elected Government? Where is the will to the people in all this? And where is the prime responsibility of Parliament vis-a-vis the Executive in holding it to account? Finally, where is that portion in the C&AG Report which casts any reflection whatever upon the Prime Minister? There is nothing contained in it which pertains to anything done by the Prime Minister. Sir, the Prime Minister gave his approval after thorough examination at the official level by all the concerned agencies, namely, the Army Headquarters, DRDO, Department of Defence Production & Supplies and the Ministry of Finance. The unanimous recommendation of all agencies was submitted to the Prime Minister through the Ministry of Finance after the same had been also examined in the Internal Finance Wing of the Ministry of Defence. It is well-known that the Ministry of Finance makes a further detailed examination and submits a comprehensive note to the Finance Minister who accords his approval, not in routine, but after a detailed consideration of the case. How can the Prime Minister be faulted for approving a case submitted to him as a unanimous recommendation of all the concerned agencies of the Government and bearing the approval also of the Finance Minister?

SHRI RAM PRARE PANIKA: Who was the Finance Minister then?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Panika, you are late. That is the problem. You have come late.

SHRI K.C. PANT: It is also to be noted that the final proposal was lower in cost than what was earlier approved by the CCPA. It is amazing how any reasonable person can find anything in the C&AG report which can be construed as even remotely critical of any action taken at the Prime Minister's level. It is this very absurdity of the allegation not backed by even a shred of evidence which exposes the hollowness of the stance adopted by the Members of the Opposition parties. It is evident that Members of the Opposition parties knew that this fact would come out on a discussion of the report and, therefore, they did their best to first scuttle the debate, and knowing that they would ultimately fail in this endeavour took refuge in flight.

16.15 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB),
1989-90

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): Sir, I have a suggestion that if the august House agrees, we will take up item No. 14 and postpone item No. 13 for the time being because we have other important items of business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope the House will accept this suggestion. We shall now take up Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1989-90.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1990, respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 30."

Mr. Minister, do you want to say anything? If you want, you can.

STATEMENT

Demands for (Punjab) 1989-90 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 27.3.1989		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture and Forests	49,54,30,000	12,72,33,000	49,54,30,000	12,72,33,000
2.	Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	16,71,31,000	1,31,25,000	16,71,30,000	1,31,25,000
3.	Co-operation	7,46,06,000	27,29,50,000	7,46,07,000	27,29,50,000
4.	Defence Services Welfare	1,74,84,000	10,00,000	1,74,83,000	10,00,000
5.	Education	227,84,06,000	24,43,000	227,84,07,000	24,42,000
6.	Elections	56,24,000	—	56,23,000	—
7.	Excise and Taxation	5,94,61,000	—	5,94,61,000	—
8.	Finance	104,70,32,000	3,79,00,000	104,70,32,000	3,79,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Food and Supplies	1,75,75,000	500,34,47,000	1,75,75,000	—
10.	General Administration	7,67,24,000	—	7,67,24,000	—
11.	Health and Family Welfare	72,86,04,000	—	72,86,03,000	—
12.	Home Affairs and Justice	104,64,17,000	17,00,00,000	104,64,18,000	17,00,00,000
13.	Industries	6,85,18,000	10,58,43,000	6,85,19,000	10,58,43,000
14.	Information and Public Relations	2,34,00,000	—	2,34,01,000	—
15.	Irrigation and Power	65,11,60,000	339,03,85,000	65,11,61,000	339,03,84,000
16.	Labour and Employment	2,23,63,000	—	2,23,63,000	—
17.	Local Government, Housing and Urban Development	14,00,57,000	10,78,25,000	14,00,57,000	10,78,25,000
18.	Personnel and Administrative Reforms	47,64,000	—	47,65,000	—
19.	Planning	11,92,79,000	—	11,92,79,000	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Programme Implementation	50,000	—	50,000	—
21.	Public Works	76,90,34,000	39,73,35,000	76,90,33,000	39,73,36,000
22.	Revenue and Rehabilitation	22,26,39,000	—	22,26,39,000	—
23.	Rural Development and Panchayats	21,37,63,000	35,00,000	21,37,63,000	35,00,000
24.	Science, Technology and Environment	18,00,000	1,30,13,000	18,00,000	1,30,13,000
25.	Social and Women's welfare and welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	26,09,75,000	64,68,000	26,09,75,000	64,69,000
26.	State Legislature	1,08,16,000	—	1,08,16,000	—
27.	Technical Education and Industrial Training	9,71,16,000	15,85,000	9,71,15,000	15,84,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Tourism and Cultural Affairs	98,62,000	83,75,000	98,61,000	83,75,000
29.	Transport	45,80,06,000	10,20,50,000	45,80,06,000	10,20,50,000
30.	Vigilance	93,97,000	—	93,97,000	—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B K GADHVI) Sir, as the House is aware, the Annual Financial Statement of the Government of Punjab for 1989-90 together with the Demands for Grants were laid on the Table of this House on the 17th March, 1989. An Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget was also circulated among the hon. Members. After general discussion of the Budget and discussion of the Demands for Grants on Account, the House granted Vote-on-Account sufficient to meet the expenditure of the State during the first six months of 1989-90.

I would now request the House to consider and grant the balance of Demands needed for meeting the expenditure of the State Government during the current financial year.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

SHRI R S SPARROW (Jullundur) Mr Chairman, Sir, regarding the Demands for Grants respect of Punjab, the question is as essential as it is inescapable. We know what is happening in Punjab over the last few years. And it becomes our bounden duty to ensure the normal flow of life going there and without adequate funding and passing the Demands for Grants it will not be workable. There are certain things which are inescapable in running certain governments, and I am very happy to find that the Finance Minister has adequately covered varied aspects of the case in hand.

I feel a little sad on one affair in this context. We have been discussing Punjab which remains a highly disturbed State under the circumstances and Opposition Members used to take so much of interest time and again by asking about Punjab and discussing about Punjab which of course is concerning all the people of India and lo and behold! Knowing fully well that we are going to discuss Punjab—it is on the cards as per busi-

ness in hand—they forgot all about it, it is not only the CAG's Report but having to leave everything else and then run away from the field, I think, is unbecoming. It is like your going into the field of battle and whilst you are ready with your arms and what have you, in the field of battle, the normal operations, you leave everything and run away from the battlefield. That is not fair. That is neither fair to Punjab nor fair to India. I look at it rather very sadly on the occasion. There is no reason why hot and cold could not be discussed. They could, but not in this manner. Suddenly you say, 'We walk out and we resign' and that means you are not interested in Punjab. They are not interested in the burning questions of this particular country. If that is the attitude I feel sad about it. The less I say the better. In so far as the demands are concerned, it is very essential to see the manner in which they have been covered and we all must realise that without money, things cannot be buttoned up properly in Punjab, a State which is under an unprecedented type of turmoil. At the outset, I won't even mind opening a special appeal through you, to our Finance Minister. From fiscal point of view, we must have a very open mind at this particular juncture of our life in Punjab, to send as much aid as we can, so that the situation is ameliorated to advantage. I thank the hon. Prime Minister for having sent aid here and there out of his special fund to see through Punjab, which is in difficulty. It may be the question of compensation and it may be to cover certain other aspects to cover. So, this is an open minded appeal put up through you, Sir, for consideration to help in whatever manner possible, over and above this normal type of process that we are going through, because there is no Government in Punjab at the moment except the Governor's Government and that Government has to look up to us, in that manner. The Legislature does not exist. Therefore, it is our bounden duty to see the situation and then have a turn of our mind to plug those loopholes fiscally, as best as we can do. There are so many things happening, the border question and then various types of compensation have to be paid. The forces which try to control and bring about

[Sh. R.S. Sparrow]

law and order, are, in my opinion, not adequately ready in the sense, that they do not have the first rate type of vehicles to move about. They should have first rate type of weapons for dealing with the people who are using sophisticated weapons weapons against them. Their communication system must be of number one quality. In other words, those who command, control and bring about law and order in the right direction have to be supreme and most efficiently rigged up in so far as their duties are concerned. For that matter, there are so many avenues one has to cover in Punjab, where it is question of unprecedented turmoil that has developed today. In so far as various grants and demands are concerned, they are very much applicable by our Bill, as has been presented by our hon. Minister. The other things that we have to watch again is to make certain as to how the poorer sections of the society are looked after. There used to go so much of labour from outside to Punjab, from various States, as well all know not in tens and hundreds but in lakhs. It is a State where so much of production comes about in every field, small-scale, medium-scale and large-scale. Besides, as you know, the agro-industry is working with a flourish. Today, I must say, with the aid we got from the Centre and with the effort that we put in on the agricultural side, we are breaking previous records. This is no joke. So, we want to boost it up so that everybody is satisfied in so far as the economic angle is concerned. We can even correct the youngsters who make mistakes and go a little bit in the wrong direction. If there are enough of jobs of money coming out, we can do that. I comes to be an international affairs in so far as Punjab is concerned. You go to any big store in Europe, it may be anywhere in America, even Russia, then you see in that store, woolen stocks, there is written down Kashmir wool, meaning thereby Ludhiana product from Punjab. Not only that. Today we can sell our agro-industrial products, even the ordinary type of tomatoes and other type of things, so very easily and bring in so much of outside wealth and circulate it. That means

we have to find ways and means of uplifting the economy of Punjab in the best tradition of the workmanship and the qualitative manpower of Punjab. They are prepared to do that. On that, first, one has to put in money. Any venture, any kind of idea that you may have about progress, monetary angle is essential and, in that case, I would wish to recommend all over India that wherever you can help Punjab in its dire difficulty fiscally, kindly do so. This is the time we need your help. We talk about what we are going to do to our big and important and cultural and religious centre of Punjab, the Golden Temple. The Golden Temple has got somewhat desecrated in many ways. I do not want to bring in that at all. But we had to plan and their plans are still there for setting about beautiful corridors round about for various purposes and make life so beautiful that used to be every side in Punjab. About Golden Temple, money shortage is there and that project is not working. So there are many avenues we have to cover besides the normal routine and ritual that we have to follow in so far as helping and passing our Budget and so on. Punjab still needs youngsters. They get swayed to wrong channels by getting a little money here and there. I want to assure you "Give them as many jobs as you like. Put them into different types of projects and they would abstain from that type of hira-pheri and other wrong things." In so far as the saving grace is concerned, I congratulate my people of Punjab, Hindus, Sikhs, Harijans, Christians, Budhists, Muslims, all. Till today in so far as Punjab is concerned, there has been no communal violence, no communal difficulty. In other places in India, I see certain wrong type of things coming up here and there, not in Punjab. Whatever is happening through the hands of perpetrators, that we all understand and we see. There are no two views about it. But in so far as the people of Punjab are concerned, every one of them, and you have certain examples also where people of different communities and religions fight for others and some of them die for others. This is something about which we have to be proud and the question of fighting any kind of battle is the principle of it. The principle is,

when you see some success coming, don't wait for things to happen and then say "Yes I have won the battle-field." Not only you must win the battle-field, but you even enlarge your responsibilities. You enlarge your name, your stature and do all for Mother India. It is for Mother India and it is for nobody else. My ten Gurus sacrificed everything for Mother India, Bharat Mata, every thing, in one way or the other. So it is not good repeating that. Same is the question about my Hindu brethren, Muslim brethren and others. I have attended Idul Fitre. I have gone to attend Idul-Zuha. Thousands of them speak the same lingo and they speak in the same manner. Why? It is because of the fact that culturally, racially hereditarily and historically they all belong to the same stock. There is no doubt about it. There is no difference among them. Today, somebody wishes to do some kind of a pooja somewhere on one thing. No harm is done. That is his own bent of mind. You should please yourself. Human beings are made that way. If someone loves his own Thakur, let him do that. They are all God's blessings. God's blessings are there for every one to share. Therefore, I would like to thank you for having been so prompt in bringing this particular consolidated demands and the Appropriation Bill to enable us to go through it. I wish you success in every respect for that. I stand here to support it through and through and to full advantage.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me some time to speak on this subject.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to support these demands for grants. As has been explained in detail by my senior colleague Gen. Sparrow, I would like to add to what he has said. It is not the Bofors or the Fairfax that endangers the unity of this nation. It is the enemy within what is playing a role and that is endangering the unity of this nation. Whenever you look at it, you see separatist tendencies are coming up and challenging the authority of the Government. On the one hand, we see the movement of Jharkhand

and on the other hand we have seen the Gorkhaland movement and various Groups playing the role in various other States like the TNV in Tripura, ULFA in Assam, the NSCN in Manipur and also we see the turbulence in Kashmir where the foreign hand is playing an important role and creating a situation which needs to be dealt with strongly. Similarly, my State of Punjab which has been the leading State in India, which has been giving grains to the kitty of Government of India, which is a very well developed State and has played its role in the past either in the freedom struggle or in building this country and also fighting wars against the enemy, unfortunately that Punjab State has also been subjected to that situation.

Sir, there are various reasons in which Punjab has been subjected to this position. The first is, the fundamentalist zealots came forward to demand Khalistan. Then there are criminals who are also playing a role and who have joined hands with them and this has created a big problem in Punjab today. I can say, Sir, that 90 per cent of the murders that is being done in Punjab is done by the criminals who are taking money from the people. They have created a law and order situation there. There are our own boys who are misled and have become tools in the hands of the foreign forces and they are trying to create problems in Punjab. In this situation we are facing problems. There is a fight between the nationalist patriotic forces on the one side and anti-national forces on the other side. The other major party in Punjab, I mean the Akali Party, has not been able to make up their mind as to whether they are on the side of the patriotic or the nationalist forces, or they are with the anti-national forces. Their silence and their action encourage the extremists and terrorists in Punjab. That is that sad story of Punjab which we are seeing just now.

So far as our party is concerned and our Government is concerned we try to solve the problem of Punjab. Right from the moment Mr. Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India, he tried to solve this problem and we saw that an agreement was made between

[Sh. R.L. Bhatia]

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and Mr. Longowal and we thought that it was the end of the problem. But the same situation arose and some of the Akali groups did not agree to that and tried to upset the situation. Thereafter, we had the elections in Punjab and Mr. Barnala became the Chief Minister. The Akali Party got a very big majority and they formed the Government. But the same Akali Groups who were opposing the Rajiv-Longowal Agreement, started opposing Mr. Barnala and they did not cooperate with him. As a result, the situation deteriorated and terrorists and extremists took advantage of the situation.

Then another situation arose. Five Priests disbanded the two Akali Dals and started having a unified Akali Dal which was not agreeable to Mr. Barnala and he opposed it. Then he was turned out by Shri Darshan Singh who was the Head of the *Aka/Takht*. Then Shri Darshan Singh was also thrown out by another extremist group of Shri Manochahl. And simultaneously, what we found was where the Akali groups were supporting the Barnala Group, the extremists captured the Golden Temple. That was the situation which was very serious. And then we had the President's rule in Punjab. At the same time, there were migrations from Punjab and lot of people started leaving Punjab. Industrialists left Punjab and many people from villages came to towns and people from the towns left Punjab. It was the first time in the history that migration started within the country from one State to another.

Now people ask: "What is the difference between the Barnala Government and the President's rule? The murders are still going on; the extremists are still playing the role and killing the people. So, what is the difference that President's rule has made in Punjab? I will tell you and I will explain it like this. Now there is a change in the situation in this respect that formerly, extremists and the terrorists under the leadership of Mr. Bhindarwale had the goal of Khalistan. They had a leader under whom they were fighting. The

Leader is no more there and the people of Punjab have rejected totally the Khalistan. Terrorists are totally alienated. That is one big difference that has come to be there.

Secondly, there is improvement in the situation in the sense that more industries have come to Punjab. Now there is an investment climate and many factories have come up, mostly in the small scale sector and some in the big sector also. Land prices in Punjab have risen. Where everybody was selling his house and land and going out, people have started coming back and industries are also coming up. The price of land has also gone up. The Central revenue has gone up. I was told the other day when I was in Amritsar that the Central Excise and the Customs Duty which was four to five crores of rupees a year has not gone up to Rs. 20 crores. You can very well imagine the confidence of the people in the President's rule in Punjab. Formerly, as I told you, this was not the situation. But all these things are there, as I have mentioned. I would like that the Government should take further action in the matter especially in the matter of solving the Punjab problem.

I appreciate what the Government has done so far. They had the Longowal-Rajiv agreement, the Jodhpur detenus were released, then a Cabinet Sub-Committee also went there to find out a solution and talk to the various parties, although Akali parties did not join it.

Much more is needed to be done in Punjab. There is a need for further investment because after all there is also a problem of unemployment. All these youth who do not get services, get to this. The son of a farmer today who is educated does not want to go to the land. He does not want to till the soil. He wants a job and so many jobs are not available. Hence he falls a prey to the extremist and terrorist elements. So the Government must invest more in Punjab and help these agriculturists.

Today although Punjab is doing very well on the agriculture side and they have

contributed 56 lakh tonnes of wheat to the Central kitty, yet the agriculture at this stage is not remunerative there. The prices of implements have gone up, the prices of medicines have gone up, the prices of tractors have gone up and all these things have gone up; the result is agriculture today in Punjab is not as economical as it used to be. This is also another factor of dissatisfaction in Punjab. The Government must see that adequate prices are paid to the agriculturists and cheaper fertilizer and implements are given to them.

I would also like to point out two things. I have noted, for the people who have suffered in the hands of the extremists, although the Government is giving some money and also offered jobs, it is not being implemented. I would like to know from the Minister if he could throw some light as to how many families have been given jobs. To the best of my knowledge, even 10% people have not got jobs as declared by the Punjab Government. The little that we can do to the families whose all earning family members have been killed and no earning member of the family is alive is to see that at least one of its members is provided with a job.

Secondly, I would like to say that amnesty should be declared for those boys who are prepared to lay down arms. Because these boys have unfortunately fallen prey to them, taken, up arms and created a law and order situation in Punjab. I think the Government must come forward and boldly say that all those boys who want to get down to the normal life may lay down their arms and they will be excused and amnesty would be given.

With these words I support the Demands.

[Translation]

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while discussing the Punjab problem in the House, we also get an opportunity to express our feelings on the situation prevailing there. In my opinion the Punjab problem is not limited to Punjab alone but is

a national problem. We have not been able to persuade the distractors in Punjab to join the mainstream of our country despite our best efforts. This is the brainchild of a few misled people but it is not limited to Punjab alone. It is part of a larger conspiracy to disintegrate the country ever since India emerged as a peace loving country and a power to reckon with. Right from Gandhiji's time, our effort has been to defuse tension in other parts of the world. India has made significant contribution in this mission for peace and would continue to do so in future as well. Therefore, we wanted that our country should become strong. Consequently, the other powers of the world, who were interested in the imperialists designs, were afraid that India might emerge an even more powerful country. The imperialist forces were frightened. They wanted to extend their rule to more colonies and India's efforts could put an end to their imperialist expansion. Those countries felt that they could expand only if they increased their resources and strength. They felt that it would be difficult for them to face the challenge of peace. Therefore, their attempt was not to allow such a country to become strong, which was emerging as a harbinger of peace. This alone could create an atmosphere in the world favourable to their mouce to enslave other countries.

This focussed their attention on India and they examined the special characteristics which helped it emerge as a powerful force. All religions and languages blossom in India. India is the only country in the world where all religions of the world are flourishing. Therefore they felt that under pressure people belonging to different faiths may divide leading to disintegration of the country.

These designs of the imperialist countries are very old. They have been indulging in this game from the very day our freedom struggle started. Our culture has been giving full liberty and protection to all religions to flourish for the last thousands of years. There are a number of organisations of different cases and religions in our country. Today, at their behest some powers are trying to spread hatred among the people throughout the

[Sh. Keyur Bhushan]

country. Even during our freedom struggle we had achieved some success in checking curbing their attempts. Even at that time we had seen that some people were incited in the name of religion. At that time our national leader, Gandhiji, who was a strong protagonist of secularism, did not let their designs succeed. There were many other leaders in our country at that time, like Maulana Azad who fought against such forces. However, these forces succeeded in spreading communalism and securing partition of our country. They knew that our leaders wanted to spread the message of peace throughout the world and they would not allow their motive to succeed. Therefore, they felt that if India was partitioned, they would succeed in their designs. However, due to Mahatma Gandhi, they achieved only partial success because he was a man endowed with foresight and possessed the qualities of head and heart.

The people brought up in Indian culture, who are now divided might write one day and India may perhaps once again emerge as a power and peace may prevail here. Due to this fear, they felt that Mahatma Gandhi was their chief enemy and they engineered his assassination by preaching religious fanaticism among Indians. However, his spiritual guided our destiny and we continued to tread undauntedly the path of nationalism. We got the same leadership from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and we continued our efforts of maintaining peace in the world. When we emerged as one of the powers in the world, the same imperialist powers started spreading fanaticism to divide India and have now given expression to it in the form of Khalistan. They have not only tried to divide the country but also tried to disintegrate the fabric of Indian society as well. However, we stood that test and after having made the biggest sacrifice for achieving independence realisation dawned on us and we succeeded in this test. In the pre-independence era our country had a number of national leaders of very high stature and they were ahead of their times. Today the masses are full of

national fervor and there is on the whole no communal frenzy or secessionist tendencies. This is what we see in Punjab and every corner of India. People of all religions have joined hands for nation building. Conspiracies are being hatched to incite the masses but these are all foiled. This is happening everywhere.

When the nation building era began under the leadership of our hon. leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi and when efforts to establish peace in the world were being made, the same power which wanted to weaken our country and was responsible for the murder of Gandhiji, murdered Indiraji also. But fortunately, under Shri Rajiv Gandhi's leadership we are once again marching ahead and are constantly making efforts to establish peace in the world. It is Shri Rajiv Gandhi who is leading all of us. Apart from emerging as a power, India is making constant efforts to save the whole world and bring peace but we know that a conspiracy is being hatched against us.

I mean to say that we should not take the Punjab problem lightly. If the situation in Punjab improves a little, communalism is incited in some other part of the world. If we view this problem in this context then alone we can realise the seriousness of this problem. Today we see that the masses of Punjab are in the national mainstream and they are marching ahead. But as soon as a solution to the Punjab problem is in sight efforts are made to deteriorate the situation by incidents of communal frenzy. Our opposition leaders have quitted but they are not able to see the other side of the picture. They are trying to draw political mileage out of it. Problems in the form of *Babri Masjid* and *Ram Janambhoomi* are being created by those very people and it is being deliberately done with an eye on the elections. Our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi is fully vigilant in this regard and in order to solve it, he is carrying both the communities together. He will certainly succeed. The imperialist forces can never have their way in the independent India. Their efforts to divide the country cannot succeed because people have faith in the

leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. These people try to raise some problem or the other. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the symbol of national unity and is trying to march ahead. We have faith that he will succeed in this endeavour. There is a conspiracy behind the terrorism in Punjab even today. Certain forces having faith in national unity resigned from the House for political reasons. However, the socialist parties should try to understand that it is extremely essential for the Congress, which is making efforts for national unity, to bring peace in Punjab. We should help the Punjab people in marching towards peace. Today, it is extremely essential to develop Punjab from economic perspective because it has proved that it is the forerunner in our country's defence as well as in patriotism. Patriotism is not only fighting against communalism but also against imperialism. The happenings in Punjab are not at all a consequence of communalism. Both the Sikhs as well as the non-sikhs are unitedly engaged in the war against this conspiracy. Had this situation been somewhere else we would have perhaps failed. However, it is in Punjab only that we are succeeding by making all kinds of sacrifices. If an editor or a reporter is killed there, it means they are ready to sacrifice their lives for the country. The Government should do every thing for their protection and should fulfil all their needs, the Government should give every possible assistance to the police, the administration and the state authorities there to strengthen them. Proper attention should be paid in this direction. Punjab enjoys the foremost position in industry but this state is required to be taken further ahead. It is a border state. A vast track of land is required for the arms forces deployed there to defend the border, as a result of which land becomes scarce for the local people. In order to fill the gap caused by shortage of land in the State, industries are needed. The Government should not reduce the amount of grants-in-aid required for this purpose. Besides agriculture, industries also play an important role in their life. The situation has taken a new turn these days and other industrialists have come forward to set up industries there. But the problem is to find out a way as to how these industries could

grow. The Government should pay full attention to industrial development of Punjab so that people could get other means of livelihood besides agriculture. In small scale industries, also, they are quite ahead. Small scale industrial units can be seen in almost every village. Agricultural labourers in Punjab excel in industrial fields also and thus they contribute to the development of industries in Punjab. A mis-conception has developed in the minds of people, which should be removed. When the partition of the country took place and a theocratic state of Pakistan came into being, people thought that a separate nation is required for preservation of a religion but later on that belief proved to be misfounded and its result is quite evident before us. It is wrong to presume that a country created on the basis of the one country one religion theory is immune to internal disturbances and divisive tendency. Now it is a hard fact that one such country which was carved on that theory also faces communal disturbances and it had to bear the brunt of division also and it has not made any progress. On the contrary, India is a country where all religions have liberty to grow. It was all because India emerged as a nation and a nation provides equal opportunities to flourish all religions. We should convince them of the fact that it was only due to the existence of India that Sikhism prospered. If India exists, all religions, be it Sikhism, Hinduism or Islam, will exist and prosper. If India is divided, no religion would be safe. I can go a bit further in proclaiming that with the existence of India all the religions in the world would prosper. Because it is India which protected Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and Jainism. So long as India exists, all religions would prosper.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the people of Punjab. As my the hon. Members preceding have stated, the fight in the State is against terrorism. India is emerging as a torch-bearer of peace in the world and so imperialist powers have hatched a conspiracy in this State in order to

[Sh. Jagannath Pattnaik]

push out country back. The people of Punjab have been struggling hard against the same forces. Had bonds of communal harmony not been strong there, the recent sad incident that happened in Moga would have led to communal conflagration, as it was committed with an evil design to foment communal tension between Hindus and Sikhs in the name of religion. Certain political forces gave a call for a Bandh in the name of religious fundamentalism in order to take undue advantage of the situation. But the Hindus and Sikhs did not clash with each other anywhere in Punjab. This proves that there is no communal tension there. The issue of Khalistan in that State was raised and supported by foreign powers. But today the people of Punjab and the patriotic people of India under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi have emerged victorious in foiling their evil designs and they were forced to stop their movement in countries like Canada etc. because of changes affected in the native laws by those countries on out persuasion. Today, Hindus and Sikhs in union have rejected the demand for Khalistan. The present terrorist activities in Punjab are the handwork of some frustrated individuals who are getting foreign assistance. But the recent developments all over the world—the new political developments in Pakistan and the improvement in law and order in Punjab after the imposition of President's rule—all these things have strengthened the confidence of people in the Government. On the basis of the new morale building in the Punjab police, we can say that terrorist movement in Punjab would soon come to an end because feeling of mass resistance is developing quickly among the rural people. I would like to submit to the Government to change their viewpoint about the younger generation who associated themselves with this movement on emotional grounds and due to their ignorance. But now they are realising that they committed a mistake. So the Government should adopt a sympathetic attitude towards them and pardon them. Job guarantee should be given to at least one eligible member of all families which fell prey terrorism. I think that

une. ployment is also a major cause of frustration among the younger generation. Employment opportunities will have to be created on a large scale in order to remove their frustration. Adequate supply of water and power will have to be made to the farmers in Punjab. The Government will have to utilise the infrastructure available in Punjab for the industrial growth of the country. It will strengthen the economy of the country. I hope that the Government would give a serious thought to these points and take effective steps to remove unemployment and for industrial and agricultural growth of Punjab. With these words, I support the Punjab Appropriation Bill.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a special purpose in speaking on Punjab Budget. So far as Punjab Appropriation Bill is concerned, there are no two opinions about it that the amounts sought under the different heads should be voted in full. Today, when a person talks about Punjab, his heart is filled with anguish. Despite large scale terrorist activities in Punjab, lakhs of people from Bihar, eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh and Orissa continue to work there. They are compelled by the satiation of hunger to work there. There is no doubt that thousands of Bihari workers including the people of my constituency have been killed in Punjab during the last few years; but even then people in large number have been coming to Punjab in search of employment. At present Punjab is under President's rule and the Central Government should provide life insurance cover for Rupees one lakh to each laborer going there from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. Entries with regard to their names and addresses should be made in a consolidated register so that a track of their whereabouts at their place of work, could be kept. I would like to tell you on the basis of my personal experience, that even today, I receive hundreds of letters from the people of my constituency, seeking my assistance in finding out the whereabouts of their kith and kin who have not returned to their native places from Punjab for the last three-four years as they fear that their wards might have been killed by the terrorists. I

have no means through which I could trace them and enquire about their welfare. The labourers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have a special characteristic that they invariably visit their native place on the occasion of all important festivals. Even if they earn a little money, they would go to their home on the occasion of Dushehra or Diwali. It is natural for the family members to be concerned for their kith and kins who neither returned home for the last four years nor sent any money to them. So I would urge upon the Government to take some measure with regard to compulsory life insurance cover for these people so that the family member gets reasonable compensation in case the person meets with an accident. As a matter of fact, I cannot urge upon the Government of Punjab to do this, because it is a State Government. But at present, Punjab is under President's rule, I would like to urge upon the Central Government for this. I would like to submit one thing more that once Abraham Lincoln said that unless a person faced the worst period, he would not realise how prosperous and happy he was. People in Punjab have not so far realised what poverty is. They have not seen such bad days when crops ready for harvesting or standing crops are destroyed by floods or a hut is swept away by the flood water soon after it was raised or when people are not sure of their next meal. If you want to see the poverty in its worst form, it can be seen in North Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would urge upon the Government that some teams from Punjab should be sent to such parts of Bihar so that they could for themselves the pitiable conditions of the families of labourers who have gone to Punjab to work there and how hard they have worked in order to make the people of Punjab prosperous. When they will see the difficulties which others have to face, only then they would realise how prosperous they are. Otherwise they would remain ignorant of this factor.

Sir, another thing that I want to say is that in Western countries, if a person belonging to one region goes to another region and contributes in the latter's agricultural and

industrial development, the Government of the benefited region helps in improving the economic lot of that person. In North Bihar, from where many labourers migrate to other parts of the country, a large number of people have been affected by flood and earthquake. If the people of Punjab take the trouble of visiting Bihar and helping the Kith and Kin of labourers working in Punjab, people's attention will be diverted from terrorism. It will be a very sacred task on their part. People will learn to live in peace. This work may either be done by the Government or by big farmers.

Sir, besides other issues, several hon. Members said that there was rampant unemployment in the State and a need to set up industries, so that students graduating from Universities do not take to terrorism. I too feel that same way, but we must see whether such a move would generate employment for the poor also. T.V. programmes used to be very good 3-4 months ago. The last few months have seen mutually all these good programmes being taken off the air. What little is shown is of an extremely low quality. Television is a very powerful medium in our country and virtually every household in Punjab has a T.V. set. I request the Government to produce effective programmes for telecast on T.V. in order to have a positive influence on the people of Punjab. It is such an influence which thwarted the efforts of a handful of people who wanted to instigate Hindu-Sikh riots. T.V. programmes should be as effective as they were before.

I would like to conclude by saying that the Punjab problem is not that of the people of Punjab alone but of the entire country. The Government headed by hon. Rajiv Gandhi is doing its best to find a solution. It is our duty to co-operate with the Government. Even in such a trying situation Punjab has been able to produce surplus foodgrain. If the situation normalises, Punjab has the potential not only to feed the entire country but also to produce something for export. This will help the country earn foreign exchange which we so desperately need. There was a time when Punjab used to be called an abode of peace

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

and prosperity. We hope it will regain that status.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to express my views on the Appropriation Bill. Once again the Punjab crisis has thrown a challenge before the nation. Our Government is making every possible effort to tackle this crisis. Political parties like the Congress (I) and the C.P.I are working together in this direction but we have not been fully successful in combating terrorism. Our police force too is dealing with terrorism in a courageous manner. Now, we frequently hear of encounters between police and terrorists in which terrorist leaders as well as policemen are getting killed. But the question is how to put an end to terrorism? This problem cannot be fully solved however much of force is used. The one and only solution to this problem is the implementation of Rajiv-Longowal Accord. All parties, except the Akali Dal are willing to abide by the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. On the other hand, this solution is not acceptable to the Devi Lal Government. What is needed is to create conditions in which the Devi Lal Government and the Akali Dal so as both should relent from their respective stands to come to terms with each other in accordance with the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. But how should the initiative be taken? Which party should be approached? We cannot have a dialogue with the terrorists unless they want to talk within the Constitutional framework. The Government is willing to have a dialogue with the Akali leaders but as yet we have not seen a favourable climate for such a dialogue. All political parties in the country should work together to find a solution to this national problem.

Despite all this, Punjab has made progress. So far as the implementation of 20-Point programme, is concerned Punjab tops the list. The same is time of development. This State is in the fore-front in terms of agricultural and industrial productivity. In the midst of terrorist activity and a tension-ridden atmosphere, Punjab continues to prog-

ress normally. People are going about their daily routine as usual. They are not thinking in terms of migrating from the State. Such a state of affairs augurs well for the future. *

The attempts at creating communal tension in the wake of the Moga Killings also did not succeed. I want to thank hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee for his large contribution towards maintaining Hindu-Sikh amity. The public and all political parties are fully geared to diffuse any communal tension that may arise. So the atmosphere is pretty good. At no cost will we accede to the demand for Khalistan. Similarly we cannot accept the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. The Government's weak policy at the initial stage of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution encouraged the terrorists. Had we opposed when the Anandpur Sahib Resolution was passed, the demand for Khalistan would not have arisen. But we did not adopt any strict measures then. The Janata Party was in power when this Resolution was passed and it was not opposed at all at that time. That is why this situation has come about. How is our Government expected to accept the Anandpur Sahib Resolution now? Because acceptance would lead to the formation of Khalistan which would disintegrate the country and would therefore, be detrimental to country's unity. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution cannot be accepted at any cost.

My hon. colleagues have spoken at length on the problem of unemployment. Although this problem affects the entire country, in Punjab it assumes critical proportions because it is one of the factors sustaining terrorism. Therefore, special attention should be given to removing unemployment in Punjab for which there should be maximum investment from the Central Government. Will the hon. Minister clarify as to the amount of funds already spent and the amount of funds proposed to be spent for this purpose? Steps should be taken to prevent the youth in the State from getting attracted towards terrorism. It has been seen that youngsters resort to theft and dacoity because they are unable to get jobs. These impressionable young minds think that since

looting and dacoity is a profitable proposition, it is a worth-while line of occupation. We can help in bringing about a change in their thinking process by providing them unemployment.

I wholeheartedly support the suggestions given by hon. Shri Bhatia. Youngsters who are not supportive of the demand for Khalistan and are willing to lay down their arms should be asked to come forward and do so. After they surrender their arms, they should be provided jobs, so that they do not take to the old path again. The Central Government must give this suggestion a serious thought. What I mean to say is that the problem of terrorism must be solved. What is most important is strengthening the unity of the country. We must resist the forces which seek to weaken the national unity.

With these words I express my support for the Appropriation Bill.

[English]

SHRI N. T. OMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Sir, I support the Punjab Budget. It is a very painful fact that such advanced and one of the most developed provinces of the country is still under disturbed conditions; and for that matter, the budget of that province, the financial proposition of that province, has to be taken up in this House for discussion and passing.

In spite of stiff condition, turmoil, that is taking place in that province, in the field of agriculture, industry and in so many other fields like sports, Punjab is still leading the rest of the country. We have to learn much from the people of Punjab. There are many aspects of the Punjab problem. Mention has been made of the political and insurgent problems. Insurgency in Punjab is unique in one sense. I belong to North-East region and particularly the State of Manipur neighbouring with Nagaland and Misoram where a particular type of insurgency has taken place. The country, the police force, all the available agencies, have taken steps to solve it,

the solution is not there fully, but some solution has been possible.

Our neighbour Pakistan has perhaps mis-read the situation in the State of Punjab. Perhaps they want to enact a drama that took place in Bangladesh in 1971.

The situation is very different. They wanted to put one community against the other and to put a section of a community against the other. Perhaps this is a very wrong reading of the situation and even now in spite of the new Government and the new Prime Minister coming up and making statements—which is encouraging to some extent—that they will not further involve in training of insurgents and sending money and arms to the supporters of Khalistan in Punjab, still, there are reports with full evidence that Pakistan in some way or the other is still involved and they are not very clear of their involvement. This is very unfortunate. Even so, we can look forward with hope, with much optimism, that a solution certainly is round the corner.

With the little experience that I have in my region, the solution to the insurgency problem and the problem of terrorism, this can be made easier by the refraining of overground politicians from involvement with terrorists. Today, I do not know how much the overground politicians are involved. I do not like to name any political party, political parties work overground, they are involved; if not all of them at least some leaders are involved and have their share of these criminals or terrorists who can be hired for criminal action and which may lead to inhuman activities. So, I would like to appeal to all political parties like the Akali Dal, which have not been able to say clearly as to where they stand about Khalistan. They say on the floor of the House and in the public platforms something and actually get themselves involved on the other hand with the terrorists with the underground people, particularly the Khalistan elements. This should be stopped.

When I had the occasion to speak on

[Sh. N. T. ombi Singh]

Punjab in some debates earlier, I had mentioned that police action is necessary and that also with proper training and with proper objective. But this is one of the means for a solution. This is one of the means and to that end I would like to suggest that the Government should continue making research and investigations, because they learn from experience. Police people also learn from experience. In this connection, I would like to mention that police action should be free, at least from harassment of innocent people. In my experience of the North-Eastern region, the Army and then the police, the paramilitary forces have learnt by action, by their experience and they got the benefit of their experience. Similarly in Punjab also for the last, say some years, we have seen that police have proved themselves better and more effective now and they can control and refrain themselves at least from harassing the innocent people. They can minimise public suffering. They can have their targets, the targets of elimination of the terrorists or arrest of the terrorists those involved in the underground activities actually. So, in this process they should minimise the harassment of innocent people. This I think the Punjab Government under the direction of the present Governor Shri Ray is doing and I think things will improve; and this process must go on.

Another aspect I would like to mention is that Punjab has got its specialities, say agriculture, and then those people's love for industrial activities, development of sports and on top of that providing of employment to educated youth. Wherever educated youth are unemployed, they fall easy prey to terrorist and insurgent activities. So, the best thing to make these youths free from the temptation of terrorists, is that the educated youth and even the uneducated youth who could do industrial activities, should be provided with suitable work in industries and in agriculture. Similar is the position in the rest of the country. A particular mention must be made of my zone, where educated unemployment is increasing day by day. This is

causing a problem to the Government because these young people are taking arms with good or bad reasons, with sufficient or insufficient reasons. For instance, the Tripura, the insurgent problem has been solved because our ground politicians did not involve themselves with the underground people and our Government honestly and sincerely is trying to provide solution to TNV problem not merely by shouting but by sincere rehabilitation programmes. Similar is the position in Nagaland and Mizoram.

Now in Punjab there might be young people who are on the periphery of the involvement because of their economic conditions. They should be given amnesty. Those who have been given amnesty should be provided with proper rehabilitation programme and this will go a long way in solving the insurgency problem. That is how I would like the Government to look at the method.

With these words, I support the Punjab Budget and I wish that peace should come quickly to Punjab so that normal administration, legislature and normal activities of the people could come back in Punjab.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I rise to support the Punjab Budget.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been passing the Punjab Budget here in the Lok Sabha for the last few years and it is definitely not a matter about which to feel happy. When I say so, I feel that majority of the people in India also think in these very terms. Every peace loving Indian wants that day to dawn soon, when this Budget would be passed by the elected representatives of Punjab and not by Lok Sabha. They should pass it every year. We pray to God for bringing that day soon.

Many things have been said in this House but I would not repeat them and waste the time of the House. I would like to

say only one thing regarding the role of the police in dealing with the terrorists. Some of my colleagues have expressed their views on this matter. I feel that the Punjab Police and those who are at the helm of affairs there should try to understand that there is a basic difference between an ordinary criminal and a terrorist. They should always bear this in mind while dealing with them and while solving their problems whether it is the case of encounter or administrative problem. Dealing with the thieves, decoits and *goondas* is quite different from dealing with the terrorists. If we try to deal with this problem, keeping this basic difference in mind, significant results will follow.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, terrorism and communalism are fighting their last battle in Punjab. This battle will be the last one in the entire country. The people of Punjab have decided to fight terrorism steadfastly in every nook and corner of Punjab. A new culture and a new history is being created there and every Indian will have to make his contribution to it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir a suggestion has been made to grant amnesty to certain terrorists, which I think is definitely a good idea. The Government should pay serious thought to it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently I read an article dealing with the Russia presence in Afghanistan. It was written by a foreigner. It was stated therein that if the amount spent by Russia on fighting tanks and ammunition had been spent on despatch of medicines, blankets, foodgrains and other consumer goods to Afghanistan, Russia would have gained tremendous popularity and all this would have very good impact on the people of Afghanistan. In my opinion if, apart from the efforts by the police, we try to create a psychological atmosphere in Punjab, we will be able to wipe out terrorism very soon.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have to educate people and build public opinion in Punjab.

We have to tell the people that religion has never been successful in uniting the people in any part of the world. Religion has never been a rallying force. History of entire world bears testimony to it. In all the Arab countries of the world there is one religion, one language, one culture and one climate but still they have not been able to unite themselves. They keep quarreling among themselves. We have seen the results of Iran-Iraq war. I need hardly state the magnitude of the extensive destruction caused by it. Relations between Nepal and India are before us. Crores of Hindus live in India and Hindustan is the State religion of Nepal. But when China attacked us and Pakistan attacked us twice, Nepal neither said a word nor supported us. Not only this, they concluded an agreement with China after the Indo-China war, and concluded agreements with Pakistan after Indo-Pak war. Everybody knows it.

We have to create a feeling among our Sikh brethren and the youth in Punjab that no problem could be solved in the world on the basis of religion. This can be accomplished by providing them economic and basic necessities of life. Then only, we will be able to set up a new society and usher in a new era in our country or in particular state. I am reminded of a saying of Khalil Zibran. He said that many people closed their eyes in the face of the sun and went to sleep but keep awake in complete darkness of the night waiting for the new era to dawn. The number of such people in the world who are misleading the people in the name of caste, creed and community is very large. They force the people to close their eyes even when there sun shine and ask them to keep awake during the night. I want to say that the people of India will not be misled by such people; they will not tolerate them and a new history will be created. A new India will be born, and so will be a new Punjab. We all will welcome it unitedly. Wishing for a new tomorrow and having full faith in the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Punjab administration and other officers of Punjab who have tried to solve this problem with steadfastness, devotion and dedication, I support the Punjab Budget.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will sum up my views in a few minutes. I know that the time is short and we have the Punjab Budget before us. I would like not only to support this Budget but also to that even if the amount of Punjab Budget had been double the present amount, I would have supported it.

Conditions are really bad in Punjab. But in spite of terrorism. Hindu-Sikh relations have not been affected. There are instances in the recent past in Punjab where our Sikh brothers made sacrifices to save Hindus and similarly, Hindu brothers made sacrifices for the Sikhs. I fully agree that terrorists have no religion whether they belong to Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir or any other State and all the political parties should oppose squarely the forces of terrorism and communalism in the entire country. The Central Government is also making all out efforts in this direction. But there are many political groups in Punjab who are indulging in politicking and consequently, terrorism and extremism cannot be checked in Punjab and the flames are now engulfing Jammu and Kashmir too. Though, I feel that, Jammu and Kashmir is the most peaceful State in India but still stray incident continue to occur due to those people, who have been defeated and rejected. They are power hungry and want to be in power on one pretext or the other.

Recently, you saw that they forced their entry into a Shrine and placed the Holy Relic on the third storey so as to incite the people. One of our colleagues said during Zero Hour today that this Holy Relic was fake. It was a wrong statement on his part. Three days ago, an announcement was made from Srinagar Kendra of Doordarshan in the National Programme and thousands of people saw the Holy Relic. So I was saying that the politicians who want to grab power without people's mandate, would not succeed. People have voluntarily accepted the unity of the Congress (i) and the National Conference. It is an elected Government, which came to power through the ballot and it can be removed only through the ballot. Maulvi Farooq is living in a Mohalla. He creates

disturbances in that Mohalla. As a matter of fact, the Fundamentalists will not get power through votes, but these elements want to create disturbances and instigate the youth. I would like to appeal to the Government that they must ensure that not even a single youth should remain unemployed in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, because politicians are provoking these unemployed youth to meet their political ends and there lies the trouble. I would like to say one thing about Jammu and Kashmir, and the Central Government should take note of it. Farooq Abdullah is the symbol of unity and identity of the State. So far as patriotism and nationalism is concerned, he is second to none. Therefore, the Central Government should take note of the sporadic incidents of terrorism that are taking place there, though at present there is peace in the State. During Zero Hour, it was said that it was a law and order problem. Whatever may be the problem, basically it is an economic problem, it is a problem of lack of industries and shortage of transport and electricity, taking advantage of which the local politicians want to incite the youth to achieve their political ends. I would request the Central Government that whether it is the question of providing funds to Punjab for removal of unemployment or for industrial development, they should lose sight of Jammu and Kashmir. There is peace in the State, but the politicians are trying to engineer riots. They are hatching a big conspiracy and are out to topple the constitutional Government. I condemn these activities and request you to make efforts to find out a political solution for the development of Jammu and Kashmir, and to solve the economic problem of Punjab.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am highly thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this issue. Personally, I am not happy in passing the Punjab Budget here. I wish that the day should come soon when the people of Punjab will themselves pass their budget. We have got to tackle the present situation. With the passage of time,

the form of terrorism and the activities of violence are also undergoing a change.

Naxalite movement has been started, which has spread to the eastern region also. Now these activities have gripped Punjab and Kashmir also. By now we have gained lot of experience in dealing with these kinds of activities.

17.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER—in the Chair]

I would like to submit that we should review the situation from time to time to find out ways how to tackle terrorism in an imaginative manner. The problem of terrorism is not confined to India; it is a world-wide phenomenon. We should keep ourselves prepared to face these activities as and when they occur. We have no doubt that today all the people of India have rejected communalism and fundamentalism. As has been said by my colleague Prof. Soz, be it Kashmir, Punjab or any other part of India, the situation is that Kashmir State is in the neighborhood of Punjab. Therefore, the dangers which are lurking on Punjab today are also before the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Today in Kashmir also, the communalists are taking undue advantage of our weaknesses and they want to instigate the youngsters so that terrorism could spread to that part of the country too. I would like to appeal to the Central Government to consider our problems sympathetically as these are the real problems affecting the State. Our State enjoys the status of a special category state, but the attitude adopted towards our state is different from the other special category states. For example, 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant is given to us whereas 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan is given to the rest of the special category states. Today, on the one hand, we are facing the communalist forces and bombs are exploding there, but on the other hand, we are facing budgetary deficit to the tune of Rs. 100 crores which we are unable to bridge. Therefore, the Central Government should help us. You have to see the effect of consignment levy and simi-

lar other things in Jammu and Kashmir. You can see our means of communication. Our roads remain blocked for weeks together. Therefore, we cannot stop terrorism merely by repression. We are happy to know that you have set up new industries in Punjab and have provided employment to the youths of Punjab.

But so far as our State is concerned, out of a total investment of Rs. 76 thousand crores in the public sector in the country, our share is just .01 per cent. Therefore, there is no scope of employment in the Public Sector in our State. I am not saying so merely with an eye on the elections or to woo voters. It is a humanitarian problem. On the one hand, the people of Ladakh are agitated and on the other hand, the people of Jammu are airing their grievances. Those living in the valley have their own problems. I would like to request the Central Government to view these problems sympathetically and find out a solution. A time-bound programme should be prepared to improve the situation not only in Punjab but in Jammu and Kashmir as well.

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Sir, the time may be extended so that we can finish the Punjab Budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is half-an-hour enough for this?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: 10-15 minutes are enough.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If we finish early, it is well and good.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): We can finish it tomorrow.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the House will accept the suggestion made by Shri Gadhvi. We extend the time of the House by half-an-hour.

Now, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi may speak.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Punjab Budget as presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, it is not a happy thing that the Lok Sabha has to pass the Punjab Budget again and again. In fact, it is no pleasure on our part to participate in this debate also. It is rather an irony—why we call it an irony?—that in this largest democracy of the world, that is, in our country, Punjab is the most prosperous State.

18.00 hrs.

We can salute to the people of Punjab who have laid down their lives in different wars defending the territory and solidity of our country. Punjab was also in the forefront of our national struggle for independence. After independence also, Punjab has taken the lead in the agricultural revolution. It is Punjab's hard working and industrious peasantry who are feeding so many people in different parts of the country. In Punjab, disturbance is continuing now. Of course, there is a ray of hope now. Just two days ago, we have seen the Governor of Punjab, Mr. S.S. Ray, in Television categorically saying to Mr. M.J. Akbar in an interview that Punjab will go to the polls with the rest of the country to elect Lok Sabha members, which will be forthcoming in three or four months. He is also confident that elections can be held for the State Assembly. We welcome this statement. There has been a lot of improvement in the law and order situation and when there is improvement; again there is spurt of violence in some places. When it needs concerted efforts by all concerned, the Opposition parties are running away from their responsibility and they are complicating the issues in different parts of the country, particularly in Punjab.

Sir, I do not want to take much time. I support the budget. The unemployment problem is giving rise to the problem of

terrorism and therefore it has to be tackled effectively. So provisions should be made in the budget to tackle this problem also, if we do not implement progressive land reforms, because Punjab is a predominantly agricultural State. Despite disturbing law and order situation, the Government of India is keeping the wheel of economy moving in right directions. So, unless the progressive land reform is implemented properly, concentration of wealth will be there in the hands of a few and unemployment problem also cannot be solved in the rural areas.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I could see the anguish of Gen. Sparrow in his speech, who initiated this discussion. Gen. Sparrow's contribution as a Member of Parliament as well as in the defence of our country has gone into the annals of our history. Any man who is dedicated to the concept of democracy and parliamentary system will find that those people who had taken oath to upkeep and uphold the Constitution, have cut at the very root of parliamentary democracy by running away, by resigning their seats. This speaks for itself, what hollow words they are using for upholding democracy. It totally reveals their true designs and the plain fact that they are fascists. They do not have any faith in democracy; they do not have any faith in Parliament and Parliamentary procedure. Parliamentary democracy is an integral part of the Constitution and therefore, those who try to scuttle it will be scuttling the Constitution itself. I, therefore, could perceive the anguish in the speech of Gen. Sparrow, who has rightly thought that the Opposition have not played a healthy role in the growth of democracy and in the consolidation of our parliamentary system of the country. Anyway, that is not my concern to comment upon that right now. People of this country are wise enough and they have shown their wisdom and sagacity time and again and it will be shown in future also.

So far as Punjab is concerned, I am

thankful to all the 11 participants who have participated in this discussion. It is not a matter of joy for us that we come here for Punjab Budget. We would very much wish as Mr. Aziz Qureshi and other friends have said that the legitimate forum for this Budget to be passed in Punjab Assembly and we would very much wish that the atmosphere in Punjab would be so congenial that the Assembly would be in a position to come back on the rails and pass the Budget. But we cannot be oblivious of our constitutional responsibilities and that is why we have come before this House to pass this Budget. Despite the conditions that are obtaining today in Punjab, I can say with confidence that the over-all progress of Punjab, in all sectors, industries—small-scale, tiny, large-scale industries, agriculture, agro-based industries, education, animal husbandry, in all areas, the progress is on and if you compare, then perhaps we are finding more greater percentage of progress as the time advances and that is a sign that although we have not been able to contain terrorism totally, it is an indication and indice that terrorist activities have been isolated and there is no support of the people. Therefore, in other activities there is progress.

But we are not happy with the situation as it obtains today in Punjab. Nobody, no patriotic citizen of this country, would be happy if there is any disturbance in any part of the country. I would like to assure Mr. Ayub Khan that we look upon all the States and all parts of this country as our own limbs of the body and, therefore, there is no question of discriminating between one State and another. Wherever legitimate help is needed, we are trying to give it. We know that development and progress of the country depends upon development and progress of all the regions of India. It may be a different matter that because of the geographical situation or because of the particular type of region that is there, a particular type of development may not be there. If you want something which may be available in the hills, in the plains, it would not be there. Geographical situation is very important. But, at the same time, I would assure him that as

far as Jammu & Kashmir is concerned also, Government of India is equally keen that Jammu & Kashmir develops, as a very good State. After all, it is a crown-jewel of the country and it cannot be forgotten.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Thank you.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: You are lucky that you are passing your own Budget.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: But you should congratulate yourself when Mr. Bhatia says that you are able to pass your Budget despite there being neighbouring trouble. I am very happy that Jammu & Kashmir and other neighbouring States have not been contaminated by the disease that we are facing today in Punjab. But we can try to contain it. All the hon. Members who participated, by and large, have stressed upon one subject and that is the political atmosphere or the law and order situation prevailing in Punjab. Only recently, we had a very indepth discussion on Punjab and the Home Minister and other people, all participated and had a very long discussion and, therefore, I need not go into the details. But I would only say that although there is terrorist activity, it has not been totally extreme. It is under control. Some sporadic incidents are sometimes being magnified or they are of gruesome nature. But at the same time, the overall atmosphere is a little more congenial than it was in the past when the State Government was there.

With regard to seizure of arms, with regard to arrest of terrorists and with regard to combat with the terrorists in encounters, our brave police officers are laying down their lives. They are laying down their lives in combats and encounters with the terrorists.

With regard to upgradation of the police, weaponry and other things also, the progress is on. There is a plan for it. I need not reveal it here. But I would assure you that on that count also, Punjab is receiving sufficient funds from the Central Government and we are upgrading the police in the areas of weaponry and communications etc.

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

Sir, Shri Sparrow pointed out that the Central Government should help the State of Punjab more. Let me tell him that so far as Government of India is concerned, Punjab is being given a special loan assistance of Rs. 560 crores this year. At the same time, we are giving Rs. 85 crores also for strengthening the law and order machinery in that State. So far as the Golden Temple Complex is concerned, we have already released Rs. 70 crores for that. So far as the flood situation is concerned, we have already approved the ceiling expenditure of Rs. 150 crores.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: What about the crop loan loss which took place there?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I understand your point. So far as last year's flood situation is concerned, we have already approved the ceiling expenditure of Rs. 150 crores. The officers of the Punjab Government met me. Their demand is for Rs. 85 crores or something like that. I have asked my officers to go into it and let us see what we can do in the matter.

Shri Bhatia wanted the details of assistance given to the dependents of those who were killed by the terrorists. I would give the figures upto now. 1400 terrorist affected families including the families which were affected in November 84 riots have been given jobs.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Out of the total of?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: We do not have the total now. I do not have the figures. If you want, I can furnish it later on. But again I would say that the victims of the terrorists are given employment by the State Government on priority basis without any formal examination and if they fulfil the minimum qualifications. We do not go for a formal examination. Further, the youth of the border districts are also given job on priority basis if they fulfil the minimum qualifications. This is one way that

we are trying to solve the problem of unemployment in the borders and affected districts.

Sir, all the hon. Members have stated about the unemployment problem especially that of the youth. They said that it is the great contributory factor for the dissatisfaction of the youth and going astray resorting to violence. I may agree that it is because of frustration they are doing so. But look here. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi wants to bring the *Bekari Hatao* programme under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. But the Opposition objects here. The entire nation want that *Bekari* must go from this country. Our plans are on. In the rural areas, regarding *Bekari Hatao* scheme, under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana we are spending more than Rs. 2000 crores. But these people say: "No., *Bekari* should not be removed from this country." That is the stance of the Opposition. We say that people should manage their own affairs through the Panchayats because the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. But these people say that it should not be there.

Sir, Indira-ji nationalised the Banks 20 years ago and abolished the Privy Purses. You remember, the grand alliance was formed at that time. Now, when we have got a programme *Garibi Hatao*, there is a grand alliance. The design is constant. The manoeuvre is constant. They should fail in this attempt. They fail miserably at that time—I mean the grand alliance failed at that time. They didn't want banks to go to the rural areas and the poor people should get benefits from the banks. From 8000 banks branches now we have got 57,000 branches in this country. All their fears that the banks would collapse and the banks would be liquidated and everything were proved wrong. Today also their fear proved wrong. This is the part of the design not of today but it started 20 years ago when Indira-ji wanted the poverty alleviation programmes must be there. Indiraji wanted that the poor people must come up. The design of the grand alliance was there. This is a part of that. We should not be surprised about it.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: They are going to meet the same fate.

SHRIB.K. GADHVI: Perhaps, the worst fate because, at that time, the people who were leaders of that grand alliance had a little integrity. But these people have got nothing. They are totally bereft of that integrity and morality. Therefore, they will face the worst.

Shri Rajhans mentioned about the persons who go from Bihar to Punjab and get killed there. I should tell him that whoever is killed, whether he is a man belonging to Punjab or an outsider, by the terrorist, Rs. 20,000 compensation is paid to him. Shri Rajhans mentioned that sometime he was not in a position to verify the whereabouts of a migrant labour who had gone to Punjab. I may tell him that he can write to the Government of Punjab. That is the only machinery to verify the whereabouts of a man and they will report back to him, they will reply back to him, if a man is available in Punjab. Therefore, to say, that there is no machinery to verify the whereabouts of a labourer or he is not traceable, is not correct. The Punjab Government would do all the needful.

Shri Bhatia and other Members suggested that there should be a scheme of amnesty. Certainly, I would pass on this suggestion to the Home Ministry for their due consideration. After all, it is our policy that those who give up the violence and speak under the Constitution, they are welcome to have talks with us. We want a solution to the Punjab problem. As you know, solution of Punjab has not been a law and order situation. It has got great complexity. Let us hope that wisdom also prevails upon our neighbourly countries and they also shun with this prompting of the violent activities from across the border. I believe, it will prevail upon them because the present Government of our neighbourly State, namely, Pakistan and their Prime Minister has experienced the fascist tendency in the death of her father.

Not very many points have been raised

in this discussion. With these few large political observations as I stated—because Members only dwell upon the larger and broad views—I commend these Demands for Grants to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Punjab) for 1989-90 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth Column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1990, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 30."

The motion was adopted

18.18 hrs.

PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (NO.2) BILL,
1989

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now move for leave to introduce the Appropriation Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1989-90.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment any appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1989-90."

The motion was adopted

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bills to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1989-90 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bills be passed."

The motion was adopted

18.20 hrs.

SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to establish the Small Industries Development Bank of India as the principal financial institution for the promotion, financing and development of industry in the small scale sector and to co-ordinate the functions of the institutions engaged in the promotion, financing or developing industry in the small scale sector and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may make his speech tomorrow.

18.20 1/2 hrs.

7) Shri S. Palakondrayudu

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

8) Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh

[English]

9) Shri Sahbhajirao Kakade

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Speaker has received today letters from the following members resigning their seats in Lok Sabha:-

10) Shri Shantilal Patel

The Speaker has accepted their resignations with immediate effect.

1) Shri Katuri Narayana Swamy

The House stands adjourned by meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

2) Shri G. Bhoopathy

3) Shri Matilal Hansda

18.21 hrs.

4) Shri Gadadhar Saha

5) Shri Vidya Charan Shukla

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 27, 1989/ Sravana 5, 1911 (Saka)

6) Shri H.M. Patel