

**Eighth Series, Vol. XLIV No. 19**

**Wednesday, December 7, 1988/1910  
Agrahayana 16, 1910 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Twelfth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



**सत्यमेव जयते**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 7, 1988/Agrahayana 16, 1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

#### Obituary Reference

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Kailash Prakash who was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Meerut constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council during 1948-52; 1962-68 and 1970-76 and member Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1952-62. He held the office of the Minister of Local-self Government, Education, Finance etc. in Uttar Pradesh.

A well known political and social worker, the dedicated himself to the spread of education in Uttar Pradesh.

An able parliamentarian, he served on the Rules Committee during 1977-78 and 1978-79. He took keen interest in the proceedings of the House.

Shri Kailash Prakash passed away on

12 November, 1988 at the age of 79.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend. I hope the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while in memory of the deceased.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while*

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### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Production of Cooking Oils

\*370. DR. PHULRENU GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of vegetable oils and other cooking oils in the country during the last three years;

(b) the total requirement of vegetable oils and cooking oils in the country; and

(c) the quantum of vegetable oils and cooking oils imported during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKHRAM) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

## STATEMENT

(a) The total production of vegetable oils and cooking oils expeller/refined solvent extracted during the oil years 1985-86 to 1987-88 is as under:—

(lakh tonnes)

Year	Vanaspati	Cooking oils
1	2	3
1985-86	9.17	32.26
1986-87	9.29	34.15
1987-88 (estimated)	9.85	35.00
Total	28.31	101.41

(b) The estimated requirement of cooking oils including vanaspati in the current oil year is about 58 lakh tonnes.

(c) About 44.95 lakh tonnes of edible oils were imported during the oil years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: I want to know whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to help cooking oil producing States to increase production so that the imports can be reduced.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Government have taken various steps to increase production of oilseeds in the country. There is a scheme, National Oilseeds Development Project, and Oilseeds Project, of the National Dairy Development Board to give better incentives to the producer through fixation of minimum support price of major oilseeds and intensification of the research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds, increasing the area of non-traditional oilseed crops like Soyabean and Sunflower and the setting up of the technology mission for oilseeds. These are the various steps the Government have taken

for increasing the oilseeds production in the country.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: My second question is, whether it is a fact that cooking oil which had to be sold through public distribution system is being sold in the black market; if so, what action has been taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI SUKH RAM: As the House is aware, we issue these edible oils for public distribution to the State Governments and it is the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure that the oil which we give to the poor people and the vulnerable sections, reaches the poor people. There may be certain instances where it might be diverted to some unauthorised channels, but if any hon. Member gives this information, we will definitely write to the respective State Governments so that they can take the corrective measures.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to know what is the basis of distribution of imported oil to different States and Union Territories, whether it is on the basis of the population or on the

basis of the needs. Also I want to know whether it is a fact, so far as Orissa is concerned, the quota has been reduced.

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** Sir, as you know, there has been a gap between the indigenous production and demand for this oil in the country and we have been meeting this gap through the import. Though the distribution is not exactly on the population basis, we try our best to give maximum oil to the State Governments so that at least people below the poverty line are given this oil.

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:** Sir, in the statement it is given yearly we require 58 lakh tonnes of edible oil and they have imported nearly 45 lakh tonnes during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88. This year the kharif is good. I want to know whether you are going to import the edible oil in spite of the good kharif; if so how much you are going to import and how much you are expecting from the indigenous production.

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** Sir, in the past four

years, our import has been on higher side. This year because of bumper crop, we are expecting about 150 lakh tonnes of oilseeds and in terms of oil, the production will be about about 45 lakh tonnes. So, keeping in view the bumper crop, we have taken certain measures and we have definitely decided to import less quantity as compared to the past years.

### **Supply of Instruments for Family Welfare Programme**

\*371. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of companies which have been supplying various instruments for family welfare programme to the Department of Family Welfare for the last two years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):** A Statement is given below.

### **STATEMENT**

*Details of companies which have been supplying various instruments for Family Welfare Programme to the Department of Family Welfare for the last two years*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Instrument</i>	<i>Name of Company</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
I.	Instruments and other items required for the MCH and Universal Immunisation Programme	
(a)	Ice Lined Refrigerator (ILR) 240 Ltr.	M/s. Electroflux Luxumburg
(b)	Freezer 300 Ltr. and 140 Ltr.	M/s West Frost Denmark
(c)	Refrigerator 140 Ltr.	M/s. West Frost, Denmark
(d)	Sterlizer (Auto Clave)	M/s Schuler (International, New York)

1	2	3
(e) Drum Sterilizer		Copenhagen UNICEF
(f) Steam Ster Pressure Cooker		M/s Prestige U.K.
(g) Dial Thermometer		Copenhagen UNICEF
(h) Needles	23 gauge 26 gauge	Imported
(i) Syringes 2 ml & 5 ml		M/s Asik Denmark
(j) Syringes 0.1 ml.		Imported
(k) Refrigerator Kit		Imported from Denmark
(l) Vaccine Carriers and Ice Packs		(i) Blow Kings, Bombay (ii) Inalsa Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (iii) Dynam Plastics, Bombay
(m) Day Carriers		(i) Blow Kings, Bombay (ii) Inalsa Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
(n) Needles	23 gauge	Needle Industries Nilgiris
(o) Needles	26 gauge	Needle Industries Nilgiris
(p) Hypodermic Syringes	2 ml 1 ml	(i) Hindustan Syringes Pvt. Ltd. (ii) Top Syringes, Bombay
ii. Laproscator/Laparoscopes		M/s Cabot Medical Corporation, U.S.A.  M/s Karl Storz, West Germany
iii. MTP Suction Aspirator		M/s Industrial Medical Engineers, New Delhi.

IV. The equipments and instruments required for the Post Partum Programme, Rural Family Welfare Centres, Sub-Centres and other institutions are procured by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned 16 companies in his reply which have been supplying various instruments for Family Welfare Programme. Most of them are foreign companies. So far as sterilization machine is concerned, even laprocator and laparoscopes are imported from a foreign company. Although it is the most expensive machine in the world, it is purchased from there only. How many machines have been supplied by the company or its agents during the last 3 years? This machine is useful only in those villages where electricity is available and not in those where it is not available.

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member desires to know as to how we utilise the instruments which are purchased from all these companies in the villages. In this regard, I would like to inform him that these are not purchased through Central Government but through the State Governments who require them. The Central Government procures that only Laprocator and Laparoscopes and the hon. Member is aware of this. If he wants, I can even give him the number of Laparoscopes that were purchased and made available to each State in 1987-88 and 1988-89. I have those figures with me. The number of Laparoscopes purchased in 1987-88 was 281 and in 1988-89, it was 1130. Thus in all, we purchased 1411 Laparoscopes. I would like to give this information to the hon. Member.

**SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said in his reply that instruments like Laparoscopes etc. are purchased by the State Governments. I want to know whether your Ministry has given any such direction to the State Governments that they should purchase instruments from an American company

only and that too through an Indian agent. Is the hon. Minister aware of any such directive and will he like to relate it in the House.

Secondly, there are two types of M.T.P. suction aspirators, used in the Family Planning Operations, both of which are probably of Indian make and are considered to be good. Instead of encouraging their use have any instructions been issued from the Ministry of Health to the State Governments that only suction Aspirator 4533 should be purchased which are operated by electricity. Have you also told the State Governments to purchase these aspirators only from that American company through its Indian agent. I want that you should give a clear information to the House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to submit that certain instructions were given to you by W.H.O. regarding sterilisation. Has the Government taken any steps to manufacture the machines used for sterilisation in the country itself? Does W.H.O. give any grants? Who handles that grant? If a committee handles it, I would like to know who are its members and if it is an officer, I would like to know his name?

**SHRI MOTILAL VORA:** The State Governments and the Union Territories have been advised by us to purchase only I.S.I. marked apparatus. Besides, safety and quality aspects should be verified. We have been making such recommendations time and again. Our Ministry has a committee which is called Expert Committee on Technical Matters. On the basis of the recommendations made by it, we had advised the State Governments to purchase only I.S.I. marked apparatus.

[*English*]

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** The answer given by the hon. Minister is quite confusing. Of course, the question was also

not asked in detail. The hon. Member wanted to know whether there is any directive from the Government of India to the State Governments regarding the import of these appliances and equipment. Are these instruments and equipment coming as aid from Denmark, UNICEF and UK or the Government of India is purchasing them? Is the Minister aware of the fact that intra-uterine devices like loop and other things which the Government of India is importing, of the same specifications are available in our country at cheaper rates and leproscopes are also available in our country at cheaper rates? In the name of World Health Organisation, we are taking advantage and importing these items from foreign countries like USA and West Germany and not getting them from our own indigenous sources.

**SHRI MOTI LAL VORA:** I have clearly stated that we have been getting leproscopes from two companies only. Some of them we get as donation and some of them we purchase. If the hon. Member is interested to know the number of leproscopes which were purchased by the Ministry I have got the figures. There is no confusion in my reply, Sir. I think if the hon. Member wants to know, I can give the detailed information which is available with me now.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** I was saying about loops. We have purchased lot of loops from USA and have spent Rs. fifteen per loop, whereas it is available at Rs. three per loop in our country. Crores of rupees have been swindled in this deal.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI C.P. THAKUR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is aware that the use of new equipment is on an increase in the modern medicine system. Does the Central Government propose to constitute a committee which may enlist such equipments, and recommend to the Department of Industry to

manufacture these equipments and apparatus within the country?

**SHRI MOTI LAL VORA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member. We also want that we should make proper use of the indigenous apparatus. We have said it clearly that there is no bar in using the I.S.I. marked apparatus which is suitable.

[*English*]

#### **Training of physicians for AIDS cure**

\*372. **SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking special measures to train physicians in the management of health problems created by the increasing number of AIDS cases;

(b) if so, the details of planning done to train doctors for the treatment of AIDS patients; and

(c) whether Government have sent some doctors abroad with AIDS centres for getting training in the treatment of AIDS; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government has planned phased training programmes for medical and for para-medical personnel in the field of clinical management of AIDS cases.

(c) Four doctors and two nurses were sent abroad for getting training in clinical management of AIDS cases.

**SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all know that this dreaded disease is



more dangerous than even cancer. Cancer is a slow killer but people try to get treatment and live long. But those who acquire AIDS, on the one hand, because of social fear, may not come out and expose themselves to the society or to the doctor and, on the other hand, continue to transmit this disease through contacts with other sex. Apart from the contact, it is said that this disease can be transmitted through blood transfusion also. So, I would like to know whether you have got any mechanism to test the blood before it is given to the patient to see whether it is free from AIDS or not. There are many dispensaries and hospitals, both public and private, which transfuse blood to patients but where testing facilities are not available. So, what are you going to do about this?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): Sir, intensive efforts are being made to make AIDS-free blood available in different parts of India. Currently, about 1.5 million units of blood are collected annually all over the country. In each of the cities of Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta, we are making all these arrangements and ten testing centres will be established for undertaking antibody screening of blood donors.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this disease is mainly transmitted through male and female contacts. We know that in Bombay and in other metropolitan cities in some clusters the business of prostitution is carried on. They being the potential carriers, we can test their blood for this disease. But what happens if the prostitutes are sporadic in the society and if their blood is not tested? For example, some time back in Rajdoot Hotel, seventy-five call girls were arrested. We get many foreign tourists visiting India and knowingly or unknowingly if through such call girls this disease is transmitted and then it spreads, then it will acquire very alarming proportions in a backward country like India. What preventive meas-

ures can we take in this regard? Have you got something in mind in this regard?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Sir, as far as AIDS hazard is concerned, we have got 40 surveillance centres in the country and about 1,66,000 persons have been screened and out of this figure of 1,66,000, only 532 cases have been found positive and these persons do not carry AIDS immediately. They have to be taken care of and for the coming 7 to 10 years, they have to be properly examined, properly cared for in the hospitals. Therefore, we have chalked out a programme and the doctors have been sent to the foreign countries for training; the nurses have been sent for training and they will be located in the places. I can tell the hon. Member that in the first phase a number of doctors have been sent and in the second phase the Director General (Health Services) has drawn up a programme for conducting training forces on a regional basis in holding workshops in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Bhubaneswar and in each of these workshops, 20 medical officers are proposed to be trained in the diagnosis and clinical management of AIDS. So, this is the programme they are going to launch. But in our country, AIDS is not panicky at the moment. But we are very very careful and the steps are being taken that it should not spread and if it is found anywhere medical facilities should be available as also in the metropolitan cities and in the second phase, we would extend it to other cities also.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Sir, a number of cases of AIDS quoted were from Tamil Nadu. Is there any chance for the Minister to consider the request of sending more physicians from Tamil Nadu to get training for AIDS and AIDS care. Is there any possibility? I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal with the Government to screen all the foreigners coming to India for AIDS.

**SHRI MOTI LAL VORA:** As I have said, 20 medical doctors are proposed to be trained in Tamil Nadu and Bhubaneshwar, Delhi and Bombay in the first instance and the AIIMS has prepared guidelines for the management of patients infected with this disease. AIIMS has also prepared guidelines for treatment of these patients. So, for all these things, we are taking steps.

**DR. A. KALANIDHI:** Is there any proposal to screen the foreigners who are coming to India?

**SHRI MOTI LAL VORA:** Those students who are coming for studies carry proper certificates and it is done here.

**DR. A. KALANIDHI:** What about the tourists, Sir?

**SHRI MOTI LAL VORA:** We have no plan at the moment.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:** Sir, from the answer given, it transpires that the Government is doing something in this direction, 4 doctors and two nurses were sent abroad for training. On their return also the Government is arranging for some training inside the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in regard to the tourists' centres where there is heavy influx of international tourists which are exposed to this danger, with this end Govt have any programme for starting some preliminary centres to detect AIDS among the people and take necessary follow-up measures in this regard.

**SHRI MOTI LAL VORA:** We have got 40 surveillance centres in this year and by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, we will be extending this facility from 40 to 150 centres. As the hon. Member has said about the tourists places, the surveillance centres near the tourists places will serve the screening of the persons coming to the tour-

ist places. So, the problem will not be there for testing them.

### **Concessions to Textile Industry and their benefits to consumers**

\*373. **SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI†:**  
**SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD:**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of concessions have been given in Gujarat and other States to textile industry and man-made fibres and yarns during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the benefits of these concessions have been passed on to the consumers; and

(d) if so, to what extent and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The details of concessions given in the State of Gujarat and other States to textile industry and man-made fibres and yarns during the last three years, etc. are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

**SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said in his reply that details regarding concessions during the last 3 years are being collected and that is why he has been unable to send its final report. In this regard, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to when is the final report expected and when will he present it in the

House.

**SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM:** Sir, it will be presented on the table of the House as soon as we get the information.

**SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:** According to the information with me most of the sick textile mills have been provided financial assistance by the Central Government as a result of which many of the sick mills have revived. I congratulate the hon. Minister for this. However, many textile mills are still lying closed and the Central Government wants to give them assistance so that the unemployed people are able to earn their livelihood. What steps does the Government want to take regarding the textile mills which are not viable and for the rehabilitation of the employees working therein?

**SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM:** This case is under consideration at present. I would like to tell you that all the sick mills taken over by the Government have become even more sick... (*Interruptions*)...

**MR. SPEAKER:** You should stop the import of synthetic fibre because the weavers and the farmers are suffering as a result thereof.

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point I am trying to make the hon. Minister understand, today, through you, was lost in the din of zero hour last week. The Government has admitted today that there are more than 100 such sick mills which became even more sick after getting assistance from the Government and are now lying closed. Now powerloom and handloom have replaced these mills. All the new mills which have been set up have modern technology. The owners of old mills want that all the new powerloom and handloom mills should close down. They have forced the Government to stop the assis-

tance given through its corporation for the working capital. I can name the places where this thing has happened. These places include-Bhilwara, Bhiwandi, Burhanpur, Jawra, Ratlam, Ujjain, Mandsaur and Neemach etc. In these places, most of the modern powerlooms are closing down. Will the Government bring any such change in its basic policy so that the old mills may revive and the new powerlooms and handlooms should also flourish.

**SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM:** A committee has been set up in this regard, which will investigate all these things.

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will all die by t: en.

**MR. SPEAKER:** "Mana kitagaphul na karoge,  
lekin khak ho jaaenge hum,  
Tumko khabar hone tak."

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI:** Please put some pressure on Rafique Sahib.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What else can I do? I can simply ask him to expedite it.

[*English*]

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:** Sir, all the Supplementaries are not actually related to the question which is being asked.

In the last Budget the hon. Finance Minister extended a number of concessions to the textile industry, particularly the man-made fabrics industry. Now, the question is whether these benefits which had been extended to this industry, which involve crores of rupees, have been passed on to the consumers. He did not give any answer for it. Now, I would like to know whether the Government has got any machinery to see that

the concessions given to the industry are passed on to the consumers, and if so, I would like to know the details as to what is the monitoring system for this.

**SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM:** Sir, the Government has constituted a Monitoring Committee which is going into it. But so far there have been only two sittings of the Committee and they have not informed us about what steps they are going to suggest. As soon as I receive the report from them, I would submit it to the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question. Shri Somnath Rath.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Sir, we want to ask.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We will take it up in the next Session — February.

#### **Soviet assistance for Metro Railway System**

\*374. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH †:**  
**SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the Soviet Government offer of providing assistance for construction of Metro Railway System in Indian cities;

(b) whether a Metro Railway System in Delhi is likely to materialise in the near future; and

(c) the other Metropolitan cities in India which require such system because of their vast development?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) The Soviet

Government has been requested to send a Team of Experts to India for preliminary talks on their offer of assistance relating to the introduction of Mass Rapid Transit System for Delhi.

(b) A Task Force, set up by Government in 1987, has established the need for a Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi particularly in East-West corridor from Vivek Vihar to Vikas Puri. The Task Force has recommended the introduction of Light Rail Transit System/M-Bahn. However, no decision in this regard has yet been taken.

(c) The metro system in Calcutta has already become partly operational. Work on such system in Madras and Bombay has begun in selected corridors. Most of the metropolitan cities have been proposing to have such systems. It is reported that the State Governments concerned have already commissioned studies by consultants for the purpose for the cities of Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Hyderabad. A decision about the introduction of such a system in a particular city will have to be taken by the concerned State Government on the basis of such studies and their resources position, in necessary consultation with the Govt. of India.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Soviet offer for an underground rapid transport system provides technical as well as financial assistance. If so, whether the Soviet Government will give full financial assistance for the implementation of the system and at what cost and when the work is going to start.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH:** A delegation of the Railway Ministry visited the Soviet Union recently and held talks on the subject of mass rapid transport system. During this

discussion the Soviet union expressed its willingness to undertake this work. In this connection, we have requested the Indian Ambassador there to request the Soviet Government to send a multi-disciplinary technical team to India. We have written to them as well and we are waiting for the reply.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: The hon. Minister has replied to part (c) of my question that some other metropolitan cities have been proposing to have such system and in Calcutta as well as Madras, this system is not complete. As such, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Soviet offer is also there to implement this system in all the metropolitan cities.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: In view of increasing pressure of population on the big metropolitan cities today, our intention is to ensure a transport system which minimises traffic congestion. Through RITES under the Railway Ministry, survey work has been undertaken of the cities of Hyderabad, Secundrabad and Bangalore by the concerned State Governments and the burden of the expenditure is going to be shared by the Centre, State and the concerned local bodies.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Sir, as the House is aware, Bangalore city is one of the fastest growing cities in Asia. The traffic congestion there is very terrific. On the request of the State Government, the Railways have already prepared a scheme of Rs. 650 crores spread over 25 years. Now, that scheme is being revised by the RITES as per the suggestion of the Planning Commission. May I know from the hon. Minister that since the scheme is already

prepared and the necessity for it is really much more, will the Government of India consider including Bangalore city also under the scheme of mass rapid system for various metropolitan cities?

Will the Soviet assistance be extended to Bangalore city also? Because the State Government cannot directly correspond with the Soviet Government will the Ministry of Urban Development take the initiative and see that Bangalore city is also included in the scheme?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not in a position to state at present whether Soviet assistance will be extended to Bangalore. But it is a fact that a survey with regard to Bangalore has been conducted through RITES. Hon. Shri Krishna Iyer has submitted that Delhi was to get this facility earlier. A task force was created in this regard in 1987, and our then Secretary of the Ministry of Urban Development, Shri Sukthankar who headed this committee submitted its report. It has, inter alia, been recommended in the report as to which system the LRT or MRTS will be more suitable for the east-west corridor proposed to be constructed between Vivek Vihar and Vikaspuri. So far as Bangalore is concerned, RITES is examining it and after receipt of the report, Central Government will consider as to how it could be best implemented.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Because of the growing population in each and every city, the Metro Railway is very very necessary. The Metro Railway System at Madras which was taken up about ten years ago ought to have been completed by 1989. But only 40% of the work is over. You are allotting very very meagre funds every year. Even during this year, 1988-89, the Depart-

ment of Railways have allotted only Rs. 9 crores which will be sufficient only to meet the overhead expenses. That is all. No more work can be done with Rs. 9 crores. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that we get greater allocation from Soviet Russia to take up and complete this work faster.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I think it is at an early state. I am unable to say anything.

[*Translation*]

But it can be stated here that this consortium has been formed after taking this point into consideration and in this connection we have allocated Rs. 2 crores for the current year and ultimately it will be increased to Rs. 100 crore. But the particular condition here is that Central Government is not going to bear the burden of the entire expenditure alone, it will bear only 40% of the expenses.

[*English*]

40% is from the State sector, 30% is from the local bodies.

[*Translation*]

And you have submitted that Metro Railway system is under construction in Madras and the Centre will take care of it.

[*English*]

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: May I know from the hon. Minister whether an assessment has been made as to what type of mass transport system will be necessary for our country and particularly in relation to the economics of operation, whether medium strip, or the underground or the elevated?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: That is why the

Soviet team is coming here to assess as to how this work is to be undertaken. In the survey conducted of Delhi in 1974, it was recommended that out of the total length of 183 kms of railway tracks, 58 kms. should be underground and rest of it should be on the surface. At the moment, we cannot say as to how this will be done, but the Soviet team will make an assessment of the situation and make recommendations in this regard... (*Interruptions*) So far as expenditure is concerned, hon. Shri Aggarwal has stated that it will be of about Rs. 4000 crore.

#### Food demanded by Maharashtra Government

\*379. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH†:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) the quantity of foodgrains demanded by Government of Maharashtra during the current year and the extent to which it has been met;

(b) whether on account of inadequate supply of foodgrains to Maharashtra, less quantity of foodgrains is being given through Public Distribution System to the poor people of that region; and

(c) if so, the time by which this situation is likely to improve and regular supply of foodgrains in adequate quantity will be restored to Maharashtra?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) During the current year, the Government of Maharashtra have been allocated a quantity of 17.95 lakh tonnes of foodgrains against their demand of 23.80 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). Supply of foodgrains to Maharashtra has not been inadequate. Lifting of foodgrains by the State from the Central Pool in 1988 has been higher than in the corresponding period of the last year. The allocation from the Central Pool is, however, only supplemental in nature to the open market availability and its further distribution within the State including coverage and scale of issue to the consumers is for the concerned States to decide.

**SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH:** Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what was the demand for rice and wheat by the State and what is the supply against that demand as far as rice and wheat are concerned.

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** Sir, is he referring to the demand for the current year or for the last year?

**SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH:** The hon. Minister has given the figures. He has allocated a quantity of 17.95 lakh tonnes of foodgrains against their demand of 23.80 lakh tonnes. I would like to have a bifurcation of that in terms of wheat and rice.

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** The demand for the year for rice was 9.55 lakh tonnes and for wheat it was 14.25 lakh tonnes. Against that, allotment in the case of rice was 7.50 lakh tonnes and in the case of wheat it was 10.45 lakh tonnes. Against that allotment, the off-take was 5.91 lakh tonnes in the case of rice and 8.56 lakh tonnes in the case of wheat. This figure is available up to October. So, the off-take was less than what was allotted to Maharashtra.

**SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH:** Sir, it is surprising to hear this answer from the hon. Minister that the lifting was less than what was allotted. The lifting was less because of non-availability of rice and wheat in the FCI

Godowns in Bombay and other Godowns in the State of Maharashtra. Is it not a fact that the FCI Godowns were empty during the months of August, September and October? Is it not a fact that supply of rice was made available after the landing of the ship at Bombay Port? If it is so, then why it was allowed to remain so? Secondly, the hon. Minister has already stated in his reply that the allocation from the Central Pool is, however, only supplemental. Sir, you know, the State of Maharashtra is a deficit State, as far as foodgrains are concerned. Is it a fact that the Government are not allowing the State to purchase rice from the other States which are having surplus? If it is so, then what is the reason? What steps the Government are thinking to take to help the deficit States?

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** Only one instance, probably in the month of September, came to my notice about the non-availability of rice with the FCI Godowns in Maharashtra. I immediately issued instructions to the FCI that rice should be diverted to Maharashtra and the shortage in supply should be made up immediately. But thereafter, I did not receive any complaints. It may be in one or two instances that rice was not available with the FCI. But as far as the other months are concerned, I did not receive any complaints. Even rice was available in Maharashtra in the month of November to the tune of 36,302 tonnes. This is the quantity which was available with the FCI.

**SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH:** Sir, my questions were fully not answered. (*Interruptions*)

#### **Increase in Agricultural Labour**

\*380. **DR. A.K. PATEL †:**  
**SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural labour in the country at present;

(b) the percentage increase in their number as compared to 1950-51;

(c) whether the increase in work opportunities for them in agricultural operations has been proportionate to the increase in agricultural production since 1950-51; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The number of agricultural labourers as per 1981 census (latest available) is 55.50 million.

(b) The increase in agricultural labourers in 1981 works out to 176% over 1951.

(c) and (d). Between 1950-51 and 1987-88 agricultural production has increased by 153.7%. However, reliable data for computing the increases in work opportunities for agricultural labourers in agricultural operations is not available. What is achieved through more intensive agriculture and increases in agricultural production is not the only means for providing employment to agricultural labourers in rural areas. Keeping this in view, employment generation programmes such as NREP, RLEGP, IRDP etc. have been undertaken for the creation of employment opportunities in the rural sector.

[English]

SHRI A.K. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised to read the reply of the Hon. Minister especially to parts (c) & (d) that reliable data is not available. Most of the agricultural labourers are from SC and ST class and they are below the poverty line. Hon. Prime Minister has so often said that he

wants to uplift the people who are below the poverty line. When the hon. Minister is not having the data, how is he going to uplift the people those who are below the poverty line?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, either the hon. Member has not appreciated fully what I have stated just now or there might be some lacking on my part to make it more clear. I have stated that employment generation programmes such as NREP, RLEGP, IRDP etc. are under implementation for providing employment to the people living below poverty line in the rural areas. I want to inform the hon. Member that during the Sixth Plan about Rs. 1,600 crores were provided in the shape of financial assistance by the Central and State Governments and Rs. 3,101 crores were provided as loans by the banks under the IRDP scheme. The total of these two amounts comes to Rs. 4,762.78 crores. This amount was made available for IRDP alone. Similarly, I will give the year-wise details of the amounts made available during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan and they are as follows:

Year	Amounts
1985-86	Rs. 24 crores
1986-87	Rs. 35 crores
1987-88	Rs. 39 crores

For IRDP alone, about Rs. 10 thousand crores have been spent since its inception in 1980.

Similarly, there are other schemes like NREP and RLEGP. An amount of Rs. 531 crores was spent for NREP in 1985-86 and 316400000 mandays were generated. Similarly, under RLEGP, Rs. 453 crores were spent and 247500000 mandays were gener-



ated. In the same way, in 1986-87 under NREP, 717.77 crores were spent and 39 crores and 53 lakh of mandays were generated. Under RLEGP 635.91 crores were spent and 30 crores and 60 lakhs of mandays were generated.

In 1987-88, 33.74 crore mandays were created by investing Rs. 788.30 crore under N.R.E.P. whereas 33.20 crore mandays were created by spending Rs. 649.84 crore under R.L.G.E.P.

Similarly, in 1988-89, under N.R.E.P., 15 crore mandays have been created by spending Rs. 324 crores whereas 10.30 crore mandays have been created by spending Rs. 260 crores under R.L.G.E.P.

I mean to say that this is a different scheme. In response to the question asked about the agricultural labour, I am to say that an agricultural labourers does not depend upon the agriculture labour only. There are some other schemes also for their benefit on which Government of India have spent and is still spending a lot of money for them.

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PATEL: I am not impressed with the reply of the hon. Minister. These schemes which are just mentioned and which are going on especially in Gujarat — from my experience in my State I would say — have hardly 10% of implementation. The rest of the money is corrupted. It does not generate any job to the really needy persons. I would like to know what steps the Minister is going to take for this purpose.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has said that hardly 10 percent of the total amount is spent in proper and rest of the money goes into the pockets of corrupt officers. In this connection, I may say that

hon. Member should give in writing in which scheme and which officers, even if some one has been retired, have done bungling so that we may conduct an enquiry against the erring officers, simply saying that this is happening in a particular State cannot help. Please be practical and tell clearly in which particular scheme bungling has been done. The Government of India will definitely get the matter enquired and ask the State Government to take action against the guilty officers and the State Government would take action against the persons who will be proved guilty.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Due to non-implementation of land reforms, the number of landless persons and agricultural labour is increasing in our country. Marginal farmers are losing their lands gradually because they have to sell their agriculture land due to poverty. In this manner, they are becoming labourers from farmers. We want to know the programme under which Government intends to implement land reforms? What action the Government is taking to distribute the land which is in the possession of the Government, to acquire the land of landlords who have thousand acres of land and to distribute the same among the agricultural labourers so that their economic position is improved.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank him for asking this question in Hindi. Hindi should be used in our country.

The Land Reforms Act was made by the Government of India and its very purpose was to distribute the land among the landless and the poor by acquiring the land of big landlords. 70 lakh acre land has been declared surplus in whole of the country and out of this 45 lakh acre land has been distributed among the poor and landless persons. 25 lakh acre land could not be distributed because the concerned parties have ob-

tained stay orders from various courts. A conference of the State Revenue Ministers is going to be held in the next month in which they will be directed to engage special advocates so that these cases may be disposed of early and the landless persons may get land.

MR. SPEAKER: Please get this point also examined as to what should be the minimum economic holding? What is the use of giving him a piece of land which may prove to be uneconomic.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 43 per cent of total population of our country is agricultural labour, who hardly get employment for three months in a year. That is why 75 thousand agricultural labourers of my State go to Punjab and Haryana and work on the farms. The people of this State have not got any advantage from the beneficial schemes such as R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P. and the agricultural labourers do not get employment. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether some schemes other than these are under the consideration of the Government which may provide them employment at their homes and in their own districts.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already said many Government of India sponsored schemes are being implemented in the States so that employment could be provided to educated and uneducated people of rural areas. Government is giving subsidy for many employment schemes and for small scale industries. The Government also tries to make arrangement for the supply of raw-materials to them. The Government also arrange sale of their finished goods. Many schemes have been formulated for this and the people should make use of them. There is no doubt that masses do not get as much benefit as it

ought to be. Its reason is that people are not coming forward to take advantage of these schemes. These schemes have not been given wide publicity at some places. The representatives of people should also inform the public about these schemes and tell them that they have been chalked out to benefit the farmers and the poor. The elected representatives should try to attract the attention of the people towards these schemes so that they may take full advantage of these schemes. The Government is making every effort to provide employment to all the unemployed persons and all these schemes have been formulated to achieve this end.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I would like to know whether it is a fact that several lakhs of small and marginal farmers have become landless? Has any study been made to find out what are the reasons for this situation to develop? In your presence at Hyderabad, the Prime Minister had announced at a conference of farmers that he will do away with the system of compound interest on agricultural loans. I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Government to allow only simple interest on the loans taken by the farmers in view of the Prime Minister's assurance?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the Prime Minister had gone there and made some announcements in the function which was presided over by you. All the assurances which were given by the Prime Minister have been implemented. There is no such assurance which remains to be implemented. He had made 3-4 general announcements about which I want to tell you. He had said that the people of the drought affected areas who are not in a

position to repay loans can repay it in seven years instead of repaying in 2 years and the people of the area which had suffered drought for three years can repay the loan in ten years. He has also assured bring down the rate of interest and it had been brought down. (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: He promised simple interest.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I am telling the same thing. As far as the question of simple interest is concerned, the compound interest will not be charged from the people of drought affected areas strictly. If a principal amount of Rs. 10,000 becomes Rs. 25,000 by charging compound interest, then the amount of Rs. 25,000 will not be recover in full. The interest equal to the principal amount will be charged and the rest of the interest will be written off. These orders have already been issued.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: He promised to the farmers only simple rate of interest on the agricultural crop loans and to stop imposing compounding rate of interest on farmers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The loan taken for agriculture should be paid on time. If it not repaid on time, how it will do. That should be repaid on time.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### "Pooyankutty Hydel Project in Kerala"

\*375. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether final clearance has been accorded by Union Government to the Pooyankutty Hydel Project in Kerala;

(b) whether Government have given clearance to any other Hydro Electric Projects in the State of Kerala during 1987 and 1988; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total estimated loss of forest areas covered under the projects sanctioned during 1987 to 88?

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

(c) Does not arise.

### Development of Dharavi Slums in Bombay

\*376. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the development of Dharavi slums in Bombay;

(b) the details of the amount spent, the number of new houses constructed and other development project undertaken; and

(c) the reasons for slow progress of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). The development of Dharavi Slums in Bombay is the responsibility of the Government of Maharashtra. The Government of India is assisting the State Government in this project out of the grant of Rs. 100 crores announced by the Prime Minister in 1985 for dealing with the acute problems of housing and slums in the city. A total amount of Rs. 30 crores has been released to the State so far. Under Dharavi Redevelopment Scheme, 38 slum pockets have been identified for redevelopment. These also include the pockets which are to be relocated. 12 community development works have been completed out of a total of 38. Work on community development work in 26 pockets has commenced. Engineering surveys for 10 on-site works have been commenced. 250 households out of a total of 1100 have been relocated. As regards off-site infrastructure the work of deepening and clearing of Mithi River has been completed.

#### **Shortage of rice and kerosene in Kerala**

\*377 SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Union Government has been drawn to the reports regarding shortage of rice and kerosene oil being experienced in Kerala for distribution through the PDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to overcome the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). Requests for additional allotment have been received from the Government of Kerala which were considered keeping in view the

overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States/Uts, and other relevant factors.

[*Translation*]

#### **Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies**

\*378. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Delhi springing up of new unauthorised colonies is a constant feature;

(b) the details of such colonies which sprang up in the last five years;

(c) the circumstances giving birth to such colonies and the efforts made by the authorities concerned not to allow such colonies; and

(d) the criteria followed to regularise such unauthorised colonies?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Out of 607 unauthorised colonies surveyed in 1977, 541 have since been regularised as these fulfilled the criteria prescribed by the Government as per details given in the statement below. The unauthorised colonies are cropping up mainly due to large scale migration from other parts of the country. Continuous efforts are being made to develop land and promote housing in order to absorb the growing population. Simultaneously, illegal structures are demolished from time to time. Lately, illegal occupation of public land has been made a cognizable offence. National Capital Region Plan aims at developing satellite town and counter-magnet towns to release pressure of population on Delhi.

**STATEMENT***Criteria for regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi*

The regularisation of unauthorised colonies was to be done by Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi subject to the following conditions:

- i) Both residential and commercial structures will be regularised within the cut of date of 30-6-77 and 16-2-77 respectively.
- ii) Structures will be regularised after fitting them in a layout plan and after keeping clear space for roads and other community facilities. To the extent land is already available for roads and other community facilities in the immediate vicinity or neighbourhood, such land should be utilised for these purposes.
- iii) Development charges as determined by Delhi Development Authority/Municipal Corporation of Delhi will be payable by the owners of the properties in such manner as may be laid down by these bodies. It has been further notified by the Government on 1-1-1986 that the development charges prescribed by the Delhi Development Authority/Municipal Corporation of Delhi may be paid by the persons concerned in instalments over a period of 5 years. Where some part of the development charges has already been paid, the payment due will be reduced to that extent.
- iv) The families which are displaced in the process of providing space for roads and other community facilities will be rehabilitated in the following manner:-
  - a) Owners of the houses, who or any of whose family members do not own plot/house in Delhi will be provided alternative land/flat.
  - b) The tenants will be allotted alternative accommodation provided they; or any of their dependent members of family do not own a house/plot in Delhi.
  - v) In the process of regularisation, wherever necessary change of land use will be considered with reference to the provisions of the Master Plan/Zonal Plans.
  - vi) Colonies which have been notified for acquisition will also be considered for regularisation and, wherever necessary, other consequential steps will be taken.
  - vii) Construction already done in areas earmarked for roads and other community facilities in the colonies which had been regularised earlier, will also be regularised provided land for such facilities is available in the immediate vicinity or neighbourhood. Otherwise they will be given alternative sites/flats.
  - viii) The question of a suitability of a particular colony for regularisation, even if sparsely built was left to be examined by the technical Committee constituted by the Lt. Governor of Delhi/the High Level Implementation Body con-

stituted as per the orders of the Government on the basis of site conditions, planning requirements, etc. and having regard to government orders for regularisation of unauthorised colonies.

[English]

### Jobs to Unemployed

\*381: SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons registered with various employment exchanges have not got jobs even after 5 years;

(b) if so, the number of such unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges in the State of Gujarat;

(c) the number of persons provided jobs

during the last three years; and

(d) the number of women, blind, disabled and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes out of them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Though at the national level statistics of job-seekers by their length of stay on Live Register are not maintained, there were 1.69 lakh job-seekers on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Gujarat for more than five years as at the end of 1987. This information has been given by the State Government. The number of placements of job-seekers through employment exchanges and the number of women, blind, handicapped and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes out of them, during the years 1985 to 1987 on an all India level are as below:

(In Thousands)

1	2	3	4
	1985	1986	1987
Total Placements	388.5	351.3	334.4
Women	55.0	50.7	44.8
Blind	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other Handicapped	5.0	5.0	5.2
Scheduled Castes	57.9	55.0	46.2
Scheduled Tribes	21.0	21.9	25.6

### Protection to Consumers Interests

\*382. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate safeguards to the interests of consumers;

(b) whether any evaluation has been

made of the steps so as to assess their efficacy in concrete terms; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Several legal and administrative measures have been taken by the Government to promote and protect the interests of the consumers. To provide better protection to the consumers and for speedy and inexpensive redressal of their grievances, the Government has brought into force a comprehensive consumer protection law, namely, the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. This Act applies to all goods and services and covers private, public, joint and cooperative sectors. Besides, rights have been conferred on the consumers and consumer organisations to file complaints in courts under existing laws having bearing on the interests of the consumers such as Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Standards of Weights and Measures Act, etc. To promote consumer awareness and a widespread consumer movement, the Central Government has taken various measures which include holding of national, regional and State level seminars, use of TV and AIR and other media, publishing brochures and literature on consumer protection, coordination with the States and UTs on the activities of consumer protection, etc.

2. The steps taken by the Government have, by and large, served the interests of the consumers and generated consumer awareness. The redressal forums constituted and functioning in some of the States have provided speedy redressals to consumers. Central Consumer Protection Council and Councils set up in most of the States are promoting and protecting the interests of the consumers.

### **Rise in Price of Wheat in Delhi**

\*383. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR:

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

(a) whether the price of wheat has risen in the open market in Delhi;

(b) if so, the price of wheat in Delhi during October and November, 1988;

(c) whether these prices are higher as compared to the corresponding period last year; if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether Government propose to enhance the quota of wheat for distribution through the Public Distribution System to provide relief to the consumers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The price of wheat (Kalyansona) in the open market of Delhi ranged between Rs. 285 and Rs. 292 per quintal during October and November, 1988, as against Rs. 223 to Rs. 228 per quintal during the corresponding period last year.

(d) and (e). The allotments of wheat for distribution through the public distribution system are made to the various States/ Union Territories on a month-to-month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, the relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These allotments are, however, only supplemental to open market availability. For the present, there is no proposal to enhance the monthly allocation to Delhi.

**"Forest Cover"**

\*384. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

different steps taken by Government, denudation of forests continues unabated, resulting in a serious environmental imbalance; and

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

(c) whether Government have taken a fresh look towards the seriousness of the problem, if so, the latest action plan chalked out in this regard?

(a) the total area under forest cover in the country at the beginning of each of Five Year Plans, State-Wise, and at present;

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Statement I & II are given below.

(b) whether despite various laws and

**STATEMENT***State/UT Wise Areas under Forest Cover**(in Square Kilometer)*

<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>Forest Cover NRSA Report (1972-75)</i>	<i>Forest Cover FSI Report** (1981-83)</i>
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	49049	50194
2. Arunachal Pradesh	51438	60500
3. Assam	21055	26386
4. Bihar	22687	28748
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	1221	1285
6. Gujarat	9459	13570
7. Haryana	757	644
8. Himachal Pradesh	15075	12882
9. Jammu & Kashmir	22335	20880
10. Karnataka	29480	32264
11. Kerala	8611	10402



1	2	3
12. Madhya Pradesh	108568	127749
13. Maharashtra	40682	47416
14. Manipur	15092	17679
15. Meghalaya	14390	16511
16. Mizoram	13860	19092
17. Nagaland	8154	14351
18. Orissa	48383	53163
19. Punjab	1120	766
20. Rajasthan	11294	12478
21. Sikkim	1761	2839
22. Tamil Nadu	16676	18380
23. Tripura	6330	5743
24. Uttar Pradesh	25869	31443
25. West Bengal	8347	8812
26. A&N Islands	3294	7603
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	177	237
28. Chandigarh		2
29. Delhi	18	15
30. Pondicherry	—	8
Total	555180	242041

Reconciled figures of Forest Survey of India (FSI) and National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA).

**STATEMENT-II*****Steps taken to Check Deforestation and Increase Area under Forests***

While denudation of forests is continuing because of acute biotic pressure, the pace of deforestation has been arrested in recent years. The following measures have been taken to check deforestation and increase area under forests:-

1. Forests (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.
2. A Centrally sponsored scheme has been started to help the states to develop infrastructure for enforcement of legal provisions for the protection of forests.
3. Alternative sources of energy are being developed to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.
4. Wood is being substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building constructions etc.
5. Import policy for forests products has been liberalised.
6. Fiscal incentives are given to industries for wood substitution.
7. Efforts are being made to control shifting cultivation.
8. Guidelines have been issued to State Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:

i) To avoid clear felling of natural forests and where such felling are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.

ii) To consider banning of fellings in the hills above 1000 meters, at least for some years.

iii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.

iv) To set apart 4% of the geographical areas as protection area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.

9. National Wastelands Development Board was set up in 1985 to take up massive afforestation programme in the country with people's participation. The following schemes are being implemented by it:-

i) Operation Soil-Watch

ii) Rural Fuelwood plantations

iii) Decentralised Nurseries

iv) Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies

v) Social forestry through employment generation programmes.

### **Role of Voluntary Organisations in Health Care Delivery**

\*385. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert group had been formed as a follow-up of the workshop on "Role of Voluntary Organisations in Health Care Delivery" held in Delhi in January, 1988;

(b) if so, the recommendations of this group; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Director General of Health Services formed a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Additional Director General (Public Health).

(b) and (c). The Working Group met twice and evolved provisional recommendations. It also suggested the setting up of a panel. Govt. have accordingly decided to set up a Steering Committee.

### **Proposal to Shift Sericulture Research Station**

\*386. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to shift the Regional Sericulture Research Station from Kashipore to Ayodhya in the district of Purulia, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). It is clarified that Central Silk Board (CSB) had a Research Extension Centre at Kashipore in Purulia District of West Bengal and not Regional Sericulture Research Station as mentioned in the question. CSB has set up a network of Research Extension Centres in various states of the country for dissemination of the sericulture technology developed by the Research Institutes/Stations of the Board. As per decision taken in consultation with the Planning Commission, the concerned State Governments are expected to take over such RECs after a period of 5 years so that CSB may shift its RECs for dissemination of technology in new areas. Accordingly, CSB has decided to head over the farm and infrastructure created at REC, Kashipore (Purulia District) to the State Government of West Bengal and shifted its activities to Ayodhya Hill in the same district for popularising Bivoltine Silk production in that area. Consequently the extension requirements of Kashipore area are now to be met by the State Government of West Bengal.

### **Expert Committee for Jute Mills**

\*387. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jute mills lying closed at present;

(b) the total loss of production suffered due to the closure of these mills;

(c) whether Union Government had appointed an Expert Committee to look into the reasons for their closure;

(d) whether any suggestions have been received from the Expert Committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by what time these will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The total number of jute mills lying closed at present is 8.

(b) The total production loss suffered due to the closure of these 8 mills will be approximately of the order of 325 tonnes per day.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

#### **Authorisations Issued by NCCF**

\*388. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of authorisations issued by the Delhi Branch of the National Consumer Cooperative Federation during 1987 and 1988 in favour of primary cooperatives for supply of confiscated goods from various branches of the National Consumer Cooperative Federation outside Delhi;

(b) whether the authorisations conformed to the instructions issued by the Head Office of the National Consumer Cooperative Federation and approved by the Head Office;

(c) whether the goods were actually transported to NCCF godown for delivery to the Stores concerned;

(d) whether any assessment has been made as to the Sales Tax liability of NCCF on these transactions; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken in respect of the alleged irregularities and recovery of

amount of Sales Tax liability?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (e). A complaint in this regard has been received by the NCCF. It is under their investigation.

[*Translation*]

#### **Assistance to Wool Banks**

\*389. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any wool bank has been set up to give encouragement to woollen handlooms in Pithoragarh and Almora districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the date from which the wool bank is functioning and the amount of assistance provided by Government for the purpose so far;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is a great shortage of soft yarn and Rajasthani wool, in these wool banks for the last several months; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remove this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **Purchase of Unani Medicines**

3673. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of

non-availability of Unani medicines in the CGHS Dispensaries/Units in Delhi;

(b) whether purchases out of the sanctioned budget grant for the year 1988-89 are being delayed and the suppliers are being compelled to supply the medicines at old rates, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, the sanctioned amount of budget for purchase of Unani Medicines for the year 1988-89 and the amount of which the medicines have been received in Unani Store (CGHS) as on 1 October, 1988; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid shortage of

the medicines in CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). There is some temporary shortage of Unani Medicines in CGHS dispensaries/Units functioning under CGHS Delhi. The delay in purchase of Unani medicines is due to non-finalisation of the rate contract for supply of medicines for the year 1988-89 so far. To meet emergent requirements medicines are being procured from last year's registered and approved suppliers at old rates.

(c) The information is as under:-

<i>Budget Provision for purchase of Unani Medicines for the year 1988-89</i>		<i>Expenditure incurred upto 1.10.88</i>
Plan	Non-Plan	
Rs. 16,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 4,13,593,63

(d) Orders for supplying Unani medicines have already been placed with M/s IMPC, a Government of India undertaking and the position regarding availability of medicines is likely to improve shortly.

#### **Functioning of Delhi Bengali Hindu Cooperative Housing Society**

3674. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry under Section 55 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act has been ordered into the functioning of the Delhi Bengali Hindu Cooperative Housing Society Limited;

(b) if so, when the inquiry was ordered; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the enquiry?

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

(b) and (c). Initially, an inquiry was assigned to a Sub-Inspector by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies on 29.4.88; but because of his transfer from the Department, he could not initiate the same. Now an officer of the rank of Deputy Registrar has been appointed as Inquiry officer and directed to complete the inquiry at the earliest.

#### **Effects of Rise in Cost on NTC Contractors**

3675. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the National Textile Corporation Limited has worked out, like various other departments a definite basis of calculating the effects of rise in cost to be given from time to time to the existing civil works contractors working with the NTC units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken by the NTC Limited in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). NTC has advised its Subsidiary Corporations to invariably follow the local PWD Pattern in such matters.

#### **Payments to Contractors**

3676. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NTC (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta has released the payments due to its various civil work contractors/suppliers for the period before 30 June, 1988; and

(b) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken to resolve the issues, if any and to release the payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Complete details for the bills for the period before 30th June, 1988 have been received only from one Civil Works Contractor. NTC (WBABO) has released payments due to this contractor in respect of bills which have been scrutinised and accepted by NTC(WBABO).

#### **Incentives to Sugar Factories**

3677. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-

PLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar factories that expand beyond a capacity of 2500 tonnes cane crushing per day during the Seventh Five Year Plan would need revised qualification for the revised scheme of incentives; and

(b) if so, the details of incentives Government have extended in this regard in their favour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). During the Seventh Five Year Plan Period the minimum economic capacity for sugar industry has been envisaged at 2500 TCD and the incentives are likely to be restricted to this level. Sugar Factories with an existing capacity of 2500 TCD that undertake expansions to levels above 2500 TCD are not likely to be eligible for such incentives.

#### **Hospital for Beedi Workers at Sagar, Madhya Pradesh**

3678. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUBHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for construction of a 50-bedded hospital for the beedi workers at Sagar, Madhya Pradesh out of the Beedi Workers Fund;

(b) whether necessary approval to the proposal has since been accorded if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the time by which construction of the hospital is expected to commence?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No approval to the proposal has been accorded.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Distribution of Anti-Cancer Drugs**

3679. SHRIMOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide anti-cancer drugs in the hospital regularly for the treatment of such patients who can not afford to purchase them from the market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). In Government Hospitals where treatment for cancer is given, drugs are supplied free of cost to very poor and deserving patients. In addition, Government is giving grants to both Government and non-Government institutions for setting up cobalt therapy units.

### **Legislation Regarding Services of Domestic Workers**

3680. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to initiate an early legislation regarding the services of domestic servants;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed legislation and the likely date by which it would be introduced;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to eliminate the exploitation of such servants by the vested interests, including the provisions in the existing laws, rules and

regulations for safeguarding their interests?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). It is not feasible to legislate for domestic servants. Enforcement of any such law would pose substantial difficulty, besides being prohibitively costly to administer considering the very large numbers of employers to be covered in both urban and rural areas.

### **Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare, Ambathurai**

3681. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare, Ambathurai serves as a Central Training Institute for the Southern States;

(b) if so, whether practically its entire expenditure is borne by Union Government;

(c) if so, whether the Institute is presently treated as a trust leading to dissatisfaction of its employees; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to overcome the difficulties experienced by its employees?

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

(b) No Sir. This Institute receives grant from Government of India besides raising its own resources.

(c) and (d). This Institute is a Trust.

Representations have inter-alia been received from the staff members of the Institute urging the central Government to take over this Institute. These representations have been examined and it has been decided to continue with the present status of the Institute as Voluntary Organisation. Government of India have, however, requested the State Government of Tamil Nadu to undertake review of the present rules and regulations governing service conditions of the employees of the Institute.

#### **Resistance of Germs to Pesticides**

3682. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any controlled studies have been conducted in India or abroad which show the high resistance of vectors of disease germs to various pesticides now in use; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and corrective steps taken/proposed?

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

(b) The Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry and Malaria Research Centre have also carried out several studies on insecticide resistance in malaria vectors particularly *Anopheles stephensi* and *Anopheles culicifacies*. Mechanism of insecticide resistance is being investigated in laboratories of the Centre. *Anopheles stephensi* has become resistant to DDT and dieldrin in most parts of the country while resistance to other insecticides like malathion etc. is not so commonly encountered. It is a vector of urban malaria and in urban areas. A *stephensi* control is based on anti-larval methods where insecticides are not

the main methods of control. Therefore, resistance has not interfered in any significant manner in the control of urban malaria. However, the situation in regard to the control of *A. culicifacies* is rather complicated due to the evolution of resistance against the commonly used insecticides. This vector has become resistant to DDT in almost all parts of the country, although the level of resistance varies greatly from place to place but complete control of vectors is not achievable. The vector has also become resistant to BHC in large parts of the country. Therefore, in areas with resistance in *A. culicifacies* to DDT and BHC, malathion is being sprayed. Unfortunately the vector has developed some degree of resistance to malathion as well so that effective control of *A. culicifacies* is not obtainable in areas under malathion spray. The vectors have inherent characteristics to become resistant to new insecticides and, therefore, judicious use of insecticides is recommended both for economic and scientific reasons.

There are a few reports of insecticide resistance in a *fluviatilis*, another vector of malaria and in other vector species e.g. *A. dirus*, *A. Minimus*, *A. sundaicus*, *A. nivipes* insecticide resistance is not the problem. The strategy adopted to tackle the problem of insecticide resistance to DDT, BHC is used. In areas where the vector has become resistant to DDT and BHC, malathion is used. In areas with multiple resistance (i.e. to DDT, BHC & malathion) new ever insecticides like fenitrothion, naled and certain pyrethroids are being field tested. Malaria Research Centre of the Council has developed on the basis of pilot projects a strategy for bio-environmental control of malaria.

#### **Export of Carpets**

3683. SHRI H.B. PATIL:  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be



pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in the production of carpets during the last three years;

(b) the value, of the carpets sold in the domestic market and exported during the said period;

(c) the value of the carpets lying in stores; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken in the interest of the carpet weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Since carpets are produced in the decentralised sector, no exact date of production is available. However, the extent of increase in production over the last three years is valued at approximately Rs. 90 crores.

(b) No figure of domestic sale of carpets is available. The provisional value of carpets exported from the country is given below:

Year	Value in Rs. crores Exports
1	2
1985-86	211.23
1986-87	145.29 (Provisional)
1987-88	212.76 (Provisional)

(c) As on 31.3.1988, carpets worth about Rs. 1.20 crores were lying in the government stores under carpet weaving training programme. With regard to private stores, no figures are collected.

(d) The steps being taken in the interest of carpet weavers are given below:

- 1) Extensive and Advanced Training.
- 2) Training in post loom operations like clipping, washing and finishing.
- 3) Setting up of an Institute for Carpet Technology at Bhadohi (UP).
- 4) Upward revision of the minimum wages for the workers/weavers engaged in the carpet industry, by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

#### **"Minor Forest Produce Plantation Programme"**

3684. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the Centrally sponsored Minor Forest Produce Plantation Programme has been taken up in the tribal areas; and

(b) the tribal districts State-wise brought under the programme so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Centrally sponsored scheme for raising plantations of minor forest produce, including medicinal plants, has been started this year in the States of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal. The scheme is aimed mainly at benefitting the tribals.

(b) Since the scheme has been launched very recently, the names of the districts and other details of implementation cannot be provided at this stage.

**Allocation of Sugar to States**

period?

3685. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise allocation of sugar during 1987-88 and 1988-89 including the quota for the defence personnel; and

(b) the break-up of the imported and indigenous sugar allocated during the above

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) State-wise allocation of levy sugar during sugar year; 1987-88 and 1988-89 (upto December, 1988) is given in Statement-I below.

(b) Break-up of allocation of imported and indigenous sugar is given in statement. II below.

**STATEMENT-I**

*Statewise allocation of sugar during 1987-88 and 1988-89 excluding the quota for defence personnel.*

*Sugar Year-1987-88 (October—September)*

*(Figures in tonnes)*

State	1987-88	1988-89 upto 31.12.88
1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	643088	174714
Bihar	406547	110455
West Bengal	314554	85460
Assam	116852	31747
Nagaland	5176	1406
Haryana	77594	21082
Punjab	96536	26227
Rajasthan	205514	55834
Andhra Pradesh	301779	83457
Orissa	150581	42774
Madhya Pradesh	304140	82629
Gujarat	196767	53460

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1	2	3
Maharashtra	363763	98828
Goa & Daman Diu	6549	1779
Karnataka	215903	98657
Kerala	145236	39459
Tamil Nadu	273959	76431
Pondicherry	3548	964
Delhi	93426	25383
Andaman & Nicobar Island	3001	815
Arunachal Pradesh	3815	1036
Chandigarh	4520	1228
Dadar Nagar Haveli	619	167
Himachal Pradesh	24532	6665
Jammu & Kashmir	35042	9520
Lakshadweep	863	235
Manipur	6432	415
Meghalaya	8044	2186
Mizoram	3171	861
Sikkim	2005	545
Tripura	12163	3305
Total All India	4031111*	1097724

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\* The allocation of levy sugar for defence personal during 1987-88 was 59,000 tonnes.

**STATEMENT—II**

*Break up of imported and indigenous sugar during 1987-88 and 1988-89 (Sugar year) (October to September).*

*(Qty. in tonnes)*

1	2	3
	1987-88	1988-89
(a) Imported sugar	2957.5	nil
(b) Indigenous sugar	4028153.5*	1097724.0

This excludes allotment of 59,000 tonnes for Defence personnel.

**Wages of Workers Engaged In Scheduled Employments**

3686. SHRI ANANTAPRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have revised the minimum wages of workers engaged in the Scheduled employments viz. construction and maintenance of roads, buildings, stone breaking and related employment; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give welfare allowance and bonus to these workers also?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal.

**Urban Basic Services Programme**

3687. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched an Urban Basic Services Programme to improve the quality of life of the

urban poor;

(b) whether the programme has been launched with the help of the State Government and UNICEF;

(c) if so, the main features of the proposed programme; and

(d) the names of the cities proposed to be covered under the plan?

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

(c) The UBS Programme aims at improving the rate and quality of survival of the urban poor families in selected towns by encouraging community participation.

(d) A statement indicating the list of cities proposed to be covered under Urban Basic Services Programme is given below.

**STATEMENT**

*Name of Cities/Towns covered under the Urban Basic Service Programme*

1. *Andhra Pradesh*  
*Mahboob Nagar*

Gadwal	Bhawanipatna
Wanaparty	Khariar (NAC)
Narayanpet	Junagarh (NAC)
Anaanthapur	Deonjhar
Hindupur	Anandpur
Tadipatri	Barbil
Cuddapah	Bolangir
Proddalur	Pitilagarh
Srikakulam	Patnagarh
Miryalaguda	Sundargarh
Bhongir	Rourkela (CT)
Suryapetta	Rourkela (ST)
Kadri	Bhajaraj Nagar
Penugonda	Deogarh
Nalgonda	Barapali
2. Orissa	Kadampur
Sambalpur	Kuchinda
Jharsuguda	3. Kerala
Bargarh	Cochin
Burla	Kothemangalan
Hirakud	Movattupuzha
Puri	Awaye
Bhubaneswar	Lerumbarror
Khurda	Tripunithara

	Amgamaly		Sirsa
	Parur		Madhugiri
	Alleppey		Chiknayakanahalli
	Kayamkulam		Gubbi
	Shertailai		Kyathasandra
4.	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		Turuvekere
	Tanjavur		Huliyur
	Kumbakonam		Y.N. Hoskote
	Nagapatnam		Huliyur Durga
	Mamargudi	7.	<i>Assam</i>
	Adirampatina		Gauhati
	Kuthanallur		Nalbari
	Tiruvaiaru		Rangie
	Papanasam		N. Gauhati
	Kuttalam		Palasbari
5.	<i>Pondicherry</i>		Tittu
	Pondicherry	8.	<i>Manipur</i>
	Karaikal		Imphal
6.	<i>Karnataka</i>		Jiribam
	Tumkur		Lamali
	Kunigal		Sekmi
	Pavagada	9.	<i>Tripura</i>
	Koratagere		Dharamnagar
	Tiptur		Kailashahr

	Kamalpur		Fertilizer Nagar
10.	<i>West Bengal</i>	13.	<i>Bihar</i>
	Siliguri		Patna
	Darjeeling		Dinapur
	Kurseond		Mokamah
	Kalimpong		Barh
11.	<i>Maharashtra</i>		Fatwah (NA)
	Ratnagiri		Phulwari
	Chiplun		Masurhi
	Khed		Khagaul
	Sawantwadi		Dinapur Cantt.
	Malwan		Kaner
	Vengurla		Kakhtianpur
	Rajpur		Khusrapur
12.	<i>Gujarat</i>	14.	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>
	Baroda City		Lucknow
	Dabhoi		Malihabad
	Padra		Kakori
	C. Udepur		Charbagh/Alambagh
	Farjan		Amausi
	Senir		Gasaomgunj
	Sarokheda		Nagran
	Wadhodia	15.	<i>Delhi</i>
	Bahadurpur		Trilokpuri/Seemapuri
	Jawaharnagar		Seelampur

Nabikarim/Kasabpura

Mhow

Nizamuddin/Saria Kalekhan

Depalpur

Sawan Park/

Sarver

Kabir Nagar

Mhowgaon

Tigri

19. *Himachal Pradesh*

Shahbad

Una

Daulatpur/Lalbagh

Garget

16. *Rajasthan*

Mehatpur

Bhilwara

Basdehra

Mendal

Daulatpur

Jahazpur

20. *Haryana*

Gangepur

Faridbad

Shahpura

Palwal

Gulabpura

Hodal

Asind

Hathin

Mandalguli

Hassanpur

17. *Jammu & Kashmir*21. *Punjab*

Doru Verinag

Ludhina

Anantnag

Khanna

Bijbehara

Jagraon

Kulgam

Rajkot

Mattan

Samrala

18. *Madhya Pradesh*

Machhiwara

Indore

Hullanpur



Dakha	(i) Simplification and streamlining of the existing procedures and enlargement of the categories of person eligible for Emigration Check Not Required by inclusion of graduates and diploma holders.
Doraha	
Payal	
Hath-ur	
22. <i>Meghalaya</i>	(ii) Wider publicity to prospective emigrants regarding salient features of the Emigration Act, 1983.
Shillong	
Municipality	
Mawlai	(iii) the territorial jurisdiction of the respective Protectors of Emigrants has been defined. Henceforth, they will entertain applications in respect of emigration clearance and suspension of emigration clearance requirement only from the Recruiting Agents and authorised Travel Agents in their respective jurisdiction.
Nongthymmai	
Pynthor	
Umkharh	
Shillong Cantt.	
Madanring	
Cheerapunjee	(iv) Administrative streamlining of the Offices of the Protectors of Emigrants with a view to minimising the scope for vested interests to establish or grow, and undertaking of surprise inspection of these Offices by senior Officers.

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#### **Complaints of Malpractices In Protector of Emigrants Office**

3688. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints of malpractices in the office of Protector of Emigrants in giving clearance for exporting labour; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to prevent it?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following measures have been taken in hand:-

[Translation]

#### **Water Supply in Delhi**

3689. SHRI S.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Garmiyon se pehle poori Delhi ko pani muhaiya karwa diya jayega' published in the 'Daily Jansatta' dated 5 October, 1988;

(b) whether any scheme has been prepared to meet the requirement of drinking water for Delhi and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The Slum Wing, DDA have prepared a scheme for providing 860 deep hand pumps for jhuggi dwellers, which are expected to be installed before on set of Summer 1989. A sum of Rs. 321.5 lacs is expected to be spent for this purpose.

[English]

#### **New Pay Scales for Doctors of Indigenous System of Medicines**

3690. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scale of Government doctors of the indigenous system of medicines has been revised;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The matter is under active consideration of the Ministry of Finance.

#### **Housing Loan Scheme of HDFC**

3691. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) proposed sometime back to introduce a Life Insurance Policy linked-loan scheme in consultation with the LIC;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the latest position of the said scheme;

(c) the number of individual borrowers who have so far been benefited under the scheme; and

(d) the number of employees of different public sector undertakings/Government office in Delhi among them and the total assistance provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

#### **Privatisation Process**

3692. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian-Pacific Union Co-ordination Committee (APTUCC) has expressed serious concern over the privatisation process in the region and urged the trade union movement to adopt a strategy to ensure that monopolies, both national and foreign are not able to jeopardise self-reliance, independence of the countries and well-being of the workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Presumably reference is to the meeting of the APTUCC held in New Delhi on October 28, 1988 followed by a seminar on privatisation prob-

lem. The participants at the seminar, inter alia expressed concern over the general offensive against the public sector and recommended that the study and examination of the problem should be continued and arrangements made for a wise exchange of trade union experiences in dealing with the specific issues in countries of the region and that the APTUCC should make efforts to coordinate research and information activities in this regard and that the trade union experiences in the struggle against privatisation policies in other regions should also be studied and, with the help of international trade union organisations the global policies and strategies elaborated.

(b) There is no change in the economic policy of the Government in relation to the role of public sector or on self-reliance.

#### **Infiltration of Naxalites in Union Activities in Hindustan Lever**

3693. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is infiltration of naxalite group in the union activities in the major industrial centres like Bombay;

(b) whether these extremist groups are also being actively supported by similar groups outside the country particularly from Europe; and

(c) if so, the names of such industrial centres where these groups have a strong hold?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Opening of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Karnataka**

3694. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CGHS Dispensaries functioning in Karnataka presently;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open some new dispensaries in Karnataka during the current Plan period; and

(c) if so, the names of the places selected and by when they are likely to start functioning?

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

(a) to (c). Nine CGHS dispensaries are functioning in Karnataka. There is a provision in the Annual Plan 1988-89 to open one more CGHS dispensary in Bangalore.

#### **Facilities to C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries to Consult Senior Doctors in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital**

3695. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 889 regarding facilities to CGHS beneficiaries to consult orthopaedic doctors in hospital and state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to direct all the CGHS dispensaries in Delhi/ New Delhi to refer such of the patients to Dr. RML Hospital who wish to be referred so as to get treatment at the hands of senior doctors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No such proposals is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

**Racket in Janta Flats at Lawrence Road, New Delhi**

3696. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4122 regarding racket in Janta flats at Lawrence Road, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the so-called property dealers' have again started offering the DDA flats to outsiders on sale at exorbitant prices, many times more than the DDA price of the flat; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed against such property dealers in Delhi in the this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No transfer of these flats can take place nor is such a transfer recognised by the DDA unless it is made with DDA's prior approval on terms and conditions laid down under the Rules and the lease agreement.

**Proposal to Upgrade Poojappura Regional Ayurvedic Research Centre, Trivandrum**

3697. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade the Poojapura Regional Ayurvedic Research Centre, Trivandrum to a National Ayurvedic Institute; and

(b) if so, the plan envisaged in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No proposal to upgrade the Poojapura Regional Research Centre, Trivandrum to a National Ayurvedic Institute is under consideration of the Government at present.

**Sale of Commercial Apartments**

3698. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Delhi Development Authority for more than three-storeyed commercial apartments for their consent for first sale under the Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1988 upto October, 1988;

(b) the number of applications cleared so far;

(c) the number of applications on which objections have been raised;

(d) whether the DDA have defied section 13 (1) (a) and (b) of the aforesaid Act in deciding these cases; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The DDA have reported that they have not received any application of the kind mentioned in the question.

**Survey by Desert Medicine Research Centre, Jodhpur on Status of Malnutrition**

3699. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Desert Medicine Research Centre, Jodhpur has done a survey for the Indian Council of Medical Research on the status of malnutrition in the country after the severe droughts;

(b) whether the findings have been made public and if so, what are the main recommendations; and

(c) whether no figures relating to the State of Rajasthan have been included in the report and if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir. However, the Desert Medicine Research Centre, Jodhpur was involved in surveys organised by the Indian Council of Medical Research along with the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad and Regional Medical Research Centre, Jabalpur.

(b) The main recommendations of the Expert Group may please be seen in the statement given below.

(c) The figures relating to Rajasthan have been included in the Report.

### STATEMENT

#### *Recommendations*

(ICMR Expert Group on Drought Surveys)

In order to arrest further deterioration in the health and nutritional status of the population, the following measures are suggested:-

1. At least 2 persons per family of 5 (2 adults and 3 children) should be provided employment under the Drought Relief Works to ensure the minimum energy

needs of 2000 Kcal per adult. Where families are of larger size, (Joint family) correspondingly more members should be provided work.

2. There should be a fair-price shop within the walking distance for the villagers.
3. Wherever the population is scattered, the foodgrains should be made available to the people by organising mobile distribution using appropriate transport.
4. Wherever the conditions warrant, community Kitchens should be opened to ensure minimum food for these who are not even able to participate in relief works like old and infirm.
5. A minimum provision of a family ration of 2.25 kg. cereals and 100 gm. of pulses (for a family consisting of 5 members or 4 consumption units) should be ensured so that the minimum energy needs of 2000 Kcal for an adult is met.
6. *Specific nutrient supply:* Survey results indicated that due to very poor intake of protective foods, vitamin A and iron intake had deteriorated considerably.

Considering the serious consequences of vitamin A deficiency on health, the following regimen is suggested:

(a) *Preschool children:* A massive dose of 200,000 IU of vitamin A should be fed once every six months to all preschool children. The programme in operation must be strengthened wherever it is weak, particularly in drought-prone areas. In case of short

supply of vitamin A even administration of 1,00,000 IU once in 3 months can be undertaken.

(b) *For other age groups:* A high prevalence of night blindness and Bitot's spots among adults has been reported in Rajasthan survey. If high prevalence indicative of vitamin A deficiency symptoms like night blindness and Bitot's spots are encountered, a dose of 50,000 IU of vitamin A should be supplied once in 3 months to the neitre population. However, it is cautioned that administration of large doses of vitamin A to pregnant women is not safe. In conditions of severe deficiency, 50,000 IU of vitamin A can be given to pregnant women. *Repeated administration of massive dose of vitamin A should not be carried out within a span of 3 months to any group.*

(c) Similarly, the distribution of folifer tablets to control nutritional anaemia should not only be strengthened, but extended to other age groups like adult males, where anaemia has been observed.

#### **Ownership right to Residents of Nehru Nagar Market**

3700. SHRI RAMESHWAR NIKHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ownership right has been given to the residents of Nehru Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government propose to give the ownership right to the residents of Nehru Nagar Market Flats on the lines of Nehru Nagar residents and if so, the approximate cost fixed by Government for each flat; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

#### **Spinning Mills in Punjab**

3701. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spinning mills functioning in Punjab at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to give financial assistance to these spinning mills for modernisation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up new spinning mills in Punjab during the current financial year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) As on 31.3.1988, there are nineteen Textile Spinning Mills in Punjab.

(b) and (c). Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme is already in operation. Under this scheme financial institutions have, as on 30.9.1988 sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 20.93 crores for four Spinning Mills in Punjab.

(d) and (e). As on 28th November, 1988, Government have received two applications for setting up of Spinning Units in Punjab.

#### **Corruption in Indian Red Cross Society**

3702. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: CH. KHURSHID AHMED:

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI  
KHAN:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL:

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

(a) whether employees of Delhi branch of the Indian Red Cross Society have submitted a Memorandum to Delhi Administration alleging instances of corruption, favouritism and irregularities in the working of the society,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted to ascertain the facts; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) According to the information received from the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, no such Memorandum by the employees of Delhi Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has been submitted to Delhi Administration.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

**"Protected Forest in South of Qutab Hotel, Delhi"**

3703. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a reserved forest area from south of Qutab Hotel upto Qutab Minar set up by the Delhi Development Authority in the name of late Shri Sanjay Gandhi;

(b) whether a large part of this area has

been illegally occupied by CRPF, trees have been cut and roads constructed; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to stop destruction of the protected land?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Details are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Study Report on Cholera Epidemic in Delhi**

3704. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a study conducted by the Nagrik Mahamari Janch Samithi on the cholera epidemic in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the study has found that the number of casualties was much higher than the official estimate;

(c) if so, the findings of the study in this regard; and

(d) the other findings of the Study and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not aware of any study conducted by Nagrik Mahamari Janch Samithi on Cholera epidemic in Delhi.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

**National Textile Corporation claims against National Consumer Cooperative Federation**

3705. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta has claimed about Rs. 2.7 crores from the National Consumer Cooperative Federation Limited including a sum of Rs. 64 lakhs on account of interest;

(b) whether the National Consumer Cooperative Federation Limited has suggested an out of court settlement of the issue if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to settle the issue on commercial principles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) NTC (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta has filed a case against NCCF and some others claiming principal amount of Rs. 143 lakhs and interest amount of Rs. 64 lakhs outstanding towards despatch of non-controlled cloth.

(b) and (c). NTC (WBAB&O) has not received any suggestion from NCCF for an out of court settlement of the issue.

#### **Detective agencies in Delhi**

3706. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) where it is a fact that a large number of Security/Detective agencies are operating in Delhi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken against such unauthorised agencies and to stop exploitation of public by them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **"Botanical Garden, Trivandrum"**

3707. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has approached Union government to fully finance the proposed botanical garden at Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Chief Minister, Government of Kerala has approached the Prime Minister to extend financial assistance of Rs. 100 lakhs for the Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute near Trivandrum. At present there is no scheme or institutionalised mechanism for giving grants-in-aid to any regional botanic garden. Chief Minister, Kerala has been informed accordingly.

#### **Sugarcane Dues**

3708. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY:

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

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

(a) whether the arrears of sugarcane dues to be paid to the farmers by various sugar mills in the country have amounted



upto the extent of Rs. 500 crores;

(b) if so, the amount due to the farmers during the last five years; annually; and

(c) the production, internal consumption and imports of sugar during the last three years and the current year so far as also the release of sugar for free sale in the open market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The arrears overdue of sugar cane prices, as on 15.10.1988 is 21.20 crores, which is less than 1% of total price payable.

(c) Details are given in the statement below.

### STATEMENT

(Lakh tonnes)

<i>Sugar Year</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Release for free sale</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	70.17	83.53	16.26	49.10
1986-87	85.02	87.75	9.51	51.70
1987-88 (Provisional)	91.03	93.01	0.71	56.15
1988-89 (Provisional) (upto 15.11.88)	2.93			16.05 (upto December 1988)

#### Pay Scales of Lab. Technicians in CGHS Dispensaries

3709. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Lab. Technicians working in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Delhi are not being paid the same pay scales;

(b) if so, the details of the pay scales being paid to the Lab. Technicians in each zone;

(c) the reasons for which equal pay

scales are not being paid in all the zones, especially when the nature of work is the same; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to give uniform pay scale to Lab. Technicians in all the zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Pay scales given to Lab. Technicians in C.G.H.S., Delhi are as under:-

Lab. Technicians—Rs. 1320-2040

**Selection Grade**  
**Lab. Technicians—Rs. 1400-2300**

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

**Import of Rice from Thailand**

3710. DR. SUDHIR ROY:  
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:  
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:  
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI MANIK SANYAL:  
SHRI R.P. DAS:  
SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:  
SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSAIN:

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

(a) whether Government have contracted for import of rice from Thailand; and

(b) if so, the firms selected for the purpose and the criteria adopted therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir; a quantity of 6.5 lakh tonnes of rice has been contracted for import from Thailand on a Government-to-Government basis.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Bulldozers for Houses for Bihar**

3711. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Bihar has sent a demand to Union Government for supply of bulldozers to demolish

the houses rendered unsafe due to earthquake;

(b) if so, when and the number of bulldozers demanded;

(c) the number of bulldozers provided by Government; and

(d) the number of houses rendered unsafe in the State due to recent earthquake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No specific request for supply of bulldozers to demolish the houses rendered unsafe due to earthquake, has been received from the Government of Bihar.

(d) According to the report received from the State Government, 149334 houses were either fully or partly damaged due to the earthquake which occurred on 21st August, 1988.

[*English*]

**Implementation of Plantation Labour Act**

3712. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 has been implemented to promote the welfare of the working class in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). The enforcement of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. Information is being collected from the Government of Assam and

will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

**Demand of Operation Theatre Technical Employees of Delhi Administration Hospitals**

3713. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. D.S. Aggarwal Committee had been constituted to go into the problems and demands of the operation theater technical employees of the hospitals under the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) whether the suggestions of the Committee have been accepted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The suggestions of the Committee are being examined as per the norms and procedures.

[*English*]

**"Survey of Protected Forests"**

3714. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many States the land declared as protected forests is scattered in small patches and without any growth of

trees;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

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

(b) and (c). No survey has been conducted by the Central Government in this regard.

[*Translation*]

**"Expansion of Thar Desert"**

3715. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected necessary data in regard to the growing apprehension that Thar desert areas is reportedly expanding in the country, particularly in view of continuous depletion of forest cover;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons for not collecting such data; and

(d) what effective steps are being taken to prevent expansion of deserts?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Available climatological data, recorded over the last 80 years, does not show that Thar desert has been expanding.

(d) The Government of India have initiated the Desert Development Programme (DDP) in the Central sector for controlling desertification, restoration of ecological bal-

ance and raising the productivity of land and livestock resources of these areas. IN addition, massive afforestation, Soil & moisture conservation and pasture development programmes are being taken up under Social Forestry and Rural Employment Generation Schemes.

[English]

#### Award for one Daughter Family

3716. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have declared awards for the couples undergoing sterilisation after only one daughter;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the success achieved in this regard, particularly among the persons living below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Gujarat is one such State where the scheme is in operation. The details of the scheme are given in the Statement below.

(c) It is too early to assess the success achieved under the scheme in as much as such a scheme has a gestation period.

#### STATEMENT

*Special Incentive Scheme for acceptor of sterilisation having only daughter and no son*

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT  
Health & Family Welfare Department  
Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar  
Resolution No. FPW-1087-275-Ch,  
Dated the 28.12.1987.

#### RESOLUTION:

Preference for male child has been one of the impediments in the programme of Family Planning. Male child is looked upon not only as the continuation of the 'Kula' but also an old age security. The couples with only daughters therefore have reservations in opting for sterilisation operation for Family Planning. It was, therefore, considered necessary to introduce a special incentive scheme for the couples having only daughters and no son so as to essay in raising the status of women and to establish the importance of female child which have direct impact on the Family Welfare Programme.

Government is, therefore, pleased to introduce a special scheme with effect from 1.4.87 for incentives for couples with one or more daughters and no son who undergo sterilisation operation.

1. The scheme shall be called 'Special incentives for couples with one or more daughters only and no son'. The special incentives at the following rate will be given:

#### *Incentive amount*

1. Couple with one daughter and no son.	Rs. 6,000/-
2. Couple with 2 daughters and no son.	Rs. 5,000/-
3. Couple with 3 daughters and no son.	Rs. 4,000/-
4. Couple with more than 3 daughters and no son.	Rs. 3,000/-

2. The amount of incentive will be given in the form of 10 year Social Security Certificate issued by the Post Offices.

3. As maximum amount of Rs. 5,000/- only could be invested by individual a certificate of the value of Rs. 5,000/- will be purchased in the name of the acceptor and Rs. 1,000/- in the name of the other spouse i.e. husband or wife of the acceptor in case of couples having only one daughter and no son. In the remaining cases the total amount of incentive will be invested in the name of the acceptor only.

4. Only those couples in which the age of the wife is 35 years or below will become eligible to receive 10 years social Security Certificates.

5. This incentive will not be available to couples having one child whose age is below three years. To make it clear a couple whose only surviving child is less than three years of age, if either of the spouse undergoes a sterilisation operation will not become eligible to receive this incentive.

6. The purpose of this incentive scheme is to make available a substantial amount during the old age of the acceptor, so that he will have some income from this investment at that age to depend upon. It is intended that this incentive amount should be preserved as a long term investment and should not be encashed prematurely. Even after the completion of a period of 10 years, the same amount should be re-invested by the investor to enable him to have sufficient savings which may earn him regular income.

7. The recipient of 10 years Social Security Certificate will be bound by the terms and conditions laid down or amended from time to time by the National Small Savings Organisation.

8. All other conditions about the eligi-

bility of the acceptor to purchase this certificate will have to be fulfilled. The acceptor will have to fill in the prescribed application form and provide all information required to be filled in the application form/ and sign the requisite declaration regarding age, not having undergone a surgical operation of a particular type etc.

9. As per the 10 year Social Security Certificates Scheme, the investor will receive three times the amount invested on maturity i.e. after ten years from the date of purchase of certificate.

10. It should be ensured that each certificate holder properly declares his/her nominee in the application form itself, so that in the unfortunate event of the death of holder his nominee gets full maturity value equal to three times the amount invested in the certificate, if the holders dies due to any case after two years from the date of purchase of the certificate. This benefit also become available if the holders dies within the first two years due to an accident.

11. The certificates are encashable at the post office where it stands registered unless an identity slip is issued at the time of the purchase of the certificates. It should, therefore, be ensured that wherever possible such identify slips are issued and the holder should be advised to preserve it, so that the certificates can be encashed at any post office on production of identity slip.

12. The district collectors should ensure that sufficient number of agents are available in the area of each PHC/taluka so that the certificates can be issued immediately after the sterilisation operations. The collectors/DDOs may brief the small savings Agents/Postal Authorities suitably, so that the application forms, identity slips etc., are available with them in enough number and the application for such certificates are processed immediately and acceptors may not

find any difficulty in obtaining such certificates.

13. The Medical Officers incharge of the PHCs are advised to maintain registers mentioning the full name, permanent address, the names of the nominee and other details of the acceptor and the serial numbers of the certificate issued to them, so that in case they are lost by the acceptor they can be assisted in obtaining a duplicate as per the provisions of the scheme.

14. The collectors and DDOs are requested to give wide publicity to this scheme, and if possible issue publicity pamphlets in simple Gujarati language describing the benefits of the scheme. MEM section of the Directorate should also launch a special publicity campaign for popularising the scheme.

15. This scheme will remain in operation from 1-4-87 to 31-3-88. The scheme is likely to be revised in the light of the experience gained. But it should be noted that couples having more than three children are not likely to get advantage of such a scheme during the next financial year.

16. The expenditure on this account should be met from the demand No. 37, Major Head 2211, Family Welfare 109 award from the grant sanctioned thereunder.

17. This issue with the concurrence of the Finance Department on the department's file of even number dated 20-12-1987.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat.

Sd/-  
(P.B. Buch)  
Joint Secretary  
Health and Family Welfare Department

### **Insufficient Stock of Blood In Blood Banks**

3717. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the stock of blood in Blood Banks is insufficient;

(b) if so, the steps taken to encourage people for voluntary blood donation; and

(c) the steps taken to upgrade the quality of blood so as to avoid the threat of AIDS and other diseases through transfusion?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Government has introduced a new scheme for Development and Modernisation of blood Banking and Transfusion services in the country with top priority on voluntary blood donation. It also includes publicity and propagation through available mass media for augmentation of voluntary blood donation movement.

(c) The overall quality of blood in banks is maintained under Drugs & Cosmetics Act. This Act lays down certain standards which are enforced through Drugs Control Organisation.

In addition, instructions have also been issued to all States to screen professional blood donors for AIDS virus. A few institutions in the country have taken up screening of all blood donors. A blood donor testing programme is being introduced in a phased manner in large cities.

**Diplomas Issued by Institute of Public Health and Hygiene**

3718. DR. MANOJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diplomas issued by the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, New Delhi have been recognised by any State for the purpose of employment in Government and private sector;

(b) whether persons having diplomas recognised by one State Government are eligible for registration by the Employment exchanges in other States also; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the refusal by Employment Exchanges in some States to register the names of the diploma holders of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) The Institute has brought to the notice of the Government that the States of Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and Sikkim have recognised/approved/recommended their diplomas.

(b) and (c). All the citizens of India resident in the country are eligible for registration at the Employment Exchanges at the place where they normally reside according to their qualifications and experience for employment assistance. The qualifications as are recognised either by the Central Government or by respective State governments are considered by Employment Exchanges for registration and employment assistance. ✓

[Translation]

**Backlog of Vacancies of SC/ST Employees in DDA**

3719. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be

pleased to state:

(a) the post-wise and category-wise backlog of vacancies of officers and employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Delhi Development Authority during each of the last three years and the main reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to take effective steps to fill up the backlog, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**Plantation of Oak Trees at Mount Abu**

3720. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that saplings of eucalyptus tree had been planted in abundance at Mount Abu, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether after the plantation of these trees, there has been a marked decline in the number of wild animals and increase in environmental pollution;

(c) whether Government are aware that in Spain where desert had spread due to plantation of eucalyptus trees, these trees were replaced by the oak trees, if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter;

(d) whether Government also propose to plant traditional trees like Karonda, cherry, mango, date etc. instead of eucalyptus; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI):** (a) Plantation of Euclyptus has been done in addition to other species.

(b) There is no scientific evidence to establish that increase in environmental pollution or decrease in wild animals is the result of planting of Eucalyptus trees.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Oak trees do not grow naturally at Mount Abu. The State Forest Department is planting indigenous species like Mango, Karonda, Jamun, etc.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

**Assistance for Small and Medium Towns of Karnataka**

3721. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA

**NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have included some towns in Karnataka under the scheme for Integrated Development of small and Medium Towns for their development during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds provided so far, town-wise?

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

(b) and (c). The details in respect of 7th Plan towns are given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Central Assistance Released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Chikabalapur	23.00
2.	Ramanagaram	2.00
3.	Sirsi	15.00
4.	Harihar	4.00
5.	Sindhnoor	12.00
6.	Kollegal	14.00
7.	Gokak	7.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>77.00</b>



**"Rural Fuelwood Plantation Programme"**

(c) the State-wise figures achieved so far?

3722. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK:THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a)  
The Centrally sponsored scheme of Rural  
Fuelwood Plantations and Afforestation of  
Eco-Sensitive Non-Himalayan Areas is  
being implemented in all the States and the  
Union Territory of Delhi.Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT  
AND FORESTS be pleased to state:(a) the States where Centrally Spon-  
sored Rural Fuelwood Plantation Pro-  
gramme is being implemented;(b) The details of financial allocations  
during the last three years are given in State-  
ment-I below.(b) if so, the details of financial alloca-  
tions made by the Union Government and  
the State governments for implementing the  
programme during the last three years; and(c) The Statewise figures of financial  
and physical progress of last three years are  
given Statement -II below**STATEMENT-I***Allocations made by the Central Government and State Government Under Rural Fuel-  
wood Plantation Scheme from 1985-86 to 1987-88**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Central Government</i>	<i>State Government</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355.84	358.16
2.	Assam	325.11	397.69
3.	Bihar	450.74	543.26
4.	Gujarat	233.91	333.43
5.	Haryana	172.58	214.28
6.	Himachal Pradesh	212.57	398.53
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	73.50	73.54
8.	Karnataka	281.68	379.02

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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
9.	Kerala	270.00	270.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	483.94	510.84
11.	Maharashtra	121.28	168.04
12.	Manipur	142.65	152.43
13.	Meghalaya	136.36	213.70
14.	Nagaland	242.50	242.50
15.	Orissa	391.97	460.06
16.	Punjab	363.74	516.26
17.	Rajasthan	331.08	348.92
18.	Sikkim	73.20	77.35
19.	Tamil Nadu	229.02	280.97
20.	Tripura	125.00	125.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	462.67	607.13
22.	West Bengal	81.65	86.00
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.22	—
24.	Mizoram	320.50	—
25.	Goa	41.28	—
26.	Delhi	43.33	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>6041.22</b>	<b>6240.85</b>

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**STATEMENT-II**

*Financial and Physical Progress under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Fuelwood Plantations from 1985-86 to 1987-88*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Progress</i>	
		<i>Financial (Amount in lakh Rs.)</i>	<i>Physical (Area covered in Ha.)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	578.71	9169
2.	Assam	680.69	13800
3.	Bihar	940.00	27125
4.	Gujarat	484.73	7598
5.	Haryana	371.22	6150
6.	Himachal Pradesh	496.02	10671
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	132.32	3579
8.	Karnataka	531.46	7452
9.	Kerala	185.34	5262
10.	Madhya Pradesh	852.89	19133
11.	Maharashtra	168.02	1234
12.	Manipur	298.04	8020
13.	Meghalaya	264.08	4826
14.	Nagaland	465.95	19330
15.	Orissa	721.26	20209
16.	Punjab	803.26	15289
17.	Rajasthan	683.14	20200
18.	Sikkim	95.59	3050
19.	Tamil Nadu	373.60	11402

1	2	3	4
20.	Tripura	250.05	7894
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1095.80	17660
22.	West Bengal	121.45	3596
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.00	785
24.	Mizoram	329.66	12176
25.	Goa	30.02	1210
26.	Delhi	31.72	914
Total		11002.02	2,57,734

#### Elephantiasis Prone Districts

3723. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of districts which have been identified as zones of endemic incidence of elephantiasis;

(b) particulars of the institutional network under its control and eradication programme in the country;

(c) whether the level of incidence is being regularly monitored; and

(d) if so, whether any districts have shown substantial decrease in incidence during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJKHAPARDE):  
(a) Requisite information is given in the statement below.

(b) The Dte. of National Malaria Eradication Programme at the Centre and State

Health Directorates are engaged in the National Filaria Control Programme operational activities which are being carried out through 203 control units. In addition, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi and its branches at Rajamundry (Andhra Pradesh), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Calicut (Kerala); and the Vector Central Research Centre at Pondicherry are also engaged in field research and training activities.

(c) Yes.

(d) National Filaria Control Programme is carried out on the basis of units and not district-wise. 126 towns have shown marked decline in incidence of elephantiasis.

#### STATEMENT

*List of endemic distt due to elephantiasis  
(175 distts.)*

STATE — ANDHRA PRADESH

*Distts.*

1. Srikakulam

2. Vizianagaram

*Madhya Pradesh*

3. Vishakhapatnam

1. Bhind

4. East Godawari

2. Gwalior

5. West Godawari

3. Datia

6. Krishna

4. Tikamgarh

7. Guntur

5. Chattarpur

8. Nellore

6. Panna

9. Kurnool

7. Sagar

10. Mehboob Nagar

8. Damoh

11. Rangareddy

9. Satna

12. Medak

10. Mandsaur

13. Hyderabad

11. Hoshangabad

14. Nizamabad

12. Chhindwara

15. Adilabad

13. Surguju

16. Karimnagar

14. Raipur

17. Warangal

15. Bastar

18. Khammam

*Uttar Pradesh*

19. Nalgonda

1. Rampur

*Karnataka*

2. Pilibhit

1. Bidar

3. Shahjahanpur

2. Bijapur

4. Farukhabad

3. Dakshni Kannad

5. Etawah

4. Gulberga

6. Kanpur

5. Uttari Kannad

7. Fatehpur

8. Allahabad
  9. Jalaun
  10. Hamirpur
  11. Banda
  12. Kheri
  13. Hardoi
  14. Unnao
  15. Lucknow
  16. Sitamari
  17. Rai Bareilly
  18. Bahraich
  19. Gonda
  20. Barabanki
  21. Faizabad
  22. Sultanpur
  23. Partapur
  24. Basti
  25. Gorakhpur
  26. Deoria
  27. Azamgarh
  28. Jaunpur
  29. Balia
  30. Gazipur
  31. Varanasi
  32. Mirzapur
- Gujarat*
1. Jamnagar
  2. Amreli
  3. Junagadh
  4. Bahraich
  5. Surat
  6. Valsad
- Kerala*
1. Cannanore
  2. Wyncol
  3. Kozhikode
  4. Malapuram
  5. Palghat
  6. Trichur
  7. Ernakulam
  8. Idduki
  9. Kottayam
  10. Alleppey
  11. Quilon
  12. Trivandrum
- Maharashtra*
1. Greater Bombay
  2. Thane

3. Yeotmal

4. Wardha

5. Nagpur

6. Bhandara

7. Chandrapur

*Tamilnadu*

1. Madras

2. Chinglepettu

3. North Arcot

4. South Arcot

5. Salem

6. Trichirapalli

7. Thanjavur

8. Pudukottai

9. Kanyakumari

1. Goa

2. Daman

3. Diu

*Pondicherry*

1. Karaikal

2. Mahe

3. Yaman

*Bihar*

1. Gumla

2. Patna

3. Malvada

4. Nawada

5. Gaya

6. Aurangabad

7. Rohtas (Sasaram)

8. Bhojpur (Arrah)

9. Saran

10. Siuam

11. Gopalganj

12. Paschim Champaran

13. Poorvi Champaran

14. Sitamarhi

15. Muzaffarpur

16. Vaishali

17. Begusarai

18. Darbhanga

19. Saharsa

20. Purnea

21. Katihar

22. Monghyr

23. Bhagalpur

24. Santhal Pargana

25. Dhanbad

26. Giridih
27. Hazaribagh
28. Ranchi
29. Singhbhum
30. Chapra
31. Lohardaga
32. Madhubani

*Orissa*

1. Sambalpur
2. Mayurbhanj
3. Balwahwar
4. Cuttack
5. Dhenkanal
6. Phulbani
7. Bolangir
8. Ganjam
9. Puri

*West Bengal*

1. Cooch Behar
2. Jalpaiguri
3. Darjiling
4. Malda
5. Murshidabad
6. Nadia

7. 24 Pargana
8. Calcutta
9. Howrah
10. Midnapore
11. Hugli
12. Bankura
13. Birbhum

*A & N Island*

1. Lakshadweep
2. Dadra Nagar Haveli

*Assam*

1. Kamrup
2. Gauhati
3. Dibrugarh
4. Sitasagarh
5. Sarrang
6. Goalpara

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**Associations Conducting Forward Trading**

3724. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and particulars of associations and their locations recognised by Government for conducting forward trading in various commodities; and

(b) whether any of the association has been found to be indulging in illegal forward



trading and if so, the action taken against such association?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) No Association has been found to be indulging in illegal forward trading since December, 1983. Recognition granted to two Associations were withdrawn on the grounds of illegal forward trading in 1967 and 1983 respectively.

**STATEMENT***Associations Recognised under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.*

S.No.	Name of the Association	Commodity/Commodities for which recognition granted
1	2	3
(A)	<i>Recognised Association at which trading in hedge t.s.d. or n.t.s.d. contracts is permitted</i>	
1.	Indian Pepper and Spice Trade Association, Cochin	Pepper
2.	The Spices and Oilseeds Exchange Ltd., Sangli	Turmeric
3.	The Indian Exchange Ltd., Amritsar	Gur
4.	The Rohtak Krishna Trading Company Ltd., Rohtak	Gur
5.	Bhatinda Om & Oil Exchange Ltd., Bhatinda	Gur
6.	Vijai Beopar Chamber Ltd., Muzaiffarnagar	Gur
7.	The Chamber of Commerce, Hapur	Gur & Potatoes
8.	Rajdhani Oils & Oilseeds Exchange Ltd., Delhi	Gur
9.	The Central India Commercial Exchange Ltd., Gwalior	Gur
10.	The Ludhiana Grain Exchange Ltd., Ludhiana	Gur

1	2	3
11.	The Meerut Agro Commodities Exchange Company Ltd., Meerut	Gur
12.	The East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Ltd., Calcutta	Raw Jute & Jute goods
13.	The East India Cotton Association Ltd., Bombay	Cotton
14.	The Central India Cotton Association Ltd., Ujjain* (Ujjain and Ratlam Rings)	Cotton and Cotton seed
15.	The Central Gujarat Cotton Dealers Association, Vadodara	Cotton
16.	Southern Gujarat Cotton Dealers Association, Surat	Cotton
17.	The Ahmedabad Cotton Merchant Association Ltd., Ahmedabad	Cotton
18.	The Northern India Cotton Association Ltd., Bhatinda	Cotton
19.	The Andhra Pradesh Cotton Association, Guntur	Cotton
20.	The South India Cotton Association, Coimbatore	Cotton
21.	The Surendranagar Cotton Oil and Oilseeds Association Ltd., Surendranagar (Surendranagar & Dharangadhra Rings)	Cotton
22.	Cotton Association, Indore	Cotton
23.	The Bombay Oilseeds and Oils Exchange Ltd., Bombay	Castorseed, groundnut, Cottonseed & Linseed

3

2

1

24.	The Ahmedabad Seeds Merchants Association Ltd., Ahmedabad	Cottonseed and Castorseed
(B)	<i>Recognised Associations at which trading in hedge t.s.d. or n t.s.d. contracts is not permitted</i>	
25.	The Adoni Oilseeds and Oil Exchange Ltd., Adoni	Groundnut Oil
26.	The Madras Oil and Seeds Exchange, Madras	Groundnut Oil
27.	The Madhya Pradesh Commercial Exchange Ltd., Akola	Cottonseed
28.	The Alleppey Oil Millers & Merchants Association, Alleppey	Coconut Oil
29.	The Cochin Oil Merchants Association, Cochin	Coconut Oil

*Note :*

1. At present, Hedge trading is permitted only in *gur*, pepper, turmeric, potatoes and castorseed.
2. Both transferable specific delivery contracts and nontransferable specific delivery contracts are permitted in jute and jute goods.
3. Non-transferable specific delivery contracts are permitted in cotton.
4. The Bombay Oilseeds & Oils Exchange Ltd., Bombay and the Ahmedabad Seeds Merchants Association Ltd., Ahmedabad are permitted at present only to conduct hedge trading in castorseed.

**Transfer of Staff in E.P.F. Organisation**

3725. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the transfer policy followed in the E.P.F. Organisation in respect of the Enforcement Officers/Superintendents/Asstt. Accounts Officers and Accountants;

(b) whether this policy is being implemented uniformly in all the Regional Offices of E.P.F. Organisation including the Central Office;

(c) the number of officers who have escaped from transfer and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure proper implementation of the policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) The posts of Enforcement Officer/Assistant Accounts Officer, besides various other posts, carry inter-regional transfer liability. According to the existing transfer policy of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, Enforcement Officers/Assistant Accounts Officers are liable for transfer from one station to another on completion of a minimum period of two years' stay at a station and are not retained normally in the same station beyond a period of 5 years. The posts of Superintendents and Accountants are available only in the Headquarters Office of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and the incumbents of these posts are not normally subject to transfers outside the Headquarters office.

(b) While, by and large, the E.P.F. Organisation has been strictly following the transfer policy, there might have been cases where individual officers were not transferred after completion of their tenure, due to administrative exigencies.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Instructions have been issued from time to time to all concerned so as to ensure that periodical transfers are effected strictly within the framework of the transfer policy.

**Construction of Sea Beaches In Orissa**

3726. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has relaxed the stipulated 500 metres vacancy from sea point to 200 metres for construction of sea beaches;

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

(c) whether the direction of the wind of local population pressure and discharge of dirt and garbage into the sea have been taken into consideration by State Government of Orissa while leasing out the land for the hotel projects; and

(d) whether the proposals of Government of Orissa are in violation of the norms of ecology prescribed by Union Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, it has been decided to allow construction of beach resorts within 500 metres but beyond 200 metres from the high tide line in the coastal stretch of Puri-Konark, subject to certain conditions.

(c) and (d). Details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Leakage of Chlorine Gas Cylinder In Madurai**

3727. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 7 November, 1988 wherein it has been stated that as many as 42 persons, including 10 children and 15 women, fainted in the Railway Colony, Madurai following a leak from a chlorine gas cylinder used for purifying well water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The Government has seen the news item which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 7.11.88.

According to the information received from the Government of Tamil Nadu, 32 persons comprising of 24 males, 4 females and 4 children were admitted in Railway Hospital Madurai, with complaints of irritation of throat, cough and burning of eyes due to leakage of chlorine gas from the cylinder in the drinking water well in Railway Colony, Madurai on 5.11.1988.

There was no case of fainting or unconsciousness as reported in news-paper. All the affected persons were given First Aid on 5th November, 1988 in Railway Hospital and kept under observation till the morning of 6th November, 1988 when all were discharged.

According to the enquiry conducted by State Government, the leakage was due to loose state of the nut in the cylinder which was tightened immediately. No act of negligence on the part of any person has been reported. However, the State Government has been advised to take all possible precautionary measures to avoid such recurrence in future.

### **Financial Support to HUDCO**

3728. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to provide additional financial support to HUDCO for meeting the additional requirements of States in respect of rebuildings and reconstruction of the houses damaged due to the unprecedented earthquake and floods; and

(b) if so, the additional financial support proposed to be given to HUDCO during the current and the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Under the HUDCO financing norms loan assistance is given through state agencies to people affected by floods and other natural calamity for rebuilding and repairs of their homes. It has been decided that during this year banking sector would channel additional funds through HUDCO for meeting the substantially increased requirement of loans for reconstruction of houses in areas affected by natural calamities in a number of states.

(b) Besides additional banking sector funds channelled through HUDCO, it has been proposed to assist HUDCO to raise additional resources in a variety of ways.

### **Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries**

3729. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to different States for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries during the Seventh Five Year Plan, Year-wise;

(b) whether various State Government have pleaded for enhancing the allocation for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries;

(c) if so, the amount of additional allocation made or proposed to be made available during the Seventh Plan, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the development work taken in hand State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Central assistance given so far statewise-year-wise for the development of sanctuaries and national parks is given in statement-I & II below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The provision originally made in the VII Plan for Central assistance to be provided for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries is 16.80 crores. This amount has already been exceeded, as seen from Annexures I & II, and it is likely that the total allocation for this purpose by the end of the VII Plan may reach Rs. 31.46 crores. Central assistance for these works are not earmarked statewise, and hence it is not possible to provide a statewise statement of additional grants provided by the Central Government.

(d) Statement -III showing statewise development work taken in hand, is given below.

## STATEMENT-I

State-wise release of Central Funds for the Development of Sanctuaries during VII Plan (Upto 30.11.1988)

		(Rs. in lakhs)					
S.No.	Name of State	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.88	24.61	29.13	42.15		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	10.75	0.24	9.03		
3.	Assam	—	3.25	4.50	14.98		
4.	Bihar	—	1.00	—	—		
5.	Goa	—	1.10	—	—		
6.	Gujarat	—	2.92	15.84	25.53		
7.	Haryana	1.25	5.17	7.50	9.36		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.08	7.21	10.05	20.47		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.34	1.58	6.85	6.77		
10.	Karnataka	7.05	9.78	21.30	38.06		



1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	1.85	18.33	35.23	7.86
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	3.99	8.87	19.87
13.	Maharashtra	12.98	14.55	0.70	21.58
14.	Manipur	4.03	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	3.09	3.20	1.16
16.	Mizoram	—	2.10	2.79	16.50
17.	Nagaland	3.88	0.92	3.30	5.16
18.	Orissa	2.92	0.87	27.60	2.00
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	7.70
20.	Rajasthan	5.54	22.43	24.86	34.85
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	5.95
22.	Tamilnadu	—	0.55	10.36	19.13
23.	Tripura	—	—	8.29	23.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5.49	—	4.97	4.52
25.	West Bengal	2.12	8.03	26.41	14.09
	Total	89.41	142.23	251.89	350.62

## STATEMENT-II

*State-wise release of Central Funds for the Development of National Parks during VII Five Year Plan (upto 30.11.1988)*

S.No.	Name of State	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.96	35.57	22.63	21.08	
3.	Assam	20.42	16.11	14.85	—	
4.	Bihar	11.45	16.10	17.52	18.44	
5.	Goa	—	3.60	11.80	10.24	

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	0.05	0.90	18.35	25.53
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1.20	25.19	28.63
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	11.45	8.08	1.45
10.	Karnataka	12.35	22.66	24.37	42.68
11.	Kerala	12.84	26.79	28.57	11.22
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29.15	29.10	48.21	41.91
13.	Maharashtra	7.17	—	—	11.95
14.	Manipur	3.42	5.73a	11.69	13.45
15.	Meghalaya	2.86	8.74	9.00	7.69
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	9.93	11.40	17.00	19.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	18.95	27.30	73.43	76.50
21.	Sikkim	9.79	6.63	1.31	7.08
22.	Tamilnadu	—	—	1.97	—
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14.07	16.62	36.15	20.00
25.	West Bengal	8.57	17.40	19.55	1.37
	Total	184.99	259.50	401.67	365.27

## STATEMENT III

The Development Works Undertaken in Sanctuaries and National Parks.  
(S denotes sanctioned development works in respective states)

States/U.T.	Consolidation & habitat Improvement	Water Availability	Buildings bridges	Roads Bridges	Equipment	Vehicles	Communication
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	S	S
2. Andhra Pradesh	S	S	—	S	S	S	S
3. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	S	S	S	S	S
4. Assam	S	—	S	S	S	S	S
5. Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	S	S
6. Goa	S	—	—	—	—	S	S
7. Gujarat	—	S	S	—	—	S	S
8. Haryana	—	S	S	—	—	S	—
9. Himachal Pradesh	S	—	S	S	S	S	S
10. Jammu & Kashmir	S	—	S	S	S	—	S

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Karnataka	—	S	S	S	S	S	S
12. Kerala	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
13. Madhya Pradesh	S	S	S	—	—	S	S
14. Maharashtra	—	S	—	—	—	—	S
15. Manipur	S	S	—	—	—	S	—
16. Meghalaya	—	S	S	S	—	S	S
17. Mizoram	S	—	S	—	S	S	S
18. Nagaland	S	—	—	S	S	—	—
19. Orissa	—	—	S	—	S	S	—
20. Punjab	—	S	S	—	—	—	—
21. Rajasthan	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
22. Sikkim	—	—	S	—	—	S	—
23. Tamilnadu	S	S	—	S	—	S	S

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24. Tripura	S	—	—	—	—	S	S
25. Uttar Pradesh	S	—	S	—	S	—	—
26. West Bengal	—	S	S	—	S	S	S

**Intention of Doctors of Central Service to Revive Strike**

3730. SHRIUTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports that the associations of the Central Services doctors intend to revive their agitation on the ground that their demands have not been fully met so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Their demands relate to higher scale of pay, three time bound promotions, antedating seniority, counting of residency period for service, N.P.A. at the rate of 50% of basic pay without ceiling or right to private practice, grant of benefits announced in the package from retrospective dates, enhancement of retirement age, pay for strike period, grant of allowances like conveyance allowance to all, Special difficult Area and Rural Allowance, Administrative Allowance, Teaching/Speciality Allowance, Risk Allowance, Special Pay, Post-graduate Allowance to Chief Medical Officers etc.

The acceptable demands of the doctors are included in the package of benefit announced in July, 1987.

**Blindness due to Malnutrition**

3731. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of nutritive food can lead to blindness;

(b) whether blindness due to mal-nutrition is rampant in the country, if so, the number of children/persons who get affected by it every year;

(c) the cures available therefor;

(d) whether the country is dependent on foreign medicines for the treatment of blindness due to mal-nutrition; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to eliminate this dependence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):  
(a) Lack of Vitamin 'A' in diet can lead to blindness.

(b) Country-wide detailed study on actual incidence of blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency has not been carried out so far to give exact number of children going blind every year in the country.

(c) To prevent nutritional blindness, Vitamin A solution is administered to children in the age group 1-5 years as a prophylactic measure. At present 60% of the children at risk are covered under the prophylaxis scheme. The coverage is being increased from year to year.

(d) and (e). Vitamin A is being produced in the country from the basic stage. Though production has been increasing over the years it has not been sufficient to meet the demand resulting in imports. The Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals, Ministry of Industry is looking into the production.

**Observation made by SAARC on working children**

3732. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government have received the observations and recommendations made by the South Association of Regional Cooperation at their first seminar on working children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). Government have received the report of the SAARC Conference on South Asian Children held on the 27-29th October, 1986. The conference was on children in general and not on working children alone. The subject of child labour was, however, discussed by one of the working groups of the conference. The working group inter-alia observed that at present, although legislation exists and can be strengthened further, complete ban on child labour was not realistically possible and what could be achieved was to prevent the exploitation of child labour.

(c) The recommendations made by the working group are in keeping with the Government's approach on the subject of child labour, in pursuance of which the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 was passed in 1986 and the National Policy on Child Labour was enunciated in 1987.

#### **Development of Indigenous Technology to Manufacture Scanners**

3733. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to develop indigenous technology for the manufacture of scanners; and

(b) the number of scanners imported during the year 1986, 1987 and 1988 and the

approximate value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The whole Body CAT scanners is a high technology Appendix I item which is open to MRTP/FERA Companies. At present, there are two units engaged in the manufacture of CAT Scanners in collaboration with the Toshiba Corporation of Japan. 3 other Units have been given letter of intent and foreign collaboration with the reputed manufactures like M/s. Siemens A.G., West Germany, Computerized Medical System, USA and M/s. Yokogawa Medical Systems Limited, Japan.

(b) The item Scanner is not separately classified in the Indian Trade Classification on the basis of which foreign trade statistics of India are compiled. Therefore, the information regarding number of scanners imported and the approximate value is not available.

#### **Group Housing Scheme for P.F. Contributors**

3734. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Housing Boards by All India Regional Provident Fund Offices to launch Group Housing Schemes for P.F. contributors;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the States where such a scheme has been implemented and the time by which the scheme is proposed to be launched in all other States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Indian Toxicology Research Centre**

3735. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC), Lucknow has launched a pollution awareness programme to initiate a mass campaign to make the people more aware of the pollution problem; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC), Lucknow has launched a pollution awareness programme of mass campaign to make people aware of the pollution problems. A mobile laboratory has been made as a model for use in the rural areas to make people aware about the safety aspects of drinking water, vaccination and immunization at early stage of life. The mobile laboratory is also equipped with alternate sources of energy like solar energy devices. Demonstrations/testing/audio visuals, drama, etc. also form parts of this campaign.

### **Couple Protection Rate**

3736. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the couple protection rate has increased between 1980 to 1988, if so, the extent thereof;

(b) whether the birth rate has dropped in consonance with the couple protection rate, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Couple Protection Rate in the country has increased from 22.3% as on 31st March, 1980 to 39.8% as on 31st March, 1988.

(b) and (c). Birth Rate is estimated to have declined from inter-censal estimate of 37.2 for the decade 1971-81 to 32.0 per thousand population in 1987.

### **Study regarding Effectiveness of Traditional Medicines for Cure of Diseases**

3737. SHRIMATI KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been conducted on the claims of effectiveness of several traditional medicines in curing diseases like hepatitis, artheritis etc. for which allopathic system does not offer any cure;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether allopathic practitioners are proposed to be allowed to administer these medicines in such cases; and

(d) if not, the manner in which Government propose to make use of these traditional medicines in view of their effectiveness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Sidha (CCRAS) have carried out research studies under "Kamla" (Hepatitis) and "Amvata" (Artheritis). The patients suffering from various forms of Hepatitis got cured/ improved

through Ayurvedic treatment. About Arthritis, no definite conclusions have been arrived at by the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha as a result of the studies.

The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) have also conducted studies on the efficacy of Unani drugs on diseases like Hepatitis and Arthritis. The studies have shown good results for the treatment of both Hepatitis and Rheumatoid Arthritis.

The Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) has initiated double blind clinical trials on three single (Ayurvedic) herbal drugs and also on a compound Ayurvedic preparation. The trials are still under progress and the results will be known after 2-3 years.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) The Government have advised the Research Councils in Ayurveda/Siddha and Unani to disseminate their research find-

ings.

### "Area Projects" in States

3738. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of "Area Projects" in operation;

(b) the details regarding their financial aspect and who meets the expenditure for these projects; and

(c) the details of achievement of these 'Area Projects' since their inception, project-wise?

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

(a) and (b). Three Area Projects are in operation at present in the States of Karnataka, Kerala and West Bengal with the assistance of world Bank. The details regarding their financial aspects are as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)

<i>Name of the Area Project</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Project cost</i>	<i>Period of operation upto 9/88</i>	<i>Total expdtr. incurred Bank</i>	<i>Share of World</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Indian Population Project III	Karnataka	71.31	1.4.84 to 31.3.89	36.74	US \$ 70 million
	Kerala	49.11	(since extended to 31.3.1990)	31.07	
India Population Project IV	West Bengal	107.47	1.9.85 to 31.8.1990	15.49	US \$ 51 million

The total project cost is budgetted in the Central Budget limited to the extent of 90%

of the total project outlay, the balance 10% being met out of the State Govt. budget. The

project expenditure is reimbursed by the World Bank to the extent of their share indicated above.

(c) These projects have contributed towards the strengthening and augmenting

the infrastructural facilities for delivery of Health and F.W. services, development of trained manpower etc. in the concerned States. The details of achievements are given in the statement below.

### STATEMENT

(a) *Institutional/Residential Buildings Constructed Under the Area Development Project as on 30-6-88*

S. No.	State	Sub-Centre constructed	Residential Quarters constructed	Other construction	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Karnataka	442	1100	46	1588
2.	Kerala	534	379	86	999
3.	West Bengal (upto March, '88)	66	—	—	66
Total		1042	1479	132	2653

(b) *Achievement in the field of training under Area Development Project as on 30-6-1988*

S. No.	State	Dais	ANMs &/or LHV's	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Karnataka	—	600	539	1139
2.	Kerala	—	723	641	1364
3.	West Bengal (upto March, '88)	1260	2761	1097	5118
Total		1260	4084	2277	7621

(c) *Details of appointments made under the Area Development Project as on 30-6-1988*

S. No.	State	ANMs	LHV's	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Karnataka	310	—	651	961

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Kerala	495	95	358	948
3.	West Bengal (upto March, '88)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total		805	95	1009	1909

[*Translation*]

### Price Stabilisation Fund

3739. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to contribute to the Yarn Price stabilisation Fund set up to compensate the loss suffered by the weavers in Madhya Pradesh due to increase in the prices of yarn; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### Possession of Flats in Kishangarh

3740. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of category II allottees of 1984 of Sector B, Pocket-6, Vasant Kunj who have been re-allocated flats in Sector A,

Pockets B and C of Kishangarh;

(b) whether any representations have been received from the allottees, who have since shifted about undue delay in giving physical possession of flats and also for shifting them to other Sectors;

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed by the Delhi Development Authority in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the possession of flats would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The details are indicated in the Statement given below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Originally, 52 allottees were proposed to be adjusted at Kishangarh. 8 allottees (as indicated in Annexure) who could not be adjusted at Kishangarh are proposed to be adjusted at Vasant Kunj in Sectors A, B & C in the month of March, 1989.

(d) The flats are likely to be completed by the end of December, 1989. Thereafter, the same will be allotted and their possession given to the allottees.

### STATEMENT

*List of Allottees of Sector B Pocket 6 who were adjusted at Kishangarh Sector A pocket B & C*

1	2	3
1.	Sh. D.K. Gupta	F. (438)83/SFS/AG/II

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<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
2.	Sh. Pushpawanti Handa	(1717)
3.	Sh. N. Rajgopalan	(1971)
4.	Shri P.C. Anand	(1988)
5.	Smt. Vineeta Mahajan	(64)
6.	Sh. J.P. Singh	(91)
7.	Sh. Akhil Gilani	(198)
8.	Sh. Suresh Achar	(305)
9.	Sh. H.S. Sekhon	(597)
10.	Sh. Kulbushan Singh	(844)
11.	Sh. Alok Dass Gupta	(1221)
12.	Sh. S.R. Arora	(1570)
13.	Sh. S. Gurumurthy	(1629)
14.	Sh. V.L. Sharaswat	(1647)
15.	Smt. Veena Ahluwalia	(2053)
16.	Miss Garima Singh	(2068)
17.	Sh. Chaman Singh	(2243)
18.	Sh. Kamaljit Singh	(2826)
19.	Sh. Ranjna Gudoo	(2873)
20.	Sh. Vidya Bhusan Khanna	(3429)
21.	Sh. Manvinder Kr. Dey	(3698)
22.	Mrs. Krishna Kumari	(3808)
23.	Mrs. Kavita Arora	(3866 A)
24.	Sh. A Mukerjee	(3952)

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1	2	3
25.	Sh. Sohan Lal Khandelwal	(4280)
26.	Mrs. Shashi Bala Anand	(4208)
27.	Sh. S. Chaterjee	(4630)
28.	Sh. Mahender Pal Singh	(4659)
29.	Sh. Shanti Mathur	(4676)
30.	Sh. James Kurian	(4689)
31.	Mrs. Manju Lata	(5007)
32.	Sh. Tarun Mathur	(5042)
33.	Sh. Dharam Pal Khurana	(5308)
34.	Sh. Atul Shai	(6271)
35.	Sh. Narender Mohan Aggarwal	(6418)
36.	Sh. Ashok Anand	(7740)
37.	Sh. Balraj Sur	(7752)
38.	Sh. Ashok Kumar Mehra	(9344)
39.	Sh. Anil Kumar	(9240)
40.	Sh. Suman Kumar Gupta	(9013)
41.	Sh. Dinesh Bhatia	(8155)
42.	Sh. P.D. Gupta	(9573)
43.	Sh. K.K. Dhawan	(8183)
44.	Sh. Viney Rattan Sawney	(8922A)

*List of the Allottees to be readjusted at Vasant Kunj*

1.	Sh. B.P. Lahani	(5425)
2.	Sh. Vimla Awasthi	(5927)

1	2	3
3.	Sh. Kishan Kumar	(6787)
4.	Sh. Rajeev Didee	(6992)
5.	Sh. S.C. Mittal	(7137)
6.	Sh. Amrit Kohli	(7801 A)
7.	Sh. Inder Kumar Bali	(9490)
8.	Sh. Sant Dasi	(4904)

**Proposals for Expansion of FCI  
Godowns in Tamil Nadu**

3741. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals/plans for the expansion of the Food Corporation of India godowns at South Arcot District Cuddalore or some other places in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether objections/protests have been received by his Ministry from local residents/public against acquisition of land for the above purpose; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The Food Corporation of India has no such proposal at present.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Houses for Weaker Sections of Society**

3742. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of persons in the urban and rural areas, separately, which are yet to be provided with a shelter and the percentage of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the estimated number of houses provided to the persons belonging to the low income group and weaker sections of the society during 1988 till date; and

(c) the percentage of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who have been provided with a shelter during 1988, till date, as compared to the total number of persons provided with houses during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per 1981 census, the total houseless population in the country was 23.43 lakhs (17.24 lakhs in rural areas and 6.19 lakhs in urban areas). The total housing shortage was estimated by the



NBO to be 26 million in 1985. During the 6th Five Year Plan and first three years of the 7th Five Year Plan, 31.71 lakh SC/ST families were provided with house-sites and construction assistance (26 lakh SC families and 5.71 lakh ST families)

(b) and (c). A detailed statement indicat-

ing the targets fixed under the various housing schemes for persons belonging to the lower income group and weaker sections of society including SC/ST communities during 1988-89 and achievements during 1988 (1.1.1988 to 30.9.88) under Point Nos. 14 & 15 of the 20 Point Programme is given below.

### STATEMENT

(in Lakhs)

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement (1.1.88 to 30.9.88)</i>
1	2	3
<i>Point No.</i>	6.00	5.29
14 (a) — Provision of House-sites (families)		
14 (b) — Construction Assistance (families)	3.83	3.70
14 (c) — Indira Awas Yojana (housing scheme for SC/ST and freed bonded labour)	1.35	1.19
14 (d) — EWS Housing (dwelling units)	0.43	0.39
Point No. 15 Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (Slum dwellers)	14.87	13.34

#### Manufacture of Cheap Cloth

its mode of distribution?

3743. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to manufacture cheap cotton cloth for the poor; and

(b) if so, the quantum of production of cheap cloth during the last three years and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The controlled cloth and Janata Cloth meant for poorer sections of the society, are already being produced.

(b) The figures of production of controlled cloth and Janata cloth during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 are as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production of controlled cloth by NTC mills (million sq. metrs.)</i>	<i>Production of Janata cloth by Handloom Sectors (million sq. metrs.)</i>
1985-86	275.00	398.00
1986-87	187.00	482.00
1987-88	107.00	489.00

The controlled cloth is distributed, inter alia, through NCCF. Janata Cloth is distributed, inter alia, through the Public Distribution System as well as State handloom and other agencies.

**Formation of Group Housing Societies by Registrants of New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979.**

3744. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:  
SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN:  
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has asked the persons registered under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 to form Group Housing Societies and make their own arrangements for construction of flats;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the proposed scheme;

(c) the mode of allotment of land, the area in which land will be allotted, the preference or precedence in allotment of land over other registered Group Housing Societies the area of land to be allotted per head and the rate thereof;

(d) the assistance proposed to be rendered by the Delhi Development Authority to

the Group Housing Societies in making available the requisite finance and construction of flats; and

(e) the procedure for registration of the Societies with the Registrar and the assistance that will be rendered by the Delhi Development Authority in this regard?

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

(b) In order to meet the housing shortage in Delhi, DDA has drawn an action plan called 'AVAS SAKARYOJANA' under which registrants for LIG and MIG flats under New Pattern Scheme 1979 with priority Nos. beyond 10,000 have been given an opportunity to form Cooperative Group Housing Societies which will be allotted land on priority basis.

(c) The allotment of land is proposed to be made to such Societies in accordance with the norms prescribed for Cooperative Group Housing Societies, within one month from the date of registration. The land will be allotted to such Societies in Rohini, Pankalan (Dwarka), Narela and other areas at prices applicable to other DDA housing scheme at the time of allotment.

(d) Low-interest loans applicable exclusively to members of Cooperative Group Housing Societies can be availed of from

institutions such as Banks, Housing Development Finance Corporation, Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd. and Life Insurance Corporation. Beside, DDA will be glad to suggest housing design which conform to bylaws and guidelines applicable to group housing.

(e) After grouping of applicants who have taken this option, DDA will assist them in the formation of Societies. Office-bearers of the Societies will be entrusted to take all steps to register the groups as Cooperative Group Housing Societies with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration.

#### **Non-recognition of Medical Degree of African Universities by Medical Council of India**

3745. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Medical Council of India has refused to recognise the basic medical degree given by any medical University in Africa;

(b) whether African Universities have also refused to recognise the Indian Medical degrees;

(c) whether this is causing a great deal of hardship to the Indian nationals;

(d) whether any representations have been received in this regard; and

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

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

(b) No such information is available.

(c) and (d). Some representations have been received from the Indian nationals in African countries and the Medical Council of India have proposed visits to these countries for recognition of the Medical degrees granted by their Medical Institutions.

(e) The Medical Council of India has been requested to consider whether they can recognise such degrees without undertaking such visit in view of the expenditure involved.

[*Translation*]

#### **Popularisation of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic System of Medicines**

3746. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems of medicines are less expensive as compared to the allopathic system of medicine;

(b) whether Government have assisted States in construction of a large number of Ayurvedic hospitals providing sufficient number of doctors and taken steps for the development of Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic systems of medicine; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(a) No study has so far been conducted to find out which system of medicine is less expensive.

(b) and (c). Medical care being a State subject, construction of hospitals, appointment of Doctors etc. is primarily the respon-

sibility of the State Governments/U.Ts. However, the Government of India's policy is to promote Ayurvedic & Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine as a part of health care delivery programme ensuring that each system develops fully according to its genius. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have set up National Institutes and Research councils for development of Ayurvedic & Homoeopathic systems of Medicine in order to ensure standardisation and quality control of Drugs of Indian Systems of Medicine Pharmacopoeia Committees and Pharmacopoeia Laboratories have been set up by the Central Government.

[*English*]

**Amendment to the Minimum Wages Act and the Employees State Insurance Act**

3747. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948;

(b) if so, whether State Governments have also been consulted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when a legislation to this effect is expected to be brought forward?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Certain proposals for amendment of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are under consideration.

(b) The State Governments have not been consulted in respect of proposals for

amendment to the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

(c) and (d). The details are yet to be finalised.

[*Translation*]

**Permission for Construction of Houses in Rohini**

3748. SHRI LAL RAM KEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the delay in approval by the Delhi Development Authority for construction of houses by the allottees on the 26 square metre plots in Rohini;

(b) the number of allottees who have sought permission during the extended period for construction of houses and the reasons for not giving permission, despite depositing the penalty; and

(c) the number of cases seeking permission for the construction of houses pending for the last two years and the time by which permission letters are expected to be issued to the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Out of 6102 allottees of 1st & 2nd draws, 2150 allottees applied for extension of time for construction of houses on their plots. 2009 allottees have already been granted extension, the remaining 141 cases are pending for want of certain documents from them. On receipt of the relevant documents extension will be granted to them soon. No case is pending in DDA for the last two years. There is thus no case of delay on the part of the DDA.

[English]

**Review of Performance of the National Wasteland Development Board**

3749. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN. Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the performance of National Wasteland Development Board;

(b) if so, the period covered under this review;

(c) whether the Board's performance during the last three years is far from satisfactory;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of steps being taken to improve the performance of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A review of the work done by the Board during the last three years since its establishment in May 1985 has been done.

(c) and (d). The review has revealed that while the annual targets of afforestation fixed by the Board in the last three years have been fulfilled, the total coverage with reference of the goal of 5 million hectares per annum announced by the Prime Minister has not been possible because of certain constraints like inadequate resources, non-availability of suitable wastelands etc.

(e) Action is being taken, on one hand, to step up the pace and coverage of ongoing activities and, on the other, to re-structure and broaden the future strategy and programmes of the Board aimed at integrated use/management of wastelands through decentralised planning; conservation of

ecologically fragile areas/and watersheds; regeneration of degraded forest areas; reclamation of special problem lands; grassland and fodder development; production of fuelwood; promotion of agro-forestry/farm forestry; and people's participation at all stages. It is hoped that this approach would be adopted in the Eighth Plan.

**Views of U.N. Experts about decrease in Forest Cover**

3750. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that U.N. Experts on Environment have opined that fast vanishing forest cover etc. are due to the erratic behaviour of the monsoon;

(b) whether the recent floods in States are also attributed to this factor;

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

(d) whether Government propose to formulate any programmes on the basis of these findings; and

(e) if so, details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A United Nations Environment Programme Consultant has opined that precipitation is dependent on extent of forest cover.

(b) There is no conclusive evidence to prove that recent floods in the states can be attributed to denudation of forests alone.

(c) to (e). The Government of India are seized of the problem and have taken various measures to check deforestation and increase area under forest cover. A state-

ment giving the measures undertaken in this regard is given in the Statement below.

### STATEMENT

#### *Steps taken to check Deforestation and Increase area under Forests*

1. Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980, to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.
2. A Centrally sponsored scheme has been started to help the States to develop infrastructure for enforcement of legal provisions for the protection of forests.
3. Alternative sources of energy are being developed to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.
4. Wood is substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construction etc.
5. Import policy for forest products has been liberalised.
6. Fiscal incentives are given to industries for wood substitution.
7. Efforts are being made to control shifting cultivation.
8. Guidelines have been issued to State Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:

- i) To avoid felling of natural forests and where such felling are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares

in the hills and 25 hectares in the Plains.

- ii) To consider banning of fellings in the hills above 1000 metres, at least for some years.
  - iii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
  - iv) To set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.
9. National Wastelands Development Board was set up in 1985 to take up massive afforestation programme in the country with people's participation. The following schemes are being implemented for it:-
- i) Operation Soil-watch.
  - ii) Rural Fuelwood plantations.
  - iii) Decentralised Nurseries.
  - iv) Grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies.
  - v) Social forestry through employment generation programme.

#### **Dumping of Dangerous Toxic Wastes**

3751. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Environment Programme is concerned about the dumping of the dangerous toxic wastes by

the industrialised countries in the third World as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated 17 October, 1988;

(b) whether Government would support the cause of the third world countries in this area of serious concern; and

(c) whether Government propose to review their decision to construct and install new nuclear power stations and food irradiation plants till safe and sure methods of handling the toxic waste are fully available?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The United Nations Environment Programme convened a Working Group of legal and technical experts to prepare a global convention on the control of trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes. The Government of India took part in the deliberations of this Working Group along with other countries including third world countries.

(c) The Government take necessary safeguards to make sure that there is no adverse impact on the environment from the nuclear power plants. Nuclear power stations produce only low level wastes which are handled at the site itself. As such, they do not produce any adverse effect on the environment. The food irradiation plants using cobalt-60 do not produce any radioactive wastes and have no environmental impact of hazardous nature. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board is taking adequate care for the operational safety of these plants.

#### **Setting Up of Units for Extraction and Tinning of Coconut Oil in Kerala**

3752. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up units for extraction and tinning of pure coconut oil under the Central Sector in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such units under the Central Sector are functioning in any other States/Union Territories; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### **Setting up of Textile Mills**

3753. PROF. NARAIN CHANDPARASHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any textile mills have been set up in the Private or Public sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise and the proposals for the remaining years of the plan period; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage the setting up of textile mills in the special category states during 1988-89 and 1989-90, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Discussion on Cholera Epidemic in Delhi in International Meeting**

3754. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international conference held in Ahmedabad on 28 October, 1988, discussed the recent cholera epidemic in Delhi which form the subject matter of reports prepared by the two voluntary organisations in Delhi; and

(b) whether Government propose to recognise and encourage the work done by such organisations in highlighting the state of health services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJKHAPARDE): (a) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is not aware of the international conference held at Ahmedabad on 26th October, 1988.

(b) Government always encourage the constructive work done by Voluntary Organisations.

**Methods to Detect AIDS affected Persons**

3755. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the method of detecting AIDS affected people in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of surveillance centres established for the purpose;

(c) whether the diagnostic reagents and equipment packages used in these centres for detecting AIDS were imported;

(d) if so, the country from which these

were imported; and

(e) whether Government propose to import more of such equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJKHAPARDE): (a) The HIV infected asymptomatic persons are detected by HIV antibody assay by ELISA technique.

(b) List of surveillance centres is given in the statement below.

(c) Yes.

(d) The reagents and equipment are imported through World Health Organisation.

(e) Yes, till the kits are manufactured in India.

**STATEMENT**

*Names of the Functioning Surveillance Centres for AIDS*

1. National Institute of Cholera and Enteric diseases, Calcutta.
2. Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh.
3. Christian Medical College, Vellore.
4. Madras Medical College, Madras.
5. Apollo Hospital, Madras.
6. National Institute of Virology, Pune.
7. Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar.



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| <p>8. Institute of Immuno-Haematology, Bombay.</p> <p>9. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.</p> <p>10. Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad.</p> <p>11. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.</p> <p>12. Choitram Hospital, Indore.</p> <p>13. Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi.</p> <p>14. B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.</p> <p>15. Institute of Pathology, Delhi.</p> <p>16. JIPMER, Pondicherry</p> <p>17. Trivandrum Medical College, Trivandrum.</p> <p>18. Medical College, Rohtak.</p> <p>19. Seth G.S. Medical College, Bombay.</p> <p>20. Medical College, Bhopal.</p> <p>21. Medical College, Madurai.</p> <p>22. C.J.I.L., Agra.</p> <p>23. Medical College, Jabalpur.</p> <p>24. Grant Medical College, Bombay.</p> <p>25. Regional Medical College, Imphal.</p> <p>26. Medical College, Nagpur.</p> <p>27. Osmania Medical College,</p> | <p>Hyderabad.</p> <p>28. Rajendra Memorial Research Centre, Bhubaneswar.</p> <p>29. Govt. Medical College, Bangalore.</p> <p>30. Goa Medical College, Panaji.</p> <p>31. K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.</p> <p>32. Rajendra Memorial Research Institute, Patna.</p> <p>33. School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.</p> <p>34. S.V.M.C., Tirupati.</p> <p>35. Institute of Child health, Madras</p> <p>36. Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.</p> <p>37. Armed Forces Medical College, Pune</p> <p>38. Medical College, Cuttack.</p> <p>39. I.M.S., Varanasi.</p> <p>40. Medical College, Shimla.</p> |
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- Check on Quantity of Imported Drugs**
3756. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
- Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) the names of the drug importers in the country and the names of multinational companies, out of them, which are importing drugs;
- (b) the details of drugs or raw material

thereof imported during the last three years and the manner in which it was distributed amongst the users; and

(c) the existing procedure for testing the drugs before supplying the same?

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

(a) The drugs are imported by the actual users under the Import Trade Control regulations. A list of leading importers of drugs including multinational drug companies is given in Statement-I below.

(b) The list of categories of drugs imported during the last three years is given in Statement-II below.

The import and distribution of drugs canalised by the Public sector agencies is monitored by the Ministry of Industry.

(c) The quality of drugs and medicines are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act & Rules thereunder. The drugs are subjected to test at the time of import and those found not of standard quality are not permitted to be released.

#### STATEMENT-I

##### *List of Leading Importers of Drugs*

M/s. Warner Hindustan, Bombay.

M/s. Cadila Antibiotics Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

M/s. Aurochem Lab., Palgarh

M/s. Merind Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. E. Merck (J) Ltd., Bombay

M/s. Unichem Lab., Bombay.

M/s. Vilco Lab., Bombay

M/s. Anand Synthochem, Bombay

M/s. Laser Research Lab., Bombay.

M/s. Cadila Chemicals.

M/s. Dupher Interferon Ltd. Bombay

M/s. Torrent Labs. Ahmedbad.

M/s. German Remedies, Bombay.

M/s. Royal Pharma International Bombay.

M/s. Bombay Pharma Products, Bombay.

M/s. Lupin Lab., Bombay

M/s. Emkay Formulations, Bombay.

M/s. Fulford (I) Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Wolkhardt Vet. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Wolkhardt Vet. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Wander Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Korten Pharmaceuticals Bombay

M/s. Serum Institute of India, Pune.

M/s. Hoechst India Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Chandra Bhagat Chemicals, Bombay.

M/s. Bhagat Traders, Bombay.

M/s. Serdia Pharmaceuticals, Bombay.

M/s. Burroughs Wellcome, Bombay.

M/s. Abbot Labs. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Ethnor Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Elder Pharmaceuticals, Bombay.

M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Cipla Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Cvnamid (I) Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. P.C.I. Pharmaceuticals, Gujarat.

M/s. Wyeth Lab, Bombay.

M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals,  
Bombay.

M/s. State Trading Corporation,  
Bombay.

M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pune.

M/s. C.F.L. Pharmaceuticals, Goa.

M/s. Everest Chemicals,  
Ahmedabad.

M/s. Alkem Lab., Bombay.

M/s. Sun Export Corporation,  
Bombay.

M/s. Samir Pharamaceuticals,  
Bombay.

M/s. Intercare Ltd., Calcutta.

M/s. Dynamic Pharamaceuticals.  
Bombay

M/s. B.P.L. Pharmaceuticals,  
Bombay.

M/s. Bharat Serum and Vaccine  
Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceuticals  
Bombay.

M/s. Pharmed Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Samarth Pharmaceuticals,  
Bombay.

M/s. Intermed Bombay.

M/s. Searle India Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Hindon Drugs and  
Pharmaceuticals India Pvt. Ltd.,  
Banglore.

M/s. Murcurry Lab., Baroda

M/s. Wallace Pharmaceuticals,  
Goa.

M/s. Mepro Pharamaceuticals,  
Bombay.

M/s. Lyka Lab., Bombay.

M/s. Infar India Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Centour Pharmaceutical Pvt  
Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Medicare, Bombay.

M/s. Angle French Drug Co.,  
Bombay.

M/s. Aristo Pharmaceuticals,  
Bombay.

M/s. Ethnor Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Wyeth Lab., Bombay

M/s. IPC A Lab, Bombay.

M/s. Phenomed, Bombay.

M/s. Biochem Pharmaceuticals,  
Bombay.

M/s. S.G. Pharmaceuticals,  
Bombay.

M/s. Khandewal Lab., Bombay.

M/s. Geoffrey Manners, Bombay.

M/s. Tamil Nadu Dadha  
Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Madras.

M/s. Medopharm, Madras.

M/s. Chemech Laboratories, Madras.

M/s. Retort Laboratories, Madras.

M/s. Citadel Fine Pharmaceuticals,  
Madras.

M/s. Eskayef Lab., Bangalore.

M/s. T.T.K. Chemicals, Hyderabad.

M/s. T.T.K. Pharma, Madras.

M/s. Tablets India Ltd., Madras.

M/s. Inkemex Ltd., Madras.

M/s. Fourts India Labs., Madras.

M/s. Amercian Remedies, Madras.

M/s. Micro Labs. Pvt. Ltd.

M/s. Brown & Burg. Pharmaceuticals

M/s. Mohan Pharma, Madras.

M/s. Alved Products, Madras.

M/s. Dr. Bali Pharma Foundation,  
Madras.

M/s. Alfred Berg, Madras.

M/s. Kanpha Labs. Bangalore.

Mps. Medopharm Madras.

M/s. Uma Industries, Calcutta.

M/s. Dolphin Labs (P) Ltd., Calcutta.

M/s. Strassberg Pharmaceuticals  
Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.

M/s. Pasupati Impex, Calcutta.

M/s. Aurora Trading Co. Calcutta.

M/s. Union Drug Co., Calcutta.

M/s. Carows Pharm. (P) Ltd.,  
Calcutta.

M/s. Quality Pharma (P) Ltd.,  
Calcutta

M/s. Life Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd.,  
Calcutta.

M/s. Deys Medical Stores (Mfg) Ltd.,  
Calcutta.

M/s. Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd.,  
Calcutta.

M/s. Martin & Harris Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.

M/s. Albert David Ltd., Calcutta.

M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.,  
N. Delhi.

M/s. Cepham Lab. Pvt. Ltd., Sonapat.

M/s. Oscar Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.,  
New Delhi.

M/s. Win Medicare Pvt. Ltd., N. Delhi.

M/s. Radicura Pharma, Delhi.

M/s. R.K.G. Pharma Pvt. Ltd.,  
Fridabad.

M/s. National Chemicals, Haryana.

M/s. Curemed (I) Ltd., New Delhi.

M/s. Syslopic Laboratories,  
Faridabad

M/s. Jagson Pal and  
Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Delhi

M/s. Max India Ltd., New Delhi.

M/s. Cepharm Organics Ltd.,  
Sonapat.

M/s. Montari Laboratories Ltd.,  
New Delhi.

M/s. Indian Drugs and  
Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Gurgaon.

M/s. Keepharma, New Delhi.

M/s. Adelco Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd.,  
New Delhi.

M/s. Paam Pharmaceuticals, Delhi.

M/s. Curefast Drugs & Intermediates,  
Kangra.

M/s. J.R. Sharma & Co. Pvt. Ltd.,  
N. Delhi, Delhi.

M/s. Lark Laboratories (I) Ltd.,  
New Delhi.

M/s. Cooper Phrma, New Delhi.

M/s. Malviya Chemicals and  
Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi.

M/s. Tribhuwan Injectables,  
New Delhi.

M/s. Dabur India Ltd., Sahibabad.

M/s. Piya Pharmaceuticals,  
Ghaziabad.

M/s. Allied Chemicals and  
Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd., Jaipur.

M/s. Gratus Pharma, New Delhi.

M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals, Baroda.

M/s. Vivomed Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,  
New Delhi.

M/s. Deepharma Ltd., New Delhi.

M/s. Shrikrishna Keshay Lab. Ltd.,  
New Delhi.

M/s. B.L. & Co., New Delhi.

M/s. Syntho Pharma (P) Ltd.,  
Lucknow.

M/s. Caplet Pharmaceuticals,  
Faridabad.

M/s. Cepharm Pharmaceuticals,  
Sonapat.

#### STATEMENT-II

*List of Categories of Drug Imported during  
the last three years*

1. Anaesthetics, Antipyretics  
and Analgesics
2. Anthelminitics
3. Anti Amoebic drugs
4. Antibiotics

5. Adrenaline and other Sympathomimetic drugs
6. Barbituvates
7. Anticholinergic and Parasympatholytic drugs
8. Anti-Cancer drugs
9. Coronary Vasodilators
10. Corticosteroids
11. Anti Diabetic drugs
12. Insulin
13. Anti depressants
14. Diuretics
15. Non Mercurial diuretics drugs
16. Diagnostic agents.
17. Disinfectants
18. Anti diarrhoeal
19. Digitalis & its cardiac Glycosides
20. Anti-epileptic drugs.
21. Endocrines
22. Ecobolics
23. Antiemetic
24. Female Sex Hormones
25. Male Sex Hormones
26. Fertility drugs
27. Anti fibrenolytic Agents
28. Antifungal
29. Anti Histaminic drugs
30. Haematinics
31. Haemarrhoids
32. Anti-Harrallicids
33. Hormones & Hormones Intermediates
34. Immunological Products
35. Anti leprosy drugs
36. Anti Malaria drugs
37. Muscle Relaxants
38. Anti Microbials
39. Non-Steriodal Anti inilamatolry
40. Narcotic Antagonist
41. Ophthalmology Enzyme
42. Oestrocedi
43. Peripheral V. sodilator
44. Antiobesity drugs
45. Sulpha drugs
46. Anti spasmolytics
47. Sympathiomimetic Agnt
48. Bactericidal
49. Sterilised Surgical Ligatures/ Catguts

50. Anti-tubercular drugs
51. Anti-tussive drugs & cough Expectorants
52. Tranquillisers
53. Anti Ulcer
54. Anti Thyroid
55. Urinary Tract Infection
56. Vasaconstrictor
57. Vaccines
58. Vitamines
59. Vitamin B Complex B group
60. Contraceptives
61. Drug Intermediates

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**Import of substandard drugs**

3757. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:**  
**SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:**

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

(a) whether many sub-standard drugs are being imported and if so, whether Government have received any complaints in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the offenders?

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

(a) and (b). The quality of drugs and medicines are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules there-

under. At the time of import at various ports, the drugs are subjected to test and the drugs which are found to be of standard quality only are allowed to be imported. The drugs which are reported to be not of standard quality are not allowed to be imported and are either recommended to be destroyed or re-exported to the country of origin under the Sea Customs Act.

As far as this Ministry is aware, no complaint has been received regarding the import of sub-standard drugs.

[Translation]

**Drinking water to Sagar City**

3758. **SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY:**  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme regarding drinking water supply to Sagar city of Madhya Pradesh from Narmada or Beena river has been received by Union Government for approval; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Silvipastoral Plantation Programme**

3759. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:**  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State where the Centrally sponsored Silvipastoral Plantation programme is being implemented;

(b) the amount spent on the programme in Orissa during last two years;

(c) whether there is a scarcity of fodder and grass in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase areas under silvipastoral plantation?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI):** (a) The Centrally sponsored scheme for Silviculture development is currently being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

(b) Total amount of Rs. 15.43 lakhs has been spent on the programme in Orissa during the last two years (1986-87 and 1987-88).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Apart from increasing the coverage of the Centrally sponsored scheme, the State Government is implementing Social Forestry schemes in which fodder production is being promoted.

#### **Edible oil tragedy in Calcutta**

3760. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many people were affected by the edible oil tragedy of South Calcutta;

(b) the number of deaths as a result thereof;

(c) whether those persons who have been affected have the possibility of being cured; and

(d) the details of the study/enquiry

made into this matter and the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):** (a) to (c). Upto 11.8.88, a total of 585 patients were affected by consumption of adulterated edible oil from a ration shop in South Calcutta out of whom 92 were released and 493 were undergoing treatment. Most of the patients are showing definite signs of improvement. No death has been reported.

(d) i) 10 persons have been arrested including the owner of the ration shop whose license has been placed under suspension. 88 kg. of rapeseed/mustard oil has been seized.

ii) Anti-adulteration drives have been organised.

iii) The State Government is seized with the need of socio-economic rehabilitation of the affected families.

#### **Mutation of properties**

3761. **DR. B.L. SHAILESH:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has recently issued guidelines for the mutation of properties on the basis of a will left by the deceased sub-lessee of a plot;

(b) whether according to these guidelines the legatee of the will is required to produce an affidavit from the legal heirs, other than himself, to the effect that they have no objection to the mutation of the property in favour of the legatee;

(c) whether this provision renders



nugatory the provisions of the duly registered will and puts the legatee in a very embarrassing situation more so, if there is any reluctance on their part to give the no objection certificate, if so, the rationale behind the guidelines;

(d) whether there is any proposal to reconsider this requirement; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The registered will is accepted and given effect to. As per terms of the lease deed/sub-lease deed in respect of the property, the lessee or sub-lessee cannot sell, transfer, assign or otherwise part with possession of the property except with the previous consent in writing of the lesser. In order to have a check on any transfers in violation of terms of the lease deed/sub-lease deed and to ensure the authenticity of the will, in case it is not probated, submission of no-objection from the other legal heirs has been provided.

(d) and (e). No Sir, as it is not necessary.

### Grazing Policy

3762. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently held 3rd Inter-

national Rangeland Congress has recommended the formulation of a grazing policy by Government to arrest the alarming ecological degradation of grasslands; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed by Government to put curbs on the ecological degradation of grasslands?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Recommendations of the Third International Rangeland Congress on grazing have not been received by Government.

### All India Medical Service of specialists

3763. SHRIN. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the States and Union Territories in which Medical Officers belonging to the Central Health Cadre are still working and the number thereof State and Union Territory-wise.

(b) whether there is any plan/proposal to bring certain categories of specialists into the orbit of an All India Medical Service on the pattern of the IAS and IPS; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A Statement giving the requisite information is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT

<i>Name of the State/ Union Territories</i>	<i>No. of Central Health Service Officers working</i>
1	2
1. Delhi	857
2. Manipur	24

1	2
3. Lakshadweep	13
4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	28
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4
6. Arunachal Pradesh	124

**Inspection of establishments by EPF authorities in Delh'**

3764. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) the details of offices, companies and other establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether regular inspections of these establishments and organisations are undertaken by the authorities concerned;

(c) if so, the details of establishments inspected during the last three months; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) The available information as on 31.3.1988 is given below:—

	<i>Total No. of establishments covered</i>	<i>Total No. of subscribers</i>
Exempted	189	2,88,836
Unexempted	8280	3,77,236
Total	8,469	6,66,072

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha in due course.

**Sale of Goods at exorbitant premium by NCCF in Bombay**

3765. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state—

(a) whether the National Consumers Cooperative Federation was distributing edible oils in Bombay during 1983-84 and

the supplies were made through their member cooperatives only;

(b) whether any complaint of goods being sold in the open market to non-member stores for off-loading in the market at exorbitant premium have been received; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the guilty officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-

PLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir. The NCCF undertook the distribution of imported edible oil during 82-83 only and the supplies were intended to be made through State Consumers Cooperative Federations and Central Consumers Cooperative Stores.

(b) NCCF have reported that there is no record with them of any complaint of this nature in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Loss in JMDC**

3766. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Manufacturers Development Council hired new accommodation for housing its Secretariat at Calcutta and incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 6.40 lakhs on rent during the period 12 June, 1985 to 9 August, 1987;

(b) whether Rs. 5.69 lakhs of the expenditure proved infructuous due to the hired space remaining vacant;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been held to fix the responsibility for the avoidable loss; and

(d) whether Government contemplate some new measures to ensure that the public sector undertakings keep the non-productive expenditure to the barest minimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). JMDC hired accommodation for its Secretariat w.e.f. 12.6.85 at a monthly rent of Rs. 48,750/-. This was hired keeping in view the immediate needs and future requirements. Since some of the anticipated projects did not materialise the

Council vacated this accommodation on 19.8.87 and shifted to smaller premises.

There are standing instructions to effect economy on expenditure.

#### **Visit of Sub-Committee to E.S.I. Hospitals in Kerala**

3767. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sub-committee from the Centre visited some of the ESI hospitals in Kerala recently;

(b) whether it has submitted its report if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to make better facilities available in the ESI hospitals in the State; and

(d) whether State Government has demanded an increase in the ESI allocation and if so the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir. A sub-Committee of the ESI Corporation had visited the ESI Hospitals in the State.

(b) The Sub-Committee has submitted its report. Some of the major shortcomings pointed out in their report are as under:—

(i) Specialists, Medical Officers, Nursing and other staff have not been provided as per norms;

(ii) Drugs and certain other items of daily use were not available

(iii) Round the clock supporting services like X-Ray, Laboratory were not available.

- (iv) The equipment available in the hospitals were under-utilised.
- (v) Maintenance of the equipment in the wards was poor.
- (vi) Ambulance services were not available.

(c) The State Government of Kerala, who are responsible for administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme in the State have been apprised of the short-comings noted by the Sub-Committee for suitable remedial measures.

(d) The State Government has demanded enhancement of the ceiling of expenditure on medical care etc. and their demand is under consideration of the ESI Corporation.

#### **Toll of Human lives due to Floods in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh**

3768 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of heavy toll of human life in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh during September 1988 rains and the need to check the spread of disease in flood affected areas and whether any medical aid including the supply of medicines and trained personnel was rushed there;

(b) if so, the nature and details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). No loss of human life has been

reported as a result of the occurrence of any epidemic in the flood affected areas of Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh during the September, 1988 rains. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have made extensive arrangements to provide, monitor and coordinate the various medical relief services to the flood affected population of all the flood affected States. These arrangements include ensuring regular supply of medicines/vaccines to the State Health Departments and arranging visit by teams of medical experts to the flood affected areas.

#### **ESI Facilities to the employees of shops and Establishments**

3769. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the establishments registered under the Shops and Establishments Act are also being brought under the purview of the Employees State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that because of limited number of ESI dispensaries/hospitals, the employees of the establishments are not able to avail of the ESI facilities in the event of urgency; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to help such employees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The establishments registered under the shops and establishments Act, which are situated in the centres where the ESI Scheme has been implemented and are employing 20 or more persons are being brought under the ESI Act gradually.

(c) No specific complaint has been received in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Cases filed in court by employees of State Bank of Indore**

3770. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of cases filed by the employees of the State Bank of Indore against the Bank management in Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Labour Court, since 1987 till date; and

(b) the number of cases decided and how many of them were decided in favour of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the field offices located in various parts of the country and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

[*English*]

**Committee to identify drugs for control of Diseases**

3771. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed an expert Committee to identify the drugs needed for the control of diseases under the National Health Programme;

(b) if so, the names of the programmes for which drugs will be identified by the committee;

(c) by when the Committee is expected to submit its report; and

(d) the terms of reference of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a), (c) and (d). This Ministry has constituted an Expert Committee to review the list of drugs which figure under Category I of Drug Prices Control Order, 1987. The Committee has since submitted its report on 8.11.1988.

(b) The Committee was provided with a list of eleven National Health Programmes identified by the Ministry so far. These are:

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme.
2. National T.B. Control Programme.
3. National Filariasis Control Programme.
4. National Programme for prevention of visual impairment and control of blindness.
5. Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme.
6. National Goitre Control Programme.
7. STD Control Programme.
8. Universal Programme on Immunisation.
9. National AIDS Control Programme.
10. National Leprosy Eradication Programme and

11. National Family Welfare Programme including Mother and Child health.

#### **Imprisonment of women from Kerala in Qatar**

3772. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 32 women from Kerala have been imprisoned in Qatar after they were sent to that country for jobs by the overseas recruiting agents with forged/illegal documents; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to secure their release and repatriation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). The Indian Embassy, Doha (Qatar) received reports that during the year 1988, about 9 Indian women from Kerala have been imprisoned in Qatar for travelling on passport obtained in assumed/changed names. As a result of vigorous efforts made by the Mission, 5 of them have already been repatriated this year from time to time and in respect of remaining 4, confirmation of their Indian nationality through the concerned District authorities is being obtained.

#### **Development Schemes in Bombay**

3773. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work of the each of the development schemes carried out in Bombay, financed from the Prime Minister's 100 crore grant;

(b) the approximate period required for completion of each scheme; and

(c) the amount disbursed so far and whether Government have sanctioned any additional amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per progress report ending June, 1988, under slum upgradation programme 43 slum pockets have been identified out of which work in 15 slum pockets has been commenced. Under Dharavi Development Project, 38 slum pockets have been identified including relocation of slums. Community development work has been started in 38 pockets and the same has been completed in 12 pockets and three schemes for reconstruction have been taken in hand. As regards off-site infrastructure, the work of deepening and clearing the Mithi River has been completed. Under urban renewal scheme, work on 16 schemes was started and out of them work of 6 buildings has been completed and 10 schemes are in progress. Out of 742 tenements under transit camp accommodation at Vinoba Bhave Nagar, Kurla, 336 tenements have been completed and one more transit camp work consisting of 624 tenements has been taken in hand.

(b) and (c). The actual implementation of the projects is done by the State Govt. An amount of Rs. 30 crores has been released already to the State Govt. and the balance amount is likely to be provided during the 7th Plan, subject to adequate progress of implementation.

#### **Export of handloom items from North Eastern States**

3774. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handloom products of the North Eastern States like Manipur Assam are earning foreign exchange through organised exports,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM):** (a) to (c). State-wise statistics of exports are not maintained. A number of steps have been taken by the Government to encourage exports of handloom products such as increase in Cash Compensatory Support, assistance for market exploration etc. The handloom exporters of the North Eastern States like Manipur and Assam can also take advantage of these facilities.

#### **Shifting of Trichur State Zoo**

**3775. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received for shifting the State Zoo at Trichur, Kerala to a new site, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have agreed to the proposal and if so, the site selected for the purpose; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred in shifting and putting up the zoo at the new site?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI):** (a) Government of Kerala have requested the Government of India to permit the shifting of the Trichur Zoo to a site in a reserve forest near Peechi.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Posts of Additional Director General of Health Services**

**3776. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two posts of Additional Director General of health Services are lying vacant for quite a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up these posts?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. However, vacant posts of Additional Director General of Health Services are being operated at the level of Supertime Grade Officers.

(b) and (c). The posts of Additional Director General of Health Services have not been filled up so far due to non-finalisation of amendment of Central Health Service Rules, 1982 and seniority issue relating to a few eligible officers. Expeditious action will be taken for filling up these posts after these issues are settled.

#### **Mesothelioma in sugarcane Workers**

**3777. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that asbestos-like fibres of biogenic silica have been detected in sugarcane;

(b) whether Mesothelioma, a fatal lung disease, normally found in asbestos workers had also been diagnosed in Indian sugarcane workers not exposed to asbestos;

(c) whether a study in Australia had also revealed leukemia in sugarcane growing areas; and

(d) if so, whether Industrial and Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow or National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad have undertaken any such studies?

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

(a) Asbestos fibres are of mineral origin and sugar-cane fibres are of vegetable origin. Therefore, asbestos-like fibres should not be found with sugar-cane fibres unless it is contaminated.

(b) Yes, Mesothelioma has been recorded in those farming sugar-cane in India.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Manpower export to West Asia**

3778. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR:

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has opined that Union Government are not making serious efforts to manage and canalise the manpower export to West Asia;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the views expressed by the International Labour Organisation;

(c) whether manpower export is being mainly canalised by the private agencies at present; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government to monitor, plan and canalise manpower export through Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The manpower export is being handled both by the private recruiting agents as well as the State-owned Manpower Corporations. The State Manpower Corporations have been set up in eight States (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Union Territory of Delhi). Manpower export in the private sector is being done through Recruitment Agents which are registered under the Emigration Act and stringent action is taken in case of malpractice by these agents. It is not considered necessary to canalise manpower export exclusively through Government Agencies.

#### **Deaths due to Encephalitis**

3779. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the States from which a large number of deaths due to encephalitis were reported during 1988;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated to provide assistance to the States to control the disease and for its treatment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the assistance provided to the



States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):  
(a) Following States have reported deaths  
due to Japanese Encephalitis during  
1988.—

<i>States</i>	<i>Cases (Prov)</i>	<i>Deaths (Prov)</i>	<i>Reported upto</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Assam	89	50	Oct., 22
Andhra Pradesh	32	20	Sept.,
Bihar	109	27	Aug., 27
Goa	15	2	Nov., 6
Karnataka	45	16	Oct., 26
Tamil Nadu	164	83	Nov., 15
Uttar Pradesh	4533	1406	Nov., 25
West Bengal	798	334	Nov., 1

(b) to (d) At present there is no plan scheme for control of Japanese Encephalitis. However, under the National Malaria Eradication Programme and National Filaria Control Programme, insecticides and larvicides are being supplied to the States/UTs for residual insecticidal spray operation and antilargal measures for the control of Japanese Encephalitis. A Committee of experts has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research to recommend the strategy for prevention and curative actions against Japanese Encephalitis within the existing Primary Health Care System.

#### **Economy measures in NCCF**

3780. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a series of austerity meas-

ures were decided in National Consumer Cooperative Federation in July-October, 1987 which included discontinuance of sumptuary allowance to the senior officers and limited use of staff cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the precise extent and outcome of the economy measures on their implementation; and

(c) the facilities discontinued for the staff by way of economy measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The austerity measures include curtailment of facilities, like Leave Travel Concession, encashment of leave, house building advance, merit scholarship, marriage gift, hospitalisation charge, overtime, festival advance, use of staff cars, etc.

As a result, the expenditure on establishment and administrative costs was reduced by about Rs. 41 lakhs in 1987-88 as compared to 1986-87.

**Cloth supplied by NCCF to Health/House Building Cooperative Societies**

3781. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether controlled cloth and Janata cloth was supplied by Kanpur Branch of the National Consumer Cooperative Federation to some health Cooperative Societies and House Building Societies during the year 1982 and 1983;

(b) if so, the details of such societies and the quantity and value of controlled and Janata cloth supplied to them;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the NCCF and Government that these societies diverted the supply of this cloth for sale in blackmarket; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). It is a fact that the controlled cloth and Janata cloth were supplied by the Kanpur Branch of NCCF to some stores in Delhi. The details are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of Store</i>	<i>No. of bales</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1	2	3
<i>Janta Handloom Cloth</i>		
Krishnanagar Cons. Coop. Stores, Krishnanagar, Delhi	500	11.06
Preeti Cons. Coop. Stores, Delhi	753	16.88
Health Cons. Coop. Stores, Delhi	2451	56.65
Shahdara Cons. Coop. Store, Shahdara, Delhi	1170	28.60
Delhi Wholesale Cons. Coop. Store, Karampura, Delhi	100	2.11
<i>Controlled cloth</i>		
Delhi Wholesale Cons. Coop. Store	Not available	3.64
Suraj Cons. Coop. Store, Shahdara, Delhi	Not available	0.12

(c) The distribution of controlled cloth is the responsibility of the States/UTs and no

information is available as to whether any stock was sold by the Stores in blackmarket.

(d) So far as NCCF is concerned, they have initiated action against Shri R.B. Singh, the then Branch Manager and Regional Manager, apart from placing him under suspension, for indiscriminate supply of Janata Handloom Textiles, without always obtaining the permission of authorities, as required under the Head Office's instructions.

**Delegation of Powers by Administrator,  
NCCF of Managing Director**

3782. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrator, NCCF has delegated the powers of the Board of Directors to the Managing Director?

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this delegation of powers is in accordance with the provisions in the statute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The Administrator, for expediency of work, has delegated certain powers to the Managing Director.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

**Additional quota of sugar for sale  
through fair price shops**

3783. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH  
TUR:

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

(a) whether Government had released additional quota of sugar for sale through Fair Price Shops and in the open market at the time of Diwali during November, 1988;

(b) if so, the quantity of sugar so released;

(c) whether in spite of the quantity of sugar so released, the prices of sugar this year were higher than the prices of sugar prevailing at the time of Diwali last year;

(d) if so, the prices of sugar in the open market last year and this year; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to bring down the prices of sugar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). In addition to the normal quota of levy sugar, Government had released an additional quantity of 50,000 tonnes for the country as a whole for each of the festival months of October and November, 1988. As against 5.10 lakh tonnes of indigenous sugar released for sale in the open market in September, 1988, a quantity of 5.35 lakh tonnes and 5.50 lakh tonnes respectively were released during the months of October and November, 1988. In addition to this, imported sugar was also released to the States/Union Territories for distribution through controlled channels as usual.

(c) and (d). This year Diwali was on 9th November, 1988 and last year it was on 22nd October, 1987. During October 1987, the wholesale prices ranged between Rs. 595—645 per quintal. Against this, this year in November, 1988, the prices ranged between Rs. 639 - 760 per quintal in the principal markets of the country. The retail prices ranged between Rs. 6.10-6.90 per kg. during October, 1987 and between Rs. 6.59-8.00 per kg. in November, 1988.

(e) In order to check rise in prices in addition to increase in allocation of sugar, the following additional measures were also taken:

- (i) The State Governments had been advised to ensure strict enforcement of statutory provisions relating to stock holding limits and time-limit of turn-over of stocks.
- (ii) State Governments had been advised to carry out surprise checks and de-hoarding operations.
- (iii) The officers of Directorate of Sugar also visited selected sugar factories in West U.P., Central U.P., Gujarat and Maharashtra for enforcing statutory provisions relating to weekly sales and despatches of released quantities by the sugar factories.

#### **Production of Sobhagya Saris**

3784. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had formulated a scheme to supply cotton blended polyester 'Sobhagya' Saris at Cheaper rates;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) the total number of saris proposed to be produced and sold annually under the scheme; and

(d) the total number of saris actually produced and sold during the year 1987-88 and in the first six months of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). In November 1987, Government had announced the scheme for manufacture of low priced 'Sobhagya' Saris by NTC, for which nylon filament yarn is to be used alongwith cotton yarn. The salient features to this scheme are:-

- i) the maximum retail price for each variety of this saree has been fixed @ Rs. 105/- per piece of 5 metres length and Rs. 115/- per piece of 5.5 metres length.
- ii) the mills participating in this scheme are entitled to get duty concession nylon filament yarn.

(c) NTC has proposed to produce and sell about 3000 sarees during the period November 1, 1987-March, 1988. During 1988-89, a target of 36000 sarees has been fixed.

(d) During the period November, 1987 to March, 1988 NTC produced and sold 2000 pieces. During April-September, 1988, 14600 pieces were produced and 800 pieces were sold.

#### **Increase in Prices of Land by DDA**

3785. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has decided to increase the price of land being allotted to the cultural social

and educational institutions;

(b) if so, the price being charged earlier and the extent of increase made;

(c) the reasons for this increase;

(d) whether it would encourage an overall rise in prices of land in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). Rates for allotment of land inter alia to cultural, social and educational institutions are fixed by the Central Government in the Ministry of Urban Development. These rates are revised from time to time depending upon the increase in the cost of acquisition and development of land. Under Rule 5 of the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981 the DDA is required to allot land to cultural, social and educational institutions at the rates fixed by the Central Government from time to time.

The Central Government revised the rates with effect from 1.4.1987 and these rates, as required under Rule 5 of the aforementioned Rules, have been adopted by the DDA. The revised rate for allotment of land to cultural, social and educational institutions in the central zone is Rs. 38 lacs per acre, in south zone Rs. 28.50 lacs per acre, in West Delhi Rs. 23.75 lacs per acre, in North Delhi Rs. 19.00 lacs per acre, in East Delhi Rs. 14.25 lacs per acre and in other outlying areas Rs. 11,87,500 per acre. Before 1.4.87 there was a single rate of Rs. 8 lacs per acre. The revision of the rates has been done at 'no profit no loss basis to off set the increase in the cost of development of land and as such the question of this upward revision encouraging an over-all increase in prices does not arise.

### Raw Material for Powerlooms

3786. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:  
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the share of the powerloom sector in the total quantity of textiles produced in the country;

(b) whether the members of the All-India Powerloom Board have recently requested Union Government to take active steps for making arrangements for providing raw material to them at low cost and for selling their finished goods;

(c) whether Government have taken any concrete steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The decentralised powerloom sector's share in the total cloth production in the country in the first six months of the current financial year came to 52%.

(b) to (d). These issues were discussed in the All India Powerloom Board meeting on 26.10.88.

In order to maintain a steady flow of yarn supply to the powerloom sector at reasonable prices, Government have suspended export of staple cotton since July, 1987. To ensure that exports of cotton yarn do not affect the domestic availability of cotton and cotton yarn, import of cotton against export of cotton yarn, cotton fabrics and made-ups has been permitted on advance licensing basis. The State Governments have been requested to provide yarn at reasonable prices to powerlooms in the decentralised

sector through State owned mills/co-operative mills. The National Textile Corporation have taken measures to maintain a steady flow of yarn to the decentralised powerloom sector through their subsidiaries and yarn depots.

The State Governments have been advised to encourage promotion of powerloom cooperatives to provide credit facilities and to help in marketing of products of this sector.

[English]

#### **Registered and Unregistered Voluntary Agencies Working in Health Sector**

3787. SHRI .R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several registered as well as unregistered voluntary agencies are working in the health sector all over the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes. However no survey has been carried out by the Central Government in respect of registered and unregistered voluntary agencies working in the health sector.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Heart Diagnosis before Birth**

3788. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether heart ailments can now be diagnosed before birth as reported in the Indian Express dated 7th October, 1988 and

if so, the details of the developments made in this regard; and

(b) whether Government have considered the question of making available this new technology in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Certain heart ailments (congenital heart diseases of some forms) can be diagnosed before birth with the help of foetal echocardiography. This facility is available in India.

#### **Financial Assistance to Powerloom Cooperative Societies**

3789. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken up with the State Governments the question of providing funds to Powerloom Cooperative Societies set up at the State level;

(b) whether Union Government have also agreed to provide financial help to the State Governments to assist the Powerloom Cooperatives;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have also decided to open additional yarn depots to ensure adequate availability of yarn to the weavers;

(e) if so, the number of yarn depots started, State-wise; and

(f) the other measures being consid-

ered to help the development of powerlooms in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The State Governments have been advised to contribute to the share capital of such societies. The Union Government have not fixed any outlay on financial assistance to the Powerloom Cooperative societies in State/Union Territories.

(d) to (f). The National Textile Corporation (NTC) have also taken measures to maintain a steady flow of yarn to the decentralised powerloom sector through their subsidiaries. NTC subsidiaries control 55 such depots in the country to meet the yarn requirement of weavers. The State/Union Territory-wise yarn depots are:-

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Maharashtra	27
West Bengal	7
Punjab	1
Karnataka	1
Tamil Nadu	13
Delhi	3
Haryana	1
Andhra Pradesh	2

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In order to maintain a steady flow of yarn supply to the powerloom sector at reasonable prices, Government have suspended export of staple cotton since July, 1987. To ensure that exports of cotton yarn do not affect the domestic availability of cotton and cotton yarn, import of cotton against export of cotton yarn, cotton fabrics and made-ups has been permitted on advance licensing basis. The State Governments have been requested to provide yarn at reasonable

prices to powerlooms in the decentralised sector through State owned mills/Co-operative Mills.

#### **Sick Textile Mills**

3790. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sick textile mills, State-wise;
- (b) the reasons for their sickness;
- (c) the steps being taken for their revival; and
- (d) whether Union Government propose to take over the textile mills which have been sick for a long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) The reasons for the sickness in the mill sector include growth of powerloom sector, lack of growth in demand and shifting of consumer preference, low productivity, inefficient management and liquidity problems.

(c) The steps recently taken by the Government for the revival of the sick mills include the creation of Nodal Agency to evolve and manage rehabilitation packages in respect of textile mills, the creation of Textile Modernisation Fund for meeting the modernisation requirements of the Textile mills and establishment of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

(d) The Textile Policy, 1985 states that

takeover by the Government or nationalisation of sick units does not provide solution to the problems of sick-ness and the Government would not, as a rule, intervene in such cases.

### STATEMENT

The State-wise number of non-SSI Textile Mills, classified as sick by the Reserve Bank of India in terms of provision of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 as at the end of June, 1987 is as follows:-

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number of Sick units</i>
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5
Gujarat	47
Maharashtra	55
West Bengal	10
Tamil Nadu	25
Rajasthan	13
Uttar Pradesh	11
Bihar	3
Karnataka	11
Kerala	4
Haryana	77
Punjab	8
Madhya Pradesh	7
Goa	1

1	2
Delhi	3
Orissa	3
Total:	213

### Strategy for Development of Textiles Industry

3791. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to formulate a new strategy for the development of textile industry during the Eighth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Government have recently constituted a Working Group to formulate the development plan for the Textile Industry during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

### Upgradation of Status of FCI Units

3792. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by Government to upgrade the status of the Food Corporation of India units functioning in the North-Eastern States barring Meghalaya;

(b) whether Government are aware that a centralised regional Headquarter at Shillong for the Food Corporation of India to serve all the North-Eastern States is unable to meet the requirements of the States; and



(c) if so, the reasons for delay in upgradation of State units from district to State level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). There are two Regional Offices and 13 District Offices of the Food Corporation of India functioning in the North Eastern States. Enhanced powers have been delegated to the District Offices in the region and an additional Special Officers of the rank of SRM has also been posted. To further ensure that there is no disruption in supplies, close liaison is also being maintained by FCI with the concerned State Governments. The present arrangements have been found to be generally working satisfactorily. However, the Board of Directors has been asked to consider the feasibility of upgrading some of these offices.

#### **Assistance for Small and Medium Towns**

3793. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals from the North Eastern States seeking special financial assistance for development of small and medium towns;

(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) There are uniform guidelines for financial assistance under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns for all States and no proposal has been received from North-Eastern

States for any special guidelines in respect of these States.

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Potato Farm at Gambhir, Pithoragarh**

3794. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for giving necessary clearance under the Forests Conservation Act, 1980 for setting up of a potato farm at Gambhir village in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when it was received and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if the proposal has been rejected or returned, the reasons therefor?

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

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

#### **Buildings for Health Services in Pithoragarh**

3795. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals during the last one year for environmental clearance to the construction of some buildings for health services in Pithoragarh District; and

(b) if so, the number of proposals received, accepted, returned or rejected together with the reasons for the return or

rejection of the proposals?

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

(b) Three such proposals were received from Uttar Pradesh Government. These were rejected for non-furnishing of essential information by the State Government.

**Supply of Foodgrains and Rice to Retailers Direct from Depot by F.C.I.**

3796. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India used to supply foodgrains (wheat and rice) to the retailers direct from its depots under the Public Distribution System;

(b) whether the said system has been abolished and the Corporation now sells foodgrains to the retailers via wholesalers;

(c) if so, whether State Governments have to pay commission to both the wholesalers as well as the retailers and the rationed items are also not made available to the consumers in time; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reintroduce the old system?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The system of supplying foodgrains to retailers directly from F.C.I. depots has been discontinued in all the States except in some parts of West Bengal and Kerala. Monthly allotments are made to the States and further distribution is made by the State Governments.

(c) Margins are allowed by State Government to both retailers and wholesalers.

(d) No, Sir.

[English]

**Assistance for Cuddapah Wildlife Sanctuary**

3797. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has declared the forests of Lankamalai in Cuddapah district as a wildlife sanctuary;

(b) whether State Government has asked for financial assistance from Union Government for the development of this sanctuary, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance proposed to be provided and the time by which it would be made available?

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

(b) and (c). On the basis of the demand made by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Central financial assistance amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs has been released to the State Government for the Sri Lankamalleswar Sanctuary in Cuddapah district, for development and conservation works related to protection, transport and communication facilities.

**Strike by Industrial Labour in Delhi**

3798. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial labour in the

capital went on a strike recently;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the steps being taken by Union Government to see that the workers get increased minimum wages and are provided better hygienic conditions and better terms and conditions of service?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the instance of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions, Delhi Committee, workers in a number of industrial units in Delhi and nearby areas observed strike from 22.1.88 to 28.11.88. Their demands included payment of a minimum wage of Rs. 1050/- per month with a variable D.A at the rate of Rs. 2 per point rise in the CPI, abolition of contract labour system, provision of creches for women and other facilities for workers including housing, reopening of closed factories, prevention of closure of the Delhi Cloth Mills and non-interference by Police in trade union activities.

(c) The provision of various welfare and other facilities mentioned in the strike notice are the concern of the State Governments and the Union Territory Administration under the relevant statutes.

**Financial Assistance to National Textile Corporation for Production of Cheap Saris for Production**

3799. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the National Textile Corporation has suffered loss in the production of cheap saris as a result of hike in the price of raw materials; and

(b) the financial assistance Government propose to provide to the National

Textile Corporation for production of such saris?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM):** (a) NTC incurs a loss of about 46 paise per sq. meter on controlled cloth saris.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for increase in the financial assistance to NTC. for production of controlled cloth saris.

**Pension Scheme for Miners**

3800. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce pension scheme for the miners in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Social Forestry Schemes**

3801. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sent any guidelines to different States for vigorous implementation of the social forestry schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of progress made in this regard in Orissa so far during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI):** (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) A summary of the guidelines issued from time to time is given in the statement below.

(c) In Orissa, the total area covered under afforestation activities during the first four years of the Seventh Plan (1985-86 to 1988-89) is about 4.45 lakh hectares, as against 2.15 lakh hectares during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85).

### STATEMENT

*"Summary of Guidelines issued from time to time for implementation of Afforestation, Social and Farm Forestry Schemes"*

1. Annual targets of afforestation to be fixed keeping in view the national goal of reaching 5.0 million hectares annually.
2. Identification of wastelands on a systematic village by village basis.
3. Special efforts to promote, encourage and finance the afforestation activities through active involvement of Non-Government Organisations, Voluntary Agencies and the public at large, including the landless, women and youth.
4. To collaborate with other Government Deptts, agencies, local bodies, etc. with a view in mobilising manpower, funds and other inputs required for afforestation programmes.
5. Decentralisation of nurseries, i.e. raising seedlings through Kisan, School, Women and Youth groups, etc.
6. To ensure involvement of small and marginal farmers in growing and protection of trees.
7. To evolve a uniform policy for distribution of seedlings to the people for farm forestry.
8. Promotion of farm forestry through Tree Growers' Co-operatives and granting tree pattas.
9. Selection of suitable species taking into account site factors, needs of the people, etc.
10. To promote planting of fodder and fuelwood species and to promote silvipasture development.
11. To give up mono-culture plantations, specially species like eucalyptus and instead to take up plantation of indigenous species.
12. Special attention to be given to collection, storage and supply of good quality seed for afforestation.
13. In difficult terrain direct seeding may be done, wherever possible. Aerial seeding may be tried, where feasible.
14. Publicity material at State and local levels should be promoted for creating general awareness in favour of afforestation programme.
15. To create a reliable data base and documentation centre.
16. All-out efforts to achieve the tar-

gets and to see that saplings planted survive and prosper.

17. Existing laws to be reviewed to make tree growing attractive to the people and not to act as deterrent to tree growing activity.

**Recognition to Diploma in Public Health and Sanitation Technology of Institute of Public Health and Hygiene**

3802. DR. MANOJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Diploma in Public Health and Sanitation Technology of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, New Delhi and the Sanitary Inspector's Diploma of the All India Institute of Local Self Government, New Delhi/Bombay are not recognised by the Delhi Administration for the purpose of employment in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the conditions of eligibility for recruitment to the post of Sanitary/Health/Meat/Malaria Inspector etc., in the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(d) what is the Policy/directives of Union Government to the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Administration in this regard?

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

(a) to (d). According to the information received from Delhi Administration, diploma offered by the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, Delhi and the Sanitary Inspectors diploma of the All India Institute of Local Self Government, Bombay are presently not

recognised by Medical and Public Health Department of the Administration for purpose of appointment to the posts of Sanitary Inspectors in the Local Bodies. All the Local Bodies of the Union Territory of Delhi have been directed to conduct suitable written or oral or any other test of the candidates as may be considered necessary for appointment to the post of Sanitary Inspectors till such time as the various Institutions obtain recognition/affiliation from the Board of Technical Education, New Delhi.

**NDMC Grant for Promotion of Para-medical and Health Education**

3803. DR. MANOJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the grants-in-aid received by the Akhii Bhartiya Shareerik Shiksha Parishad (Regd.) from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee for the promotion of activities of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, New Delhi and for health education during the last three years;

(b) the other organisations/Institutes which were given grant-in-aid for the promotion of para-medical and health education by the New Delhi Municipal Committee during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(c) the amount paid and the purpose for which the grant-in-aid was sanctioned; and

(d) the policy/directives issued by Union Government to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee in this regard?

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

(a) According to the information received from New Delhi Municipal Corporation, no

grant-in aid has ever been given to the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, New Delhi run by Akhil Bhartiya Shareerik Shiksha Parishad (Regd.), New Delhi No information has been received from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) No grant-in-aid has been given to the organisations/Institutes for promotion of para-medical and health education by the NDMC during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not issued any policy/directives to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee in this regard.

#### **Supply of Quality Foodgrains to Consumers Under PDS**

3804. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent instructions to different State Governments to ensure the supply of quality food articles to the consumers under the Public Distribution System;

(b) whether Government are aware that good quality wheat and rice are not available in many States despite Union Government instructions;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to plug the loopholes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Distribution of foodgrains through net-work of fair price

shops is the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territory/Administrations concerned. They have to take appropriate action under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act or other legislations in case it is found that quality of the food articles supplied is below the prescribed standards. The Central Government has advised, from time to time, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to tighten the inspection and enforcement arrangements to ensure proper functioning of the Public Distribution System.

(b) Adequate stocks of foodgrain conforming to PFA standard are available in the FCI godowns in all the States and these are further supplemented regularly by way of movement of foodgrains within the State and from outside.

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

#### **Recovery of Dues by Land and Development Office**

✓ 3805. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 5 September, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 5080 regarding recovery of dues by Land Development Office and state:

(a) the details of the parties from whom the Land and Development office, New Delhi has to receive Rs. 1 lakh or more;

(b) since when the sum is due in each case and the amount of interest that has accrued against each party as yet;

(c) the reasons due to which these dues have accumulated; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed for an early recovery of these dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Guidelines for effective Implementation of PDS**

3806. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of 'Guidelines' issued to the State/Union Territories for ensuring effective implementation of the Public Distribution System in the country;

(b) whether any review has been made and appropriate action taken by the States/Union Territories under these guidelines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The Central Government has issued guidelines to the State/UTs impressing upon them to open more fair price shops to cover uncovered and under-covered areas, issue ration cards to the people, introduce mobile vans, construct godowns wherever required, intensify enforcement measures etc. Monitoring and review of the various steps suggested for strengthening and streamlining of the public distribution system is a continuous process, which is done through periodical reports and meetings at various levels by the Central and State Governments.

**Vaccination Against Dreaded Diseases and Deaths of Children**

3807. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of children under five years of age die due to measles, tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of children vaccinated against these diseases;

(c) the target of vaccination against these dreaded diseases set for the Seventh Five Year Plan and whether the target is likely to be achieved; and

(d) the total number of deaths on account of these diseases during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). It is estimated that a sizeable number of children are affected by immunization preventable diseases in the country. The percentage of children vaccinated against these diseases varies between 16.63 per cent for measles to 49.3 per cent for DPT during 1986-87 for which complete data is available. The target for the 7th Five Year Plan is to achieve 85% coverage of infants by the end of the Plan and this is likely to be achieved substantially.

(d) While data is not complete, Central Bureau of Health Intelligence have compiled the information which shows that the number of deaths on account of these diseases during the last three years have been as indicated below:-

1	2
Measles	1498
Tetanus	13839
Diphtheria	1087
Whooping Cough	185

1	2
Tuberculosis	28793
Poliomyelitis	1675

### **Regional Occupation Health Centres**

3808. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Occupation Health Centre, Eastern Region which has been surveying projects for the last eight years on health hazards, has come across a large number of cases where workers have been found to be suffering from serious respiratory diseases, if so, the facts and details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the safety of the workers and to improve the environmental conditions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

### **Pesticides in Edible Oils**

3809. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of pesticides contents in edible oils;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made to supply pesticide-free edible oils to the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). In the limited survey conducted by the Directorate General Health Services in 1987, pesticides residue was detected in a few samples of commonly used oils. However, Soyabean oil and Palmolein were found to be free from pesticides.

(c) The maximum tolerance limit for pesticide residue in different commodities of food stuffs including edible oils have been laid down under the PFA Rules, 1955. These provisions are enforced by the State/Governments/Union Territory Administrations. No complaints have been received regarding the pesticide contents in the imported edible oils allocated to the State Governments/Union Territories for distribution through the Public Distribution System.

### **Export of Cotton**

3810. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated yield of cotton crop for the year 1988-89;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to export cotton during 1988-89; and

(c) whether Government propose to announce the export and import policy of cotton in advance of the crop for the benefit of the cotton growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The production of cotton during the current cotton year has been estimated at 108 lakh bales by the Cotton Advisory Board.

(b) The Government have not taken



any decision regarding export of cotton in 1988-89.

(c) The decisions to import/export of cotton are taken after carefully considering all relevant factors such as production, domestic consumption, domestic and international prices etc. Hence, it is not possible to announce these decisions in advance.

#### **Treatment of Drug Addicts In Delhi Hospitals**

3811. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug addicts are treated in any hospital in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey to ascertain the number of drug addicts admitted in Delhi hospitals during the last two years till date; and

(c) if so, the number of drugs addicts, drug-wise, detected in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):  
(a) Treatment facilities for drug addicts are

available at the following hospitals in Delhi:

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
2. Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.
3. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, New Delhi.

In addition to above, beds have been reserved for treatment of drug addicts in the following hospitals:

1. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.
2. G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi.
3. Smt. Suchitra Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi.
4. Hindu Rao Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) This Ministry has not conducted any survey in this regard. However, the number of drug addicts treated in Delhi Hospitals during the last three years are given in the statement below.

(c) Information regarding the number of drug addicts, drug-wise is not available with this Ministry.

#### **STATEMENT**

*No. of Drug Addicts Treated in the Delhi Hospitals (RML, LHMC, HINDU RAO, AIIMS, SAFDARJUNG, G.B. PANT)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>In-Patient</i>	<i>Out-Patient (OPD)</i>	<i>Total</i>
1985	333	8131	8464
1986	427	10302	10729
1987	297	6817	7114
<b>Total</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>25250</b>	<b>26307</b>

**Rapid Growth of Urbanisation**

3812. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the rapid growth of urbanisation in the country during the previous and the current decade;

(b) if so, the names of the fast growing States in respect of population;

(c) whether any programme for coordinated development with proper amenities and disincentives for the growth of slums and increase in pollution is proposed to be launched in cooperation with States, to ensure the planned growth; and

(d) if so, the nature and details of the programme and the response of the States concerned thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Urban population in India registered a growth rate of 46.2% during the decade 1971-81. It is expected to reach about 315.4 million by the end of the century.

(b) The decadal (1971-81) increase in percentage of population of different States/ Union Territories is given in statement-I below.

(c) and (d). A number of schemes are currently in operation in the cities/towns of the country which aim at provision of proper amenities and have a bearing on the growth of slums in the urban areas. The nature and details of these programmes are given in the statement-II below. The matter is reviewed constantly both by the Central and State Govts and suitable measures are taken from time to time. Urban development is essentially the responsibility of the State Govt. but the Govt. of India provides assistance in critical areas.

**Statement-I**

<i>India/State Union Territory</i>	<i>Population as per 1971 census</i>	<i>Population as per 1981 census</i>	<i>Percentage decade variation</i>
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pr.	43,502,708	53,549,673	+ 23.10
2. Assam			
3. Bihar	56,353,369	69,914,734	+ 24.06
4. Gujarat	26,697,475	34,085,799	+ 27.67
5. Haryana	10,036,808	12,922,618	+ 28.75
6. Himachal Pr	3,460,434	4,280,818	+ 23.71

1	2	3	4
7. Jammu & Kashmir.	4,616,632	5,987,389	+ 29.69
8. Karnataka	29,299,014	37,135,714	+ 26.75
9. Kerala	21,347,375	25,453,680	+ 19.24
10. Madhya Pr.	41,654,119	52,178,844	+ 25.27
11. Maharashtra	50,412,235	62,784,171	+ 24.54
12. Manipur	1,072,753	1,420,953	+ 32.46
13. Meghalaya	1,011,699	1,335,819	+ 32.04
14. Nagaland	516,449	774,930	+ 50.05
15. Orissa	21,944,615	26,370,271	+ 20.17
16. Punjab	13,551,060	16,788,915	+ 23.89
17. Rajasthan	25,765,806	34,261,862	+ 32.97
18. Sikkim	209,843	316,385	+ 50.77
19. Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	48,408,077	+ 17.50
20. Tripura	1,556,343	2,053,058	+ 31.92
21. Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144	110,862,013	+ 25.49
22. West Bengal	44,312,011	54,580,647	+ 23.17
<i>Union Territories:</i>			
1. A & N Islands	115,133	188,741	+ 63.93
2. Arunachal Pr.	467,511	631,839	+ 35.15
3. Chandigarh	257,251	451,610	+ 75.55
4. D&N Haveli	74,170	102,676	+ 39.78
5. Delhi	4,065,698	6,220,406	+ 53.00

1	2	3	4
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	857,771	1,086,730	+ 26.69
7. Lakshadweep	31,810	40,249	+ 26.53
8. Mizoram	332,390	493,757	+ 48.55
9. Pondicherry	471,707	604,471	+ 28.25

**STATEMENT—II***Urban Basic Services Scheme**The Scheme of Environment Improvement of Urban Slums*

This scheme came into operation in 1972 and envisages a package of services for the immediate removal of unhygienic environment of slums. The minimum civic facilities offered to the slum dwellers include drinking water, community bathrooms and community latrines, street lighting, sewerage, storm water drains and street paving. Since the inception of the scheme till September, 1988, a total of 22.54 million slum dwellers have been covered under it.

*Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns*

This scheme intends to develop small and medium towns in order restrain the unwanted population movement towards big and metropolitan cities by way of developing infrastructural and other essential facilities in the towns. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 235 towns were covered from all the States/Union Territories and Central assistance amounting to Rs. 63.57 crores were released. During the 7th Five Year Plan, additional 102 towns are proposed to be covered. By 31.3.1988, 97 additional towns have been covered and Central assistance amounting to Rs. 47.6523 crores has been released.

This scheme was launched in July 1986 as centrally sponsored plan scheme with the assistance of UNICEF with an outlay of Rs. 27.60 crores. The scheme aims at improving and upgrading the quality of life of the urban poor specially the most vulnerable section of the society, women and children through the participation of their own community. This scheme has been launched in 21 States and 2 Union Territories. Rs. 0.49 crores and Rs. 0.60 crores were released by the Central Government during 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. Rs. 0.102 crores has been released during the current financial year by the Central Government.

**Survey for HIV by I.C.M.R.**

3813. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research conducted by sero-surveillance survey for HIV infection in the country during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken to prevent the spread of this infection including the general instructions issued to the Hospitals and other medical institutions in this regard; and

(c) whether any sero-surveillance network has also been established within the existing health infrastructure and the nature and details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, upto, 31.10.88 altogether 1,66,566 persons have been screened, of which 532 have been confirmed to have AIDS infection. Out of these 532 cases, 25 persons have developed full blown disease. Of these -25 cases, 9 were foreigners and 16 Indians, of the 9 foreigners, 2-died in India and the remaining foreigners were repatriated. Out of 16 - Indians, 15 succumbed to the disease. Out of these only 4 are indigenous and others contracted infection during their stay abroad.

(b) and (c). A net work of 4 reference and 40 surveillance centres where facilities for testing for HIV antibodies are available, have been established. These centres undertake tests for detection of HIV infection.

Facilities and expertise for providing follow-up cases, counselling for seropositive individuals are being built up in the country.

Physicians have been trained in the management of AIDS patients.

Guidelines have also been issued for the management of patients infected with HIV and control of infection to Health care workers.

#### **FAO Report on Jute**

3814. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received the report of the Food and Agriculture Organisation on jute;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made therein;

(c) whether the report has since been examined; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to implement those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) 24th Session of Inter Governmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres of Food and Agriculture Organisation was held in New Delhi on 2-4 November, 1988. Final report is still awaited from the FAO.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

#### **Hospital Beds for T.B. Patients**

3815. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.B. has been controlled in the country;

(b) if not, whether the Government has provided adequate hospital beds for needy patients in the country, particularly in the congested metropolitan city of Bombay;

(c) if not, whether instructions issued in December, 1987 so restrict admission to Government hospital as to leave a large number of presently available hospital beds vacant; and

(d) if so, steps taken to protect the common citizen from this dreaded disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):**

(a) T.B. still continues to be a major Public Health Problem

(b) There are about 46,000 beds in the country, out of which according to information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, 3080 are in the city of Bombay

(c) No, Such circular has been issued by the Government of India.

(d) To control the problem of T.B. in the country, Government has implemented the National TB Control Programme under which a well-equipped and staffed District TB Centre is being established in every District of the Country for undertaking Community wide case finding, treatment and preventive activities in collaborate with existing medical and health institutions of the Districts including Primary Health Centres. So far 371 districts in the country have been provided with District TB Centres. In addition, there are about 300 ordinary TB clinics functioning mainly in the cities and towns. About 46,000 TB beds are also available in the country to cater the needs of emergent and seriously ill TB patients. To prevent the development of disease, BCG vaccination is being given to children of age group 0-1 years as a part of the Universal programme of immunisation.

**Salination of Sub-Soil Waters in Coastal Areas**

3816. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fast salination of the sub-soil waters in the coastal areas of the country:

(b) if so, the details of the coastal areas which are facing this problem;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the cause of this environmental hazard; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps contemplated in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a)

and (b). Yes, Sir. This is attributed to intrusion of saline marine water and heavy withdrawal of ground water without adequate recharge. Coastal areas in Saurashtra and Kutch region of Gujarat and coastal madras areas have this problem

(c) Studies have been conducted by the Central Ground Water Board in this regard in coastal Saurashtra. In coastal Madras, this position was found during ground water investigation under United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP).

(d) The steps contemplated or take in this regard include the following;

- Construction of tidal regulators and check dams.
- Construction of spreading basins and channels for artificial recharge to ground water.
- A Model Bill has been prepared and circulated among the State Governments for enactment of suitable legislation for the control and regulation of ground water development on scientific lines.

**Export of Fabrics**

3817. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of fabrics

exported during the last three years and the names of the countries to which the exports were made, by year-wise;

(b) whether any rejection was reported during the above period by any of the importing countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to maintain the quality of the textiles being exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The quantum and value of Mill-made and Powerloom Cotton Fabrics exported from India during the last three years are as indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (Million Sq. Mtrs)</i>	<i>Value (Million Rupees)</i>
1985-86	467.29	3324.89
1986-87	556.20	3763.36
1987-88	748.11	5637.35

(Sources: Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, Bombay)

The major importer of Mill made and powerloom cotton Fabrics, from India are E.E. C. Member States, U.S.A , U.S.S.R. Bangladesh, etc.

(b) and (c). According to the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, no rejection has been reported from the importing countries during the above mentioned period.

(d) Government allows import of sophisticated textile machineries needed by the mills for the modernisation. Compulsory pre-shipment inspection carried out by Textiles Committee ensures that only goods of standard quality are exported.

#### **Medical Universities In States**

3818. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medical Universities set up in the country so far, State-wise;

(b) the number out of them run by

Government and private institutions;

(c) the criteria for admission in the Universities run by the private institutions; and

(d) whether Government propose to establish some more medical Universities in the country to meet the increasing demand of so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) So far as information is available, the Andhra Pradesh Government have set up a University of Health Sciences and the Tamil Nadu Government have established Dr M.G.R. Medical University.

(b) Both are autonomous statutory bodies established by the concerned State Government.

(c) No such information is available.

(d) The recommendation of the Medical Education Review Committee to set up medical universities in various states had

been forwarded to the various State Government for necessary action. The Central Government have constituted a Committee to advise on the question of Establishment of University of Health Sciences by the Central Government.

### **People Suffering From Anemia In Rural Areas**

3819. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by the National Institute of Nutrition has shown that 65 per cent adult women, 75 per cent of pregnant women, 77 per cent of school children and nearly 45 per cent of adult men suffer from anemia in the rural areas;

(b) whether intake of more iron is a cure for this problem and if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of fortifying salt with iron as is being done in the case of iodised salt;

(c) whether the know-how is available for this and if so, the reasons for not using it; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):  
(a) Yes, Sir. Studies carried out at NIN in rural areas around Hyderabad have shown that 64 percent of school children, 76 percent pre-school children and 42 percent adult men suffer from anemia.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. intake of iron helps in prevention of iron deficiency anaemia. The know how of fortification of salt with iron is available in the country and feasibility trials in two districts of Tamilnadu have been initi-

ated by the Food and Nutrition Board.

### **Calorie Deficiency Among Children**

3820. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether researchers have established that real health problem with children between the age of 1 to 10 years is not protein deficiency but calorie deficiency;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted this view;

(c) whether Government have made this fact known in the rural areas so that the parents could draw up their food plans for children properly;

(d) the present intake of calories of an Indian infant on an average and to what extent it has to be raised so that the increased intake of calories can off set the lack of intake of proteins; and

(e) whether any national approach is proposed to be undertaken to popularise this concept?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):  
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Studies carried out at the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad have revealed that the Primary bottleneck in the dietaries of children is that of calories and not protein. Accordingly the Ministry of Human Resource Development is providing nutrition education and supplementary nutrition to children under 6 years in ICDS projects.

(c) Nutrition education in rural areas is being provided through multimedia activities e.g. Radio, T.V, posters, pamphlets etc. and through inter-personal communication by



medical and para medical personnel working in the field.

(d) and (e). In India infants are mostly breast fed for a prolonged period. However, additional diet is required from 4-6 month, onwards. As such efforts are being made to promote breast feeding and proper weaning through nutrition education.

#### **Implementation of National Programme for Control of Blindness**

3821. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appearing in Hindustan Times dated 7 November, 1988 stating that two-day national seminar of ophthalmologists has expressed grave concern at Government's failure to implement the National programme for control of Blindness as a result of which the number of blinds in the country is likely to increase enormously;

(b) whether Government have been warned that there has been an alarming increase in eye ailments in the country and blindness is increasing by one million persons per year; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard and reasons for apathy to implement the National Programme for control of Blindness?

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

(b) There is no evidence to suggest any rise in the number of blindness cases. However a country wide survey is in progress to assess the magnitude of the problem.

(c) The Government of India have launched a National programme for Control of Blindness in 1976-77 with the aim of to reduce blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2000 A.D. To achieve this aim the Programme is providing immediate relief to the needy by camp approach and by establishment of permanent eye care facilities with graded expertise at different levels coupled with health education measures.

#### **Civic Amenities in Regularised Colonies**

3822. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to provide civic amenities to the colonies which have been regularised in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) if so, the time likely to be taken to provide such amenities; and

(c) whether there is any likelihood of making provision for the supply of water and electricity to these colonies in the near future, if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The amenities are already in the process of being provided in the regularised colonies. Water supply is available in a majority of the colonies and action for extending it to others is already in hand. Supply of electricity is also available in such colonies. Completion of these services depends, among other things upon the payment of development charges by the beneficiaries residing in these colonies.

### **Proposal to Regulate Functioning of Private Hospitals**

3823. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private Hospitals with more than 100 beds which have come up during the 1986, 1987 and 1988 so far;

(b) whether Government propose to regulate the functioning of the private hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Two private hospitals i.e. Batra Hospital with capacity of 230 beds and Escorts Heart Foundation of Research Institute with capacity of 150 beds came up in Delhi during the period 1986—1988 respectively.

(b) and (c). Private hospitals are regulated by the Government under the provisions of Delhi Nursing Home Registration Act, 1953.

### **Incentives to States of Achieve Family Planning Targets**

3824. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family planning operations done in the years 1987 and 1988 in the Primary health Centres year-wise;

(b) the States where family planning targets have not been achieved fully ; and

(c) the incentives given to the States to achieve family planning targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Performance of Family Welfare programme is monitored at the state level by this Ministry. Accordingly, based on latest information available from States and Union Territories, the total number of sterilisations performed in the country during 1987-88 (full year) and 1988-89 (April to October, 1988) are 4878728 and 1649083 respectively.

(b) The States/U.Ts. which could not achieve the allocated method—wise family planning targets in full during 1987-88 and so far in 1988-89 are given in the Statement given below:

(c) The National Cash Awards are given as incentives to the States/Union Territories for best performance in Family Planning so as to encourage them for achieving the targets and improving performance.

### **STATEMENT**

*List of States/Union Territories which could not achieve allocated method-wise Family Planning targets in full during 1987-88 and so far in 1988-89.*

I. 1987-88.

*Sterilisation:* Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

*IUD Insertions:* Andhra Pradesh, Assam,

Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

*Conventional  
Contraceptive  
Users (Free) :*

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Mizoram,

*Oral Pill Users:  
(Free):*

Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep & Pondicherry.

- II. 1988-89 (Achievement in relation to proportionate target)

*Sterilisation:*

*(April- Oct. 88):* Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Orissa,

Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Delhi, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep

*IUD Insertions*

*(April-Octo. 88) :* Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

*Conventional  
Contraceptive  
User (Free)*

*(April-Sept. 88)* Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

*Oral Pill Users  
(Free)*

*(April- Sept. 88):* Andhra Pradesh, Assam,

Bihar, Karnataka, Rajasthan,, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

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### **Prevention of Malnutrition and Blindness Amongst Children**

3825. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during the year 1987 to prevent malnutrition amongst children and blindness among the School going children; and

(b) the number of research centres working for eradicating malnutrition and blindness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The amount spent for the scheme of Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency among children is Rs. 3.63 crores during 1987-88. In addition Ministry of Human Resource Development is incurring expenditure to provide supplementary nutrition to the children under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS Scheme). As nutritional blindness is common among pre-school children the prophylaxis scheme against blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency is covering children 1-5 years only.

(b) The National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad of the ICMR is one of the research units in the country carrying out re-

search on various aspects of nutrition including malnutrition and nutritional blindness. In addition the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind and Dr R. P. Centre of Ophthalmic services, AIIMS are also carrying out research on nutritional Blindness.

### **Leakage of Water Pipes In Vasant Vihar Complex**

3826. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Vasant Vihar Central Government Housing Complex, New Delhi, a huge quantity of water is going waste due to leakage of pipes near the overhead and underground water tanks.

(b) if so, the reasons for not repairing the tanks leakages; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to get these repairs carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no heavy leakage in the pipes near the overhead and underground water tanks in Vasant Vihar Central Government Housing Complex, New Delhi. Minor Leakage in pipes are attended to promptly as soon as reported.

### **Licences for Coal Depots**

3827. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) the number of licences in Delhi which are running coal depots; and

(b) the number of licences who have not lifted their quota of soft coke for more than one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that there are 972 Retail Coal Licences in Delhi.

(b) 83 Retail Coal Licences are not lifting their quota of soft coke for the last more than one year. Action is being taken against the defaulting licences and to link the concerned food card holders to nearby depots.

#### **Upgradation of Ophthalmic Department of Medical Colleges/Hospitals in Punjab**

3828. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have provided any assistance to the Medical Colleges/Hospitals in Punjab for upgradation of their ophthalmic departments, if so, the details thereof?

(b) the places in Punjab where Regional Institutes and Training Schools have been opened or are proposed to be opened in the near future;

(c) the details of cataract operations undertaken so far in Punjab; and

(d) the action taken to enforce the set target of cataract operations?

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

(b) Ophthalmic Assistant Training Schools in Punjab are located at Medical College, Amritsar and Medical College, Patiala. No Regional Institute has been established in Punjab. During the remaining period of 7th Plan, there is no proposal to establish any Training Centre or Regional Institute.

(c) and (d). The performance of Cataract Operation against set target for last three years is as follows:

	<i>Target(Lakhs)</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Percent-Achievement</i>
1985-86	0.40	53,768	134.42%
1986-87	0.35	52,753	150.72%
1987-88	0.35	56,702	162.00%

#### **Prevention from Polio**

3829. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oral Polio Vaccine is not very effective in Indian Conditions;

(b) if so, whether any alternative treat-

ment to prevent polio is being considered:

(c) whether studies have been conducted regarding effectiveness of other types of polio vaccines also; and

(d) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

**WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):**

(a) Some medical researchers held the views that nearly 15 per cent of the children remain unprotected despite full immunization by Oral Polio Vaccine owing to various factors peculiar to Indian conditions;

(b) to (d). Even though no alternative treatment is currently being considered, a field trial has been initiated by Christian Medical College, Vellore to compare the efficacy of two doses of enhanced potency injectable polio vaccine incorporated into a quadruple (DPTP) vaccine with Oral Polio Vaccine. The preliminary results of this comparative evaluation under field conditions are likely to be available by 1990.

#### **E.S.I. Hospital Bangalore**

3830. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ESI hospital and dispensaries in Bangalore city with ENT, surgical, dental, maternity and such other facilities;

(b) the bed capacity of the ESI hospital;

(c) the total number of employees covered under the ESI scheme in Bangalore city; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to construct more ESI hospitals in Bangalore city, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). There are 42 ESI dispensaries and two ESI hospitals in Bangalore. Both the hospitals have the requisite specialities and facilities. Their bed capacity is as under:

(i) Indiranagar	—
300 beds	
(ii) Rajajinagar	—
500 beds	

(c) 1,93,250.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Opening of A Unit of Nimhans at Hubli**

3831. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences at Bangalore;

(b) whether any other unit of the same is also functioning in Karnataka;

(c) whether any other hospital in Karnataka is also working for the treatment of patients of serious head injuries and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to open a unit of NIMHANS at Hubli to help the people of Northern Karnataka, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) There is no other Unit of National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore anywhere else in Karnataka.

(c) According to the information received from National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, there is a Hospital available in Karnataka exclusively for treatment of serious head injuries. However, there are neuro-surgical Units in Mangalore, Belgaum and Hubli.

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

**Affixing Photos of Head of Family on Ration Cards**

3832. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new system of affixing of photos of the head of the family on the ration cards has been introduced in any informal rationing area in the country;

(b) if so, the places where the scheme is under operation; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce this system in all parts of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The Central Government has not given any suggestion/guideline to the States/UTs for affixing of photos of the head of the family on ration cards. This is an aspect relating to the implementation of Civil Supplies Management, and comes within the jurisdiction of the concerned State Government/U.T. Admini-

stration.

(c) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government. States/ UTs can, however, take their own decisions in this regard.

**Research Conducted by Indian Institute of Forest Management Bhopal**

3833. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the research studies carried out by the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, since its inception and the findings of each study;

(b) the studies being carried out presently; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Details are given in the Statement below:

**STATEMENT****A.** *Details of Research Studies Carried out and their Findings**Title of research studies carried out**Important Findings*1. *Economics of Communicatory Forestry Plantation in Gujarat*

It has been found that raising of eucalyptus crop, maintaining upto 3 crops rotations (cop-pice) is economically efficient and provides a return of 21 paise per rupee of investment.

2. *Case of Beharai Gram Van.*

The village forests could best be developed through peoples participation in which the nature and the people work jointly to restore the degraded forest areas to meet the bonafide domestic needs of the village.

3. *Non-nationalized Minor Forest Produce and Tribal Economy in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh.*

In Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh many tribals have subsistence economy thriving on collection of Minor Forest Produce both nationalised and non-nationalised. There is a lot of Potential to develop the un-organised sector for collection of non-nationalised minor forest produce. In the interest of tribals the auction system may be discontinued.

4. *Economics of Plantation on Westland in Western Madhya Pradesh.*

The Benefit Cost Ratio of plantation raised on normal areas varies from 4.72 to 10.28 at 5% rate of discount. In refractory areas the BCR is



1.39 to 3.63. A tentative conclusion is not to try tree species in refractory areas immediately or on very limited scale.

The study highlighted lack of proper involvement of the beneficiary in the scheme.

5. Evaluation of "Hitgrahi" Scheme under Social Forestry Programme in Madhya Pradesh.

B. *Details of ongoing research studies and the likely date of completion*

*Title of Study*

*Expected date of completion*

(i) Baiga Development Project in Mandla District, M.P. — An appraisal of planning Strategy and Programme Impact.	September 1990
(ii) Socio-economic Impact of Water Supply and Permitting Head Loads in Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh.	September 1991
(iii) Effective Land Use Policy for Rural Development.	September 1990
(iv) An Assessment of Energy (Fuel and Fodder) Consumption Pattern and its Relationship with Natural Resources in Central India.	September 1990
(v) Studies on the possible Uses of Bio-technology methods in Agro-Forestry.	September 1993
(vi) Marketing channels and Pricing Strategy for Wood and Non-wood Forest Products in Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh.	September 1991

[Translation]

**Janta Sarees**

3834. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to provide assistance to the weavers in view of the 50-60 per cent increase in the prices of yarn during the last two years and no increase in the consumers and procurement price of Janata cloth as also the monetary loss to the weavers in the production of Janata Sarees;

(b) whether any decision has been taken by Union Government on the proposal sent by the State Governments to utilise Rs. 150 lakhs out of the Drought Relief Funds to meet this loss; and

(c) if not, the time by which a decision is expected to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) In the context of increase in the prices of cotton yarn and in order to provide relief to the handloom weavers, the rate of subsidy of Janata cloth has been increased from Rs 2.00 per square metre to Rs 2.75 per square metre w.e.f. 1.3.88. In addition, it has been decided to increase the consumer prices of the Janata cloth produced in different States to avoid any loss in the production to the handloom weavers.

(b) and (c). No such proposal has been received. However in order to provide relief to the handloom weavers affected by drought, an additional target of 30 million square metres of Janata cloth has been allotted to 7 States during the year 1988-89. An amount of Rs. 825 lakhs has been earmarked for subsidy on this additional Janata cloth production.

**Appointment of Members on the National Commission for safeguarding the interests of consumers**

3835. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state: \*

(a) whether Justice Eradi was appointed as the Chairman of the National Commission for safeguarding the interests of the consumers in March, 1988;

(b) whether except the Chairman, no other Member nor any employee has been appointed for this Commission set up under the Consumers protection Act;

(c) the time by which Government propose to appoint other members and employees for the Eradi Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (d). The Central Government has notified the composition of National Commission on 17.8.1988. consisting of following members:

- |       |                                     |            |
|-------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| (i)   | Hon'ble Justice<br>Shri V. B. Eradi | President. |
| (ii)  | Smt. A.S. Vijayakar                 | Member     |
| (iii) | Shri Y. Krishan                     | Member     |
| (iv)  | Dr. A.K. Ghosh                      | Member     |
| (v)   | Dr. Rais Ahmed                      | Member     |

The Registrar of the Commission has been appointed and necessary posts of supporting staff have also been created. The Government has delegated administrative and financial power to the President for ensuring the smooth functioning of the Commission.

[English]

**Inspection of Industries.**

3836. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to locate the health hazards in the industrial units:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have formulated guidelines regarding the number of inspections of industries to be carried out by the designated officers under the various pollution control statutes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to implement the guidelines?

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

(b) The details are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is given below:

(e) The Central Pollution Control Board and the State Pollution Control Boards have been instructed to follow these guidelines.

**STATEMENT**

*The guidelines with regard to inspection of industries are as follows*

(i) The Industries have been categorised into three types, viz, 'Red', Orange' and Green' according to their pollution potential.

(ii) Classification of industries into large, medium and small scale is to be made based on the investment criteria like small scale upto Rs. 35 lakhs, medium scale from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 500 lakhs and large scale Rs. 500 lakhs and above.

(iii) Depending upon the category under which an industry is classified, the frequency of visits by the officials of the Central/State Pollution Control Board has been stipulated. It may range between once a month to once in two years.

(iv) The frequency of inspection is shown in the table below:-

<i>SCALE OF INDUSTRY</i>	<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>FREQUENCY OF INSPECTION</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1. Large	All units will be under 'Red'	Once in a month to once in six months.
2. Medium	Red	Once in three months.
	Orange	Once in six months.

1	2	3
	Green	Once in a year.
3. Small	Red	Once in six months.
	Orange	Once in a year.
	Green	Once in two years.

### Supply of Rapeseed Oil West Bengal

3837. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government have not as yet received the quota of rapeseed oil with the result that no rapeseed oil could be distributed through the Public Distribution System; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to expedite the supplies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir. West Bengal Government has been allocated Refined Rapeseed Oil regularly on a monthly basis under Public Distribution System and they have been lifting oil against their allocations. During the oil year 1987-88 (Nov. 1987-Oct. 1988), they have lifted 1,28,355 MTs of Rapeseed Oil as against their annual allocation of 1,28,740 MTs under Public Distribution System.

(b) Does not arise.

### Closure of Industrial Units Due to Pollution

3838. DR. DATTA SAMANT:  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:  
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD  
SETHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have ordered the closure of some Government - owned industrial units which have failed to take the necessary pollution control measures:

(b) if so, the names of these units and the measures they have failed to implement; and

(c) the number of workers working in these units and amount invested by Government therein?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Government issued notices of closure to 18 Government-owned industrial units for their failure to take pollution control measures. Of these, final orders of closure have so far been issued against the following three units:

- i) M/s. Panki Thermal Power House, Kanpur, U.P.
- ii) M/s. India Paper and Pulp Ltd., 24-Parganas, West Bengal.
- iii) M/s. Govt. Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur. U.P.

The measures these units failed to implement are treatment of

Industrial effluents before discharging in the river Ganga and obtaining consent of the State Pollution Control Board, as required under the Law.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Development of Food Adulteration Test Kit**

3839. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumer Guidance Society of India has developed a food adulteration test kit costing Rs 15 only which could be used by the layman to test food adulteration.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to promote and popularise this kit amongst consumers?

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Grant of Industrial Licences for Vanaspati Units**

3840. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for grant of industrial licences for vanaspati units, in public cooperative, joint and private sector, separately; and

(b) the steps taken to dispose them of

expeditiously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L.BAITHA): (a) and (b). The details of the applications for grant of industrial licences for setting up vanaspati units in various sectors are as under:-

(i) Cooperative Sector	15
ii) Public Sector	1
iii) Joint Sector	16
iv) Private Sector	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>

These applications were examined and were prima-facie rejected.

#### **Construction of Multi-Storey Buildings in Metropolitan Cities**

3841. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government regarding giving permission for the construction of multi-storeyed buildings;

(b) the number of storeys allowed to be constructed under this policy;

(c) the maximum height of the floor allowed; and

(d) the policy adopted by Government in regard to each of the metropolitan city and the criteria therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Regulation and planning of multi-storeyed buildings in major cities of various States falls within

the purview of the concerned State Governments and the Central Government has not issued any guidelines in this regard. However, for regulation of high rise constructions in the Union Territory of Delhi the Government has issued certain guidelines. All the Local Bodies of Delhi have been asked to incorporate these guidelines into their by laws after considering the suggestions and objections of the members of the public.

[English]

#### **Development Charges for Laying Sewer Lines in East Delhi**

3842. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been to collect development charges for laying sewer lines in Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur and Pandav Nagar, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to start and the time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Development charges @ Rs. 15/- per sq. mt. of the plotted area are required to be paid by the beneficiaries and the work for laying of water mains is taken up on receipt of initial 10% of the development charges. The present rate of development charges for sewerage serv-

ices is Rs 45/- per sq.mt. Water supply in these colonies has already been released and sewerage system shall be provided as soon as the beneficiaries deposit 10% of development charges. It is not possible to indicate a time frame for this purpose, as completion of work depends upon how soon the development charges are paid by the beneficiaries.

#### **FCI Godowns In Kerala**

3843. PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Corporation of India godowns in Kerala;

(b) whether Food Corporation of India godowns in Kerala;

(c) if so, the plan envisaged in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) As on 1.10.88, the number of godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Kerala, owned and hired taken together, was 34.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation plan to construct godowns for a total capacity of 60,000 tonnes for storage of foodgrains at the following centres in Kerala:

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Capacity (tonnes)</i>
1	2	3
1. Thikkodi	F.C.I.	5,000
2. Nileshwar	F.C.I.	10,000

1	2	3
3. Mavelikara	F.C.I.	10,000
4. Karunagapalli	F.C.I.	10,000
5. Tirur	C.W.C.	10,000
6. Tiruvalla	C.W.C.	10,000
7. Shertalai	C.W.C.	5,000

### Compensation to Victims of Pollution

3844. PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the anti-pollution laws to pay compensation to the victims of pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to incorporate such a provision in the existing laws?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) The question of prescribing Mandatory Public Liability Insurance to compensate victims of accidents caused by industries dealing with hazardous substances is under the consideration of the Government.

### Loans to State Civil Supplies Corporation for Construction of Godowns

3845. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government provides financial assistance in the shape of loan to State Civil Supplies Corporations for building godowns:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any request from the Kerala civil Supplies Corporation for loan for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L.BAITHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government under the Scheme. "Assistance to States in the North Eastern Region, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands for strengthening Civil Supplies Corporations and construction of godowns". Assistance under the Scheme is provided to the States/UTs mentioned above, for construction of godowns for storage of essential commodities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of Plots to Registered Applicants Instead of Auction in Rohini**

3846. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the period upto which Government had promised to allot residential plots to the persons registered under Rohini Scheme in Delhi at the time of registration for these plots in 1981;

(b) the number of persons allotted plots so far and Government's policy in regard to allotment of plots to remaining persons and the time by which these persons are likely to be allotted plots; and

(c) the reasons for auctioning the plots in Rohini instead of giving them to the registered persons on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) While launching the Rohini Residential Scheme 1981 it was announced that allotment of plots will be made to the eligible registrants in phases spread over a period of 5 years.

(b) 30,732 persons have been allotted plots. Allotment of plots to the remaining registrants will be made, though it is not possible to give a time frame within which allotment would be completed.

(c) Plots of bigger size are being auctioned out of 3% quota reserved for High Income Group.

[*English*]

**Family Welfare Programme in Gujarat**

3847. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD:  
SHRIMATI PATEL RAM-  
ABEN RAMJIBHAI  
MAVANI:

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

(a) whether Family welfare programme has been modified so as to achieve the target of birth rate;

(b) if so, the details of the modified programme; and

(c) the target fixed and actual achievement in the Family Welfare Programme in Gujarat during the years 1984 to 1988, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). For effective functioning of the Family Welfare Programme, the Programme is constantly reviewed. For implementing the programme during the Seventh Plan we have a well defined strategy. The strategy emphasises on optimal use of infrastructure created; involvement of voluntary organisations; improving quality of services; enhancing child survival; strengthening of information, education and communication; promotion of temporary contraceptive methods etc. No major change in the strategy is contemplated at present.

(c) The position in regard to targets fixed and the actual achievement of the programme in Gujarat during 1984 to 1988 year-wise is given in the Statement below:



## STATEMENT

Target and Achievement for Family Planning Methods in respect of Gujarat State during the year 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (Upto October, 1988)

Years	Sterilisation		IUD Insertions		Eq. C.C. Users		Eq. O.P. Users	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1984-85	300,000	256,516	250,000	214,161	472,000	437,865	74,000	61,502
1985-86	300,000	333,423	250,000	291,227	472,000	472,487	74,000	74,900
1986-87	300,000	260,101	300,000	287,819	450,000	547,204	100,000	96,277
1987-88	300,000	276,454*	313,000	317,193*	508,000	573,467*	100,000	110,354*
1988-89 upto Oct. 1988.	131,850**	70,230**	142,650**	133,659**	611,734@	541,527@	94,177	97,642 @

\*Achievement figures provisional

\*\*Proportionate target and Achievements upto October, 1988.

@Proportionate target and Achievement upto September, 1988.

[*Translation*]

### Setting up of Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

3848. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposal received by Union Government for setting up of sugar factories in cooperative sector in the various districts of Maharashtra; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). 28 proposals for setting up of new sugar factories in cooperative sector in various districts of Maharashtra have been received by the Government (Deptt. of Food) after issue of guidelines for licensing in the sugar industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan (as on 30.11.88).

Action taken on the said proposals is as under:-

i) Letters of intent issued	3
ii) Prima-facie rejection letter issued	8
iii) Proposals under various stages of consideration	17.

### Collection of 'Teh Bazar'

3849. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shopkeepers allotted shops by the DDA in the Shastri Market, South Moti Bagh, New Delhi whose allotment slips are with the south Zone of the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) the number of shopkeepers who have submitted court affidavits to the DMC after the misplacement of their allotment slips;

(c) the number of such shops for which 'Teh Bazar' is being collected by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the number of shopkeepers who, though allotted shops elsewhere during the emergency period, are still settled thereon; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

### Shifting of Vegetable Market From Motilal Nehru College

3850. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift the vegetable market from Motilal Nehru College, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that there is no proposal to shift the market as it is not necessary to shift it.

[*English*]

### Basic Amenities in Government Quarters

3851. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether basic amenities like wash basins, sinks and additional fans have not been provided in the Type 'C' quarters of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi so far whereas these facilities have already been provided in the Type 'C' quarters in other Government colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the above facilities will be provided in Sarojini Nagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Most of the present type 'C' quarters in Sarojini Nagar were originally constructed as type 'B' quarters and were subsequently upgraded as type 'C' quarters. Hence all the amenities normally provided for type 'C' quarters such as those mentioned in the question are not available in all the upgraded quarters.

(c) The provision of these facilities depends upon the availability of funds.

#### **Timings of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries**

3852. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present system of functioning of CGHS dispensaries in the morning only is very inconvenient to the beneficiaries, especially for their school and college going children who cannot get treatment as their school timings clash with the timings being observed by the CGHS Dispensaries:

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revert to the old system of opening of CGHS Dispensaries, both in the morning

and evening; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Few complaints regarding functioning of CGHS dispensaries in single shift have been received. However, no proposal to revert to the old system of opening the CGHS dispensaries both in the morning and evening is under consideration. It is however, proposed to re run the dispensaries continuously for 12 hours in (two shifts of 6 hours each) subject to availability of resources.

#### **Delay in Getting Medicines Prescribed by Specialists in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries**

3853. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the CGHS beneficiaries in Delhi get the medicines recommended by the Specialists in Government Hospital after 4-5 days of depositing their preparation slips with the concerned dispensaries and have to purchase the medicines from the market for urgent use by the patients during the inter-regum:

(b) if so, the changes contemplated in the present system to make the prescribed medicines available immediately;

(c) whether the Medical Officer-in-charge of dispensaries are entitled to issue authority slips for getting medicines not available in the dispensaries; and if so, the details of the guidelines laid down in this regard; and

(d) the number of cases in which MOI of each of the C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Delhi

have issued such slips during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The medicines prescribed by the Specialists and available in the dispensary are immediately supplied to the CGHS beneficiaries. Medicines prescribed by the Specialists and not available in the dispensary are indented from local Chemist M/s Super Bazar and are usually supplied to the beneficiaries within 2 to 3 days. However, in case of urgency an authority slip is issued by the Medical Officer Incharge or Medical Officer on duty to procure the medicine from the local Chemist/Super Bazar without any payment. In case any medicine is not supplied by the Super Bazar the beneficiary is authorised to purchase it from open market and claim re-imburement. No change in the present system is contemplated. During the last six months, 18608 emergent authority slips were issued by the M.O. Incharge/Medical Officer of various dispensaries functioning under C.G.H.S. Delhi.

**Allotment of Flats Under Self-Financing Scheme, 1982**

3854. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number, of persons who got themselves registered for allotment of flats under the Delhi Development Authority's Self-Financing Scheme in 1982;

(b) the total number, out of them, who have since been allotted the flats;

(c) the total number still on the waiting list; and

(d) the time by which the backlog is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 34,631

(b) 23, 894

(c) 6,517

(d) . No time limit can really be fixed as this will depend upon the choice of the registrants who have to apply for the allotment of flats. However, development of plots, construction of flats under different schemes and their allotment is a continuous process.

**Implementation of Fourth Pay Commission's Recommendations by Family Planning Association of India**

3855. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission in regard to the Pay fixation and Scales of pay of Doctors have not been implemented by the Family Planning Association of India New Delhi, a Government -aided body;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when such benefits, as given by the Pay Body, are proposed to be made available to the Doctors working in the Family Planning Association of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Family Planning Association of India is a voluntary organisation which has two sets of employees - employees appointed under the family welfare schemes for which they get grants -in -aid from Govt. and employees under other schemes. Scales of pay of doctors and other employees of FPAI working under family welfare schemes being imple-

mented with Govt. assistance are to be regulated in accordance with Health Ministry's letter No. W-11011/1/81-Ply, dated 9.11.1981 which provides that pay scales of these employees should conform to lower of the scales of pay given by the organisation to its staff employed under other schemes and pay scales of the concerned States Govt./U.T Administration. As the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission are not automatically applicable to such organisations, Doctors and other employees of this Association working under family welfare schemes funded out of the grants given by this Ministry, are not getting scales of pay according to recommendations of the Commission.

[*Translation*]

**Utilisation of Amount Earmarked for Health and Family Welfare**

3856. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for Health and Family "Welfare during the year 1988;

(b) the amount utilised so far;

(c) the amount not utilised during the

last year and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the annual per capita expenditure on health Services in the country?

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

(a) Amount allocated for the Health and Family Welfare Programmes-in the Central Sector for the Annual Plan 1988-89 are as under:-

Health	Rs. 228 crores
Family Welfare	Rs. 600 crores
	<hr/>
Total:	Rs. 828 crores
	<hr/>

(b) The amounts utilised/released against (a) above are as under:

Health	Rs. 105.28 crores (Upto 31st October, 1988 )
Family Welfare	Rs. 282.56 crores (Upto 30 November, 1988)

(c) Nil-Expenditure incurred was more than the allocation.

(d) Per capita (public Sector) expenditure:

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Health (Medical & Pubic Health)	Rs. 37.20	41.24	46.23
Family Welfare	Rs. 5.41	5.88	7.19

[*English*]

**DDA Demand From Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Vasant Vihar**

3857. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 688 regarding DDA Demand from Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Vasant Vihar and State.

(a) the progress made by the Delhi Development Authority in furnishing the full details of the enhanced compensation demanded from the members of the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., Vasant Vihar, New Delhi as per the awards given by the courts;

(b) the latest figure arrived at after taking into account the prorata amount payable by the DDA for the shopping centres build by it, DESU, Public Schools and other organisations to whom the land had been allotted; and

(c) whether the DDA has threatened to recover penal interest of 16 per cent after the stipulated period, if so, under what law, especially when it has not even furnished the detailed and correct figure worked out by it to the Society as yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The details of the awards by the various courts are being collected by the DDA and the same are expected to be made available to the Society shortly.

(c) Quantum of enhancement in the compensation is chargeable to the lessees as per the terms of the lease deed executed by the DDA with the lessees and failure to deposit the demanded amount within the stipulated period attracts interest @ 18% per

annum for the period of delay. This Society is no exception to the rule applicable in all such cases.

### Clearing of Ganga

3858. DR. B.L.SHAILESH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal for implementation of various schemes to make the river Ganga pollution free;

(b) whether Union Government monitor the proper utilisation of funds;

(c) whether a Central high-level Team recently, visited Allahabad to inspect the Ganga Action Plan project; and if so, their findings; and

(d) whether in view of the ensuing Kumbh Mela, adequate steps have been taken to carry out all the schemes connected with the cleaning of the Ganga at Allahabad?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) 262 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 256.354 crores have been sanctioned under Ganga Action Plan. The statewise break up of the schemes with the sanctioned amount is as follows:

State	No. of schemes	Total cost (Rs. Cr).
U.P.	106	114.20
Bihar	45	33.59
West Bengal	111	108.55
	262	256.34

(b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ganga Project Directorate regularly monitors the progress of work. Funds are sanctioned according to standard norms followed by Government of India in respect of grants-in-aid. Periodical expenditure statements are received from the States. Till date Rs 99.9 cores has been released to the State Governments.

(c) The Secretary, Urban Development and Project Director, Central Ganga Authority visited Allahabad in October, 1988 to inspect the Ganga Action Plan works. In addition senior officers of the Ganga Project Directorate visit the project sites regularly to assess the progress and during the visits, the implementing agencies are advised to take appropriate action for the speedy completion of the works.

(d) Under the Ganga Action Plan, 18 schemes at a total cost of Rs 18.36 crores have been sanctioned for Allahabad. The major Diversion and Pumping Station schemes at Gaughat, Chachar Nala and Gaghar Nala have been completed. Similarly, the schemes low cost sanction and community toilets are nearing completion. The implementing agencies have assured that the major capital works necessary for interception and diversion of waste water would be completed in time for ensuing Kumbh Mela.

#### **Punitive Action Under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act**

3859. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether punitive action under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act has further led to corrupt practices in cases of food adulteration;

(b) if so, whether Government propose

to amend the law and remove jail sentence from the PFA Act and instead levy heavy fines and closure of the defaulting factories and/or take them over; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No such report has been received or brought to the notice of the Government.

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

#### **Testing of samples of Food Imports**

3860. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether samples of food imports are drawn by the Port Trust Authorities for testing;

(b) whether it is a fact that port Authorities hand over this task to the importers, specially in case of public sector units such as Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make drawing of samples of all imported food as the statutory responsibility of Central Government authorities under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Testing of Sample of Processed Food**

3861. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the

Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small medium and large manufacturers of processed foods, state-wise; and

(b) the number of samples drawn from these units, year-wise for the last three years and the results of the analysis made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) The exact number of manufacturers of the general category of processed foods is not available.

(b) The total number of samples of various articles of food, including processed foods, drawn by the various P.F.A enforcement agencies of the country during the last three years.

Year	Number of samples examined	Number of samples found adulterated
1985	128511	14677
1986	121969	13730
1987	125806*	12943*

(\*These figures are tentative)

#### **Asthma victims exposed to cane smoke**

3862. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of allergic reaction reported in Australia in asthma victims exposed to cane smoke;

(b) whether in Hawaii, large scale incidence of asthma has been reported amongst children exposed to cane smoke;

(c) whether any similar studies have been undertaken by the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad or Industrial and Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Government of India has no

information on asthma caused by exposure to cane smoke. However, exposure to smoke of any origin are known to cause respiratory symptoms. Exposure to dried fibres of sugarcane is known to cause allergic lung diseases like Bagassosis.

(c) and (d). National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad and Industrial and Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow have not conducted any such study.

#### **National Textile Corporation dues against National Consumer Cooperative Federation**

3863. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 29th July, 1988 to the Unstarred Question No. 466 regarding decline in off-take of NTC controlled cloth and state;

(a) the value of controlled cloth produced during the last three years by the mills



under the management of the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta;

(b) the off-take of the controlled cloth by the National Consumer Cooperative Federation during the above period;

(c) whether the National Consumer Cooperative Federation has cleared its earlier payments to (WBABO) Limited; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The value of controlled cloth produced by the mills under NTC (WBABO) during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 is given below:

Year	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	1172.05
1986-87	966.02
1987-88	549.73

(b) The controlled cloth despatched by NTC (WBABO) to NCCF during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 is given below:

Year	(In lakh Sq. Meters)
1985-86	250.82
1986-87	207.23
1987-88	144.08

(c) and (d). No, Sir. NCCF has not cleared its earlier dues of NTC (WBABO) on account of various reasons including certain cases pending in court.

#### **Encroachment in Basant Village, Delhi**

3864. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will

the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. had given an assurance in December, 1985 for the removal of illegal encroachments from Basant Village, Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Delhi Development Authority has reported that notices were issued in 53 cases where the unauthorised construction had taken place in Village Basant during 1984-87 under the Delhi Development Act, 1957. However, no demolition operation was conducted due to certain administrative problems. The control of this area has since been transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi who are being advised to take appropriate action in the matter.

#### **Male Contraceptive**

3865. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new approach to male contraceptive that eliminates most problems associated with vasectomy has successfully worked in animals and is ready for tests on men; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Attempts are being made to develop, for males, FSH (Follicular Stimulating Har-

money) based vaccine at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and non-occlusive intravasal styrene Maleic Anhydride at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The pre-clinical toxicology studies of these contraceptives have been completed. Phase I clinical trial on men are scheduled for 1989. When finally developed, these contraceptives will be alternative contraceptives available to males.

**Procurement price fixed for Wheat and Rice**

3866. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement price fixed by the Government for wheat and rice during the last 5 years, year-wise, and the value in

terms of 1971 constant prices;

(b) the quantities of wheat and rice procured for the public distribution system during the last 5 years, year-wise; and

(c) the prices charged by the public distribution system during the last 5 years, year-wise, with their corresponding value in terms of 1971 constant prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D L. BAITHA): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) The quantities of wheat and rice procured for the public distribution system during the last 5 years are indicated below.—

<i>Marketing* Season</i>	<i>(Quantity, in lakh tonnes)</i>	
	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>
1	2	3
1983-84	77.31	82.92
1984-85	98.63	93.00
1985-86	98.76	103.47
1986-87	91.56	105.36
1987-88	68.94	78.80

\* Marketing Season

Rice : October — September

Wheat : April — March

(c) The information is being Collected.

**Export of Manpower to Gulf countries**

3867 SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian manpower exporting firms have entered into contracts for the export of labour to the Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the prospects of export of Indian labour to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI

**BINDESHWARI DUBEY**: (a) and (b). Workers can be sent abroad for employment by registered Recruiting Agents. In each case, the recruiting agent has to get permission from the POE on the basis of Power of Attorney and demand letter, the specific employment contract, given by the foreign employer and authenticated by the Indian Mission. The employment contract is to provide for various matters contained in Rule 15 (2) of the Emigration Rules.

(c) Emigration clearance for employment abroad was granted to 1.63 lakh workers during 1985, 1.14 lakhs in 1986 and 1.25 lakhs in 1987 respectively. Due to recession, there was decrease in emigration clearance during 1986 as compared to the year 1985. However, there was increase during the year 1987 as compared to the year 1986. A number of steps have been taken to improve export of manpower which include review of wage structure from time to time, simplification of emigration procedures and publicity of the vast availability of technically trained manpower in India.

[*Translation*]

**Modernisation of Textile Mills in U.P.**

3868. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT**: Will the

**Minister of TEXTILES** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of textile mills in Uttar Pradesh and the number of mills, out of them, lying closed;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated to modernise some of those mills; and

(c) if so, the names of the mills which are likely to be modernised under this scheme and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM)**: (a) Six out of total 53 Textile Mills in Uttar Pradesh were closed as on 30th Sept., 1988.

(b) and (c). None of these closed mills has been sanctioned assistance under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme. A Statement indicating the list of other mills in the State sanctioned loans under the Scheme is given below.

**STATEMENT**

The particulars of the mills which have been sanctioned modernisation loans under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme and the modernisation loans sanctioned are as follows:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Amitabh Textiles Ltd.	140.00
2.	Co-operative Textile Mills Ltd., Bulandshahar	290.00
3.	Juggilal Kamalapat Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Kanpur	1113.00
4.	UPSTC-Units, Jhansi, Sandila, Kashipur	900.00

[English]

### Recruitment Rules for L & DO

3369. SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment rules for the post of Land and Development Officer in her Ministry framed in 1965 have been revised according to Government orders of 1985 whereunder all the recruitment rules framed before 1975 were to be reviewed and amended by January, 1986;

(b) if not, the reasons for not reviewing these rules and the time by which the rules are likely to be revised;

(c) whether the existing rules provide for promotion of departmental candidates to the post of Land and Development Officer or only deputations are appointed as land and Development Officer; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken for promotion of departmental candidates to the said post from the eligible candidates within the Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The recruitment rules for the post of Land & Development Officer under the Ministry of Urban Development were notified on 25th June, 1965, Action for review of the Recruitment Rules has been initiated.

(c) There is no provision in the existing recruitment rules for promotion of departmental candidates. Only deputationists are appointed as Land & Development Officer.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Govt for making departmental candidates eligible for promotion to the post

of Land & Development Officer.

### Allotment of Houses by DDA

3870. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3606 regarding allotment of houses by the DDA and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

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

### Shops Under Directorate of Estates

3871. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shops under the Directorate of Estates have changed hands in large numbers;

(b) whether the shops were allotted for specific purposes but the trade have been changed;

(c) if so, the basis for the allotment of shops as well as the transfer thereof;

(d) whether Government have investigated into the subletting of shops and encroachment of public land by the shopkeepers, thereby spoiling the environment; and

(e) if so, the steps taken against the shopkeepers for encroachment, illegal sale

of shops and their subletting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No Sir. However, where the shop was under partnership with the original allottee on or before 6-5-1975, the allotment was transferred in the name of the partner of various markets subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

(b) and (c). Shops are allotted for general trades. However if the general trade is changed for trades like restaurant, halwai, atta chakki, meat, fish, poultry shop and fuel depot, he is required to obtain prior permission from the Directorate of Estates for changing the trade.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) The cases are dealt with as per prescribed procedure for such violations.

#### **Accommodation to Central Government Employees at Visakhapatnam**

3872. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether no steps have been taken to provide residential accommodation or accommodation on reimbursement basis to a large number of Central Government Employees working at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of places where there is concentration of Central Government Offices but no Government residential accommodation has been made available to such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Although residential accommodation under general pool is not yet available at Visakhapatnam, some Departments have constructed their own accommodation for their employees.

(b) Proposal to acquire land for general pool accommodation at Visakhapatnam has been initiated.

(c) At present residential accommodation under general pool is available at 17 places in the country viz. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Shimla, Nagpur, Faridabad, Madras, Ghaziabad, Chandigarh, Indore, Bangalore, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Imphal, Shillong, Kohima and Agartala. Steps are under way to provide general pool accommodation at other places like Cochin, Kanpur, Allahabad, Srinagar etc. where there is large concentration of Central Government offices.

#### **Allotment of Land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies**

3873. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 2357 regarding allotment of land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies and state:

(a) whether the scheme for allotment of land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies has since been formulated by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, when the advertisement inviting applications for allotment of land is likely to appear in the press; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when the scheme is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the limited availability of acquired land with the DDA and pending backlog of registration, the DDA is at present working out a housing strategy to meet the demands of various sections. Therefore, no commitment for allotment of land to the Cooperative societies can be made at this stage.

[*Translation*]

#### Concession to Import Fibre Yarn

3874. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton and raw yarn imported and exported during 1987-88 and 1988-89, separately;

(b) whether there has been a suddan

spurt in the prices of cotton cloth in the country during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether sufficient concessions have been given to import fibre yarn; and

(e) if so, whether this has adversely affected the producers and weavers in the country and if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken to over-come the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE  
ALAM): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

Quantity of raw cotton and cotton yarn imported/exported during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is as under:-

<i>Item</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i> <i>(April-Sept.)</i>
1	2	3
<i>Cotton</i>		
Import (in bales)	5496	189020
Export (in bales)	5000	1241
<i>Cotton Yarn</i>		
Import (in million Kgs.)	*Not Available	*Not Available

1	2	3
Export (in million Kgs.)	85.41	19.71

Cotton Yarn is generally not imported. However, some marginal imports may be taking place under the Advance Licensing Scheme, figures in respect of which are not available.

### Production, Stock and Import of Foodgrains

3875. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirements of foodgrains and oilseeds in the country;

(b) the production targets fixed for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the extent to which these have been achieved;

(c) the quantum of foodgrains imported at present;

(d) the quantum of foodgrains imported during the above period and the rates thereof;

(e) whether foodgrains have been imported by Government itself or through any private agencies; and

(f) the names of the private agencies, if any, through which the foodgrains have been imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) As the demand depends on various factors, such as population growth, extent of urbanisation, levels of income, prices of substitutes etc., precise estimates of requirements of foodgrains and oilseeds in the country are not available.

(b) The production of foodgrains and oilseeds during 1987-88 was estimated at 138.54 million tonnes and 12—12.30 million tonnes respectively as against a target of 160-163 million tonnes and 14.50 million tonnes respectively. The target of 166.57 million tonnes fixed for foodgrains' production for 1988-89 is likely to be achieved. Whereas in case of oilseeds the production is estimated at 15 million tonnes as against a target of 15.65 million tonnes.

(c) The stocks of rice and wheat with public agencies as on 1.11.1988 were estimated at 2.16 million tonnes and 5.52 million tonnes respectively.

(d) There was no import of wheat and rice during 1987-88. However a quantity of 2 million tonnes of wheat from U.S.A., 6.5 lakh tonnes of rice from Thailand and 2 lakh tonnes of rice from DPR Korea have been contracted for import during 1988-89. The average estimated FOB cost per tonne comes about US\$ 121 in case of USA wheat and US\$ 243.77 in case of Thai rice. In case of Korean rice the CF & FO cost in US\$ 269 per tonne.

(e) and (f). No private agencies were involved.

[English]

### Non-Availability of Medicines in Unani Dispensaries

3876. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will

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

(a) whether Government are aware that inspite of the demand to popularise the Unani system of medicine, the popularity of this system is decreasing due to non-availability of medicine in Unani Dispensaries/Units;

(b) the amount of budget sanctioned for 1988-89 to procure Unani medicines and the amount of medicines received in Unani Store (CGHS) upto 1st October, 1988;

(c) the reasons for non-availability of

majority of medicines and delay in purchase of medicines out of the sanctioned budget for the year 1988-89; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ease the situation in Unani Dispensaries/Units?

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

(a) There is some temporary shortage of Unani medicines in CGHS dispensaries/Units functioning under CGHS, Delhi.

(b) The information is as under:

*Budget Provision for purchase of Unani Medicines for the year 1988-89*

*EXPENDITURE incurred upto 1.10.88*

Plan	Non-Plan	Rs.
Rs. 16,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 4,13,593.63

(c) The delay in purchase of Unani medicines is due to non-finalization of the rate contract for supply of medicines for the year 1988-89 so far. To meet emergent requirements medicines are being procured from last year's registered and approved suppliers at old rates.

(d) Orders for supplying Unani medicines have already been placed with M/S IMPCL, a Government of India under taking and the position regarding availability of medicines is likely to improve shortly.

#### Redevelopment Proposal of DCM Land

3877. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Delhi Cloth Mills has sent the re-development proposal of the land belonging to DCM

to the Delhi Development Authority for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) In the redevelopment scheme, the proposal was made to develop 23.14 acres of land for flatted factories and 39.89 acres (Residential).

(c) The matter about closure of DCM at Bara Hindu Rao is subjudice.

#### Aids Among Blood Doners

3878. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-



FARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Virology (NIV), Poona has observed high incidence of AIDS among the blood donors in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of blood samples examined by the institute and the percentage of AIDS virus detected among them?

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

(a) and (b). National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune has screened 1595 blood donors; of these 2 were seropositive (seropositivity rate of 1.3/1000). In India, so far, 27,741 donors have been screened and of them 41 were positive, with a seropositivity rate of 1.5/1000.

#### Computerised Pollution Control Stations

3879. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Computerised Pollution Control Stations functioning at present and the location thereof;

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up some more Computerised Pollution Control Stations in the near future; and

(c) if so, the number of such stations proposed to be set up by the end of the Seventh Plan with location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) At present one computerised ambient air quality monitoring station is functioning at Siri Fort in South Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) By the end of the Seventh Plan, three computerised air quality monitoring stations are to be set up of which one at Siri Fort has already been set up and is functioning and two will be set up soon—one each at Shahdara (Delhi) and Calcutta. During this period, eleven computerised water quality monitoring Stations will be set up. Of these, nine will be on the river Ganga—One each at Kanuj, Varanasi, Patna and Calcutta, two at Kanpur and three at Allahabad, and two will be on the river Yamuna—one each at Wazirabad (Delhi) and Agra (Uttar Pradesh).

#### Import of Cotton

3880. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the production of cotton during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have imported cotton in order to meet the growing demand of the cotton mills; and

(d) if so, the total quantum of cotton imported from different countries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The production of cotton declined during the cotton years 1986-87 and 1987-88 due mainly to the reduction in the area under cotton cultivation and drought conditions. The Production during the current cotton year, 1988-89 is estimated at 108 lakh bales by the Cotton Advisory Board.

(c) and (d). There were no imports of cotton in 1986-87. Imports of cotton were

allowed under Advance Licensing Scheme and also on a duty free basis in the cotton year, 1987-88. A total quantity of about 1.95 lakh bales has been imported so far.

### Coastal Pollution Survey

3881. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Coastal Pollution Survey covering the entire coast line of India is under way;

(b) if so, the names of the Union Government and the State Government organisations which are undertaking the survey; and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far?

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

(b) The names of the organisations of the Union and State Governments undertaking the survey are shown in the statement given below.

(c) Four rounds of sampling and analysis of the coastal water quality have been completed under the programme.

### STATEMENT

Names of the organisations undertaking the survey:-

S. No.	Name
1	2
1.	Gujarat State Pollution Control Board
2.	Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board

1	2
3.	Fisheries College, Mangalore
4.	National Institute of Oceanography, Goa
5.	Centre for Earth Science Studies, Cochin
6.	Kerala State Pollution Control Board
7.	Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board
8.	Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad
9.	East Zonal Office of the Central Pollution Control Board, Calcutta.

### Report Cadre Review Committee

3882. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4711 regarding report of Cadre Review Committee and state:

(a) whether the Cadre Review Committee constituted in March, 1988 for carrying out the cadre review of Group B, C and D posts have since submitted its reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, when the said reports are likely to be received;

(c) whether the representatives of the Therapists Association under the CGHS were called to express their view points; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The decisions taken by the Cadre Review Committee are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). Representatives of All India CGHS Employees Association (Recognised) were invited to express their views in the meetings of the Cadre Review Committee.

### STATEMENT

#### *Decisions taken by Cadre Review Committee*

1. Designations of various posts in Group 'C' and 'D' should be nationalized.
2. After completion of 15 years of service, Gr. 'D' employees may either be placed in the next to next higher scale or in the elongated Scale.
3. The LDCs/UDCs Cadre should be restructured in the light of instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & AR and the ratio of LDCs/UDCs should be fixed as 60:40.
4. In Group 'C' posts where there is no channel of promotion, persons who have completed atleast 15 years of service may be given the next higher grade.
5. The Cadre of UDCs and Office Supdts should be restructured and the ratio of UDCs and Office Supdts should be fixed as 75:25.

#### **Production, Requirement and Supply of Edible Oils**

3883. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: With the Minister of FOOD

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of edible-oils in the country against the demand during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether there is a bumper crop of oil-seeds in the country during 1988-89 and Government will be able to fulfil the demand of edible oil for the whole year;

(c) if so, the details of prices of edible oils to be sold from the Fair Price shops and the buffer stock, if any, likely to be maintained; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to provide edible oils to the people at a reasonable price as per demand, from the Fair Price Shops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The total indigenous production of edible oils in the oil-year 1987-88 is estimated at about 35 lakh MTs against the demand of about 52 lakh MTs. The production of edible oils during the oil-year 1988-89 is expected to be about 45 lakh MTs against an estimated demand of about 58 lakh MTs.

(b) to (d). Although there would be a bumper crop of oilseeds in the country during the oil-year 1988-89, yet the same would not be sufficient to meet the entire requirement of edible oils in the country. Edible oils are imported to bridge the gap between the demand and the domestic production of edible oils in the country. The bulk of the edible oils imported are distributed to the consumers through the network of the Public Distribution System. The issue prices of imported edible oils distributed through PDS are fixed by the Government from time to time, keeping in view various factors such as prices of oils in the international market, ruling prices of indigenous edible oils in the

open market, derived prices of edible oils based on minimum support price of oilseeds and other related factors. Price fixation is done in such a manner that it does not act as a disincentive to the domestic production of oilseeds. The maximum ceiling prices for retail sale (exclusive of local taxes) for imported edible oils distributed under PDS have been fixed at Rs. 15.40 per kg for oils supplied in bulk and Rs. 16.60 per kg. for oils supplied in 15 kg tins w.e.f. 1.9.1988.

The State Trading Corporation has been keeping about 2 lakh tonnes of imported edible oils available at all times physically for the Public Distribution System. This reserve is in the nature of a buffer stock besides oils in the pipeline wherein the edible oils arrive at regular intervals. Buffer stocking is also achieved through limited forward-buying in international markets.

#### **Victims of Dangué Fever**

3884. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in different States and Union Territories who fell victim to the dangué fever during the current year so far;

(b) whether this fever is recurring every year in different parts of the country; and

(c) if so, whether any national programme is proposed to be launched to check the spread of this fever?

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

(a) Dengue fever is not a notifiable disease. There is no precise estimate of incidence of dangué fever in the country. However in Delhi 75 cases and 16 deaths due to viral fever have been reported from various hos-

pitals out of which 29 cases are confirmed cases of dengue.

(b) The disease is endemic in regions where vector mosquito *Aedes Aegypti* is present throughout and outbreaks many occur at irregular intervals.

(c) There is no national programme for the control of this fever. However, under National Malaria Eradication Programme preventive measures such as fogging and antilarval operations are carried out in the affected areas and symptomatic treatment and supportive therapy have been provided to the affected persons.

#### **Amount Utilised for Environmental Protection**

3885. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for environmental protection for the year 1987-88;

(b) whether the entire amount has been utilised;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount allocated for the purpose for the year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The amount allocated for the Ministry of Environment and Forests during the year 1987-88 was Rs. 180.40 crores.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The main reasons for under utilisation were as under:

(i) Economy measures taken by the Government due to drought.

(ii) Due to severe drought conditions in the country during the year, the new plantation programme for which allocations were made could not be taken up.

(iii) The concerned agencies implementing the Ganga Action Plan could not absorb the funds.

(d) The amount allocated to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 199.64 crores.

#### **Exclusive Hospital For CGHS Employees At Bangalore**

3886. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cards issued to Union Government employees in Bangalore City under the CGHS;

(b) whether there is any well-equipped hospital in Bangalore city exclusively for the use of the CGHS beneficiaries; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to construct a hospital for the exclusive use of the CGHS beneficiaries so that their cases may not be referred to the other hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The total number of Cards issued to Central Govt. employees in Bangalore City under CGHS is 37,842.

(b) There is no hospital in Bangalore City exclusively for the use of CGHS beneficiaries.

(c) There is no proposal to construct a hospital exclusively for the use of CGHS beneficiaries.

#### **Pollution In Hazira Complex In Gujarat**

3887. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hazira Complex in Gujarat is causing pollution; and

(b) is so, the details of the pollution control measures taken or proposed to be taken in Hazira Complex?

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

The existing industries located at Hazira Complex have installed appropriate pollution control equipment which are functioning properly.

#### **Spinning Mills In Kesinga**

3888. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to states:

(a) whether the Growers Cooperative Spinning Mills at Kesinga in Kalahandi district, Orissa had sought financial assistance from Union Government;

(b) the purpose for which financial assistance has been sought; and

(c) the amount of assistance asked for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c) . The Union Government do not give financial assistance for the setting up of spinning mills.

#### **Deaths Due To Abortion**

3889. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that according to a survey conducted by the International Planned Parenthood Federation there has been an increase in authorised/unauthorised abortions in developing countries;

(b) whether the said federation surveyed India also and, if so, their findings;

(c) what are Government's own figure of deaths resulting from abortions in our country during the last three years; and

(d) what the steps taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):(a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of India are not aware of any such survey conducted by International Planned Parenthood Federation in developing countries or in India.

(c) Such information is not available.

(d) MTP Act, 1971 and rules, 1975 framed thereunder are already in vogue throughout the country for reducing the level of complications/deaths due to MTP. The doctors are also being trained in conducting MTP under MTP Expansion Programme of the Government of India.

**Medicine To Cure Conjunctivitis, Diarrhoea, Ulcers And Gastroenteritis Is Developed By German Homoeopaths**

3890. SHRI PRAIAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that

two German Homoeopaths have developed some medicines which can cure conjunctivitis diarrhoea, ulcers and gastroenteritis;

(b) whether Government propose to conduct a study on the efficacy of these medicines;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) A Newspaper report has come to the notice of the Government in which two visiting Homoeopaths from West Germany have claimed that a new homeopathic medicine formulated from fresh plant products and other natural medicines could cure most of the common ailments like conjunctivitis, diarrhoea, gastritis and ulcer.

(b) to (d). The efficacy of the drug has yet to be established. It is therefore, not proposed to conduct a study on the efficacy of the drug at this stage.

**Special Leave/TA/DA Facilities To Office Bearers Of The Recognised Unions**

3891. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special leave /TA and DA is given to the office bearers of recognised trade unions in banks and public sector undertakings for attending organisational meetings and other assignments concerning their members/unions;

(b) if so, whether the above facility is applicable to the office bearers of the non-recognised unions, registered under the Trade Unions Act; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c): According to the Ministry of Finance, provisions of special leave to office bearers of workmen's unions for attending meetings and conferences are governed by the provisions of the 1st Biapartite settlement dated 19th October, 1966. Under this settlement, office bearers of the All India Bank Employees' Association and the All India Bank Employees' Federation are entitled up to 21 days of special leave in a calendar year. The Central Committee members and the office bearers of the Executive Committee of the State or the Regional Organisation affiliated to the All India Bank Employees' Association and the All India Bank Employees' Federation are entitled to special leave up to 17 and 7 days in a calendar year respectively.

Information relating to special leave, TA and DA being given to office bearers of recognised trade unions in public sector undertakings is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in the due course.

#### Shortage Of Dwelling Units

3892. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the shortage of dwelling units in various States and Union Territories as per the latest estimates of the National Building Organisation;

(b) the estimated shortage during each of the last three years;

(c) the progress made during each of the last three years and the current year under the schemes for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and free bonded labourers House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance to rural Landless workers, provision of sites and services and built up units in urban areas for the economically weaker sections, low income groups and slum dwellers; and

(d) the targets fixed for them for the year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per 1981 census, the National Buildings Organisation has estimated an all India Housing Shortage of 23.3 million (16.3 million in rural and 7.0 million in urban areas)

(b) As per the projections made by N.B.O. on the basis of 1981 census, Statement—I indicating housing shortage during the last three years is given below.

(c) and (d). Statement II indicating the progress in respect of the indicated schemes, which from part of Point Nos. 14 & 15 of 20-Point Programme-1986, during the last three years in addition to targets fixed and achievements during the current year 1988-89 is given below.

#### STATEMENT—I

(in million)

	1981	1986	1987	1988
Rural	16.3	18.5	18.9	19.3
Urban	7	8.5	8.9	9.2
Total	23.3	27.0	27.8	28.5

## STATEMENT-II

(in lakh)

Scheme	7th Five Year Plan						Cumulative Achievement during 7th plan (30.9.88)
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
Point No. 14							
(a) Provision of House-sites (families)	T 5.81	6.33	5.50	6.00			
	A 9.22	8.03	9.19	2.92			29.36
(b) Construction Assistance (families)	T 4.13	3.91	3.65	3.83			
	A 4.14	4.39	4.12	2.16			14.81
(c) Indira Awas Yojana (Housing) Scheme for Scheduled/ Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and free bonded Labour)	T 1.58	2.14	1.33	1.35			
	A 0.51	1.52	1.63	0.50			4.16
(d) E.W.S. Housing (Dwelling Units)	T 1.51	1.19	1.08	1.40			
	A 1.41	2.24	1.20	0.33			5.18



1	2	3	4	5	6
(e) L.I.G. Houses (Dwelling Units)	T —	—	0.41	0.43	
	A —	—	0.51	0.15	0.66
<i>Point No. 15</i>					
Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (Slum Dwellers)	T 14.99	15.33	15.45	14.87	
	A 20.57	20.00	17.56	7.30	65.43
	T — Target				
	A — Achievement				

**Committee For Unauthorised Colonies  
Of Delhi**

3893. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Land and Building Department Delhi Administration to look into the possibility of regularisation of the left-out unauthorised colonies of Delhi has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main features of the recommendations made in the report; and

(c) the follow up action on each recommendation?

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

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Committee are presently under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

**Production of Sugar**

3894. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quality-wise percentage of production of sugar in the country during the sugar years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the zone-wise cost of production of sugar during the sugar years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(c) the zone-wise recovery percentage and the duration taken for calculation of cost of production during the above period; and

(d) the zone-wise break-up of cane price showing separately the incidence of drriage, purchase tax, cane cess co-operative societies' commission, conversion cost and the return allowed in ex-factory price of sugar during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The quality-wise percentage of production of sugar in the country during the sugar years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, are shown in the statement I given below.

(b) to (d): The cost of production of sugar for the purpose of levy sugar price is worked out every year based on the minimum cane prices notified for the respective year, parameters of conversion cost and return recommended by the expert body viz. the bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, and taking into account estimates of recovery and duration submitted by the sugar factories and the State Governments. The zone-wise ex-factory levy sugar prices for the last three years, namely 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, are shown in the statement II given below.

**STATEMENT—I**

The quality-wise percentage of production of sugar in the country during the sugar Years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

Grade	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 • (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
L-30	1.20	0.34	0.22

1	2	3	4
M-30	34.56	35.57	25.32
S-30	61.78	60.29	69.67
L-29	0.03	0.02	0.80
M-29	0.72	1.70	1.43
S-29	1.13	1.54	1.72
Ungraded	0.58	0.54	0.84
Total	100	100	100

**STATEMENT—II**

The ex-factory levy prices of sugar notified for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 sugar years.

S.No.	ZONE	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	379.97	397.50	420.42
2.	Haryana	403.46	407.86	430.53
3.	Rajasthan	457.27	456.94	539.83
4.	West Uttar Pradesh	425.90	428.23	453.41
5.	Central Uttar Pradesh	421.68	414.53	430.94
6.	East Uttar Pradesh	452.07	442.58	458.03
7.	North Bihar	445.61	436.92	453.83
8.	South Bihar	490.53	505.00	547.25
9.	South Gujarat	363.21	366.96	397.36
10.	Saurashtra		412.53	434.41
11.	Madhya Pradesh	455.20	475.49	495.72

1	2	3	4	5
12.	South Maharashtra	373.64	382.59	396.30
13.	North Maharashtra		400.08	433.47
14.	Karnataka	365.84	378.74	398.40
15.	Andhra Pradesh	368.29	379.19	414.57
16.	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	391.51	393.54	425.33
17.	Assam, Orissa West Bengal & Nagaland	414.74	414.41	457.33
18.	Kerala & Goa	429.39	448.86	479.42

Note: An additional Rs. 26/- per quintal has been allowed in the price in case of weak units included in schedule VI of the price notifications for 1985-86, and 1986-87.

**Sale of Peas Coated With Non-permissible Dyes**

3895. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been noticed that shelled peas being sold in packets in Delhi are coloured with non-permitted toxic dye to give them a fresh look;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against such offenders indulging in public health hazardous activities;

(c) the other food items which have similarly been found to contain harmful dye; and

(d) the steps taken to educate the public on the subject?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-

PLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, lifted five samples of peas from Delhi markets, which were found adulterated due to the use of dye, which is not permitted in the said food item under the provisions of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. Prosecution has already been launched in the court of law in four cases and in the remaining case prosecution will be launched shortly.

(c) Some samples of ground spices have also been found adulterated due to the presence of un-permitted dyes.

(d) The Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration has been issuing press notes and organising educational camp in collaboration with various consumer organisations, from time to time, for educating the consumers about the provisions of food laws and demonstrating simple methods of detection of adulterants.

**Identification of Beedi Workers in Kaliachak Sub-Division (West Bengal)**

3896. SHRI . P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted some special measures to identify beedi workers in Kaliachak Sub-division of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details together with reasons thereof; and

(c) the States in which beedi workers have been projected similarly indicating the number of such workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) and (B). There is concentration of beedi workers in Kaliachak sub-division where a static-cum-mobile dispensary is being run under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund. The number of beedi workers to whom identity cards have been issued appeared to be quite low when compared with the estimated number of beedi workers in the area. To extend medical facilities to more workers it was decided to depute an officer and staff of the Labour Welfare Organisation, Calcutta to expedite issuance of identity cards in the area. To enable beedi workers including Gharkhata workers to contact the deputed staff and officer, an advertisement was inserted in the local newspapers to apprise concerned persons of the arrangements.

(c) Issue of identity cards for the purpose of Beedi Workers Welfare Fund is a continuous process in all the States/Union Territories where there is concentration of beedi workers. The estimated number of these workers in the country is 32.75 lakhs and about 20.15 lakh beedi workers have been identified.

**News Item Captioned "Flat Owners Tell Tale of Woe"**

3897. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Flat owners tell tale of woe" published in, Delhi Edition of "The Hindu" dated 29 October, 1988;

(b) whether Government have received a representation from the residents of the high rise apartments against the private builders who harass them and also illegally earn huge amounts due to lacunae in the Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1986; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Representations and suggestions about implementation of the Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1986 have been received. The problems being faced in implementing the Act are receiving active consideration of the Government.

**Purchase of Drugs under National Health Programme**

3898. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purchase of drugs under the various National Health Programmes is less than the prescribed number of drugs, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) 9 whether any Committee has been set up to draw a Comprehensive list of the medicines required for the various National Health Programmes, and if so, the composition of the Committee?

(a) Since procurement of drugs for National Health Programmes is done both by Centre and States it is difficult to give comparative figures of purchases.

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

(b) A Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to review the list of Category I drugs required for National Health Programmes. The composition of the Committee is as follows:-

- |    |   |                    |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 1. | Dr. H.H. Siddique,<br>Asso. Prof. of Pharmacology, A.I.I.M.S.,<br>New Delhi.                          | — Chairman         |
| 2. | Dr. J.P. Wali<br>Asso. Prof. of Medicine, A.I.I.M.S.<br>New Delhi.                                    | — Member           |
| 3. | Dr. G.G. Manoharamani,<br>Prof of Medicine,<br>Maulana Azad Medical Collage,<br>New Delhi             | — Member           |
| 4. | Dr. S R. Gupta,<br>Prof. & Head of the Deptt (Medicine),<br>Medical College, Raipur<br>Madhya Pradesh | — Member           |
| 5  | Dr. O.P. Sridhar,<br>St. John's Medical College & Hospital,<br>Bangalore, Karnataka.                  | — Member           |
| 6. | Dr. S.L. Aggarwal,<br>186, Gagan Vihar, New Delhi   | — Member—Secretary |
| 7. | Dr Prem K. Gupta,<br>Drug Controller (I).   | — Member           |
| 8. | A representative From Deptt. of<br>Chemicals & Petro Chemicals,<br>Ministry of Industry.              |                    |

*Special Invitees*

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 9.  | Dr. C.P. Thakur, M.P. (Lok Sabha)<br>51, South Avenue,<br>New Delhi.11            |
| 10. | Sh. Rajni Ran jan Sahu, M.P. (Rajya Sabha)<br>8, Firoze Shah Road,<br>New Delhi 1 |

**Oil Extracted from Rice Bran**

3899. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil extracted from the rice bran has been developed as an edible oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action being taken by Government to encourage the use of this edible oil; and

(d) the quantity of this edible oil likely to be produced during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Substantial quantity of rice bran oil obtained by solvent extraction method is of edible grade.

This will be evident from the following figures of production in the last three years:

(In tonnes)

Year	Rice bran oil produced		Total
	Edible	Non-edible	
1985-86	32.850	1,85,050	2,17,900
1986-87	94.950	1,62,150	2,57,100
1987-88	1,40,000	1,50,000	2,90,000

(c) Excise relief @ Rs. 6500 PMT of edible rice bran oil has been granted for use in the manufacture of vanaspati.

(d) The production of edible rice bran oil in the current year is estimated to be around 1.4 lakh tonnes.

**Air Pollution in Delhi**

3900. SHRI RAJKUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while passing by the side of the Five Star Hotel situated at the crossing of Janapath and Raisina Road, one feels that atmosphere is quite polluted and a typical type of stink also prevails; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or

proposed to be taken by Government to improve the atmosphere around the hotel?

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

(b) The steps taken or proposed to be taken include the following:—

- The smoke emitted by the boilers in channelised through a common stack of 74 meters height.
- Fumes from the kitchen are passed through a wet scrubbing system.
- The temperature in the wet garbage storage room is maintained at sufficiently low level.
- Solid wastes from the hotel are dis-

posed off by the hotel's own transport system to the low-lying areas of Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

- The whole of union territory of Delhi has been declared as air pollution control area.
- The Five Star hotel has been asked by the Central Pollution Control Board to apply for consent, on receipt of which the emission levels and stack heights for the hotel will be prescribed under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

#### **Loss in Export of Rice through Kandla Port**

3901. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 29 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4197 regarding loss to NCCF in export of rice through Kandla Port and state:

(a) Whether the case filed by the National Consumers Cooperative Federation in the High Court of Delhi against the Insurance Company in connection with the loss suffered by its Bombay Branch in export of rice through the Kandla Port has been decided;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted to fix the responsibility in this case; and "

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The matter being sub-judice no action has been initiated for fixing responsibility.

#### **Steps to Bring Down the Birth Rate**

3902. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets fixed for family planning during the Seventh Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(b) the amount spent thereon so far year-wise; and

(c) the number of couples under 35 year of age covered by the Family Planning Programme year-wise so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) a Statement -I giving the family planning targets fixed year-wise during the seventh Plan period is given below.

(b) Expenditure incurred on Family Welfare Programme during the first three years of seventh plan period is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure (in crores of Rupees)</i>
1985-86	479.81
1986-87	569.18
1987-88	607.39

(c) Information in respect of age break up of accepters is collected only for sterilisation and IUD Statement II showing age break up of acceptors of sterilisation and IUD for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below are about 300 ordinary TB



clinics functioning mainly in the cities and towns. About 46,000 TB beds are also available in the country to cater the needs of emergent and seriously ill TB patients. To

prevent the development of disease, BCG vaccination is being given to children of age group 0—1 years as a part of the Universal Programme of immunisation.

**Statement—I**

**Year-wise family Welfare targets fixed during the 7th Plan Period (All India)**

Year	Targets (Figures in millions)			O.P. Users
	Sterilisation	I.U.D.	C.C. Users	
1985-86	5.56	3.24	9.51	0.96
1986-87	6.00	3.75	10.50	1.00
1987-88	6.00	4.25	19.75	2.00
1988-89	5.37	4.97	13.04	2.14

Targets for 1989-90 have not yet been fixed.

**STATEMENT-II***Age Break-up of Acceptors of Sterilisation and IUD for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (All India)*

Method	Year	Total No. of Acceptors	Acceptors for whom break-up is available	Percentage (Col. 4 over Col. 3)	Acceptors below 35 years of age	Percentage (Col. 6 over Col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sterilisation	1985-86	4,901,486	4,336,634	88.5	3,456,628	79.7
	1986-87	5,043,186	4,632,459	91.9	3,707,104	80.0
	1987-88*	4,878,728	2,978,007	61.0	2,303,337	77.3
IUD Insertions	1985-86	3,273,834	3,007,062	91.9	2,710,681	90.1
	1986-87	3,934,685	3,568,316	90.7	3,189,441	89.4
	1987-88*	4,303,945	3,146,632	73.1	2,753,029	87.5

\* Provisional.

**Note:** Detailed break-up of acceptors is not available from the following States/UTs/Agency:- Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Dhandigarh, D & N Haveli, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Mizoram and Ministry of Defence for the year 1987-88 as yet.

**National Drugs and Pharmaceuti-  
cals Authority**

3903. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Authority; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The Government have not yet set up the National Drugs and Pharmaceuti-  
cals Authority.

**Requirement of Polio Vaccine**

3904. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-  
CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH  
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to  
state:

(a) the annual requirement of polio  
vaccine in the country;

(b) the percentage of requirement  
being met by the vaccine produced indi-  
genously;

(c) the sources from which polio vac-  
cine is being procured; and

(d) whether Government propose to go  
in for manufacture of polio vaccine on a large  
scale, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):  
(a) Annual requirement of Oral Polio Vac-  
cine is around 1000 lakh does under Immu-  
nization Programme

(b) Oral polio vaccine is not being  
produced indigenously at present.

(c) Nearly half the requirement is met by  
Haffkine Bio-Phrama-ceutical Corporation  
Ltd., Bombay who import monovalent polio  
vaccine and after blending into trivalent from  
supply to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.  
Balance quantity is being imported through  
UNICEF.

(d) Department of Biotechnology is  
considering to set-up an R & D-Cum-produc-  
tion unit for manufacture of 100 million doses  
of OPV. another proposal the produce 50  
million doses of inactivated polio vaccine is  
also under consideration in Department of  
Bio-technology.

**Drugs for National Health Program-  
mes**

3905. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the  
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-  
FARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the drugs required  
for National Health Programmes have not  
been identified;

(b) If so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) when the remaining drugs will iden-  
tified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):  
(a) to (c): Drugs required and used for  
eleven National Health Programme have  
been identified. The list of these drugs was  
prepared by the Directorate General of  
Health Services. However, the Ministry of  
Health has since constituted an export  
committee subsequently to review the list.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO  
USQ NO. 4902 DATED 5.9.1988 *RE*  
REQUIREMENT AND REPORT OF  
COCONUT OIL AND COPRA

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-  
PLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): In reply to part  
(b) of the Unstarred Question No., 4902  
dated 5.9.1988 by Shri K. Mohandas regard-  
ing the requirement and import of coconut oil  
and copra, the estimate production of coco-  
nut during 1986-87 and the target of produc-  
tion of coconut for the Seventh Five Year  
Plan were given as 6404.4 million MTs., and  
8000 million MTs., respectively. The unit of  
both these production figures was inadver-  
tently given in 'MTs' in place of 'Nuts'. The  
correct reply to part (b) of the Question  
referred to above is as reproduced below:

"(b): As per the Latest available esti-  
mates the production of coconut during  
1986-87 and 6404.4 million Nuts. No firm  
estimates of the requirement of coconut are  
available for 1988-89. However, the target of  
production of coconut for the Seventh Five  
Year Plan is 8000 million Nuts. In the  
absence of firm estimates regarding coconut  
production for 88-89, it is not possible to  
forecast the production of the bi-products of  
coconut, such as coconut oil and copra."

Inconvenience caused to the House is  
deeply regretted.

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STATEMENT CLARIFYING THE REA-  
SONS FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING THE  
REPLY TO USQ NO. 4902 DATED  
5.9.1985.

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-  
PLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): The typo-  
graphical error in the reply to part (b) of the  
captioned Lok Sabha Unstarred Question  
came to light on the evening of 5.9.1988  
itself when copies of the reply had already  
been laid on the Table of the House. How-  
ever, amendments could not be made at that  
stage. The Lok Sabha Secretariat was con-  
tacted on 5.9.1988, bringing out the error in  
the reply, who informed on 9.9.1988 that  
since copies of the reply in question had  
already been made public the correction  
would have to be done through a written  
statement as prescribed under Direction  
16A of the Directions by the speaker. Lok  
Sabha Secretariat also indicated that formal  
request for the correction should be made  
during the next session i.e. the current ses-  
sion. Accordingly, I request the House to  
accept the statement incorporating amend-  
ments to the original reply in respect of part  
(b) of the question laid on the Table of the  
House today.

Inconvenience caused to the House is  
deeply regretted.

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12.00 hrs.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF  
HUMAN RIGHTS

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the  
United Nations Organisation and its Member  
States will be observing the 40th Anniver-  
sary of the Universal Declaration of Human  
Rights by the United Nations in 1948 on 10th  
December, 1988. As Lok Sabha will not be  
sitting on that day, it is befitting that we  
should recall this historic Declaration today.  
It may be recalled that references were  
made in Parliament on the occasion of 10th

Anniversary on the 10th December, 1958; on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary on the 20th December, 1968 and on the 25th Anniversary of the said Declaration on the 10th December, 1973.

The Declaration embodies the most cherished ideals of mankind and seeks to lay down basic principles which would ensure to each and every human being on this earth full liberty and freedom in pursuit of progress, prosperity and happiness without any discrimination or restriction based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other states. The Member States of the United Nations are making efforts on an individual, bilateral or multilateral basis to strive towards the realisation of the goals set forth in the Declaration. It is a matter for deep regret and concern, however, that over two-thirds of the human population still continues to live in poverty and misery. The noble ideals of the Declaration and indeed the U.N. charter will remain pious platitudes unless the standards of living of these millions are raised and the quality of their life improved.

It is also of equally great concern that violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms persist in many parts of the world. I need not recall that in some countries discrimination of one kind or another is still being practised. The policy, of Apartheid, of course, constitutes the most flagrant violation of human rights. There is urgent need to eliminate Apartheid as well as all other forms of discrimination on all vestiges of colonialism through persistent and concerted efforts by the world community as a whole.

India has consistently and firmly stood by the Declaration and has exerted every effort possible in this collective effort. Our own constitution embodies the basic prin-

ciples enunciated in the Declaration.

I am sure I am voicing the feelings of every Member of the House when I say that this House re-affirms its dedication to these principles and to the noble task of ensuring their full realisation for all mankind.

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[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, we would like to know whether the House is going to be extended because we have to book our return tickets.

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you . Don't book tickets. (Interruptions).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the Division Bench of Guwahati High Court has pronounced its judgement regarding the dissolution of Nagaland Assembly...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, the Guwahati High Court Bench gave a judgement to the effect that the dissolution of the Nagaland Assembly is unacceptable...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It has come in the newspapers. I do not have the details. I have to find out and then see what we can do.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The Home Minister should make statement..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

Now, I am on my legs. I say that I will have to go into the facts and then take action accordingly. I will find out. How can I do it in a minute? I will have to ask them.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

SHRI A CHARLES (TRIVANDRUM): Sir, Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavn, one of our Member, has been brutally assaulted. It is not a law and order problem. All that we want is an enquiry. We cannot go to our constituency and do our work.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Have you received a report on that? *(Interruptions)*. Today is the last day. You said that you were expecting a report on this incident...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you shouting? I can talk only to one man. Now listen. I am saying something to you. I have allowed Shri Vijayaraghavan to make a statement under Rule 377. I have got the report and I will send it to you.

SHRI T. BASHEER: That is not enough. You must make some observations.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see after that.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Please ask the Home Minister to make a statement regarding the judgement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to find out what is the exact thing and then I will ask him, not like this. It is not the last day. I will ask him when the time comes. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you shouting? I have said and I have listened and I am not going to listen any more. I have said it emphatically that when I am satisfied, I will ask. What is to be done, will be done, not like this.

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12.10 hrs.

RE: EXTENSION OF SITTINGS OF LOK  
SABHA UPTO 16 DECEMBER  
*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What has happened to you? Why are you shouting?

*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everything will be taken care of. There are laws, there are High Courts...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you shouting? Your shouting will not do anything. Nothing goes on record. I have not allowed anybody  
*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER: Rule of law will prevail. Do not worry.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why cannot you remember that everything takes time? There is no magic wand with me.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): But today the House is adjourning.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is not adjourning. Sit down please. Who told you that it is adjourning?

*(Interruptions)\**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, listen...please sit down. Your shouting does not matter to me. What has happened to you?

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):** Let the Home Minister make a statement.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The time will come. We will ask him to do it. But not in a hurry. I must find out what is happening.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House is not going to adjourn sine die today. The House is going to adjourn on the 16th...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** What has happened to you? Your shouting does not take you anywhere because nothing goes on record and I have not allowed you. *(Interruptions)*.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I told you. It will be taken care of. Sit down.

*(Interruptions)*.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you do not listen, what can I do about it?

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** The problem is, I have

received it today. I have shall find out. We are going to adjourn on 16th. There is ample time.

*(Interruptions).*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down...

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** Are we sitting till 16th?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, till 16th...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** You wanted to know it. Why cannot you listen? Look here. Every thing comes in a proper manner. These 20 people shouting at the top of their voices will not help.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I say everything will be discussed in a proper manner. Nothing will be hidden. We can solve even this problem, but not like this. It does not take you anywhere. It is a sign of our frustration. It denotes a sign of frustration. You can believe my word. When I say that I will get it, I will get it.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada):** What will be the business of the House?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why are you worried? You wanted to know one thing then and now you want to know another thing.

The House will sit up to 16th.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** We have not been informed.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We will adjourn today

and meet on the 12th. We will adjourn *sine die* probably on the 16th.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You behave properly. You must know what they are doing. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, you are a sensible person. Why are you shouting? You don't gain anything by that, neither you nor Mr. Archaria. Everything will be heard and discussed. Why should you shout?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We have not been informed.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Yesterday, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister said that he would tell us by the evening, but he has not made any announcement.

SHRI. C. MADHAV RADDI: There should have been some announcement.

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#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12 13 hrs.

*[English]*

#### Statement correcting answer to USQ No. 500 *re* allocation to Kerala for production of non-conventional energy

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 15th November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 500 by Shri Thampan Thomas regarding allocation to Kerala for production of Non-

conventional energy. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6976/88]

#### Statement Correcting answer to USQ No. 2403 *re* TV Coverage to Ministers

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K.L.BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 29th November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2403 by S/Shri M.Raghuma Reddy, Manik Reddy and C. Madhav Reddy regarding T.V. coverage to Ministers. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6977/88]

**Review of and Annual Report etc. of Metallurgical and Engineering consultants (India) Ltd. 1987-88; of Metal Scrap Trade Corporation, Ltd. Calcutta for 1987-88, of Sponge Iron India, Ltd., for 1987-88 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956-

- (1)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor general thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT. 6978/88]
- (2)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.



- (ii) Annual Report of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library See No. LT. 6979/88]
- (3)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sponge Iron India Limited for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Sponge Iron India Limited for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library See No. LT. 6980/88]
- (4)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Manganese ore (India) Limited for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library See No. LT. 6981/88]
- (5)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Refractories Limited for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Refractories Limited for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library See No. LT-6982/88]

**Notification under Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Act, Review on and Annual Report of N.B.C.C. Ltd., New Delhi, for 1987-88, of Hindustan Pre-Job Ltd., New Delhi, for 1987-88 and of Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi, for 1987-88**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** On behalf of Shri-mati Mohsina Kidwai, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1067(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1988 appointing the 1st day of December, 1988 as the date on which the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Act, 1988 shall come into force. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6983/88]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
  - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the Year 1987-88.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library See No. LT- 6984/88]
  - (b) (i) Review by the Govern-

ment on the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

- (ii) Annual report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library See No. LT. 6985/88]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller And Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library See No LT. 6986/88].

**Annual Report of and Review on Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, 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 Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for the year

1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6987/88]

**Annual Report of and Review on Cochin Dock Labour Board, Cochin, for 1987-88, Delhi Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 1988 and Annual Administrative Report of and Review on Calcutta Dock Labour Board, for 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): On behalf of Shri Rajesh Pilot, I beg to lay on Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, Cochin, 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 Cochin Dock Labour Board, Cochin, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6988/88]

- (2) A copy to the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SECE. 3(6) /87 TPt in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th August, 1988 under sub-section (4) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No.LT 6989/88]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta dock Labour Board 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 Calcutta Dock Labour Board, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in library. See No. LT. - 6990/88]

**Notification under Air Corporation Act, and Students Re Delay in Laying these Papers**

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: On behalf of Shri Shivraj V. Patil, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 45 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953:-

(i) The Air India Employees' Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1987 Published in Notification No. HQ/63-3 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1987 together with an explanatory note.

(ii) The Air India Employees' Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. HQ/65-1 in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1987 together with an explanatory note.

(iii) The Air India Employees' Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. HQ/100-53(c) in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1987 together with an explanatory note.

(iv) The Air India Employees' Service (Amendment) Regulations 1987 published in Notification No.

HQ/63-2 (A) in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1988 together with an explanatory note.

(v) The Air India Employees' Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. HQ/100-53(c) in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1987 together with an explanatory note.

(2) Five statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notifications mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6991/88].

**Notifications under Finance Act, Customs Act, and Central Excises and Salt Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of Notification NO. G.R.S. 1086(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, Governor General of Mauritius, Lady Lydie Ringadoo and three members of the delegation who visited India from 10th to 25th November, 1988 from the payment of foreign travel tax in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the said visit under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6992/88].

(2) A copy each of the following

Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 990 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 176/63-Customs dated the 14th June, 1983 so as to provide for concessional customs duty in respect of imported jumbo rolls of roll film and industrial and medical X-Ray films.
- (ii) G.S.R.939(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 266/86-Customs dated the 28th April, 1986 so as to provide for concessional customs duty in respect of import of colour Jumbo rolls of cinematograph film.
- (iii) G.S.R.960(E) and 961 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide a concessional rate of import duty of 15 per cent ad valorem for seeds and planting material imported for sowing or planting.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1050 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notifications No. 265/88-Cus-

toms dated the 28th September, 1988 so as to allow the import of seeds of pulses at the concessional import duty of 15 per cent ad valorem when such seeds are imported for sowing.

- (v) G.S.R. 1057 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Singapore Dollars into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (v) G.S.R. 1078 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification NO. 230/82-Customs dated the 19th October, 1982 so as to provide exemption from customs duty to edible oils received as gift under the approved programme.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1089 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or vice-versa. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6993/88]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

- (i) G.S.R. 936 (E) published in

- Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 393/86-CE dated the 22nd August, 1986 so as to provide for excise duty exemption in respect of barrier creams.
- (ii) G.S.R. 937 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum, making certain amendments to Notification No. 175/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to provide for excise duty concession for specified goods in the small sector.
- (iia) G.S.R 974 (E) and 975 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to introduce the fuel efficiency norms for the first time in respect of Light Commercial vehicle employing indirect injection (IDI) engines for the purpose of levy of concessional rate of excise duty.
- (iv) G.S.R. 977 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe revised fuel efficiency norms in respect of other Light Commercial Vehicles.
- (v) G.S.R 1051 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all cotton and man-made fabrics manufacture by a prison and processed by independent processors outside the prison where such said fabrics have been woven from the whole of the basic and additional duties of excise.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1072 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt leather goods from the whole of the duty of excise.
- (vii) G.S.R 1073 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to paper bags (including paper sacks) from the whole of the duty of excise.
- (viii) G.S.R 1079 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to monochrome television sets of screen size exceeding 15 centimeters but not exceeding 36 centimetres in combination with clock from the duty of excise.
- (x) G.S.R 1080 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the concessional rate of 10 per cent excise duty applicable on certain types of permanent magnets to article intended to

become permanent magnets after magnetisation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6994/88]

**Review on and Annual Report of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6995/88]

**Audited Accounts of National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi for 1987-88**

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 under section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6996/88]

**Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Amendment Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Punjab

Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Amendment Act, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act. No. 8 of 1988) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6997/88]

**Statements re Review on and Annual Reports etc. of CHC, Ltd. for 1987-88, of Semiconductor Complex Ltd. for 1987-88, of Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, Ltd. for 1987-88, of Tata Institute of Fundamental Re-search, Bombay 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the CMC Limited for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the CMC Limited for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6998/88]

- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Semiconductor Complex Limited for the year 1987—88.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Semiconductor Complex Limited for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No LT—6999/88]
- (c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7000/88]
- (2) (a) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tata Institute of fundamental Research, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7001/88]

**Annual Accounts and Audit Report of University of Hyderabad for 1987-88 of Regional Engineering College, Warangal for 1987-88, of Central Institute of Hindi, Agra for 1984-85 and its Annual Report of 1986-87, Annual Report of Kendriya Hindi Shiksha Mandal, Agra, for 1984-85, etc.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND**

**CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): I beg to lay on the Table—**

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7002/88].
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1987-88.[Placed in Library See No. LT—7003/88]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 1985-86.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7004/88]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7005/88]

**Annual Accounts and Audit Report of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Act and statement *re* Review Thereon**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): On behalf of Shri M. Arunachalam, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Khadi and Village Indus-

tries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7006/88]

**Notification under Central Reserve Police Force Act and All India Services Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:-

(i) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Pioneer Cadre (Group 'C' posts) Recruitment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 287 in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1988.

(ii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Education, Development and Rehabilitation Cadre) Recruitment Rules, 1985, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 290 in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1988.

(iii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Group 'C' Medical Cadre) Recruitment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 566 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7007/88]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English



versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 891 in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1988.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R 1063 (e) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7008/88].

**Statement re Review on and Annual Report of Trade Fair Authority of India and Report on Performance of Trade Fair Authority of India for years from 1987 to 1988**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): on behalf of Shri P.R.Das Munsii. I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
  - (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7009/88]

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the performance of Trade Fair Authority of India for the years 1987 to 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7010/88]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Carpet Export Promotion Council, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Carpet Export Promotion Council, for the year 1986-87.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7011/88]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Silk and Art Mills, Research Association, Bombay 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 Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in library See No. LT—7012/88]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee, Bombay, 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 Textiles Committee Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7013/88]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, 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 Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7014/88]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Research Association, Bombay, 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 Wool Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7015/88]

**Annual Report of and Review on International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay for 1987-88, Audit Report thereon for 1986-87, Annual Report of National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for 1985-86 and a statement showing reasons for not accompanying explanatory note re course and remedial steps taken on audit comments, etc. r**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): on behalf of Kumari Saroj

Khaparde, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (I) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay, 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 International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7016/88]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the International Institute for Population Sciences, for the year 1986-87
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for not accompanying an explanatory note regarding causes and remedial steps taken on audit comments on the accounts of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for not accompanying an explanatory note regarding causes and remedial steps taken on audit comments on the accounts of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7017/88]
- (7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7018/88]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Limited for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Limited for the year 1987-88 along with audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7019/88]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7020/88]
- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha for the year 1987-88 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7020/88]
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Institute of Post-Graduate Teaching and Research Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for the year 1987-88 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7021/88]
- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts for the Indian Medicines Pharmaceuti-

cal Corporation Limited for the year 1987-88 within the stipulated Period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library See No. LT—7022/88]

(12) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack for the year 1986-87.

(13) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above. [Placed in library. See No. LT—7023/88]

**Statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises etc. given by Ministers during various sessions of Lok Sabha**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT):- I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:-

(3) Statement No. XIX — Fifth Session, 1986 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7026/88]

(4) Statement No. XVI Sixth Session, 1986 Eighth [Placed in Library See No. LT—7027/88] Lok Sabha

(5) Statement No. XIV -Seventh Session, 1986 [Placed in Library .See No. LT 7028/88]

(6) Statement No. XIII-Eighth Session, 1987 [Placed in Library See No. LT 7029/88]

(7) Statement No. IX-II Part of Eighth Session, 1987 [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7030/88]

(8) Statement No. VIII-Ninth Session, 1987 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7031/88]

(9) Statement No. VI-Tenth Session, 1988 [Placed in Library . See No. LT-7032/88]

(10) Statement No. II-Eleventh Session, 1988 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7033/88]

Eighth Lok Sabha

(1) Statement No. XXII-Eleventh Session, 1983 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7024/88] Seventh Lok Sabha

(2) Statement No. XX—Fourth Session, 1985 [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7025/88] Eighth Lok Sabha

**Insecticides (Amendment) Rules, 1988**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Insecticides (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1064(E) in Gazette section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-7034/88]

**Annual Report of and Review on Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi, for 1987-88**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts, under section 23 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi for the year 1987-88.  
[Placed in Library *See* No. LT 7035/88]
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 30th November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2791 by Shri K. Mohandas regarding Import and requirement of Coconut Oil.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7036/88]

**Notification under Employees' State Insurance Act, and Annual Report of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for 1987-88.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA) : I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Employees' State

Insurance Corporation Group 'C' and 'D' (para -medical) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Regulations, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. A-12/11/3/78-Estt. I.Col II in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1988 under sub-section (4) of section 97 of the employees, State Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-7037/88]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1987-88.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT 7038/88]

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12.15 hrs.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 30th November, 1988, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok

Sabha for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Kalpnath Rai who ceased to be any member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister of State, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, Shri Jagesh Desai, Member, Rajya Sabha, has been duly elected to the said Committee.'

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1988, agreed without any amendment to the National Highways Authority of India Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at sitting held on the 29th November, 1988."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 5th December, 1988, agreed without any amendment to the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988, which was

passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 1988."

- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1988, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th November, 1988."

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ASSENT TO BILL

[English]

**Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I lay on the Table the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1988 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to.

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12.16 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE  
SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

**Fourteenth Report**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Fourteenth Report presented to the House on 6th December, 1988, have

recommended that leave of absence be

granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each:

1. Shri Gangadhar S. Kuchan 17.8.88 to 23.8.88 and 29.8.88 to 5.9.88
2. Smt. Vyjayanthimala Bali 2.11.88 to 4.11.88 and 15.11.88 to 28.11.88.
3. Smt. Akbar Jahan Abdullah 2.11.88 to 4.11.88 and 15.11.88 to 7.12.88

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted:

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Hundred and Thirty-ninth Report

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad): I beg to present the Hundred and Thirty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Public Accounts Committee on Family Welfare Programme.

12.17 hrs.

[English]

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RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Eleventh Report

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Railway Convention Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on 'Railway Electrification'.

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COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Twentieth Report

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): I beg to present the Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Minutes

[English]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on the 5th December, 1988.

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MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Demand for regular supply of water from the Indira Gandhi Canal for irrigation in the command area

SHRI BIRBAL ( Ganganagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under rule 377, I would like to raise the following matter.

The employees of the irrigation Department are skipping the turn those farmers who have been regularly getting water by turn for irrigating their fields in the Indira Gandhi Canal area from 1975 to 1988. This is unjustified. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Water Resources of the Government of India, to direct the Government of Rajasthan to go on making water available by turn for irrigating on a permanent basis, those lands that have been getting water since 1975.

12.19 hrs.

[ MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair* ]

[Sh. Birbal]

Also the land of Ganganagar district which has come under the Indira Gandhi Canal area should be got surveyed again for extending more facilities so that the poverty of the farmers is removed and agricultural production is also increased.

[English]

- (ii) **Demand for continuing import of Rijampicin, a medicine used for treatment of T.B. patients**

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH (Azamgarh): The import of a medicine used for T.B. patients as been discontinued without any justification. Since the medicine is used for formulation of drugs used for T.B. patients, it is very necessary that import of the medicine should not be discontinued. However, it should be ensured that drugs manufactured from it are sold at a reasonable rate and producers are not allowed to charge exorbitant price of the drugs used in the cure of T.B.

- (iii) **Demand for initiating action to promote permanent friendship and lasting peace with the people and Government of China**

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): The people of India have welcomed the marked improvement in the international relations brought about by a determined effort on the part of the Indian, Soviet and Chinese leadership. The historic Six Nation appeal for nuclear disarmament, the plan of action for step by step disarmament, presented at the United Nations, by Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi and the constant endeavour of President Mikhail Gorbachev to promote peace and better understanding among Nations have been landmarks in mankind's march towards lasting peace. People are also gratified on the response of Chinese leadership indicative of their desire to promote friendly relations with India.

Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi's

forthcoming visit to China and the expected sino-Soviet summit some time next year shall be a permanent guarantee for world peace and good neighbourly relations among three traditionally friendly countries. China with its great cultural heritage and civilization, like ours, is an important world power and it is not the time to enter into acrimony about who was wrong and who was right. Let the policy of forget and forgive prevail between India and China, which only can be a permanent guarantee for peace and all round development of Asia and the Third World countries.

Imperialism is fighting its last battle in the world. Millions of people of the world are yet to be liberated from its clutches like people of Palestine and South Africa etc. It only can be achieved if our friendship is laid on permanent solid foundations. The Ministry of External Affairs should initiate action to lay down the foundations of permanent friendship and peace with the great people and Government of China.

- (iv) **Demand for acceptance of the principle of payment of pension to ex-servicemen on the basis of One-Rank-One Pension**

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The Ex-Servicemen and their Organisations/Associations have been demanding payment of pension after retirement from the Armed Forces on the basis of ONE RANK- ONE PENSION. In 1982, a constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court had ruled that there should be no disparity in pensions based on the date of retirement. This judgement has still to be implemented. Meanwhile, writ petitions were again filed in the Supreme Court, 1984 and 1985.

The demand of the Ex-servicemen is justified in view of the special circumstances and the peculiar service conditions of the serving Armed personnel who unlike their counterparts in the Civil Services, retire at a relatively early age and are also exposed to danger in as much as they risk their lives for the defence of the Motherland.



Taking this and many other relevant points into consideration the High Level committee for the Welfare of Ex-Servicemen set up by the Government of India had recommended the consideration and acceptance of this principle to the Government. The committee headed by the then Minister of State for Defence Shri K.P. Singh Deo submitted its report to Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, on 27th October, 1984. The Committee had also recommended the setting up of Parliamentary Committee for supervising the implementation of welfare measures and schemes for Ex-Servicemen, with sister committees of State Legislatures.

In view of the justification of the demand, I request the Union Government to accept the principle of One-rank-one-pension, and also set up the Committee for the Welfare of Ex-servicemen, without any further delay.

**(v) Demand for construction of a National Highway from Hajipur to Betia via Vaishali**

SHRIMATI KISHORISINHA (Vaishali): The tourist potential, both domestic and international, of any constituency Vasishali, is well known, it being a Buddhist pilgrim place, apart from being a historic one. However, transport and communications and other tourist infrastructure remains undeveloped and as such, the potential is not fully utilised. A national highway and railway lines are needed in this area so that intending tourists could visit many places of historic and religious importance. More particularly, tourists from South-East Asia should be interested in visiting these places. A national highway should be constructed from Hajipur via Vaishali approach to Vaishali.

**(vi) Need to Approve the project for establishment of non-formal Primary Education Centre for children of fisherman in Orissa**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): A project proposal for establishment of 100 Non-formal Primary Education Centres for

the children of fisher-folk in Orissa for a 5-year period commencing from 1987-88 at an estimated cost of Rs.145.31 lakhs with Norway Government assistance, was submitted by the State Government to the Ministry of Agriculture in the month of September, 1986. But the approval of the Union Government has not been received yet and therefore, the children of thousands of poor fisher-folk are destined to suffer, without education.

I would therefore request the Agriculture Ministry to approve the project proposal, at the earliest.

**(vii) Demand for Issuing a commemorative stamp in memory of late Shri M.G. Ramachandran**

SHRI K. R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul): Dr. M.G. Ramachandran rendered services to the poor and the down-trodden. He died on 24th December, 1988. The Government of India and various State Governments declared holidays to mourn the death of Shri M. G. Ramachandran. Rich tributes were paid to him in Parliament and by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and both Houses of Parliament adjourned as a mark of respect to him. The rare distinction of award of BHARAT RATNA was conferred on him posthumously.

The Government of India issues commemorative postal stamps in the name of distinguished people. The first death anniversary of Shri M.G. Ramachandran falls on 24th December, 1988. Hence the people of Tamil Nadu demand that the Government of India should issue commemorative postal stamps in the name of Bharat Ratna Dr. M.G. Ramachandran on that day.

[Translation]

**(viii) Demand for extending the Bakhtiarpur- Rajgir railway line upto Bodh Gaya and conversion of Fatwa-Islampur railway line into broad gauge**

SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the State of

[Sh. Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

Bihar has been neglected in the matter of railways whereas rail transport is vital for removing regional imbalances in the matter of development.

The proposal for the extension of the Bakhtiarpur Rajgir railway line into Bodh Gaya and conversion of Fatwa-Islampur railway line broad gauge is pending since long.

So I request that the Fatwa-Islampur railway line be converted into broad gauge and the Bakhtiarpur-Rajgir railway line be extended upto Bodh Gaya to meet the railway traffic there.

[English]

**(ix) Demand for conversion of Miraj-Belgaum railway line into broad gauge line early**

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Conversion of Miraj-Belgaum Railway into broad gauge was scheduled to be completed up to Bangalore before 1971. But unfortunately, it has stopped at Miraj itself. This line is a hot line for Karnataka people who have to travel to Bombay and Belgaum regularly. Sir, of late this area has been developed industrially and commercially. But we have not been able to cater to the needs of the public. KALGA in Karwar District is coming up very fast as an industrial town. This is also a factor which necessitates conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge. It has been a long felt desire of this part of the country to join the mainstream of the progress of the country. As such, Sir, I appeal to the Hon'ble Minister that he should immediately take decision for conversion of Miraj-Belgaum railway in to broad gauge.

[Translation]

**(x) Assault on Member by the police in Kerala on 17.11.1988**

\*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): My colleagues have already raised in the House the matter involving the lathi charge on me by the Kerala police at palghat on 17 November, 1988. However, I would like to place the full facts regarding this incident before the august house.

There was a peaceful picketing in front of the Collectorate at Palghat on 17 November under my leadership. The State-wide picketing of Collectorates was organised to protest against the large scales violence and the failure of the State Government which is duty bound to maintain law and order and provide protection to the life and property of the common man.

The picketing was very peaceful throughout. I was arrested at 11.30 A.M. and my colleagues were also arrested subsequently and all of us were taken to the police station. At about 2.00 p.m. certain police officials under instructions from the SP came and took me to him.

While I was standing beside the SP on the eastern side of the Collectorate and talking to him, a few policemen rushed towards us and started besting me and my colleagues, the MLA'S without any provocation or warning. It may be noted that this illegal and cruel lathi charge was made on us in the presence of the SP and that he did not do anything to stop it or dissuade the policemen. I got lathi blows on my chest, back, both arms behind my left ear and on the thumb of my left hand. Altogether I received nine blow. The wounds on my body have not yet healed. Besides me 3 MLAs and one Ex-MP and senior Congress leaders were subjected to this cruel lathi charge. Altogether about 1000 people were injured in the lathi charge.

The strangest thing about this incident is that the police beat up the MP and MLAs mercilessly without giving any warning, in

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\*Translation of the matter originally raised in Malayalam.

the presence of the SP and RDO. This attack by police on me points to a very serious issue. When the representatives of the people seek to find solution to their problems through democratic means, if the police beat them brutally it would only destroy democracy.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only the approved text will go on record.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I am on a point of order... [Interruptions]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow anything under rule 377.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: He should have given it under rule 357.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: For that what can I do?

SHRISHANTARAM NAIK: But my point of order is after this statement under rule 377 in over.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not like this.

[Translation]

(xi) Demand for ensuring equal price of cane to all cane growers in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, most of the Sugar Mills are found in Uttar Pradesh and the Government of Uttar Pradesh has divided them in to three categories. For quite sometime the price of sugar-cane in Western and Central Uttar Pradesh has been more by Re. one than in Eastern U.P. which is, to my mind, not justified. Last year the difference was of 50 paise. This was an injustice to the farmers of Eastern U.P., because the recovery in Sugar Mills of Eastern U.P. for the last three years has been more than that in mills of Western and Central Uttar Pradesh. This is also true that some years ago, the recovery in mills of Western and Central U.P. used to be more than that

in mills of Eastern U.P. That is why the farmers of the Western and Central Uttar Pradesh used to get Re. one more, but during the last three years the cane-growers of Eastern U.P. have proved through hard labour, that the recovery of sugar from their cane has been more than that from the cane produced by the cane growers of Western and Central Uttar Pradesh. Even the figures of the last few years confirm that the recovery from the sugar cane produced by the farmers of Eastern U.P. has been more than that from the cane produced by the farmers of Western and Central U.P.

Now the recovery in sugar mills of Eastern U.P. is more than that in sugar mills of Western and Central Uttar Pradesh. This fact has even been acknowledged by the hon. Chief Minister of U.P. It is, therefore, quite unjustified to pay 50 paise less to the farmers of Eastern U.P.

So I request the hon. Minister to give up this discriminatory policy towards the farmers of Eastern Uttar Pradesh as early as possible and ensure a uniform price to all the farmers of the State.

(xii) Demand for Central Government's taking over Ramacast Limited, Motihari (Bihar)

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the land of Northern region of Bihar is very fertile and full of greenery. Valmiki Nagar adjoining Nepal is abundant in forest wealth, medicinal herbs and various plants. Devastating floods in the last few years have shattered the economy of this picturesque region. The *per-capita* income of this region is the lowest in comparison to that of other regions of the country. Due to shortage of power, thousands of cottages and small industries are lying closed. Especially the economic condition in East Champaran district is pitiable and the plight of the farmers is beyond description. It is regretful that not a single industry of Central or State level has yet been set up in this district, which was active during the freedom movement and had

[Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta]

made substantial contribution towards it. Closure of Ramacast Limited in the private sector for the last 7-8 years has rendered hundreds of workers unemployed in the district. So I request the Central Government to take over the Ramacast Limited (Motihari) and also to direct the State Government to start, without delay, agro-based industries by keeping in mind the agricultural potential of the district for providing jobs to unemployed workers and for ameliorating the economic condition of the farmers.

**(xiii) Demand for Extension of the Barhan-Etah railway line upto Farrukhabad (U.P.)**

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Allahabad division of Northern Railway a branch line from the Barhan railway station on the main line near Tundla, to Etah has been laid. Since its construction in 1969, this line has been running into losses for which the railway administration is responsible as it did not conduct a proper survey at that time. Had the line been laid from Hatiras or Aligarh Junction the project would have been successful. On the line from Barhan to Etah only two trains hauled by steam locomotives are run. There the movement of goods and passengers is very less because the condition of coaches is very bad. For changing the direction of locomotives, there is no shed in Etah and these locomotives have to be sent to Barhan for the same.

Etah district is backward due to lack of means of transportation. As long as the line is not extended from Etah, it will remain uneconomic. Its only solution is the extension of the railway line from Etah to Farrukhabad because the latter is connected with the broad gauge line coming from Shikohabad. This way a circle of broad gauge railway lines will come into being making it more useful for the public as well as for the Railways. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways to first get the survey work completed, before the proposal

for extension of this line is presented to the Planning Commission so that it is included in this or any future plan and budgetary provisions made for making the means of transport more convenient for the people of Etah district.

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12.40 hrs.

**FOREST (CONSERVATION) AMENDMENT BILL**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall go to the next item-Bills for consideration and passing.

Shri Z.R. Ansari.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration." ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong): Kindly check whether there is quorum, Sir. Or if you want to run on decorum. I have no objection. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung. Now, there is quorum. The Minister may continue.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, as the hon. Members are aware the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was passed on the initiative of our Former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi after the enormous deforestation which has occurred in our country due to various factors had been noticed. About 4.5 million hectares were lost between 1951-52 to 1979-80. The State Governments could not exercise control over such diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose.

The extensive diversion had great adverse effect on the environment in the country causing soil erosion, silting of reservoirs, lakes, rivers, channels etc. and recurrence floods and droughts. In addition, the rural poor are affected as their biomass needs become scarce.

The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has a very salutary effect on the rate of diversion of forest lands for non-forest purposes. The annual diversion came down to 15,000 hectares from 1.5 lakh hectares prior to the coming into force of this Act.

Guidelines have been issued from time to time for the implementation of this Act, but some lacuane have come to our notice during the last 8 years. Some attempts have been made to divert the forest for creation of commercial plantations on the plea that these plantations also can discharge the functions of natural forests. This plea is not correct. Certain requests had also come to the Central Government to allow diversion of forest lands to non-governmental organisations, corporations, etc. with the justification that these non-governmental organisations would plant particular species in these lands and hence such use would not amount the diversion of land from forests. Certain doubts also arose whether use of forest land for purposes such as establishment of check-posts, which are ancillary to forest conservation would amount to diversion of forest land.

One of the weaknesses frequently pointed out in the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is the absence of a penal provision in the Act.

In order to remove the lacuane in the Act, the Government have examined in depth the various issues. The present Amendment Bill has been brought before this House for strengthening the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The objective of the Bill is very laudable and I solicit the support of the Hon. Members in passing this Bill. I am confident that the Government would be able to protect the forests more

effectively with the help of the proposed Amendment Bill.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Mr. Ayyapu Reddy to Speak.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, many of us have given amendments. When will we move them?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When we take up clause by clause consideration, you can move them.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this amending Bill, according to the statement of the hon. Minister is intended to strengthen the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Just now he has stated that in order to remove the lacuna in the Act the Government have examined in depth the various issues. I am very sorry to say that there has been no examination in depth of the various issues. It is merely mentioned that they have examined it in depth. What is the examination done by you? Have you consulted the various State Governments about the difficulties faced by them in the implementation of the Act? Have you examined the various developmental aspects in consultation with the Planning Commission and whether you have examined any experts on this subject, it is not made clear either in the objects of the Act or in the statement of the hon. Minister. He has merely stated that he has studied the matter in depth. It is claimed that this Act had a very salutary effect in preventing massive denudation of the forests. Statistics have been given that from 15 million hectares, the Act had the effect of reducing the denudation to 1.5 million hectares. I do not know wherefrom the hon. Minister was able to get this data. One wise man classified lies into three categories—black lies, white lies and statis-

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

tics. These statistics are given and we take all the statistics at their face value. I am not able to agree, I am not satisfied that this Act had that effect of bringing down the denudation from 15 million hectares to 1.5 million hectares.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : It is not the denudation, it is the diversion of forests. There is difference between diversion of forests and denudation.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Yes, I will accept that in that respect also. But I would like the hon. Minister to say whether he has studied the implementation of the Act from various aspects. I will first mention some of the aspects which have come up for very serious criticism in the implementation of this Act. First and foremost, this is a matter essentially between the State Government and the Central Government so far as the clearance of the projects are concerned. Originally and even now, the implementation of the Indian Forest Act is with the State Governments. The Central Government has no independent infrastructure of its own to implement this Act. It has got only a negative attitude or a negative aspect that whenever a State Government comes forward for the clearance of a project or clearance of the use of the forest land for non-forest use, then alone it can say, 'I will examine it or negative it or give my consent.' Apart from that it has no other relevancy so far as the implementation of this Act is concerned. But where a particular State Government is prepared to ignore this Act and go on its own without asking for the implementation of this Act, there is no machinery with the Central Government to stop that particular State Government from making use of the forest land for non-forest purposes. Of course, a penal clause has been introduced, but I will later on examine it and show how this penal clause will only be a paper tiger.

Now, I would request the hon. Minister to examine the implementation of the Forest Act including this intended amendment also

from various aspect. One thing is, we do require hydro-electric power and most of our hydro-electric power projects involve in some way or other forests, because most of the rivers come and flow through these forests. In Northeastern region, in Kashmir, in all other places, the hydro electric power potential is estimated to be very high. In fact, in Northeastern region itself, the estimated hydro electric power potential is of the order of 40,00 m.w., one third of the requirements of the States. Of course, now each one of these States has to come and get a clearance from the Central Government if it wants to go through that. Then, these hydro electric projects are not getting speedy and quick clearance. Even though the Planning Commission has given its clearance, it is not able to get clearance from the Department of Environment.

The other thing is multi-purpose project. There again, these irrigation projects which have been investigated at great depth and at great cost by the State Governments are held up for years together on account of non-clearance by the Environment Department under this Act. For instance, the Telugu Ganga, project which was inaugurated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in May, 1985 at Madras, after a lot of fan-fare in the presence of so many Chief Ministers, took years to get a clearance. Only recently clearance was given by the Environment Department. For nearly 4 years, State of Andhra Pradesh has to make a number of visits to Delhi and the entire projects was held up because clearance was not given. Whereas in the case of Narmada project— this is the complaint of Andhra Pradesh—clearance was given in a matter of months. That is, the implementation of this Act has come in for severe criticism that it is being used as an instrument of harassment in respect of some States whereas it is used as an instrument of conferring favour in respect of other States.

Then, the other aspect is, we have got forest-based industries. Has the hon. Minister examined this Act from the point of view of forest-based industry, especially paper mills? Some of the paper mills, in some

States, do require and depend entirely on the forest produce, such as bamboo and wood. These industries have been established with public funds, with Government funds or bank funds but the funds are held up. These industries are starved of the raw materials on some reason or the other, under the pretext of implementation of this Act. The forest-based industry is another important aspect form which this Act has to be looked into.

The next aspect is, about the tribals who are living in the forest areas. From the debate in the Rajya Sabha, I could see the reply of the hon. Minister that he has shown a lot of sympathy for the tribals. And this Act is actually resulting in harassment to these tribals and has been depriving them of their own traditional livelihood. There has been no alternative arrangement or programme made for rehabilitating these tribals who are deprived of their dependence upon forest produce.

The most important aspect is the mining. Most of the minerals are located in the reserve forests and mining leases are granted under the Mines and Mineral Development Act. Renewal of these mining leases has taken years together because the Forest Department and the authorities have been asked not to clear this or not to renew mining leases. In a number of cases, the parties have to go to the High Court and compel the Government to re-issue the mining leases, because they have been held up on account of this. What effect or what is the obstruction that was caused by the mining of these minerals is also another important aspect which the hon. Minister has to take into consideration.

The next important aspect is communication and roads. Irrigation canals to villages which are located very near to forest margins and forest boundaries are held up because a few furlongs of the forest areas have to be used for the purpose of digging a canal or laying out road. I know a number of instances where roads could not be completed to villages and they were denied the

communication because a few yards or a few furlongs of the road pass through the reserve forest. The most important communication is held up even though investment has been made and the road has been practically completed but it could not be made use of for the simple reason that the clearance under this Act has not come. Communication is also another important aspect wherein the implementation of the Act has been coming as an obstruction.

There are totally arid areas within the reserve forest, say in Rajasthan, in Andhra Pradesh, in almost all the States. Though it comes within the jurisdiction of the reserve forest, it is totally devoid of vegetation, say in the hillock. These areas are useful for mining, for cultivation and can be used by the villagers for cultivation. All these people are now deprived of this. The forest people are prosecuting them and preventing them, even though the forest officials are not able to make use of this land. This Act has I may say, only negative attitude. It has no positive attitude or positive aspects.

You know, there is rapid burst of population in India and there is necessity to increase useful employment, necessity to develop and industrialise India and necessity to increase our industrial production, minerals production and other things. You have to correlate and harmonise this with the preservation of forest. The geography goes on changing. It will not be constant. It is true that the reserve forest belt has to be preserved but that does not mean that under the pretext of preserving this green belt or reserve forest, we must prevent the development and growth which is so essential to the nation. What is necessary is a balancing between the two and re-forestation programme. What is our afforestation programme that is envisaged in the 7th Plan and what is the achievement. It is said that 5 million hectares have been re-forested in the 7th Plan. But what has been the attitude of the Central Government and what is the financial assistance it has given, is not made clear.

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

First and foremost is, you must have a positive attitude for re-forestation. You must insist upon green belt around every city, every municipality and every panchayat. The first aspect is the Central Government must come forward with a positive enactment, saying that every city, every municipality and every panchayat must have a green belt round about it and it must come forward with liberal grants for carrying it out. The other aspect is social forestry and the farmers must be encouraged to go in for social forestry. Under the anti-poverty programme this also is taken up. Afforestation is taken up both as anti-poverty programme and also as per *Bekari Hatao* programme, as per the rural employment of the unemployed and under-employed. You have not come forward with any positive programme for afforestation and social forestation for the various States. The Central Government must come forward with substantial funds to take up these programmes, afforestation along the national highways, rural highways, banks and canals and all those things. There is no definite plan drawn up so far.

13.00 hrs.

Therefore, while it will be necessary sometimes for us, on account of geographical location of the rivers, mountains and mineral wealth, to allow forest land to be used for projects, we have to compensate it by a positive aspect of afforestation on the lines indicated by me. Without it, it may not be possible to achieve the objective, knowing the percentage of forest and green belt in India.

One of the important aspects is about the arid areas which have been reserved in the forest areas. There must be a realistic reassessment of the arid areas whether the State Governments must come forward with the afforestation of these arid areas. Where they are not fit for afforestation, and where it has been found not possible on account of the fact that they are located in drought-prone areas and where the rainfall is so

meagre that it is not possible to have afforestation, they must be eliminated. They must be declared as being useful for their purposes. If you do not do that, it will be totally unrealistic to make those lands or to keep those lands vacant without either making use of them for forest or for other purposes also. It will not be possible because the population round about these areas will certainly encroach on these areas and they cultivate them or make use of them for other purposes.

In Andhra Pradesh, there has been great difficulty in the implementation of this Act with regard to the mining areas. Some of these mining areas are located in the forest area. They are arid areas. There is no forest there. But, in spite of that, mining which used to be carried out for years together, is being stopped on the ground of forest clearance. These aspects must be kept in mind while implementing this Act.

The other aspect is the penal provisions in this Act. I found from the Debates that the hon. Minister said that it was referred to the Law Ministry. The two penal clauses are 3A and 3B. The question is, who is to implement these penal provisions, the Central Government or the State Governments. Especially under Section 3B, the Departmental Heads are sought to be made liable for penal for penal action. Whenever a Government servant is to be prosecuted, it is necessary to obtain the State governments' permission to prosecute him under Section 193 of the Cr. P.C. If the State Government itself is going to be prosecuted, will it itself grant sanction under 193 Cr.P.C. against itself? Supposing, if the Chief Conservator of Forests has permitted misuse of the forests, then will the State Govern Government give sanction for his prosecution? Therefore, the provision under Section 3B for offences by authorities and Government Departments will be a mere paper tiger because you have not devised as to how these provision can be implemented. Who is going to prosecute? Is it the Central Government agency that is going to prosecute? How are you to get over the provisions in the Cr.P.C. which require



sanction of the State Government for prosecuting an official? That has not been stated? Therefore, provisions 3A, and 3B, the penal provisions, seem to have been inserted without any deep study of the cognate provisions namely, the Cr. P.C. rules and regulations relating to criminal trials. What I suggest is that a Central Authority should be there. The working of this Act has to be reviewed by an Expert Body in consultation with the State Governments. A realistic assessment must be made and then the Planning Commission must also be taken into confidence. How far the implementation of this Act is going to impede the speedy implementation of Hydro-Electric Power Projects, Multi-purpose irrigation projects, industries and industrial projects, that aspect must be studied very carefully and then a total review of the Act and its implementation must be undertaken.

With these words, I lend partial support to this Bill. Further, we suggest that there should be a more comprehensive legislation on this entire aspect of preservation of the forests.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the views expressed by the hon. Member of the opposition. I have great respect for Ansari Saheb. He is one of the senior-most leaders of our country and has achieved this status through hard work. We all look up to him with pride for guidance. I feel that before this Bill was moved, his Department did not bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the views expressed from time to time by hon. Members in this House and by those outside the House who are associated with the development work. I think if all the aspects and the views on the subject had been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister, then the open minded person like him would have definitely come forward with a comprehensive Bill in conformity with the views of the people of the whole country, of the State Governments and of the people involved in development as well as striking a balance between the environmental protection and develop-

ment. However, I am afraid that this Bill will not be a step forward in the direction of environmental and ecological protection and the Act 1980 will become even a bigger bottleneck in the implementation of development programmes. When in 1980 the original Bill was moved in the House it was widely appreciated and I am proud to state that I was one of those hon. Members of the House, who raised their voice against the commercial exploitation of forests and launched a movement against the Government and the party and even went to jails. After becoming a Member of this august House in 1980, not once, but at least three-four times I raised my voice emphasising the need for the introduction of such a Bill even before the enactment of the present law. At that time it was my feeling that after enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Bill, 1980 not only the ecological awareness would be created among the people, but also the exploitation of forests would stop and a balance would be struck between development and ecology. After the enactment of the law in October 1980, there was a great enthusiasm among the people, I cannot say whether it brought to an end the commercial exploitation of forests or not but at least created an awareness among the people and the forest departments of the State Governments who were earlier engaged in only tree felling and forest exploitation, started paying attention towards afforestation. But when the guidelines were framed in 1982 all the powers of the State Governments regarding development were taken over by Central Government. An Advisory Committee was formed and Sir, you will be surprised to know that not a single elected representative has been associated with it. The people who have been taken in the Advisory Board are not even remotely related with either forest conservation or the common people. Not only this, I want to submit to the Hon. Minister that the proposed amendment to the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 is proving to be an obstacle in the process of development. Therefore, he should reconsider these aspects.

2,300 Projects pertaining to hilly area of

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

Uttar Pradesh, from where I have been elected, are pending for approval with the State Government or the Central Government under various Acts. About Rs. 850 crores have been sanctioned in the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan period for these projects. Just imagine how much the situation will deteriorate if a sum of Rs. 850 crores under plan expenditure remains unutilised. Due to this, the entire plan of our hilly areas has become irrelevant. It appears that the conditions may not improve even during the Eighth Five Year Plan. In a way, it can be said that it will result in plant holiday in hilly areas or in the Himalayan region which is instrumental in the conservation of environment and forests in the entire country. I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that he will not be able to conserve forests by blocking the development of hilly areas or without associating the hill people in this process. The form the Forest Conservation Act has taken in our hilly areas is so despicable that it is beyond imagination. Take for instance Dhauliganga Hydro Electric Project and a number of other small projects such as providing umbrella to T.V. Transmitters in Ranikhet and Uttarkashi which are all held up. Besides, a number of roads namely Kathpadia to Sairaghat, Charma to Jaurasi, Chalnichhina Chhadauj, Syoni Chamadswan, Chaukhutia Maibyan, Bageshwar-Dafot, Loharkhet-Pindari glacier, Kimtoli, Raunsal, Champavat-Manch-Tamli, Tavaghat-Narayan Agrasan, Neu-Dugdhu, Gangiolihat-Khirmande, Naini-Povaghat-Gangolihat etc. which were sanctioned as far back as in 1980-81 are held up at various stages. The work on some of them has already started. 90 percent of work on some of these roads has been completed. The work on one or two roads such as Charma-Jaurasi has been completed upto 99.5 percent and very little remains to be done. But due to this small unfinished work, we cannot use the road. On the contrary it is causing soil-erosion. If we seek clearance from the Centre or request for transfer of power regarding issuance of clearance to the State, our request is not entertained. I would like to

give a small example. There is a road named Pati-Bhigrada-Reethasaheb in Pithoragarh. It has great importance from tourist point of view because Guru Nanak Dev had visited that place. This 65 km. long road is ready but it is not being used because felling of a tree is involved. Due to the provisions of Forest Conservation Act, we could not cut the tree. We kept waiting for three years till nature came to our rescue. One day, a swift wind swept across and the tree got uprooted. Only then, the road was cleared and we could use it. 65 km. long road could not be put into use due to one tree. You have framed such guidelines under this Act and the procedure of these guidelines is so complex that nobody can approach the Advisory Board easily. Nobody can cut even one tree and no project can be cleared without the approval of the Board. There are such provisions in the Act that any proposal can be withheld upto 6-7 or 8 months. I am thankful that the Hon. Minister issued instructions to remove these difficulties and obstacles after he assumed charge of this Ministry. But all those difficulties and the reasons which create them have not been corrected till today. With those difficulties in view, I want to place my grievances before you. Unnecessary objections are raised under these guidelines such as the one in which they say that cost benefit ratio should be determined. One thousand dwelling units are to be constructed for Harijans under Indira Awas Yojana. What cost benefit ratio can be determined for it? If a house needs repair and permission is sought to extract 10 slates or 10 cubic metres of stone, the papers are required to be submitted to the Central Government. What cost benefit ratio can be fixed therefor? If such small cases are returned with objections, you can well imagine what would be the situation there. Another objection they raise is that alternative alignment should be determined. The guidelines provide that when the proposal is submitted, 3 alternative alignments will be examined by the D.F.O. who holds the rank of Class I Officer. But when the case goes before the Advisory Board, they go through the maps and say that possibility of alternative alignment or site may please be ex-

plored. I want to say something about T. V. Tower at Ranikhet. A small umbrella of low power transmission is to be built there. In that case also, stereo-typed objection of alternative site was raised and the proposal was returned. Due to this, the people of Ranikhet are being deprived of watching T.V. programmes for the last one and half year.

About drinking water scheme too, the same question of alternative site is asked. What alternative site can be there in such schemes? Only that site can be used where there is a source of drinking water. There only a small tank can be built. Hindrances are being created even in this small work. Polythene pipe is to be laid and no tree felling is involved in it. Transmission lines or telephone lines are to be laid which too do not involve cutting of a tree. Even for this, we are asked to approach the Central Government. When we go before the Advisory Board, the proposal is returned by raising various objections.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, deforestation has not been clearly defined in the bill. If we seek permission for building range quarters, forest guard quarters, check posts or for fencing, we are told that it involves deforestation. They say that since we are changing the land use, permission from the Central Government will have to be obtained. The work relating to building of research centres and raising nurseries is being blocked. Permission from the Central Govt. has been made compulsory even for building internal thorough fares inside the jungle for the purpose of protection of the forest. We are told that consolidated proposals are not submitted. What consolidated proposal can there be? I wanted to cite the example of a road called Panch-Tamili-Tawaghat-Jipti-Gunji road in Pithoragarh. People have to walk 150 kms. right from the Chinese border. Sanction for this road was given 9 years back. When we ask for permission to start work, we are told that this should be submitted in consolidated form covering the entire road. The State Government has accorded permission for 10 kms. How can a consolidated

proposal be made ? Who will pay for it, if there is no permission for it?

There are cases of short-term lease. There is a case of tea-shop vendor inside the forest. He has been running the shop for 50 years. Two generations have been doing this work. The lease of the tea shop has expired. It is said that case for its renewal must be sent to the Central Government. If a house is to be built for a Harijan under the 20 Point Programme, or other works are to be done under the Minimum Needs Programme, we are told to seek permission from the Central Government. The cases where tree-felling is not involved, should not be given such treatment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to put forward a suggestion to Shri Ansari, that even if the bill is passed, he may kindly bring forward a comprehensive Bill after giving full thought to all the difficulties and the reasons therefor, so that we could support the Forest Conservation Programme whole-heartedly and could associate ourselves with it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know pretty well that land in hilly regions is of 3 types. The first is measured land; second is protected forests; and the third is reserve forests. In the hills, generally, every village is surrounded by forests. Even the boundary of our field comes under the definition of protected forests. I would like to submit to you that the protected forests in the hilly regions should be categorised as waste land so that we may implement the compensatory afforestation programme there and the work we are doing for its conservation could be accounted against our names. If it is done, we should be in a position to say that matching afforestation has been done by us to compensate for deforestation. The difficulty which we are experiencing at present in approaching the Central Government to seek permission even for small developmental works will also be removed if the land is categorised as waste land.

13.18 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

This Act should not be enforced on harijans and landless labourers. Besides the grants, the exploitation of stones for repairing the houses should also be kept out of the purview of the Original Act. The Central Government should transfer the rights of approving the renovation of conventional lease deeds to the State Government and under this Act the powers should be given to the C.C.F. The approved cases of 1980 and those prior to the enactment of this Act should also be kept out of the purview of this Act. A committee on State Government level should be constituted under the chairmanship of C.C.F. for deforestation cases up to 5 hectare and it should be empowered for granting approval also. It should be taken note of that Article-2 is not applicable on the construction of range-quarters and nursery as well as on forest roads built for forestry purposes. The compulsion of case-benefit ratio should be abolished in the construction works being undertaken under national programmes. Those cases should also be kept out of the purview of this act where the construction work had started before the enactment of this land. The construction work had been started because there was a lot of confusion in these matters, therefore, such matters should also be kept out of the purview of this Act.

As far as this Bill is concerned, it does not fulfil our requirements. This is not complete in itself. There are many loopholes in this Bill. I hope that Mr. Ansari will introduce a Bill in near future to plug away all these loopholes because the people belonging to hilly areas, adivasi janjati and forest areas are also associated with the "Forest Preservation" campaign, we cannot protect our forest without the co-operation of the people. The present structure of Conservation Act eliminates people and thus our Forest Preservation concept has remained only an allied concept. Until and unless the poor who needs upliftment, are associated with this Act, we are not going to achieve what we the Prime Minister and the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi intended to bring this

measure. With these words, I slightly oppose this Bill and hope that Mr. Ansari will not take my feelings otherwise. I hope that he will understand me.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill presented by hon. Minister of Environment to make amendments in Forest Conservation Act, 1980. It is an appreciable step but still in the words of Shri Harish Rawat I want to say that this Bill is not an adequate measure and it cannot prevent indiscriminate cutting of forests in our country. A comprehensive legislation is needed to check this trend and for main arrangement for conservation of the forests and to have a National forest policy to be properly followed.

Forests are the custodians of our present and future. In Ancient times the forests had great importance in our life. The trees have got a very important place in our social as well as in religious life in our country and in certain other parts of the world. Trees are worshipped also. You know that certain trees such as 'shali' 'peepal' and Banyan are taken as sacred trees and we worship them with reverence.

The forests are not only life and oxygen gives but they consume poisonous Carbon-dioxide from the atmosphere and release fresh air. That is why there is a great importance of forests in our life. According to our National Forest Policy one third area of our total land should be covered with forests but it is quite evident from the pictures taken from satellites that now only 11 percent greenery remains in the entire world. How are we going recoup this shortage you cannot do it. Through this Bill the Government is going to insert a new chapter in section-II and clause (A) and (B) in section- 3. You have made a 15 days imprisonment in the Bill but I want to tell you that this going to serve no purpose at all because after undergoing an 15 days imprisonment he will again be found involved in cutting of the trees. It will result into indiscriminate cutting of trees and it will disturb the Environmental balance.

How are you going to set it right?

Shrimati Manorama Singh hails from the area which is totally surrounded with forests. She told me the ways the forests can be preserved. She also told me that the train running between Jhajha and Simulatala, the area falling in her constituency is stopped by the guard at a place which is not its stoppage. The train is stopped in between its way in collusion with the guard driver and the railway officers and then the cut trees are loaded on a very large to be sold in black-marketing. Thus the trees of good quality are being cut. It is said that "Shal tree" which survives for hundred years and it does not get damaged. Instructions, therefore should be issued from the Centre for prevention of cutting of the trees.

A forest policy was declared in 1985. On the basis of the conclusions reached in the 'World Environment Conference' held at Stalkhome in 1972, this Bill has been introduced to control the reckless cutting of trees. You have rightly stated that the person found cutting the trees should be punished.

It is known to everybody that I come from the area which is all surrounded with forests. The name of my area is Champaran. There was a time when my area abounds in forests from all sides was called Champkar-anay. Today there are very few trees left. There was a time when the Maharishi Yajayvaikya with this thousands of cows the forest but today there are no forests left and it is almost a plain area. What are the reasons of the cutting of forests? The reasons are urbanization, speedy industrialisation, need of the woods, construction of Dams and the development schemes. It is not only in our country but in other countries also that the forests are being cut and dams are being constructed on rivers. A dam, though its construction was opposed, is being constructed on Denu river with the cost of 3000 million dollars. There is a dispute going on regarding the construction of Narmada Dam, Sarovar and Tihari Dam. Recently in Delhi there was a conference held of the Asian and the countries of the pacific region. In that conference represen-

tatives expressed their concern on the reckless cutting of forests and advised to take effective measures to stop it but no action in this regard has been taken so far.

As we all know forests affect climatic conditions of the area. This was also a subject of discussed in the conference. It is really sad thing that the reckless cutting of forests is continue in Asia and Africa which abounds in forests. It is very important thing. Attention should be paid to it.

Now, I would like to give a few suggestions. The Government is going to form a policy on forests conservation and that policy will be implemented through State Governments and successful implementation will depend on vigilant officers. I want to say that the officers employed in forest conservation are playing havoc with the Department. Here the guardians have turned usurpers.

The social and economic life of the Adivasis of our area depends on forests. Forests are not only their natural properties but they are their life, their work and worship.

But there is a law in Bihar under which the cutting of dried wood is allowed. The Adivasis and Adivasi women know it and they cut the green wood and after 10 to 15 days when the wood is dirked they take it. Thus how are you going to stop it? This all goes in connivance with the officials. There have been big conferences held in Stalkhome in Asian and pacific countries on 'World Environment Day'. The conclusions reached in their conference may be implemented when the State Government are vigilant and instruction in this regard are also issued by the centre to them.]

I would like to say one thing more. Today there is a shortage of wood and the population is increasing due to poverty in villages. Population explosion and urbanization are the important issues. Effective steps should be taken by the Government in this regard. I want to tell you that Balmiki Nagar of our area is an adjoining area to Nepal and

[Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta]

the highest mountain peaks of the world named "Gauri Shankar Shikhar" and the Mount Everest are also there near to my area. Earlier this area was full of greenery but today forests are being cut there indiscriminately. It requires strong will power. A big conference was held earlier also in this regard and representatives of African, Latin American and Asian countries participated in that. They decided to collect an amount of Rs. 500 crores for this purpose but the amount could not be collected due to the lack of will power and non-vigilant head of the States. You know very well that "Chipko Movement" was started by Shri Sunder Lal Bahuguna and others. The cutting of forests has been controlled to some extent because of the rules and regulations framed by the Central Government and the State Governments. But today we are faced with the problem of Environmental pollution.

I will conclude after a few words about Delhi. There was a time when Delhi was known for the greenery of the trees but today it is a city of flowers. There are no trees there and flowers are being grown in place of trees. Here trees are withering indiscriminately and no trees are being planted in place thereof. I would like to make you cautious about the coming danger when there will be no trees in Delhi in the coming 10 to 15 years. Therefore, my suggestion is that you should manage to plant alternate trees.

I would also like to draw your attention to your scheme of plantation on National Highways and approach roads to the villages. The scheme is not being implemented. The Government should pay its attention to it as well as to the scheme regarding social forestry. Instructions should also be issued to enable the State Governments to carry out implementation of the aforesaid schemes.

I request you again to bring a comprehensive Bill to enable us to express our views in this regard.

[English]

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a Draconian Forest Bill that has imposed Centre's Authority on forests and limitations on State Government and made it obligatory for each State government to seek New Delhi's permission for its clearance of every case of location of any activity in forest land. Without prior Centre's approval, the State Governments are debarred from assigning forest land to any non Governmental agency and clearing even degraded forests.

This proviso also applies where land is leased for re-forestation if it involves clearing of natural forest. As a result, all development works projects, little or large, are sure to be either delayed or halted without any real benefits to forests.

The Forest Conservation Act is also amended to keep villagers and tribals outside the purview of forest land. Government is not serious at all about creation of vested interest among people not only in afforestation but also in preservation, conservation and protection of forests with active people's support and cooperation. It may be recalled that the Chipko movement is a clear proof of people's awareness of forest conservation. While large scale cutting of trees by timber traders and contractors is allowed and the fact that maximum harm and damage is done to forests by contractual system of exploiting forests which is allowed villagers and tribals who do not have even shrubs left for fuel, are dis-trusted and blamed for destroying forests, economy and environment. But the fact is that the contractors and timber traders in connivance with the Forest Department officials are doing all these social crimes. The contract system which should have been abolished as per Dhebar Committee's recommendation, has not yet been abolished. The substitution of Forest Development Corporation door contractors does not improve the situation because of lack of will to bring about any basic change in the objectives of forest management. Moreover, the forest laws and forest

policies serve so far the interests of the elite and the capitalist class while they force the poor to degrade the very basis of their subsistence. Traditionally the forest is viewed as a source of subsistence for the tribals with free access to forest products. But unfortunately, the State authority was imposed on forests by the British Forest Law in British India which had taken away their right. And our forest law is not a very satisfactory improvement at all. Nevertheless, the importance of forests in tribal economy should never be undermined and aboriginal tribal's interests should not be neglected and the problem of rehabilitation, settlement of tribals or those who are uprooted as a result of developmental projects, should not be ignored. Moreover, the Forest Department and the Government are more interested in exploiting forests for commercial purposes and in earning more and more profit rather than conserving forests. On the one hand, the Government is not very serious its the attempt to implement forest programme to grow and re-grow more forests on 4.6 million hectares of land in the Sixth Plan and 5 million hectares of land in the 7th Plan and meet wood requirement through alternative source and on the other hand, whatever forests exist are getting thinner because there is very little re-generation. So far there is no bright record of performance of the Government to boast of forest laws and guidelines because the nation is fast losing forests and is facing an ecological crisis. At the time of independence, we had got seventy-five million hectares of forest land, out of which forty million hectares were without forest cover. According to some source, effective forests are twelve percent, of our geographical area which is below thirty-three percent norm.

In drafting, the forest law is so defective that it should not have been admitted at all on the Statute Book. For example, forest land and reforestation should have been defined but are not defined at all in the Amendment Bill, while non-forest purpose has been clearly defined. Of course, instructions by the concerned Ministry have been issued from time to time in this behalf but we must re-

member that instructions have no force of law and they cannot replace any legal definition.

Moreover, there must have been a provision for clear guidelines for environmental appraisal of projects and assessment of benefits of projects as against environmental damage. But there is no provision in the Amendment Bill for such guidelines. The guidelines must form part of the main Act so that arbitrary decisions of the Central Government can be avoided in future. But in the Amendment Bill, no such provision is there.

Then, Sir, there is no provision for delegation of powers to subordinate authorities. The State Governments must have been brought into picture and should have been delegated powers to administer Indian forest laws and to clear cases of development works. But all these provisions suggested here are absent in the Bill. As a result, the forest law is heavily based in favour of Central Government and not in favour of forests, and strikes at the very basis of a relationship of mutual trust between the Central Government and the State Governments, and undermines the role, responsibilities and powers of the State Governments, for, in a federal system, no level of government can be considered more or less responsible than any other level of government. Thus, the federal Republic is undermined by the ills of over-centralisation of power by the Central Government. While decentralisation of power from the Centre to the State Government and within each State Government, from the State level to the district, block and grass-root level administration, is needed most for balanced development, national unity and integration. An attempt at such decentralisation has been made in West Bengal and local people are involved then. So, the whole approach towards the problem adopted here is totally wrong and I, on behalf of my party, therefore, totally oppose this Bill. It is also our view that forests covered now by the Concurrent List, as a result of Forty-second Constitution Amendment Act, should be transferred to



[Sh. Gadadhar Saha]

the State List and the Bill should be withdrawn and replaced by a more comprehensive and pragmatic Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I definitely support this Bill, but at the same time, I would like to put forward a few points for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

There is a need to re-think over the Forest Conservation (Amendment) Bill which has been introduced in the House. Whatever law it may be, if it does not take care of the factual situation, it is more violated than implemented. Just now our hon. colleague, Shri Harish Rawat was speaking. I was listening to his speech with rapt attention in which he mentioned how this law was obstructing the process of development in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. The Indira Vikas Yojana cannot be implemented, roads cannot be constructed and a number of other such development works cannot be undertaken only because one or two trees fall in the way. Due to this, a mass agitation is simmering in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh against this Forest Conservation Act. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government should pay attention to this thing. Our forefathers had planted trees. At that time they had thought that these trees might meet their requirements at some point of time. Suppose that we have our land close to our residential house and a tree has been planted on that land. The size of family increases day by day. In order to accommodate the increased number of members in the family, we are required to construct additional houses. There is no other site for us to construct additional house and no house can be constructed on that land due to that tree. Consequently, that tree is cut by bringing the forest officials at the lower level as also the police to avoid complicated formalities under the law. I am not referring to forest contractors who are exploiting the forests. It is our biggest weakness. I am

making a mention of those places where there are no forests. There are a large number of trees in different villages and cities. People cut trees in these places when they consider it necessary to meet their requirements. They cannot run the risk of waiting for the file which moves from the district office to State Secretariat and then from the State to the Central Government where a number of objections are raised. They manage to get their work done very quickly. I am of the view that this power should be vested with the district level officials also. At the same time we cannot afford that our trees should be unnecessarily felled. Our forest wealth is decreasing gradually. We should realise this thing and make all out efforts to increase our forest wealth. I feel that it should be so provided in the law that if somebody fells one tree that under some utter helplessness, he should plant 5 trees in its place so as to increase the number of trees. We will have to create an atmosphere for this and also make suitable provisions in the law. Then only this can be possible. Conservation of forests is a must, but at the same time development of our developing country is also necessary. People do not appreciate such impediments and get annoyed when they come to know that construction work on canals and roads and laying of telephone and electric lines has been held up due to trees. That is why the law should not be made so stiff. It should contain stiff provision but they should be applied only when necessary.

13.50 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

I, therefore, appeal to the hon. Minister to have a fresh look at the Forest Conservation Bill as a whole and see what could be done in this regard.

There used to be reserved land for the forest almost in every village in our country since ancient days as a matter of tradition. But I find that now-a-days, these forests have almost disappeared from the proximity



of almost all villages. Trees on this forest land have already been felled since long. Today there is no forest, but the forest land is there. Your papers and records show forest land at these places, but no work to plant trees on that forest land is being taken up.

The Government is spending huge money on N.R.E.P. The Government has made it obligatory to spend 25 percent of the total funds on forests under this scheme. These are the guidelines of the Central Government. Even then afforestation work is not being taken up there. Even if some effort is made in this direction and somebody is requested to do so, nobody responds to such requests.

I would like to cite an instance in respect of my constituency. There is a large forest called Bela forest in Mohammedabad Tehsil of district Ghazipur in my constituency. But there is no tree in that forest. Large tract of land is lying vacant. I have been writing to the hon. Minister as also to his predecessor besides the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the last 3 to 4 years to take up afforestation on that land. I reply to my letters, the hon. Minister has informed me that he has written to Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh. But he has neither replied nor taken any action in this regard. No action has so far been taken to take up afforestation on that land.

Large tracks of forest land are lying barren but the Government is not taking up afforestation on them. Why is it so? Will the Government protect only those trees which are already there? Will it not take up afforestation on fresh land? If this land continues to be barren, people will encroach on it and will start cultivation by taking illegal possession. Then, it will be difficult to evict them, because people will be approaching courts and the matter will be struck up there for years. The Government should, therefore, take up afforestation work on such land. There are large tracks of such land on which afforestation could be done and trees planted.

But the Government is spending all its

funds on the trees which are already there. Even construction of canals, roads and communication network can be held up, but not a single tree can be felled. Lakhs of acres of Government land is lying barren on which afforestation could be done, but no such work is being taken up there. Even where trees have been planted, only 5 percent of them grow and 95 percent of the trees dry up by the end of the rainy season. Afforestation is done on both sides of railway tracks. People who travel by trains might be seeing how much afforestation has been done on both sides of railway tracks. Had the afforestation been done continuously, large forests would have grown on both sides of railway tracks within 10 years, but it appears that no tree had ever been planted there. The Government has not been able to protect the trees and plants that are being planted. Plants are drying up and nothing concrete is being done. Where do these funds go? I understand that priority is being accorded to afforestation in the name of raising forests. All right, I agree that priority should be accorded to this work, but I do not hesitate to say that crores of rupees are being looted in the name of afforestation. There is nobody to check it and none to look into it. I do not know who is to be held. I do not know who is to be held responsible for this, the State Governments or the Central Government? Funds are allocated to every district under the N.R.E.P. 25 percent of the funds is given to Forest Department with this guideline. But where are the trees? When were these planted and where did they disappear? I cannot understand anything about it. I am of the view that everything is done in papers only and bungling takes place on a large scale. In no other department bungling is done on as high a scale as in the Forest Department. The entire funds go to drains without any results. Afforestation should have been done on all the barren land, but nothing of this kind is taking place there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Ansari Saheb is looking after this Department. It is not long since he assumed charge of this department. I hope that he will look into this case seriously and find out as to why this thing is

[Sh. Zainul Basher]

happening. I know that he is a very honest and noble man. He has been given a very challenging work. It is not an ordinary department. Outwardly it may appear that there is nothing serious about it. But bungling is taking place on a large scale in this department and nobody raises a voice against it. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to pay special attention towards it, and have fresh look on the law. Development and forest conservation should go together. One should complement the other. Both should go side by side. If afforestation, forest conservation and development go against one another, public sentiments will go against the law. The law will be more violated than implemented and corruption will rise.

With these suggestions, I support this small amendment which has been introduced in the House.

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Madam Chair person, it is difficult to disagree with the spirit with which the hon. Minister has presented this Amendment Bill. The very innocuous purpose is to re-define the term "non-forest" area and extend it to include some other categories of land and also for making it essential for acquiring the prior approval of the Central Government for projects. So, on the face of it, the Bill seeks to promote the cause of afforestation and prevent the decline of forest.

But as my friends have also pointed out, the Act is also causing certain difficulties especially to the people of hill and tribal areas. Madam, this Act, which was enacted in 1980 was welcomed by the people that it would be implemented in the right spirit and the Union Government would give clearance to any such development schemes which would be sent to the Union Government by the State Governments concerned. But actually what has happened is that the Act has dampened the spirit of development by

creating further complications.

14.00 hrs.

A large number of schemes for roads, electrification, erection of telephone and telegraph lines, provision of drinking water, irrigation and similar other schemes have been held up because the clearance is not forthcoming as immediately as it is sought. Sometimes half the road is complete, the other half is left to be cleared by the Union Government and the rain comes and the portion which was constructed is also washed away and we have to start de novo. Therefore, the very purpose for which the Act was enacted by this Parliament is being defeated. It is a moot point whether afforestation would be at the cost of development of such areas. People of the hill areas and tribal areas do not want to lead the life of the jungle. They also want to reap the benefits of modern development and communication systems. Therefore, the entire Act needs a fresh look. As has been rightly pointed out, how is it that, with all these Acts, the area under green cover is declining? There are serious discrepancies in the figures supplied to us by the Railway Department, the Department of Forests and by the Remote Sensing Agency, with the result that reconciliation is difficult.

Another interesting feature is that there is land which is encroached upon by other people but it cannot be given to school, college or any public purpose, because in the record it is entered as forest area or what you call in Urdu 'Khudrodarakhat'.

"The trees are there. They are supposed to be there. But, they are not there".

There is no tree actually. Since in the record there is tree, the Chief Minister is powerless. Nobody can do anything because in the record some revenue officials made the entry that it is forest area. So, the result is that those who want to grab the land with impunity say that the Sun does not shine there and the result is there is a big craze for

covering this land for various other purposes because the officials at the lower level often act in collusion for such things. To my mind, it appears that the scope of enlarging the definition of non-forest area and making it compulsory for the State Government concerned or other party concerned, agency etc., to seek clearance of the Central Government, is not good in spirit but, it will further complicate the issue. So, I request the hon. Minister to have a survey on the following lines:-

What is the survival rate of the saplings and trees planted in the Forest Vana Mahotsava? In fact, there is a very interesting joke which I would like to tell you in Hindi.

[Translation]

Shri Shanta Kumar was the Chief Minister during Janata rule. He launched the 'Vana Mahotsava' programme. The local legislator of his own party had differences with him. He was not invited to the function. Shri Shanta Kumar held a meeting at Simla after having attended the function. I was also a legislator those days attended the function. I was also a legislator those days of the Congress party. A joint meeting of the ruling and the opposition party was being held to discuss planning. Shri Shanta Kumar asked the M.L.A. whom he used to call comrade, as to why he did not attend the function. He replied that because an M.L.A. possessed a higher status than the Chief Minister. He added that the latter was imposed by the party while an M.L.A. was elected by the people. He further added that he knew what had happened with the Chief Minister. The thing was that the Chief Minister had insisted to plant a sapling on a particular place. The D.F.O. asked him not to plant it there. Once again the Chief Minister said that as the soil was good there the sapling should be planted there. The D.F.O. asked him to plant it at the specified place. The Chief Minister was annoyed and asked him why he wanted like that. The D.F.O. replied that the earlier Chief Minister had planted it there and the coming Chief Minister would also do the same. The area has been marked for them,

no matter whether the plant survives or not.

[English]

Trees are planted. Saplings are planted with big fanfare when the first cloud appears over the sky in the month of July and figures are rolled out but ultimately the survival rate is very poor. Till this day, the Union Government has not had any comprehensive study or had a State survey in which this plantation has been taken into account. What is the survival rate? So, just as the previous speaker was saying, we should try to see that those areas which are to be covered by new plantation should be covered and the difficulties of the people in getting clearance for the execution of certain developmental schemes should be taken into account when these kinds of amendments are made when the Central Government is enlarging the authority and when the centralised process becomes more rigorous.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another point. It is about the Wildlife Preservation Act which has also got a similar purpose. In my constituency there is a development block called Sujapur Tihra of Hamirpur District where the man-eaters have killed three children and one child has been half-eaten and it is lying in the hospital. It cannot be cured. It cannot die. The people are very much agitated for two or three things because the Wildlife Protection authorities take it very leisurely. They act under the cover of the Central Act. They say that they are not authorised to kill any man-eaters. Now, the man-eater tiger is declared as man-eater by certain competent person. It takes time for him to arrive. Then, after that it is that person who has to look at it. Then, the team moves along the road in jeeps and they want to locate the man-eaters or the tigers. The point is that the tigers will not come to their meetings and salute them to be got killed at the hands of the forest authorities. The tigers have to be located into the big thick forests, into the hills, drains and hiding places. So, what I feel is that there is no proper authority delegated to the local officers for this pur-

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

pose. Certainly, protection of wildlife is a very laudable objective. But, that protection at the cost of human life is not a laudable objective at all. (*Interruptions*) In the case of Madhya Pradesh it is different. Therefore, I would plead with the Government in all seriousness that proper decentralised authorities should be there in this case and the team should be sent immediately whenever a case of this type is reported so that life is not threatened and people are saved. They will be safe. I would plead with the hon. Minister to send some such high-ranking officers from the Central Government to supervise these operations in such areas so that no further lives are lost and the threat to security of life is removed.

With these words, I appreciate the spirit behind this and support the amendment. But, at the same time, I would call for a proper survey of all these survival rates in the States of the new plantations and also for proper amendments and decentralised authority in respect of the Wildlife Preservation Act.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): Madam Chairman, it is cent per cent true that out of all the gift bestowed by the nature plant life and forests have contributed maximum to keep the atmosphere clean, to stop floods, to check drought and to bring about economic development of the country. Therefore, it is essential that they should be protected and also conserved. Practically speaking, laws are formulated but they are not complied with. If the laws were effectively implemented, forests would not have been limited to 10 percent area of the country but would have spread fast. These figures have been quoted for years now. The forest department has under some law or the other managed to keep control of an area of 67 lakh hectares of land. The forest exists only on 30 lakh hectares of land it is an accepted principle that one third of the total land in a country should be covered

by forests, otherwise neither the environment would be clean nor the people can be protected from the floods and drought. Another reason is that deforestation of the trees are being carried on a large scale in the country. Though a law was enacted in 1980 by the Government to impose restrictions in this connection but it did not prove to be effective. I am of the firm opinion that this amendment would also not prove to be effective. The reason is that the mentality of the people who are entrusted to execute it, is not good. What is happening today? There were dense forest in Chota Nagpur area in South Bihar in the past, but these forests have been reduced to half. Big contractors are given contracts to fell the forests. They cut the trees indiscriminately, cruelly and recklessly. They are not bothered as to which tree is to be cut or left or the number of the trees that are to be cut. They are least bothered about it. An intricate point here is that they do not cut the trees themselves but they get it cut by the Adivasis—who live in these forests. When these Girijans are caught and fined, the fine is paid by the contractor. Why does it all happen? It happens because there is a nexus between the authorities and the constructors. Whereas on the other hand, the Adivasis who survive on the forests are deprived of their rights. They are not allowed to graze their cattles in the forest, or bring grass or fire-wood from the forests, to put a roof on their huts. These Adivasis are deprived of their natural and traditional rights. The contractors are destroying the forests in collusion with the officials of the forest department. Therefore, I would like that all these points should covered in the proposed amendment to the Bill. The work of cutting forests should be entrusted to the local people in groups. The Adivasis are natural habitat of forest and thus have traditional claim over it. They should not be deprived of it. A little while ago Shri Zainul Basher talked about Social Forestry under which trees shall be planted all along the roads and the railway liens in the entire country. I am of the firm opinion that if you evaluate, you will conclude that you have not received even 10 percent return of the money spent on this. What happens

today is that a sapling is planted and is surrounded by thorny bushes but nobody look after it thereafter. The result is that the plant withers away after some time and the thorny bushes are left there. If this continues, only thorny bushes will be seen all along the roads and railway lines. Therefore, I want that this law should be amended in such a way so that social forestry is executed through the local people panchayats and individuals. Farmers should be permitted to select the trees of their choice. Trees are worshipped in our country even today. If somebody plants a tree, he rears it like his own child and has emotional attachment with it. This makes the difference because the person feels a natural attachment to that tree which he has himself planted. I feel that nobody would allow to harm that tree. What happens today in case of social forestry is that the people call it Government tree and allow it to be cut without any protest. When a farmer or a common man becomes fully aware, he will not allow the tree to be cut because he will be deeply touched if it is done. Therefore, I want that Social forestry should be accomplished through Panchayats and the local people otherwise the forest wealth would continue to be looted. Regarding afforestation, I would like to cite the example of Dhanbad. The name of Dhanbad is known to every member. Dhanbad is notorious due to coal-mafia. But that mafia has earned notoriety due to afforestation also. Two trees were planted in every collectorate. Rs. 30 thousand were spent on planting of two trees. A better example of loot cannot be found anywhere. Who planted these trees? It was the highest official of Dhanbad administration. Therefore, I stress that this work will not benefit anyone till it is entrusted to the villages.

The third suggestion is that attention should be paid to climatic condition of the area while planting a sapling. What happens today is that any kind of plant is planted any where. This is what is happening today. Eucalyptus trees are being planted in the plains, whereas these should have been planted in the hilly and slopy regions. The result is that the fertile land is being ruined.

This tree is planted because it grows fast and as there is enough wood it fetches a good price in the market. Therefore, I insist that attention should be paid in this regard. 'Chipko-Movement has started against it in Chamoli district of Uttar Pradesh. Chamoli district is the birth place of 'Chipko-Movement'. There are Oak forests and trees of bidi leaves at a height of 5-6 thousand feet. The authorities have started planting pine trees there. Those associated with 'Chipko movement' have claimed that the land is not suitable for pine trees. Due to pine trees, oak and bidi leaves trees would be destroyed. Therefore, my submission is that trees should be planted and afforestation should be undertaken but there is no use if it is not done on scientific basis.

In the end, I will conclude by saying that the local contractors should be given contractors instead of big contractors. The Adivasis and all those living in the forests should not be deprived of their natural rights. Afforestation or social forestry programme should be accomplished through the panchayats, individuals and the farmers of the country. The climatic conditions of the particular area including the type of soil should be kept in view before planting saplings. With these words, and with the hope that my suggestions will be incorporated in the Bill, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur):  
Madam Chairman, at the outset I wish to say that I fully support the Forest Conservation Amendment Bill 1988.

If we could recollect, the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 was the brain-child of the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. After she visited the Dehradun Valley and saw the devastation of the forest, and after the international conference she attended abroad she realised what was happening in our country and thought of how to stop it.

It is only because of her that the realisation percolated down to every individual in

[Sh. Ajay Mushran]

the country in the last eight years. Although I support the present amendment totally yet I have certain reservations about this amending Act. Nobody can deny the importance of forests be it for the purposes of water, air, environment, beauty, etc. yet I feel this amending Act should have made the Forest Conservation Act most practical. It would have been prudent if all the lacunae which were benefiting the people who have no love for forests could have been plugged by this amending Act. I would have been happy. Centralising or trying to centralise the powers of forest conservation totally in the hands of the Centre is not the way to plug the loopholes.

Sir, I come from state where 25 per cent of the entire forest wealth of the country exists. I have had a little experience of the forest activities. There is tremendous amount of infight between the departments dealing with developments like industry, energy, irrigation, PWD, Railways and conservation. We have a bureaucratic weakness. The moment they know that political leadership wants to undertake forest conservation they go two steps ahead to make forest conservation like a total motto and forget about the multi-dimensional development of the country. Some hon. Members have already mentioned as to how the development works and the forest conservation instead of going hand-in-hand have been crossing roads to the successful implementation of projects.

Take, for example, this amending Act. It is going to give the liberty to the Central Government Forest Department. They will clear the projects which are going to undertake tree plantation and whom it should be given. Luckily in the Forest Department we have a dedicated Minister and a forest lover like Mr. Ranjit Singh but how many Ranjit Singhs you have in bureaucracy. At the moment there may be few but basically it is going to be a Babu in the Ministry who is going to clear the project. I know for certain that six years ago more than hundred minor, medium and major irrigation projects were

pending. Some of them are still pending because of die-hard attitude taken by some Secretary who has not got much to do with the forests. Because leadership said 'forest conservation' he went ten steps ahead. Thank God he is not there now. This type of giving complete powers to the Ministry at the Centre without keeping in mind the aspirations of the rural people in particular of their development works is not the intention, I am sure, either of our leadership or the Forest Conservation Act. Therefore, my first suggestion is that there is still time to consider as to how to associate the State Governments.... how they associate the non-official organisations who are sincerely doing their best for forest plantation. Will the forest development be benefited by this Amendment Act? This is the question I want to ask the hon. Minister.

I feel that so far as the forest development is concerned, since there is a regular forestation programme taken on hand in a four-year by the Forest Departments of the States themselves, is it not enough to adhere to that and achieve satisfaction? If that is not possible, it could be enlarged if we want to take more fallow land. The hon. colleague of mine suggested that there are lakhs of hectares of land which are available in the forests on which there is not a blade of grass growing at the moment. Those could be used for forestation by the departments themselves because then you will have more accountability, you will be able to pinpoint as to who is the DFO, who is the Conservator, who is the Chief Conservator, who is not doing his job and you must twist his tail. But if you are going to give the permission to police organisations, to army organisations, to civil organisations, whom are you going to prosecute?

Moreover, in this amendment, there is no mention of the Forest Officer who directly connives with these associations that will be allowed to grow forests to be punished.

There is another thing, which is benefiting the illegal fellers of forests. First, you are going to clear the forests. An area will be

given. In that area, there are bound to be some trees. This area will be treated and defined as useless. Trees will be first cut. Then the area will be cleared and the forestation will be done.

So far as tree plantation is concerned, I am always reminded of the time when I became a Minister. On 15th August, we have a parade in your district. And the Minister, if he happens to be an MLA from the district, goes to plant tree in the high school. I had studied in that high school. So, I went and planted a tree. I planted a tree in all the three success.

[Translation]

**SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna):** When his father was a Minister, he was also busy with the tree plantation work

[English]

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN:** So, the tree plantation, as Mr. Prashar, said, through the Government must be ensured whether in this amendment or later under the rules. There should be less festivity about tree plantation and there should be more practicability. The practical approach to plantation should be given more importance rather than festival and the functional tree plantation with all fan fare.

The last and the most important suggestion which I want to make is about the farmers' problems. I am sure that the Forest (Conservation) Act of 1988 is directly going to adversely affect the farmers. As it is, today, the forest is closest to the farmers' needs. Besides being advantageous, as the hon. Member has said first, the people who are mostly dependent on their wooden agricultural tools, for their firewood, etc., are the farmers. As it is, the farmer is being harassed at the low level. So, something should be done here. If there is a complaint by a farmer against the forest officials, it should be treated in the same way as you are going to treat today the *dahej* defaulters. You are going to take *dahej* so seriously and you are

not going to take the farmers' problems so seriously. So far as the Forest Minister is concerned, each problem of the farmer should be as serious as the *dahej* problem to the Social Welfare Minister.

Another problem which has cropped up because of the Forest Conservation Act is about grazing. Now cattle from all over the country go all over the country to graze. This should be restricted. This will encourage the farmers of those States, who have not grown their grazing grass, to grow their own grass. Whichever State has got grazing facilities, the first priority should be given to the cattle of that State. Previously, there was a system when they used to charge nominal money for each cattle to go there for grazing during the rainy season. It is being stopped not directly, but indirectly, by exorbitantly raising the rates. I would urge the hon. Minister to look into this not through this amendment, but through the meetings of the Forest Ministers of the States that he would be having with them.

I would once again urge that the farmers' requirements of grazing, fire wood, implements and *dasikari lakri* must be looked into and met in full.

So far as the accountability of the forest officials at the lower level is concerned, that must be ensured, and there should be deterrent punishment because against every illegal felling of a tree, there is a forest officer, who is also benefiting at the lower level

With these words, I once again support the Bill.

**SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal):** Madam, Chairman, I rise to speak in the Forest (Conservation) Amendment, Bill. Conservation is an Indian psyche, it is an Indian etho, it has been handed down right from our scriptures, by the Indus Valley civilisation, by Emperor Ashoka and today the *Chipko* movement is there. This is not something new to us. Everytime any Conservation Bill has come to Parliament, We have supported it whole heartedly. This

[Sh. K.P. Singh Deo]

amending Bill seek to amend the Forest (Conversation) Act, 1980 and strengthen it further. That is what is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The hon. Minister also while moving the Bill and commending it to the House to support it has given the same reasons and if that is the intention, we whole-heartedly support it.

But, there are certain doubts in our minds which we would like the hon. Minister to clear. Here, we are trying to give a tremendous amount of discretion and power to a single individual. If one goes through the notification after the 1980 Bill was passed, the State Governments are supposed to write to the Secretary of the Department of Environment and there is a Committee also which is supposed to look into this. The committee consists of the Inspector General of Forests, the Additional Inspector General of Forests, the Deputy Inspector General of Forests and three environmentalists, who are there for two years and what is the criterion for these Committee Members, that is something which I would like to share. This is the document which I got from the Library. It states:

"Terms of appointments of non-official members shall be as follows:

- (1) A non-official member shall hold his office for a period of two years:
- (2) A non-official member shall cease to hold office if he dies, resigns, becomes of unsound mind, becomes insolvent or is convicted by a court of law of a criminal offence involving moral turpitude,....."

And then it goes on and talks about vacancies, travelling and daily allowances etc. This is something very fantastic.

The necessity of a minor irrigation project or the necessity of a highway or a road or a drinking water well will be decided by a

group of people sitting here in Delhi just like the Finance Commission sits here and decides which State is going to get what. They do not visit the States and study the problems of the States and their people. Like this, these people are going to decide for us whether an irrigation tank would be given or not, whether an NREP road will be given or not, whether a RLEGP road will be given or not, whether a school building or a hospital will come up or not. For that, people have sent 544 members here and so many MLAs to the Assemblies who will be pleading their cause. But here is a group of people who have got authority without any responsibility and accountability and these people will decide what is good and what is bad for us. Now, to make the matters worse, two other sections are sought to be added to the original Act of 1980. Sub-clause (iii) to Clause 2 says:

"That any forest land or any portion thereof may be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to any private ration, agency or any other organisation not owned, managed or controlled by Government."

You have no trust on the State Government. You have no trust on the MLAs who also have been elected by the people. But you have trust in a group of six people who are not accountable either to the people or to the Parliament or State Legislatures and they will decide what should be leased out to which company, to which corporation or to which agency it should be leased out and so on.

The sub-clause (iv) says:

"That any forest land or any portion thereof may be cleared of trees which have grown naturally in that land or portion, for the purpose of using it for reafforestation."

You may now see what the Explanation says:

"For the purpose of this section 'non-forest purpose means the breaking up



or clearing of any forest land or portion thereof for '

(e) the cultivation of tea, coffee spices, rubber, palms, oil-bearing plants, horticultural crops or medicinal plants."

I am sorry the Commerce Minister is not here because it will affect him. I wish Shri Das Muni was present here. He was here just five minutes back.

Part (b) of the explanation says:

"Any purpose other than reforestation."

I am sure the hon. Minister who was in charge of my State during the last drought although he did not have the time to visit the State knows that most of Forest Departments in some of the poorer States do not even have adequate staff for doing even the normal work in the Forest Departments, leave alone afforestation programmes.

Madam, we have been quoting Shrimati Indira Gandhi here. She was the founder of the Conservation Movement in this country and she was the one Head of State who really took the work of conservation as religion. Even she though it fit to raise an ecological battallion of ex-service for Dehradun, Mussorie and Bikaner because the Forest Department officers of her own State from where she got elected were not doing their job. Today, we want to hand over even the commercial plantations and other cash crops which most of the State Governments are doing, whether it be Kerala or Tamil Nadu or Orissa or the North Eastern Sector and we want to prevent them from going ahead and generating income for their States.

Now Madam, to whom are we assigning or apportioning this responsibility? We are delegating the responsibility of implementing this Act to those very State Governments on whom you do not have any faith as per this piece of legislation. I feel that it is only because we lack confidence in the ability of

the State Government that we are bringing this legislation. These are the doubts that I have in my mind and I want the hon. Minister to clear these doubts.

Secondly, on whom are we depending? We are depending on a thoroughly demoralised Indian Forest Service Officers. I have been trying my level best for the last one month to raise this discussion here on the problems of the Indian Forest Service. The Fourth Pay Commission had tried to correct the anomaly and injustice done to the Indian Forest Service officers by the Third Pay Commission. While the Central Government has accepted the recommendations and sent circulars to various State Governments which are agreed upon by the State Governments, when the final notification came, the Indian Forest Service officers were made far far inferior. In fact, the Third Pay Commission had made them second grade All India service officers. But this time, we have made the Fourth Grade All -India Forest Service Officers much below the IAS, much below the Police, much below the armed forces, And today probably the Conservator of Forests in the warrant of precedence, in pay scales, in parity, will be less than a District Collector. These are the people whose welfare we are not looking after but on whom we want to put all the responsibility of enforcing the "Forest(Conservation) Act. Sometimes, they have to come in violent contact, apart from the wild life, with wild people who inhabit the roads and the highways and who try to break through even the forest gates *Nakas*. They have to deal with armed gangs who run made gangs. Everyday, if you look at the language dailies, you will find some altercation between the forest staff and the timber smugglers.

So, Mrs. Gandhi has said that the rich out of the greed and poor out of the needs have devastated the forests. But the provision in this Bill only see to give discretionary powers to some people to allow lease to the same rich people to who have been denuding the forests, it is not the common people or it is not the tribal people who live in the forests. If today forests are being served, it is

[Sh. K.P. Singh Deo]

done by the villagers themselves. They group together and protect the forests **an yet** when they try to get their daily necessities; they are barred from this. By bringing **these** provisions without any safeguards, **my only** apprehension is that we are trying to **institutionalise** corruption. It is because if **projects** get delayed. If people are harassed, then they will have to resort to illegal gratification to get certain things cleared and **sanctioned**. So, this is my apprehension.

I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to clarify some of the doubts; otherwise, as far as strengthening the Forest (Conservations) Act. is concerned, we are all for it and will support it wholeheartedly.

[Translation]

\* SHRI S. THANGARAJU (Perambalur): Hon'ble Madam Chairman, I wish to express a few words on the Forest conservation (Amendment) Bill, 1988. The Bill seeks to provide that prior approval of the Central Government is necessary before forests are cleared for the purpose of cultivating commercial crops. The Bill also proposes severe punishments who destroy forests. These are all welcome provisions.

I am interested in giving a few suggestions to the Hon'ble Minister for effectively conserving forests which if accepted would require a few more amendments to the Bill. I would like to point out that when the State Government seek prior approval of the Central Government for clearing forests for constructing irrigation projects, roads, and other communication links and for setting up of industries in and around forests areas, the Central Government sits over the proposals for a long time without giving clearance. This hampers the developmental process. The Bill should be amended so that proposals for clearing forests for developmental purposes are agreed to by the Central Government without delay. Amendment should also be

made in the Bill so that the State Governments themselves have powers to clear forests for developmental purposes.

I would like to cite one example. In my constituency there are two hill areas, namely, Green hills and Kolli hills. For connecting these forests areas a road link from Senthamangal in Salem District to Ubbilipuram in Tiruchy District is required. A proposal for constructing the road link was sent years back to the Central Government. Even the M.L.A. of the District, hon. Shri Sivaprakasam wrote many letters to the hon. Minister and also personally came here and presented many petitions to the Minister for allowing the forests to be cleared for construction of road link between Senthamangal and Ubbilipuram. Nothing has so far been done by Central Government. The non-clearance of the project by the Central Government has affected the development of more than 50 villages in the forest areas in my district. In the same way there are two places called Anganur and Thattanur. The distance between the places is only six kilometres. since the forest areas have to be cleared for constructing a road link between these two places the people have to take a circumventry route of nearly 25 kilometres by bus. Likewise Vilangudi lies at a distance of two kilometres from Kolayanur. But there is no direct road link between these two areas because the Central Government is not giving permission to clear forests. The people have therefore to take a very long circuitous route to travel between the two places.

I would like to point out that though the laws are enacted by Parliament the States have to be relied upon for implementation. The State Governments do not have any wrong intention of destroying forests. Neither they are so irresponsible in not taking measures to conserve forests. Therefore for construction of roads and other developmental activities, if forests are to be cleared, prior approval of Central Government should not be insisted upon. Amendment

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\* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

must be made in the Bill to empower the State Governments to order clearing of forests if roads are to be constructed in the interests of development of the State.

At present some private individuals grow fifty or sixty teak trees. They obtain permission to cut the trees and when permission is sought to grow some five thousands rubber trees in place of the teak trees the Central Government is not giving permission. I do not know the reason why permission is not being given to grow more number of trees than the existing ones.

The Government is encouraging afforestation through social forest-ry and through N.R.E.P. other kinds of incentives are also given for afforestation programmes. However, provision is not made in this Bill for providing incentives to private individuals, who are interested in growing trees and thus help the afforestation programme. I request that such a provision should be made in the Bill. With this all in view, I request the Minister to have a second look at the whole matter and bring a comprehensive legislation on the subject.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. chairman, Sir, I support the Bill which has been introduced here. Sir, the Principal act which is sought to be amended through this bill and also the present bill which seeks to amend the act, have got a very limited purpose.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just wait, Mr Pradhan. The time allotted for this Bills is over. There are many more members. Should we extend the time.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsgunj): By two hours.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): By at least two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to extend

the time by two hours.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: We should continue the discussion, the whole day today. It is a very important bill.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Two hours are more than enough.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Two hours should be enough.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now extend by two hours. Let us see.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the most remarkable aspect of the law made in 1980 was that it made people realise the importance of forests for the country. That is the greatest achievement. For this I congratulate the Government. We have certainly achieved the objective for which Shrimati Indira Gandhi had made this law. I want to draw the attention of our capable Minister hon. Shri Ansari towards the fact that there are many issues on which there is no difference of opinion between the various political parties. All the hon. Members who spoke in the House today stressed the two points that development of forests should not be a hindrance to national progress. Perhaps Shrimati Indira Gandhi had never thought that this law could prove to be an obstacle to national progress.

Let me draw your attention towards the fact that the guidelines were prepared by the competent people. The quality of I. A.S. officers at the State and Central level is more or less the same. So how can the degree of competence in them differ to such a large extent? 80% of the State Government schemes, be they for irrigation, electricity or road, remain pending for want of Central approval. Eventually most of these schemes are rejected. The Government should look into the reasons as to why such a large number of schemes are not passed, whenever a State Government proposes a scheme the Centre raises objections and seeks clarifications. When queries are re-

[Sh. K.N. Pradhan]

solved and the clarifications are given, fresh objections are raised. Is this becoming of an administration of any country? Can this thing be defended by anybody in its implementation? Raising objections at the time when a scheme is first proposed is understandable. But what is the need to seek clarifications again when the queries raised have already been resolved. If this law has to be implemented in its true spirit, national progress has to go side by side with the conservation of forests. Otherwise the progress of the country will be stalled leading to an increase in the expenditure. If the schemes are delayed their cost increases. The guidelines should be such that in at least 90% of the schemes the State Government's competence should be relied upon. The guidelines with officers should be such that no objections are raised or clarifications are sought in regard to the proposed schemes. If this can be done, the Amendment will have some meaning. Nobody will be in favour of a law which, on one hand aims at forest conservation and on the other proves to be an obstacle in the national progress.

There is one more submission in this regard. Generally no large forests are located at the places where there are quarries for which the licenses are to be issued. Similarly if some area is to be provided with electricity connections we have to rely on the competence and honesty of the officers of the State Government in the matter of forest conservation. They too deeply feel that there should be conservation of forests. So why should not they be delegated powers? I think that if States are given the authority, many of our developmental programmes would run without an obstruction.

I have already said that this amendment has got a very limited purpose. More, over, we are discussing the management of the entire forest area in the country. As to the question of forest conservation, we control tree plantation, felling of trees and social forestry under the Indian Forest Act, 1927. At the time when this law was made, our stand

point was different. At that time, big bulldozers were needed to uproot the trees which had struck deep roots. Such things are not needed today. Now this law is more than 60 years old. We have not been able to make the necessary Amendment. It seems as if our concentration is directed towards a small problem, while the larger, more complex problem remains unattended. Last year the Central Board of Forestry has passed a resolution that any wood shall not be allowed to be taken away from the forests. But the Government has not yet taken any effective steps in this regard. A Waste land Board was also constituted but the Central Government did not pay adequate attention to it. If such an important Board had been made more effective the country would have benefited in larger measure. Crimes are on increase in our country and criminals move around freely. We have laid the onus on prosecution for proving that a particular individual is a criminal and he has committed the offence. The Indian Forest Act should be amended and provision should be made therein so that 'Man's Area' is not made applicable. Big contractors engage Harijans and Adivasis for the felling of trees. When the cases are taken up, it is the Harijans and Adivasis who are punished instead of the contractors. If 'Mans Area' is separated, the onus will lie on the contractors to prove themselves innocent. I welcome and support this Amendment.

Even to day thousands of Adivasis have been cultivating the forest land for agriculture over the years. In 1978 the Madhya Pradesh Government had issued an order which said that whosoever had been cultivating a particular land for agriculture for a number of years in the past would be given away the lease of the land. But that order could not be properly implemented. After the enactment of law in 1980 thousands of Adivasis have got the forest land for cultivation. Without cultivation on the forest land, forests can neither be of any help to them in increasing the yield nor can they make adequate arrangements for irrigation. Instead, corruption goes on increasing and officers if they so desire can harass them. When this law is

enacted, Harijans and Adivasis will be evicted from the forest land. Hence the State Governments should be consulted as to what should be done to improve the lot of the Harijans and Adivasis who have been cultivating the forest land. Ways should be found, to give them the land on lease, so that they can make the optimum use of the forest land for agricultural purposes. Otherwise we won't be able to achieve the noble objective with which Shrimati Indira Gandhi had made this law because we will be causing obstruction in our national progress and we will not be able to give those facilities to the poor we want to give them. With these words I support the Bill.

15 hrs.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Madam Chairman, Sir, this Bill is brought in a very crude form because it is mentioned here that: Many forest land or any portion thereof may be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or to any authority....." That means you can assign thousands of acres of land to one person. Isn't it?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: It is rather prohibited.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: It is prohibited but it is not specifically mentioned here..... (Interruptions). You are going to allot it to any private person without any proper background of forestation. If you are going to allot the forest land to private persons, then I think if you give preference to agricultural graduate, it would be better. Leaving it to any private person without proper background of forestation is not proper. If the agricultural graduates are given preference, it will be in the fitness of things.

Many trusts and organisations are mushrooming in the country and they will ask for allotment of forest land and this allotment will be arbitrary.

Here again you are mentioning that 'non-forest purpose; means the breaking up or clearing of any forest land or portion thereof in the the cultivation of tea, coffee, rubber, oil-bearing plants, etc., etc. Then Sal trees are also oil-bearing plants..So also is the Azadiractia Indica, that is, the neem tree because its seed also contains oil which is not being extracted also. So, they also may be brought under the definition of oil-bearing plants through this Amendment Bill.

Then take horticultural plants like tamarind. Tamarind is also a horticultural plant. So also is *Ber*. This is a dryland horticultural plant as also a forest plant. So, this requires serious thought because the same plant can be a horticultural plant as well as a forest plant. Same is the case with tamarind tree, with *neem* tree and with *Sal* tree. So, instead of giving this definition, you should have restricted the height of the plant. Those plants which are less than fifteen percent in height should have been treated as non-Forest plants and other plants could be treated as forest plants. Take, for example, rubber. It also gives good cover to the hill tops. It can serve the purpose of forestation and environmental conservation as envisaged in this Amendment Bill. So, if rubber could also be included in the re-forestation programme, that would have been better. So also tamarind and other trees could be included.

As regards medicinal plants, many medicinal plants grow in forests. In Satpura area I have seen that hundreds of crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange was earned from the export of Hirda and Ba-Hirda. These are medicinal plants and they are treated as forest plants also. If somebody takes the forest land on lease for planting of such medicinal plants it will earn foreign exchange and, at the same time, serve the purpose of environmental conservation also. so, this should be encouraged instead of eliminating it through this Amendment Bill.

In Maharashtra, specially in Satpura, in 1965, an experiment was carried out by the name 'Agri-silvi plots' and some tribals were

[Sh. Vijay N. Patil]

given plots for cultivation after cutting teak trees. Simultaneously, new seedlings were planted on those plots. They were doing agricultural cultivation also in between. But some cutting place uprooted their seedlings and shows that those seedlings were not growing. They said that the land was not fit for reforestation and that those plots should be permanently allotted for agricultural purposes. So, if the same thing happens in the allotment, of these plots also, and the people come forward and say that this land is not fit for afforestation, then what are you going to do?

In the end, I would say that it is not necessary to cut the plants which are already existing for reforestation purposes because already we have seen that many of the forest lands are barren and very few trees are existing there. They need not be cut for new plantation. So, this provision of allowing them to cut the existing trees should be deleted.

Sir, my last suggestion is that goats are very much harmful for the new forest plantation. Those people who experiment on stall-feeding of goats, if they are encouraged in the forest lands on lease for afforestation and also for demonstration plots, it will go a long way for the preservation of forest. In the end I would like to submit that the wood which is being cut from the forest as fire wood, can only be stopped by giving solar cooker to the people who are residing in the forest area or in the vicinity of the forest area and if this can be coordinated with the Ministry of Energy and give solar cookers to the people in the forest area, then there will be more conservation of trees and plants in these areas which can be attempted and implemented effectively.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhunjharpur):  
Madam Chairman, since I know that a number of Members have yet to participate in the discussion I would, therefore, confine

myself to two or three main points about this Bill.

When the forests in Africa were cleared, a serious situation arose causing famine conditions there. Keeping this in view and realising the importance of forests Shrimati Indira Gandhi took many steps for the protection of the forests and environments. She learnt a lesson from what happened in Africa and noted that forests in the country were being cleared at a large scale. Due to her efforts the cutting of forests, had been restricted to a great extent if not totally stopped. Thereafter Shri Rajiv Gandhi kept up that tradition and the credit for giving much importance to forests goes to him. I do not know what happens at other places but so far as my constituency is concerned, not more than 5% of the total allocation made under the 20 point programme is being spent there on social forestry. I am saying this with full confidence and responsibility. In our Department of forests there, actually the law of the jungle prevails and loot is being indulged into openly. If the premises of the Forest Officers are got raided through the C.B.I., the people would be dump-founded to find out the extent of their assets and benami property owned by them.

15.07 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

The way they have indulged into a large scale loot in the name of forest plantation is unprecedented and you will not find such an example anywhere else. I would request that its 25% expenditure should be diverted towards other works like road building, construction of school buildings, etc. if unemployment is to be removed, this programme should be implemented strictly and seen that two to four corrupt officers are prosecuted to win the confidence of the people.

In the name of plantation of trees it is said that lakhs of trees have been planted at such and such places and when I visited those places I found that their number was in

hundreds and not in lakhs. On enquiry from the Forest Officer, he told me that the plants had been either washed away or withered due to scorching heat. When I required about the whereabouts of those persons who had been shown in the records as appointed for watering the plants, he told me that he was not supposed to know their whereabouts as they left after completing their work. What I mean to say is that nothing is done anywhere and the situation there is very serious. Regarding social forestry I would like to request you kindly to ensure its implementation in those areas which are under your direct control. Earlier fruit bearing plants used to be supplied, but now even this practice has been stopped. Ever since the decision of the Government of Bihar not to supply fruit bearing plants for growing on private lands, the people are not taking the programme as seriously as they used to do earlier in the hope of reaping the crop of fruit after 5 to 10 years. The other aspect of the social forestry is that the people, who plant these trees on their private land, cannot fell these trees without the permission of the Government, otherwise the forest officials are there to prosecute the people even in the event of cutting one branch of a tree. Such laws should be enacted which are practicable because in the absence of availability of firewood how will the people cook food, if the restrictions on felling of trees are in force. There is a need to look at these things comprehensively, because in North Bihar scarce in coal, there is no other means available for cooking food except firewood which is got by felling of trees.

In South Bihar it is beyond your imagination as to how many trees are being felled openly and there is no body to check it. Though a law against cutting of trees is in force, but in South Bihar felling of trees is going on uninterrupted through the use of force. Therefore, the need of the hour is that deforestation should be checked.

In the end, I would like to emphasise the need to change out thinking about forests. People should be educated and told that if unrestricted denudation of forests contin-

ues, we will have to face the situation, as is prevailing in Africa. The entire land in the country will become barren. In order to prevent such a situation, we will have to follow the tradition prevalent in other countries of planting trees at the time of births of children and performance of marriages. Then only tree plantation will get a boost and the conservation of forests will become possible.

Finally, I would like to request the Government to bring forward a comprehensive Bill on the subject, though I know that except advising the states you cannot do much in this direction as this subject is included in the concurrent list and therefore you cannot do much in this. However, the Government can at least monitor the spending of the money provided to the State Government under the 20 point programme. Therefore the need of the hour is to monitor the use and accountability of the money allocated for conservation of forests.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present Bill has been under a cloud from the very beginning. A comprehensive bill should have been brought forward on the basis of the experience gained during the last 8 to 9 years since the adoption of the original Bill in 1980 by the House and all the questions that have arisen in the meantime. But, it seems all these things have not been taken into account while framing the present Bill. Otherwise a comprehensive Bill would have been introduced on the subject after giving due credence to the views and constructive suggestions given by the people in this regard. The point which arises and will continue to boggle the minds of the people of the country is what are the reasons for enacting such a law which obstructs development of the country having a vast development potential which the Government also want to exploit? On the one hand we talk of ameliorating the condition of Adivasis and other habitants of forests, and on the other they are deprived of their traditional rights and opportunities for their development due to financial constraints. It is surprising that even the Department of Environment of the

[Sh. Vijoy Kumar yadav]

Government raises objection to the implementation of the State Tribal Welfare Schemes cleared by the Department of Finance. It is not good to adopt such a attitude which obstructs the path of development.

In the matter of Harijans welfare and removal of regional imbalances in the backward states under the 20 point programme, the Department of Environment of the Government is proving to be a major obstacle. To my mind the Government should not pass such laws which interfere in such matters which fall under the jurisdiction of the States because gone are the days of one party rule both at the Centre and the States.

In this connection, I would like to offer one more suggestion. so far as afforestation is concerned, there is no difference of opinion whatsoever as during the last 10 years the people have realised the importance of both the forests as well as the trees. If one visits Chota Nagpur area in Bihar, whether by road or by train, he will find thousands of acres of so called forest land there lying barren, where trees are not being planted. But whenever the question of giving clearance to new schemes for the development of the country comes up, the Government do not clear them in the name of forests. Such a state of affairs needs to be looked into.

Fifteen days' imprisonment for illegal felling of trees is not a deterrent enough to bring to an end the cutting of trees which is being undertaken on a large scale in collusion with the officials, because the people engaged in the trade are making crores of rupees. So the Government should make it a cognizable offence to stop felling of trees. The Government spends crores of rupees on tree plantation, but due to lack of proper fencing and maintenance, these trees only find a place in the records and are not actually seen in the places, where these are planted. There should be a proper machinery to look after the afforestation programme and this machinery should be directed to

continue till the Government feels that there is no more need for it.

The Government should check bungalows in the afforestation programme, because this is causing loss worth lakhs and crores of rupees to the Government. So the Central Government must check this practice and take stringent measures against the accused persons.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Shrimati Indira Gandhi said that survival of man is dependent on survival of animals and plant life. we have distorted nature. Nature has started to take revenge on us.

Ruthless exploitation of nature to increase production should be checked. Let us leave something for posterity. In this Bill, it is said that the lease can not be given to individuals. I think that the word 'individual' should not be deleted because in the 20 Point Economic Programme, huge amount is given to the States for social forestry. When funds are given by the Government for social forestry, why should land be given to individuals? It should be leased out to gram panchayats or panchayat samities or some authority to see that uncultivated wasteland should be utilised for growing trees or re-vegetation of ruined land, let funds be given to gram panchayats and public bodies.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: That is prohibitive provision.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: That is what I say. The land, under no circumstances, should be given to individuals. But the Forest Department in some State is leasing out the forest to the individuals. They are giving lease. There is the Indian Forest Act and State Act Under that, the Forest Department in some state is leasing out the forest produce and cutting of the timber in the forest. It should be stopped. That should be done by Corporation and Government only when certain trees are to be cut because of ecological point of view. But let it not be given to



the individuals or forest contractors. The forest contractors should be prohibited to cut any tree in the forest. It should be made a point in the Indian Forest Act that no forest contractor should enter into any reserved forest or any forest. Further, on account of growth of population and because of un-economic growth of cattle population, there is encroachment on forest land and the laws could not be implemented. People from every walk of life depend on the forests. We must see how best we should supply fuel to the villages. Otherwise, certainly they will be forced to cut trees. The need of the people should be looked into. People should not destroy the forest. These needs can be met otherwise. Ways and means should be found out. People are encroaching upon forest land for the purpose of agriculture. Even trees are being cut to supply timber to the railway by the contractors. That should be stopped. Trees are to supply timber poles used by the Electricity Department. All these facts should be taken into consideration and I hope the Government will do the needful the most important thing is that environmental education should not be lost sight of. Let it be enforced through formal and non-formal system of education. It is said that the vast expanse of the Rajasthan desert can be traced to deforestation. That is what our scientists say. There is river-water pollution and air pollution. An integrated rural development and conservation is the need of the hour. We have to conserve the flore and funa. If some kind of help is given to the local people and if they can get some regular earning, they will not cut the trees.

Sir, the shifting in cultivation in different States in the State of Orissa is in vogue. There, the Adivasis burn the trees for cultivation and getting manure to raise crops. They utilise the burnt tree-ash as manure to raise crops. Therefore, in those places if some fruit-bearing trees are planted, the Adivasis will not cut the trees because they never cut the fruit bearing trees. So, we must give some thought about the nature of the people and their attitude towards trees. I think, a community-based environment protection society has to be set up to ensure

this.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhandara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I consider the Amendment Bill related to forests which has been presented in the House by the hon. Minister of forest, to be inadequate. Even then I support it and urge the hon. Minister to introduce a more comprehensive Bill in order to conserve the forest wealth and execute the development projects effectively.

The Forest conservation Bill which was introduced in the House in 1980, had an adverse effect upon the development projects. People have started feeling that in spite of conserving the forest wealth, the schemes are implemented successfully. I would like to cite an example of constituency. Though Umarjhari and Kalisarai irrigation Projects were completed by the State Government before 1980, water has not been released for irrigation and other purposes because of objections under the Forest Conservation Act. Similarly, the State Government has not been able to get the clearance from the Central Government for the Bawanthari project on which Rs. 26 crores has already been spent. This scheme was also formulated before 1980. In Vidharba region of Maharashtra, five districts are considered to be the most backward because of forests. I think on other part in Maharashtra is covered by such dense forests as these five districts are, but still the Patwari of the area has mentioned in his record that it is an area covered with bushes only. Though this very area can yield rich revenue it has not been notified in the list of forests of 1927. A joint survey has also been conducted. In spite of all this projects are not approved for that area. So, I would like to urge the hon. Minister to take measures to implement the schemes effectively. The former Minister of Environment and Forests Shri Bhajan Lal himself visited the area alongwith IG (Forests) and other officials of the department. They reviewed the situation thoroughly and

[Sh. Kesharao Pardhi]

concluded in a meeting held in Delhi on 3.11.87 that the area covered with bushes would not be considered as a forest. A similar decision was taken in an earlier meeting held in the presence of the former Minister of Environment and Forests on Aug. 3, 1987 which was attended by various high dignitaries like the chief Minister of Maharashtra, the member of his cabinet, officials of the Central Government, IG (Forests) and the secretaries of many other departments. After that a few projects have been cleared but the schemes which were implemented before 1980, have still not been cleared. Due to this there is great resentment in the poor people of tribal areas who have saved the forests. What to speak of development the State Government does not even provide facilities of irrigation, drinking water, electricity, transportation, hospitals, and schools there. It is unable to execute Indira Awas Yojana. So the people residing there feel that injustice is being done to them. They feel sorry for preserving the forest wealth. It is, therefore, essential to allay their fears. Some of the hon. Members of the House have questioned the injustice towards those who have contributed to conserve the forests. The country cannot make progress if the schemes are not implemented. People would realise the utility of forests steadily in the same manner as they have realised the importance of family planning. But it is a matter of great regret, if the development projects are not implemented even after the pace of the afforestation accelerates. Mere laws do not serve any purpose. Even if the term of punishment is one year instead of 15 days nothing will happen. The laws for prohibition and family planning have not served any purpose. I think that such steps would prove harmful instead of being beneficial to the common people. No doubt, forests are very important, their extension is very important but if the development projects are not implemented effectively people would revolt. If the matter are not tackled properly a critical situation can arise.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Forest conservation

Act is applicable in forest areas but why should it be applicable to areas where bushes grow. I would like to cite an example of Bawanthari project in my constituency where the forest is going to be submerged but people are prepared to cover the land by tree twice the size of forest. People grow bushes even in their own fields and it would be bad on the part of Government if the development schemes are not implemented effectively on the pretext of growth of bushes. I would urge the Government to give adequate powers to the State Governments to enable them to implement various schemes of drinking water, irrigation, power and road construction besides the Indira Awas Yojana effectively. It would be wrong on the part of Central Government to anticipate that adequate powers in the hands of State Government would prove harmful for forests. So my submission is that right approach and efforts in that direction would not only help in acceleration of afforestation and preservation of environment but also execute the development schemes effectively. The Central Government should introduce a comprehensive Bill in the House to meet this objective. I would enable us to bring more land under forests and encourage developmental activities. With these words, I support the Bill and thus conclude.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill 1988, has been presented in the House. The harsh attitude of man towards nature, the way in which he has destroyed forest wealth, has not only blemished the beauty of nature, but has also been responsible for drought and floods. In these circumstances it has become essential to conserve the forests and we would welcome if the Government frames strict laws for it. The law which has already been framed suggests that the State Government would have to take prior permission of Central Government in order to acquire forest land for implementing the schemes of irrigation, mining or setting up an industry. If the concerned officer fails to present the case or keeps the Central Government in dark, he would be penalised. I

consider this step worth appreciating because if no provision for punishment is made, officials would become careless in performing their duties. But the responsibility should not lie only on the State. I would like to suggest that it should be the responsibility of the Central Government also to call the Chief Secretary, forest Secretary, or the concerned Secretary in order to gather the required information. The matter should not be kept pending at any cost. Sometimes the files are kept pending and the matters remain undecided for an indefinite period. Central Government should not adopt such attitude because it would not be in the interest of the country to delay the implementation of development projects. Sometimes the delay takes place because Central Government officials do not invite the State Government officials and continue to raise objections for not sending the required information. Objections are not raised once but again and again on different pretexts. The Central Government has full right to raise objections but it should raise all of them at one time. If an official does not raise all the objections together, it is evident that his intentions are not good and he wants to indulge in corrupt practices. It is, therefore, essential that the Chief Secretary and Forest Secretary should be invited and the matters thrashed out so that the development activities can accelerate.

Here, I would also like to discuss some problems of my constituency. I represent a desert area. The Central Government has prepared a scheme for the development of desert area. An amount of Rs. 245 crores has been earmarked for the scheme. But an amount of Rs. 100 crores only has been spent jointly by the Finance department and Planning department so far during the Seventh Five Year plan. How will the rest of Rs. 145 crores be utilised? In brief, we want to make the desert areas prosperous by developing forests there, but the funds are not allocated according to the plan outlay. The proposed amount is slashed and injustice is done to the people of the area. Will the development of desert areas be done in this way? Will there be any progress and devel-

opment of desert areas? Central Government should think about it. If Government spends Rs. 75 crores in 1988-89 and another Rs. 75 crores in 1989-90, the afforestation work can be done very effectively in the remaining two years of our tenure. Through the sand dunes stabilisation programme trees and grass are growing fastly and new vegetates are coming up on the sand dunes in Rajasthan. This has become possible only due to efforts of our scientist. If grants and other facilities are provided to all those farmers who are doing their work on the departmental pattern, they will take more interest in this work, as a result which there will be a tremendous progress and development in this area and the expansion of deserts would be checked.

We have taken up the afforestation programme of Indira Gandhi Canal. The Territorial Army is doing the work there. I would like to submit that the afforestation programme should be extended also to the left bank of Indira Gandhi Canal. For bringing a change in the environment and for the development of this area, more and more afforestation programmes should be formulated and forests should be developed on this Canal.

With these words, while supporting this Bill, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): The Forest Conservation Amendment Bill of 1988 is a camouflage of amendment. It will not serve anything to the interest of the country. From this Amendment it appears that the very motive of the Government is not clear. They are going to allot the forest land to the private parties or private agencies or private authorities. I do not understand why they want to amend Section 2 of the original Act. May be the Government has a plan to give forest land to their interested parties or agencies. This section should be amended in such a way that a class of society those who are living in forests may get the land. So I have a strong doubt in my mind so far as

[Sh. Bhadreswar Tanti]

this amendment is concerned. The newly amended Section 2 (a) (iii) reads:

“(iii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be assigned by way or lease or otherwise to a private person or to any authority, corporation, agency or any other organisation not owned, managed or controlled by Government”.

In that case the poor people who have got no hearth and home of their own and those who are living at the mercy of the Government in the forests their land will be leased out to interested parties.

Sir, you just compare the amount that has been spent on social forestry since it came into play. How many trees have been planted in the country? If you compare you will find much of the money has been diverted and gone in the pockets of the concerned authorities instead of the trees being planted. Social forestry is only in name. In many states for the name sake they have planted some trees where most of the money has been eaten up.

Some unscrupulous persons in league with the forest officers have been felling trees and as a result thereof in many states the ecological balance had been upset. There is drought and other natural calamities in season and out of season as a result thereof. Now who are suffering? It is the poor people, have nots, backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. They are suffering because they live in rural areas. There is no agency to look after their living conditions. There is a horrible grim picture of human life.

I submit that Government should come forward with some concrete aims and objects to ameliorate the conditions of those who are living in forests and those who have got no hearth and homes and land of their own. They should be given the forest land if at all you want to give. This should not be

diverted to the private agencies or private authorities or rich people.

It is said if you go on like this a day will come when we will have to suffer. Social forestry is very much supported by all sections of people so that trees may grow in the country and people may get benefited out of it. In fact, crores of rupees have been spent in the name of social forestry. But the trees are not coming up. If this is happening, how can you save the forests? Every moment, the trees are being felled as a result of which the country is suffering. The natural calamities have taken place. It is said that you may take the jungle out of the man. But you cannot take the man out of the jungle if he is born in it.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Sir, I rise to support the Bill since it is concerned with conservation of forests. Forests can be considered from three points of view: First conservation; secondly, growth and development; and thirdly, exploitation for industrial purposes. The Bill has a limited purpose, namely, to conserve forests. May I point out that the Bill has been an absolute failure? For the last 40 years, we have been trying to have 33 percent of our land area under forests. We had that objective in our policy statement in 1947. The Seventh Five Year Plan laid down a strategy for a massive programme of social forestry and development of people's movement for increasing the area under forests. Our policy has failed. We had 22 percent of our land under forests in 1947. Today, the area under forests is 11 percent. As a result of this, the position in our country is alarming. As the ecologists say, when a natural forest is thinned to below 60 percent of the tree population, it ceases to perform its ecological functions, namely, soil protection, conservation of ground-water through reducing the run-off, impounding water through the root system and so on. The floods and droughts, which are a frequent occurrence, are the result of the thinning or destruction of forests in our country. The implementation of this Bill which Indiraji sponsored and which she had in mind when she went to Stockholm is absolutely neces-

sary because we wanted to prevent the destruction of forests.

This Bill has its limited purpose. Its implementation has given rise to certain difficulties. For instance, in Maharashtra, there are many river schemes which have been held up because the river schemes involve the use of forest lands. The Central Government says that if you have to use the forest lands, then you must give us equal land elsewhere for afforestation. This has also been done by the State Government. Even then, many schemes have not been cleared by the Central Government. For instance, in my own district, there are schemes on the 'Waghut river, the 'More' river and the 'Mangoor' river. The Government has offered equal area for afforestation and has also offered to re-plant these areas with trees. Still the cases are pending with the Central Government. I myself have given the papers from the Maharashtra Government to the Minister concerned.

This Bill seems to make for excessive concentration of power in the hands of the Central Government. The point has been explained by other speakers also.

As regards our State, may I say that many projects from the five districts of Vidarbha have lands with shrubs. Many schemes have been held up there due to the stand taken by the Government of India. If these lands covered with shrubs are exempted from the Forest Conservation Act, 1988, the majority of the development projects in Vidarbha could be taken up and completed in a short time. They will contribute greatly to the development of that area.

Further, projects which have been pending and which pertain to tribal areas should be cleared on top priority basis. These are mostly in the districts of Thane, Dhule, Nasik, and Godcharoli. Then, there are projects which were complete to the extent of 70 to 80 percent before the Forest (Conversation) Act was passed. I think, they should also be cleared with a view to promoting the economic development of those

areas.

If these defects are removed, I am sure we will succeed in the conservation of forests to a greater extent and our policy in this respect will be a great success.

SHRINTOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur):  
Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill. As I take part in this debate, I am reminded of a community in the interior part of my State. This community kills mithun mercilessly and slowly, when all the people are gathered at one place. They cook its meat and feast upon it and at that time they sing beautiful songs composed for death purposes. The beautiful young boys and girls sing so sweetly and all the gathering shares the sweetness of their songs and they shed tears for mithun. The contents of the songs are - O mithun, timid and beautiful, we see you grazing everyday at the foot, but today you are on our plates.

Same is the story of our forests today. I belong to a State where ninety-nine percent of the area is supposed to be forest area. But actually, I do not know how many hectares are retained now. Particularly, during the Second World War, there was indiscriminate and massive destruction of forests to meet the requirements of the Second World War, the Allied forces, for making temporary bridges, furnitures and other things. For all purposes, massive destruction had taken place, but no steps have been taken for afforestation. In addition to that, there has been massive destruction of forests for shifting cultivation purposes by the hill people. It is not only the position in my State, but similar is the situation the Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh etc. Vast areas of forests have been destroyed mercilessly. I do not demand more money for afforestation or protection of forests, because money has not played any role so far as pointed out by many hon. Members. Money has played the role of enriching or thickening the pockets of those who are incharge of the implementation of such programmes. There is need for motiva-

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

tion.

There was a tradition in the tribal areas earlier that for every tree cut down, at least two seedlings will be planted. That tradition has also disappeared. When the Britishers came, it was the primitive people who objected to the British engineers cutting down the forests for road making and other purposes and they were allowed to cut down trees only after an assurance that for every tree cut down, there would at least be two or more seedlings planted and nurtured.

I would suggest that in the north-eastern areas, where the people have shifting cultivation, the Forest Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry should combine together to see that the shifting cultivation is stopped and alternative arrangements are made and the farmers are given training for terrace cultivation on permanent basis. Only then the provisions of this Forest Conservation Act would be meaningful.

Now, only one word in conclusion. Penal provisions have been provided in this amending Bill. I am not an expert. According to Clause 3B (1) (a), the head of the Department or the officers involved will be punished. But there is a proviso added that if it is proved that the offence is committed without his knowledge, then the above provision gets annulled. I think this proviso should be removed. I say this because whoever is competent enough or who can engage a lawyer capable of displaying a jugglery of words and law points, can easily prove that the offence has been committed without his knowledge. This will destroy the whole purpose of this very Act. So, this proviso should be removed.

With these few words, I would like to support the Bill. I request the Government that they should see to it that implementation not in terms of money but in terms of motivation and sincerity should be boosted so that this Forest Policy will have meaning.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Chairman Sir, at the very outset, I support the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill.

We are having rich forest wealth in our country along with other materials like minerals, etc. As far as conservation is concerned, we have totally failed during these 40 years. The second aspect is afforestation. Though farm forestry and social forestry are treated as priority sectors and though banks advance money or loans with a low rate of interest and in easy instalments, we could not achieve the targets. Though Vana Mahotsavas are taking place and social forestry is encouraged, we do not find much progress. Here and there, we find that only Nilgiri trees are coming up. These Nilgiri trees come up easily because these are not touched by any animals. We are also told that if we plant more and more Nilgiri trees, these may reduce the fertility of soil. We do not know what the research studies reveal in this regard. On the one hand we are asked to grow these Nilgiri trees and on the other we are warned that these trees will reduce the fertility of the soil. Therefore, we would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government are going to encourage growing of these Nilgiri trees under farm forestry and social forestry.

Many hon. members have expressed the view that this Bill should have been more comprehensive. I agree with them. I say this because on the one side we want to conserve our forests and on the other we do not want to give up our developmental works such as the construction of irrigation projects, minor irrigation tanks, hydro-electric projects, nuclear plants, school buildings, construction of the houses for the tribal people and soon and so forth. We also have to explore a major part of our mineral wealth because this is a source of foreign exchange. By exporting our minerals, we get a lot of precious foreign exchange. We have an abundant mineral wealth in our country. Every State is having its own minerals. For example in Karnataka in my area, there is a lot of iron ore and that too of a very high-

graded quality and we have gold too. We are also exploring manganese which we export to Japan and other countries. Such being the case, if we do not give environmental clearance to this work of mineral exploration, what will happen to this important sector? Though mining leases are being renewed, they are not getting the environmental clearance. In our State, the State Government is asking the mine owners to remit Rs. 12,000 per hectare for replanting the area in which they have been exploring the minerals. This is causing a lot of inconvenience to the mine owners. At the time of giving the renewal itself the environmental clearance should also be given automatically. Otherwise it will be causing a great inconvenience to the mine owners who are engaged in the work of mineral exploration.

16.00 hrs.

In Karnataka- I do not know whether other States have taken up this programme- we have asked the Primary and High School children to grow nurseries. They have done it very well. They have been raising nurseries with tubewells nearby. These school children are earning thousands of rupees by selling the plants at the rate of 75 paise, or something like that, per plant. Even the small farmers get the plants immediately from these nurseries. They need not go to the District Headquarters for collecting the plants. By doing this, the school children are also able to earn a lot. The children are getting some sort of incentive by means of this. Farmers are also getting the plants easily. So, we are inculcating a culture of growing trees from the childhood onwards. This is a very good scheme. I hope the Minister will also take up such schemes.

There is a saying that prevention is always better than cure. We have tried to do some things by destroying the forests. How to prevent it? The major portion of the forests consumed today are generally by the farm sector. Every day, the farmers need forest for firewood, for their implements, for their carts, etc. We are also using it for our industries and also for other developmental

sectors. For the railway sleepers we were using it. Now, the railways have started replacing the wooden sleepers with cement ones. Now, we can ask our Engineering Association to produce some light materials with the help of aluminium so that our farmers can make use of such things instead of using this wood. They are using this wood for the agricultural implements also which they are supposed to replace every year. Therefore, I would suggest that we should ask our Engineering Department to manufacture such equipments which our bullocks can also carry.

Another thing has also come to our notice. Whoever takes up cultivation of rubber, coffee or tea would not come under the purview of the Land Ceiling Act because they fetch foreign exchange. So, they would be exempted from this Act. People who want to go in for such plantations have acquired thousands and thousands of acres of land for raising these crops. Are you going to allow in future also- acquiring of such lands for raising crops? When there is a ceiling for other sectors, why are you allowing them? For such things, some restriction should be imposed. If you allow such things, there is going to be a huge corruption. I would like to tell you on the floor of the house that multi-millionaires would come and acquire such lands. By means of this, they would even utilise their "number two" money also here. They will show that they have utilised their money exclusively in this sector also.

Finally, as you know we have already lost many lands which are generally used for grazing purposes. For the cattle they used to have these lands. Now the population is also growing. Now we want more lands. Our poor people are encroaching the land. In some States they have been given confirmed *pattas*. Now, these people have no land. It is difficult for these people to allow their cattle to graze in their lands. Some farms are there wherein plenty of grass is grown. In the forest area, cattle are not allowed to graze because they will cut away the trees- especially the goats and other animals.



[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

Therefore, what we should do is, we must allow the farmers to cut the grass individually, instead of allowing the cattle to graze. If such things are allowed it becomes very difficult for the farmers.

At the time of afforestation sufficient care should be taken that we plant value-added plants. We should try and plant trees which would give good yields such as fruit trees, tamarind, neem and others. Also we can have varieties of trees like sandalwood, and others which also give us good returns. Such steps should be taken at the time of afforestation.

Finally—I do not want to take much of the time—there is lot of corruption in this department. Forest wealth is like gold. Gold can be kept in the locker, but forest cannot be kept in the locker. There are also chances for smuggling of forest wealth. Vigilance must be more and penalties must be more serious hereafter. Otherwise the purpose of bringing such bills will not be served. We should have strict and more and more preventive measures to check smuggling of forest wealth. We can have discussions with other departments so that such things do not recur in future.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Forest conservation Amendment Bill, 1988 is being discussed here. Through you, I would like to convey my feelings to the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests who is one of the most experienced and able Ministers of the Union Cabinet.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Importance of plantation of trees is evident from the fact that a tree was got planted by Shri Gorbachove also when he was on his official visit to India. Often, trees are got

planted by the foreign dignitaries when they come to India. But it is more important to note as to whether the tree planted by Shri Gorbachove is being looked after properly or whether it withered away. There is no doubt that this is a very good scheme. Under this scheme a lot of funds are being provided by the Central Government to the State Governments and the trees are being planted there. But these trees are being planted on papers only and not on lands. If you make on the spot enquiry and get the matter enquired by C.B.I or any other agency you may like, you will come to know as to how many trees have been planted with the amount spent on them.

I for one of the opinion that the felling of trees is a crime tantamount to killing of a person, hence a case under section 302 of the Cr. P.C. should be registered against the person indulged in felling of trees. Does tree not have life? Is it proper to fell trees? A tree may be cut but not a green one.....

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is the person who cuts the branch on which he sits.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Mr. Qureshi has rightly said that he has come here by cutting the tree on which he was sitting. He is my brother and I have great regard for him in my heart.

There has been indiscriminate felling of trees without any check. Who is being punished for this? The poor persons engaged on felling of trees on a payment of Rs. 15 a day by the contractor are arrested and put behind the bars. Why the contractor who engaged them for felling trees is not taken to task? Why action is not taken against him? In my constituency, there are open rates fixed for all concerned persons, 10 per cent to the Department of Forest, 10 percent to the Forest Officer and 20 percent to the local police, that is why the trees are being cut indiscriminately. If you go to a saw factory you will come to know the kinds and number of trees being cut. If you do not believe me, you may get it enquired by the C.I.D. the



kinds of trees being cut illegally. On one hand, trees are being planted at large scale, on the other felling of trees is also on the increase. Central Government and the State Government are paying least attention to it. If a complaint is made to the Police against it, they express their helplessness by passing the buck to the Forest Department, and if a complaint is made to the Forest Department, they pass the buck to the police. But the fact is this that it is being carried out in connivance with both the Departments as percentages are fixed for them.

There is no two opinions about it that trees are must for human beings. Trees have direct bearing on soil and rainfall. Government has started a Barren Land Reclamation Scheme and a large number of trees have been planted under this scheme. But the Government should also see as to how many trees are got cut by the forest guards. If a local person is to construct a house, he get one of his near and dears employed in the Canal Department. Thus he is able to get trees planted on the banks of canals best quality of timber of Shisham for his house. I mean to say that the Government formulates laws but these are not being implemented. The schemes formulated by Government are very good but the implementing agencies of the Government are not sincere. They make misuse of these schemes and bring disrepute to the government.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the indiscriminate felling of trees. As far as the plantation of trees is concerned, they are planted on papers and not on land. Schemes are prepared just to mint money and the Government employees are amassing wealth through these schemes.

The trees should be planted keeping in view the local environment and soil condition of the area. If a tree which is grown in hilly areas is planted in the plain area, it will not grow. Eucalyptus trees were planted in Uttar Pradesh by the Government but that plantation failed because these trees absorb lot of

water from the soil and the land is rendered unfertile. So while planting trees, an analysis of the soil should be conducted and only trees suitable to the soil should be planted.

The farmers have evolved a new method. They are planting trees on the land lying unutilised, though formal patta has not been given to them. After planting trees on such land, they think that they would get ownership right of such land. This is a wrong practice which is going on in Uttar Pradesh. The farmers who are illegally planting trees in the hope that by planting trees they will get the ownership of land, should be evicted.

The imprisonment for 15 days for this is too light to deter such persons. They will readily bear this imprisonment. This practice cannot be checked in this way. My late father used to say that the imprisonment of 15 days is too light. They should be charged under section 302. Trees have lives, therefore, felling of trees is a crime similar to killing of a person. The Government should bring forward a comprehensive Bill incorporating therein the experiences gathered since 1980 so that the falling of these trees could be checked. Enquiry should be conducted against the persons who are illegally felling trees and against those officers who in connivance with the police are involved in forests denudation. With these words, I conclude. I also express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP (Thane) : I have been hearing the speeches of the hon. Members from 1 O' clock. Everybody has criticised not the amending Bill but the original Act. I fully support the amending Bill. The original Act, though it is called the Forest Act, in our area, they say it is not a jungle Act but it is a jungli Act.

Law is an ass. Since it has been given in the hands of the officers for implementation, not a single public project is constructed within five years. We have sent several projects for clearance. Instead of de-centralisation, because of this Act, we are

[Shri S.G. Gholap]

making centralisation. Every small water supply scheme is also coming from the bottom to the Central and it is not cleared within two, three or four years. I will give the details and you have to think over it.

The Act as to prevent diversification of forests and not to ban the development. The Act was born out of the Ordinance and, therefore, no public opinion was sought for. I will give you two or three examples of the difficulties faced by the people because of this Act.

The Act is used to ban the development especially in Adivasi areas, hill areas and backward areas where the forest is more than 40 per cent. Where the forest is more, the difficulties are more. If no developmental project is taken up, how can there be development? Even for the electricity line, permission of the Central Government is to be taken. Even for construction of a road, we have to come here. And that takes a lot of time. In our areas, Thane District, there is a rule that every executive engineer of irrigation and construction division has to do at least three gauge fillings i.e. three minor irrigation dams are to be completed within one year. For the last five years, instead of 15 dams, not a single minor irrigation dam has been constructed. Is it development? Is it an Act? We wanted diversification of a State Highway to be taken up because it was so dangerous that several deaths in accidents had taken place. So it was to be completed early. But there is no progress for the last five years. There is one Adivasi village, Patgaon, in Thane District of Maharashtra State. They have to bring drinking water from 5 kms. After 40 years, the Central Government sanctioned a scheme to have a pipeline for water supply. The scheme was prepared. Stand posts were erected. And an amount of Rs. 7 Lakhs had already been spent. The whole scheme is pending only for digging a well for which only a small piece of land is required. And this scheme is pending execution for the last five years only because of that.

Our policy is that afforestation in double the area should be done or alternative land should be given for getting clearance of the project. We have already provided in the project money required for afforestation in double the area. We are also prepared to give the alternative land. The Collectors of Thane and Nasik have already given alternative lands. Even then there is no clearance from the Central Government.

Many Members have suggested that a comprehensive Bill should be brought here. Again that will take some time. But there are some amendments by which at least some relief can be made available. Mr. Rawat and Mr. Singh Deo, who are from forest areas, have suggested to remove the difficulties in development.

I have given another amendment regarding reserved forests. According to the Central Act reserved forest is not only the forest according to the Indian Forest Act but also deemed forest as per the State laws. In our State we have made a law by which we have increased the forest area. Because of that the forest area is far more than what it was in 1961. But that Act says there is an appeal. There agriculturists can have an appeal. But because of this Act, there cannot be an appeal also. The ceiling for agriculture is 54 acres, for forest land we have made it 30 acres. Even then there is no appeal because of this Act. This Act says: "notwithstanding anything, we are supreme, we are the only reliable persons, not the State Governments, not the Chief Conservator." So, I think Government must think over it. For irrigation purpose, site cannot be created, forest can be created. Therefore, you must think that at least for irrigation purposes, for drinking water purposes and for the road purposes, permission should be given or delegation should be given or the amendment should be accepted so that for minor irrigation purposes—I am not saying for major irrigation purposes where thousands of acres are required -but I am for minor irrigation where forty or fifty hectares are required therefore, permission should automatically be given for such projects.

Then, Sir, punishment for illegal diversification provided and we have whole-hearted support for this. But there is no provision for legal diversification. You do not give permission even for good purposes. I was the Revenue Minister in Maharashtra. So, this is my experience. Even the Chief Minister and all other Ministers are of this opinion. State Government says they cannot do it and, therefore, people say it is a jungli Act. So, I request hereby that the Minister should do consider these suggestions. after hearing all these comments. After all, what for are these discussions held? Discussions are held for something to be done. So, I do hope that the Minister will consider the matter and immediately accept at least one or two amendments.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Forest Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

An ornithologist and an expert on environment in the Indian Sub-continent, Shri Dhillon Ripley has said that if proper precautions are not taken about preservation of environments, the whole of India will turn into a desert. While talking to the journalists in Delhi on 18 March this year. Dr. Ripley had stated that destruction of forests in India is continuing so recklessly that now only 8 percent area is covered with forests resulting into increase in temperature, decrease in wild life and reduction in forest area. If proper precautions are not taken immediately in this connection and attention is not paid towards preservation of environments, results can be horrible. India is passing through a critical phase and this can lead to serious danger. Monsoon is also behaving in an erratic manner because of pervading environments and its effects can be seen in India. If this erratic behaviour continues for 10-15 years, the situation would be more horrible and serious in future. Therefore, I will submit to the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests that he should pay immediate attention to it without losing any time

and should take firm steps in this direction.

I would like to say that the rain in Andhra Pradesh has been reduced to half as compared to the year 1940 and the temperature has gone up. The second horrible situation is that border area of Sahara desert which is prone to drought and where there is no rainfall has influenced Gujarat and Rajasthan and has started affecting Andhra Pradesh as well. It is now expanding towards Andaman Nicobar. So the situation is serious and we should take concrete steps to deal with it. I will like to submit some suggestions. I like to draw the attention of the House to the way forests are being destroyed in our area. Some sort of Mafia or gangs of criminals are cutting the catechu trees indiscriminately and catechu is being manufactured illegally and there is connivance between the officials of Forest Department and these people. Not only catechu trees, other trees are also being cut to prepare charcoal. In this case also, there is connivance between officials of Forest Department and those people. On the other side, naxalite and terrorist activities are increasing day by day. The poverty is the root cause of this problem as Shrimati Indiraji had said that poverty is one reason of destruction of woods. The Department of Forests keeps strict control over those people who collect stray-wood and cut small trees to earn their livelihood. They start prosecutions against them but do not pay any attention towards big culprits. Even if they do so, the aforesaid gangs do not care for them.

Secondly, there is also laxity in our legal system as a result of which they create a situation as if they ridicule the system of the Government by cutting the trees. They try to obtain cheap popularity among the people by such actions. I want to draw attention of the hon. Minister to one thing that social-organisations should also be made responsible along with the Department of Forests with regard to the afforestation and it should be compared as to the cost at which the trees are planted by the social organisations. In this manner feelings of production should be

[Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

16.29 hrs.

encouraged among them so that the bungling being done by the Forest Department in the name of afforestation can be stopped. Corruption in afforestation should be checked so that people may not work in irresponsible manner.

STATEMENT *RE* REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON URBANISATION SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENT IN AUGUST, 1988

[English]

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards some specific cases. It has become luxury to plant trees for the Departments other than the Forests Department, and they found ways to misappropriate money. If strict vigil is not kept on them and the laws not enforced strictly, the corruption will not be contained and it will rather increase. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister that the other Government organisations which are engaged in this work such as Bharat Coking Coal, accounts of its Loyabad Colliery and Marine Colliery should be checked as lakhs or rupees have been spent on planting the trees, but not even 100 trees can be seen there. After looking into these small things, you will come to know as to how much corruption is flourishing in the name of planting trees which amounts to treason. Strict action should be taken against them. I want to tell the hon. Minister that many departments are engaged in this work but it is happening because of lack of desert monitoring and control of the Central Government. Therefore, the law should be amended so that nobody can cross his limits. It will be effective only if strict monitoring is done.

Secondly, teams should be organised from amongst students of schools, colleges, teachers and professors and by observing forest week during the rainy season. Programme of tree plantations should be launched so that there is an awakening among the people and the nation is benefited.

With these words, I support the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): I have great pleasure in announcing that the National Commission on Urbanisation headed by Shri Charles Correa, the eminent architect, has submitted its report to the Union Government. The Commission was constituted in October, 1985 at the initiative of the Prime Minister and with the mandate to examine the state of urbanisation in the country, identify priority action areas and formulate specific guidelines for an action plan for managing rapid urbanisation.

The Commission's report has been circulated to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, State Governments and Central Government Departments and agencies.

The Commission has come up with specific suggestions on a broad range of policy interventions necessary to bring about more efficient urban settlements which could generate rapid economic growth with equity and social justice. The Commission asserts that urbanisation is a positive force and a necessary commitment of the development path we have chosen. Urbanisation is also a positive input into rural development.

The Commission has identified 329 urban centres whose economic and physical bases are to be consolidated, strengthened and expanded. These are described as GEMs (Generators of Economic Momentum), which fall into 49 Spatial Priority Urbanisation Regions (SPURs).

To accelerate urban development, the Commission has recommended that the current share of about 4 per cent of the total plan allocation for the urban sector in the

Five Year Plan be raised to 8 per cent. Half of this allocation should come from the Central Sector. The Commission has proposed the setting up of three specialised financing institutions for the funding of the urban sector namely, National Metropolitan Development Bank, National Urban Infrastructure Development Bank, and the National Housing Bank of which the last mentioned has already been set up.

In the Indian context, the preponderance of the poor should be taken as the principal concern of Urban planning as of economic planning. The physical planning of our cities must therefore change dramatically to achieve sensitivity to the requirements of low income groups and informal sector for shelter, employment, basic services and finance. To ameliorate urban poverty, the Commission recommends that self employment of urban poor must be encouraged by an appropriate credit support programme supervised by an Urban Small Business Development Bank. The Commission has recommended further that four lakh urban youths should be selected from poor urban households every year and trained in various skills so that they can get gainful employment.

The Commission has recommended that the housing policy must aim at increasing the supply of serviced land and low-cost shelter, improving and upgrading slums and conserving the existing housing stock. Public agencies in the housing sector should be restructured for fulfilment of new role as facilitators rather than builders of housing.

The Commission accords high priority to the supply of developed land in the urbanisation process. State intervention in the urban land market is imperative for ensuring equitable access to land for the urban poor and to recycle existing land efficiently.

The Commission has recommended a number of reforms in existing laws which are constraining urban development.

The Commission suggests that conser-

vation should go beyond preservation of monuments and encompass the whole built heritage. Direct fiscal and other incentives should be offered as an encouragement to individuals to conserve places and sites.

For the efficient management of urban centres, the Commission has proposed to two-tier administrative set up consisting of city corporation and local councils for cities with over 5 lakh population. It has proposed steps to improve the financial and managerial capacity of local bodies, besides larger access to budgetary and institutional resources.

The Commission has also recommended that for the formulation of future urbanisation policies, there should be a permanent National Urbanisation Council at the national level with a counterpart State Urbanisation Council in each state. It emphasises the importance of peoples' participation and has proposed the setting up of an Indian Council for Citizens Action to interact in urbanisation policies.

The Government propose to process the recommendations of the Commission for implementation expeditiously taking into consideration the response to the report. The suggestions from Honourable Members, the various agencies of Central/State Government, concerned expert and members of the public will help the Government in the consideration of the report and implementation of the recommendations.

As you are aware, the work relating to the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan has already been initiated by the Planning Commission. The Ministry of Urban Development is actively involved in assisting the Planning Commission in formulating the strategy on urban development, housing water supply act. We would be taking into consideration the recommendations made by the National Commission on Urbanisation as well as the comments received thereon from different agencies while finalising the approach to the Eighth Plan. The Government will greatly benefit from the

[Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai]

valuable comments of the Honourable Members of the House on the vital issues discussed by the Commission in its report.

16.36 hrs.

FOREST (CONSERVATION) AMENDMENT BILL—*CONTD.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House will continue consideration of the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 1988. Shri Mankuram Sodi.

[Translation]

SHRIMANKURAMSODI (Bastar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hope that the amendment to the Bill brought forward by the Hon. Minister will benefit the entire country. To improve the environment, it is essential that the forest area should be increased because environment is preserved by the forest.

But one thing worth consideration is that Adivasis also live in the forests. The Adivasi areas, are very backward. The way our country is developing, Adivasi, areas are not being developed at the same rate. We have to develop Adivasi areas also and at the same rate with which rest of the country is being developed.

It is essential that the means of livelihood must be provided to them, no matter even if you have to amend this Bill further.

Approach roads should be built for Adivasis to facilitate their movement, drinking water should also be provided for them. Arrangements to provide education and medical facilities to them should also be made. Means of irrigation will have to be established.

Those who live in the forests know from

their experience that such Bill create problems for them. Somehow you have to see that the people living in forests do not face any problems, as a result of this amendment and at the same time they could conserve the forests. They should be able to lead their life while treating the forests as their companions.

If Adivasis living in the forests are not treated properly, the development in forests will be hampered. They make every effort to conserve the forests. Had they not protected the forests, the environment would have been deteriorated. If you want to preserve the environment of the country, please save their lives also. It is, therefore, very essential to develop their areas. It is necessary to supply electricity and provide drinking water in their areas. Please get the handpumps installed at the places where they work. They do not get water from the hand-pumps installed in the forests. When you arrange for supply of water by laying pipes, you must supply that water to them also. Approach roads should be built for their use and get the stones fixed. If the stone is needed, they are not allowed to extract it on the plea that this is forest land. Everywhere obstructions are created on the plea that the land is a forest land. Even when we want to build a school, or a play ground for the children, a dwelling unit for the doctor who is taken to the villages after great difficulty or laying of the drains for irrigation purposes authorities do not cooperative on the place that was a forest land,

The development of rural areas shall be stopped in this manner. It cannot help in securing support and cooperation of Adivasis. Please do not treat Adivasis who have been living in the forests and have conserved the forests and preserved the environment, enemy of forests.

It was deliberated in 1976 to issue lease deeds to Adivasis, some people have been given lease deeds while many others have not got the same. There is a need to issue instructions for them too. Please get it re-verified again, that the people who have been living for 15-20 years there, have been

allotted land and therefore, lease deeds should also be issued in case of other people in the same category. In Bastar district by terming trees small or big the entire land has been taken over by the forest department in revenue records and thus no public work like opening of school or any administrative work can be accomplished. Therefore, please arrange to return the land so that is available for welfare of the people and various welfare schemes could be carried out. Then only provision of Bill will be complied with by the people, otherwise instead of protecting the forests they will oppose it and become enemies. In this manner, the forests would not be conserved which have been protected by them upto now.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The extended time for this item is expiring. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend it?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: It can be extended up to 7 O'Clock.

The Minister of Environment and Forests (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): It can be extended for one hour from now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : For the present, we extend it by one hour from now. Then we will see. The time is extended by one hour for discussion on this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI BALSAREB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am obliged to you for having granted me an opportunity to speak. We all are grateful to the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi who created a new atmosphere for forest conservation in the country. The people started realising that they have to work for it with dedication. An Act was made for this purpose. We are going to make certain amendments in the Forest Conservation Act:

[English]

"(a) after clause (ii), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:-

(iii) That any forest land or any portion thereof may be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or to any authority, corporation, agency or any other organisation not owned, managed or controlled by Government."

[Translation]

I feel that this is not right. It is dangerous to grant land on lease to a private organisation, person or company. Even the non-forest proposition, which includes horticulture, has been changed. Now the harijan-advaitis living in forests will be free to indulge in deforestation activities. The Government should define Horticulture because there are trees like mango and other medicinal trees, which are planted in Government or in forest land fall under the jurisdiction of Horticulture Department. However the Government is making the Central all powerful by concentrating all the powers with them. All the party members and M.Ps. say that we are thinking of decentralisation but contrary to this, laws are being made for concentration of powers at the Centre. If the mine-workers, workers engaged in the construction of Houses and roads as well as the labourers engaged in quarries in hilly and other areas are told that this work will be stopped, then unemployment will further increase instead of being removed. Our system cannot function properly if we do not take positive steps for the mine-workers because they do not have the knowledge of any other work. I would like to urge that the Government should take some concrete steps for encouraging horticulture, plantations of medicinal plants, and for the welfare of mine workers. The Government say that they are giving the forest land to private parties. But land is being given to the industrialists and private parties who are undertaking unlawful activities there. For example the paper plant owners plant bamboo trees in the land allocated to them but

[Shri Balsaheb Vikhe Patil]

later on divide it into several pieces and utilised it for other purposes. This thing needs to be given proper attention. There is a vast area of forest land in my constituency but there is not even a single tree on this land. Trees have been shown in papers whereas in reality there is no tree in this land. The Government can undertake plantation under the N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. This work can be under taken under the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme. Water is required for the vacant land because plants cannot grow without it. Erosion of land cannot be controlled if there are no forests. No restriction should be imposed on the small size ponds and purcolation tanks. Thousands of hectares of land gets submerged due to the instruction of big projects. The Government is spending money in bringing up forests in the catchment area but not even a single tree is being planted there. If forests are not developed near the banks of the rivers in those areas, where the flow of the dam, erosion of land in the areas adjacent to river cannot be controlled. This soil erosion is harmful for the farmers and mere flood control measures will not help in this direction. How can we stop soil erosion which takes place due to floods. When there is storm in Rajasthan Delhi too is affected by it. How can this storm be controlled? This can be done only by planting trees and constructing small tanks and dams. My submission is simply that the states should at least be given some rights. The State Government should be empowered to dispose off 10-15 hectares of forest land in public interest. How far can it be practical if everyone approaches you. This was a practice in the railways. When late Shri Sukhadia and Shri Sukhadia and Naik were the Chief Ministers they used to say that we have to oblige the railway board so that our goods are lifted earlier. We should not suppose everyone to rush to the centre. If the chief engineer of chief secretary sends a recommendation, a clerk here rejects it. A clerk thus enjoys a higher position than the

officer. Some changes need to be brought in the bureaucracy. Just as the Government sends a team to the areas affected by floods and drought to assess the extent of loss incurred there. Similarly efforts should be made to send officers to assess whether the assistance demanded for the project is in the real sense meant for conservation of the forest or not. At least two meetings, of the team constituted by the Government should be held in a year and officers of both the Centre and the State should be included in it who should see as to how many of the schemes sent by the State to the Centre have been implemented and have proved successful. All this should be considered by them in the meeting. When a farmer submits an application to the tehsildar and he asks about the action taken on it he is told that it has been sent to the circle officer and when he approaches there he is told that it has been sent back to the tehsildar, who on being asked in this regard replies that it has again been sent to the circle officer. Thus the poor farmer simply gets harassed in moving from one person to another. The same is the case here regarding the schemes. On being investigated it is said that the scheme has been sent to the department which in turn says that it has been sent to the State and the State replies that it has been sent to the Central Government in Delhi. The officers in Delhi say that it has been sent to the State and the State officers reply that it has been sent to the Collector, whereas the response of the Collector is that has been sent to the concerned department. You have told me twice in your reply that 78 per cent of the schemes sent by the State have been given clearance by the Government. Why does not the Government empower the states with the rights. The Government should think about this seriously. The law should rather accelerate our country's growth instead of slowing it down. But what is happening is just its opposite and the speed of development is going down.

\*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) :  
Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you very much

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\* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.



for providing me opportunity to speak on the Forest Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 1988 on behalf of the AIADMK-II. The Bill seeks to provide that prior approval of the Central Government is necessary before clearing forests for the purpose of cultivating cash crops. The Bill says that prior approval is to be accorded by the Central Government, but I would like to point out that such powers should belong to the State Governments. However, that is not possible, I would like to urge upon the Government that the Central Government should give prior approval after receiving recommendations of the State Governments concerned. When Dr. M.G. Ramachandran was the Chief Minister of the State, the State Government sent to the Central Government certain proposals for rehabilitation of tribal people living in forests areas. The proposals were designed to serve the interests of the tribal people when the forests in which the tribals lives are sought to be cleared. Even after the lapse of a long years these proposals are still pending clearance by the Central Government. This is a sorry state of affairs. That scheme for the development of western ghats which has been sent by the State Government must be given approval without any further delay.

Today all over India green tress are being felled by private contractors after obtaining cutting permits. The cutting permits allow the felling of dried trees and aged trees but the contractors go on indiscriminately felling the green trees. This is happening in Tamil Nadu as well as in many other states. These deforestation activities must be checked. Even the sandal wood and other costly trees are not spared. I wish to draw the attention of the Central Government to the activities of these private contractors who violate the laws regarding forest conservation. The private contractors encroach upon the forests and cut trees worth crores of rupees and this is happening under the very nose of Central and State Govt. officials. For awarding the contract for cutting trees a committee is constituted. The District Collector and other officials constitute the Committee. And thus corruption starts with

the officials. There is no place in the committee for Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly of the districts concerned. I urge upon the Government to reconstitute the Committees by providing membership for M.Ps and M.L.As so that malpractices by officials can be monitored and checked.

There are many villages in and around forests and the hills nearby. It is essential in the interest of the development of the area to connect the villages in different remote parts by roads but the Act does not provide for expeditious construction of roads as it would require a long drawn procedure for obtaining clearance by the Central Government. I, therefore, request that State Governments should be empowered to give clearance in place of central Government. Hundreds of such proposals for construction of roads in forest areas connecting remote parts for the purpose of development are pending with the Central Government. But the Central Government has not so far acted on all these proposals.

While we talk of forest conservation I must not fail to refer to protection of wild life. Rajas and the other people of royal lineage still hunt wild animals after obtaining licence for possession of fire arms. And these persons take to hunting of wild animals as a leisurely pursuit. This is within the knowledge of the Central Government. These condemnable acts of destroying rare species of wild life should be stopped and for checking hunting of wild animals a special task force should be formed. With these words I conclude.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill which seeks to amend the Forest Conservation Act 1980. Mr. Chairman, Sir, out hon. Forest Minister is a man of fascinating personality and this is evident from the large number of speakers who have taken part which is debate. It goes to show that they have special regards for him and attachment with his Department. They have high aspirations from him. (Interruptions)

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

I do not know what do you feel about him. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me time to speak. Due to the limitation of the time I would like to present only 2-3 points for his consideration.

During the last session also I had invited the attention of the House to this fact that where on one hand the construction work of national highway, of roads, of dams and laying of electricity cables etc. could not be carried out due to non falling of trees. There, on the other hand, N.D.M.C. Officers have been responsible for cutting down a number of 40-50 years old trees in Connaught Lane running between Janpath and Kasturba Gandhi Marg in the Delhi, the capital of India. Certain of my colleagues have expressed the same views. I have requested the hon. Minister to take action against the persons responsible for this. Not only this, they even got a power house constructed at that place which was reserved for the construction of playground for the children. Are there no rules and regulations applicable to the N.D.M.C. officials? No action has been taken till date against officials who are involved in such activities in the capital of India under your very nose. I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister and his department and urge again that strict action should be taken against them so that others may take a lesson and avoid the repetition of such acts in future. Just now one of my colleagues said that the Central Government has given directions that the 25 percent contribution being given to the State Governments under N.R.E.P. should be spent on forestation. Money has been spent in the past and is being spent at present also but no trees are being planted. So I would like to request the hon. Minister through you that his Ministry should get the monitoring done at its own level regarding the forestation work being undertaken with the help of funds given under N.R.E.P. or any other scheme of Government D.F.O., officers in Indian Forest Service, are posted almost in the entire country. They should be made responsible and their responsibility should be fixed if

there is any bungling found taking place. The monitoring should be done through the teams constituted of the representatives of 2-3 different States and investigation should be carried out in coordination with the Member of Lok Sabha of that constituency as well as strict action should be taken against the guilty

Mr. Chairman, Sir, another point I would like to make to the hon. Minister is regarding my Parliamentary constituency, Santa which is extremely backward and poverty ridden Ban Sagar, which is a very big project there has been under construction since many years. Thousand of rupees are being spent on it but the Ministry has stopped the work of the Ban Sagar project. That is a different matter. Has the Madhya Pradesh Government sent the rehabilitation and reforestation scheme to the Central Government? If it has not sent the scheme then my submission is that the Government should make this rule strict so that strict action may be taken against those state Governments which do not send complete rehabilitation and reaforestation scheme in time and they should be deprived of central Government's assistance.

The Government should find some way out to complete this work. In this connection I would like to draw your attention to Ban Sagar area where the Government has to rehabilitate the entire population of 1 lakh. But it is very unfortunate that all the doors of development have been closed for this area. No development work is being undertaken there. All developmental activities like supply of electricity construction of roads and school buildings, development in the blocks, providing various facilities to agriculture have been closed for the area. The Government is treating Ban Sagar area as a submerged area and that is why they are reluctant to take up any developmental work there. I would, therefore, like to submit that if the Ban Sagar project is not likely to meet the approval of the Government for the time being they should, at least be kind enough to approve the Tamas Barrage Project which is a scheme of the Madhya Pradesh Electricity

Board. It will be very helpful to our backward area.

Similarly, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bandhogarh area can be converted into the most beautiful national park of the country. Some work has been undertaken there and financial assistance has also been provided. But I would like that the hon. Minister should depute a special team to study as to how a fulfilled development of the Bandhogarh area could be ensured. Besides, I request the Government to provide special assistance and required technical help to Bandhogarh so that it could be converted into a magnificent park.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to say one thing more. I have come to know that there is a proposal under the consideration of your Ministry to give all the waste lands in the country to big industrialists and industrial houses. If it is done, I would like to warn you that we will revolt against any such more. We will have to resort to mass agitation. There handful of capitalists have been sucking the blood of people in this country for centuries. Now we cannot allow the Government to hand over these waste lands to them and thereby provide them an opportunity to suck the blood of our poor people. Instead I would like to suggest that co-operative societies of the unemployed and educated youths should be formed who can undertake some work in these wastelands. They should be associated with Government schemes like plantation of eucalyptus and acacia trees. They should be provided loans and technical assistance and engaged in wasteland development work if unemployment is to be removed from this country.

With regard to afforestation I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that lakhs of acres of land has been given on lease to the owners near the big cement factories but they are misutilising it. They have not only extracted stones from these forests but also destroyed it completely. For example Birla paper factory consumes bamboo grown on lakhs of acres of forest land. The Govern-

ment should therefore make it obligatory on the factory owners, big capitalists and industrial houses to grow forests on the land that has been given to them on lease in lieu of the forest wealth that they are using. Then only this problem could be solved.

I am grateful to you for providing me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill. This Bill is a step in the right direction. You know that according to our forest policy formulated in 1952, we should have one-third of the land of our country as a whole under forest cover. But what is the real situation today? Leave apart that one-third. I think, less than 19 per cent of the entire area is under forest cover.

While speaking about this 19 per cent, I would like to lay all the emphasis at my disposal on one point. This figure is quite wrong. I can prove this. I humbly present this before the Minister because this leads to a lot of confusion and misunderstanding between the State Governments and the Central Government, misunderstanding between the MPs, MLAs, representatives of the people on the one hand and the people themselves on the other. Why do I say so? I tell you that a member of towns and villages are recorded as forest land. This thing we find in records. But in reality it is something different. I request the Minister to verify whether I am wrong. I am hundred per cent correct. Deogarh is a town in Sambalpur district in Orissa. Almost the entire town is recorded as forest area in the Government records. There are many instances like this. Rourkela city is known not only in India but also all over the world for a huge steel plant located there. If you look at the records, the circuit house area-which is a posh area - in that town has been shown as forest area. What an irony. The unfortunate part of it is that our Forest Officers go by such erroneous records and they come up with objections when something is going to be con-

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

structed there. Then, they would say that this is a reserve area .

17.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I give you some more examples. On 30th October 1984, that is, a day before to her cruel assassination, Madam Indira Gandhi was in Orissa. That day, she addressed a public meeting at Deogarh. I am referring to Deogarh because it is in my constituency. She had addressed a huge gathering in a field. What we are intending to do is to convert that field into a park or a stadium to be named after Shrimati Indira Gandhi, but the Forest Department is coming forward with an objection, that we cannot touch that because this is a reserved forest. What kind of objection is this?

Then, in the Pallahara Assembly constituency in my area, there is a village Mahabirod; it is a tribal village in the forest area and there a public call office was sanctioned in 1984, but we have not been able to draw overhead lines, because the Forest Department says that the trees cannot be cut.

Then, there is a national highway No. 23, connecting national highway No.6 and national highway No. 42, and that commences from Pitari and goes up to Pallahara. This is a backward area with tribal population and as such this is of a lot of economic consequence, but this has been held up because forest clearance has been pending in the Ministry of Environment and Forests here. What for? They want alternative non-forest land for growing compensatory forests. The Government of Orissa has complied with the requirement, but now they say that you have to give 500 hectares of land in one patch. How is it possible to find such a patch of land at one place? Why can not we become realistic? They should accept land in different patches.

We will whole-heartedly support the

Government of India for taking measures to protect forests, to grow forests. But where to protect forests? It can only be where there are forests. After all, we have to cater to developmental requirements also. Can we close out eyes to that aspect? There has to be a happy blending of the two, developmental activities and the environmental efforts. They would have to go side by side. Environmental effort should not jeopardise the progress and pace of development in this country.

This is a very naughty problem. As you know, already in the name of State versus Centre, different things have been going on and this is adding to that.

As I said, we want to strengthen and improve our environment, but some Officers after having been armed with powers instead of judiciously applying them are misusing the same. That should not be there.

At the same time, the Bill aims at enlarging the scope for non-forest purposes and also making it mandatory for the State to obtain prior approval of the Centre in case of afforestation projects. The Bill also stipulates a penal provision for, among others, the Government officials contravening the provisions of the proposed legislation. These are very welcome features, because the officers and others were hither to getting away even after contravening the provisions.

Some State Governments like Kerala and West Bengal are also diverting forest land for other purposes like for growing cash crops, tea, coffee, cashew nuts etc. The Centre's directives were being violated in an intelligent way. It is good on the part of the Government to come out with clearcut provisions by amending the Act.

At the initiative of the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, we had passed this law in 1980. Recently also, the Government in the Ministry of Forests and Environment had appointed some regional groups on forestry and I was fortunate enough to

serve on such a group as a member for eastern India consisting of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and A & N Islands. We have taken a lot of pains to study the problem and submit a report.

I myself have chaired two or three sittings. But what happened to these things? We have come out with very useful suggestions and recommendations but we do not know as to what happened to them. You are now going to formulate the new Forest Policy. While formulating the new Forest Policy, all these things should be taken care of. Mr. Panika also knows about these things. If the coal projects are delayed if mining is held up, how will we speed up our developmental programmes? I suggest that the Minister himself along with the Secretary of his Department should at least visit the regional centre in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Bhubaneswar and he should hold discussions with the State Governments about all these things so that much of the bitterness would disappear.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to kindly give due consideration to these points. Of course we are all one with him because we do know the disastrous consequences if our forests are depleted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, first of all I welcome the Forest Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 1988 which has been introduced in the House by the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests and also strongly support this Bill.

It gives me pleasure to say that when the Forest conservation Act was first introduced in the House, it was accepted by all the hon. Members. It is a fact that there should be forest on 33 percent of the total land for the balanced development of the country, but the present situation is alarming. I do not want to go in to figures, because several of my hon. colleagues have already quoted them. But I would like to mention here

that the spirit in which the law was enacted, is not being implemented at the lower level by the State Governments. Several of the hon. colleagues also said that funds released for afforestation are not being utilised properly. Corruption has reached alarming proportions in the Forest Department. Even one tenth of the funds being released for afforestation particularly, social forestry is not being utilised. I therefore, request the Government to deal with the situation with a firm hand and make some arrangements to monitor the funds.

The Central Government looks after Forest Services etc. I would, therefore, like that the Government should convene a meeting of all the I.F.S. officers and issue them guidelines how to protect the forests. I came from a tribal area and I am in the know of things. I have travelled through the tribal areas and forests of the country. I have seen for myself that corruption has reached such an optimum point that I.F.S. Officers and Rangers are earning 2 to 5 lakh rupees every year in connivance with which other. They compete with each other in accumulating illegal money. Every where people loot large sums of money. The officials of the forest department misuse the Act which was enacted by the Government for the conservation of the forests in exploiting the Adivasis. Now they are snatching the rights and concessions available to the Adivasis under the pretext of this Act. I agree that shifting cultivation cannot be undertaken these days. I also agree that new forests cannot be denuded. But how far is it justified that the forest official should harass the Adivasis on their land where they have been living for years, undertaking cultivation and where bunds have been raised and fields have been carved and where they irrigate their land. I know a case in Mirzapur where the forest officials have filed a case against 5000 Adivasi families with view to harassing them and perpetuating their hegemony over them. As a result of that, conformation takes place between takes place between the Adivasis and forest officials. In order to avert such a situation I request the Government to give the Advises their rights and conces-

[Sh. Ram Pyare Panika]

sions. Until and unless you get co-operation from local people, it will not be possible for you to conserve the forests properly. Yesterday also our hon. Colleagues said that developmental works have been stalled due to forests. The M.G.R. project of NTPC has been held up for last 2 years due to 39 hectares of forest land in the area. As a result of that Rs.1600 crores project is getting delayed. I am afraid further delay in the implementation of the project may raise its estimated cost to Rs. 3200 crores of Rs. 4000 crores. This is what is happening today. Not only that, work on the power house of N.C.F. which was awarded prize for best performance throughout the country, has been held up due to 50 to 60 hectares of forest land. In addition work on 3130 MW capacity Thermal power station at Anupura in Uttar Pradesh, which is the biggest power house in the country has been held up. The work cannot proceed further because the forest department raises objection after objection and the State Government goes on replying to them and the files shuttle between one department and other. Nobody knows why this is happening? The forest department is very vigilant in filing cases against the N.T.P.C. but it cannot provide land to them. When the N.T.P.C. fulfills all the conditions laid down by the Forest Department, why is there so much delay to give clearance to the above project?

Besides all the plans scheduled to be executed in tribal areas during the sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans whether it is electrification, constructions of road or bridges, irrigation schemes are held up. How much the cost of the projects is increasing? That is why the Government should ensure that clearance will be given within a specific period. Suitable instructions may be issued to the States that they should not start any project till such time forest clearance has been received from the Central Government. Government does not execute the development works in time, all the laws will become ineffective and we will not be able to undertake development works in accordance with

our aspirations. In my area projects worth crores of rupees are going to lapse for want of clearance from the Central Government. For example, 10 kilometres of road is constructed and on one side of the forest and 8 kilometers on the other end of the forest but the entire road is of no use because of 4 furlong of forest in between. You will find similar example all over the country. Similar example will be found in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, the hill-areas, forest areas and everywhere else in the country. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the hon. minister to get a synopsis prepared of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members and after discussing the matter with the hon. Prime Minister, bring forward a Bill accordingly in the coming Budget session. There is considerable restlessness among the people on account of it. The hon. Members can also feel this restlessness. Therefore, it is essential to enact a law accordingly. You should not make any relaxation in the conditions imposed by you but after these are fulfilled, no procedural niceties should come in the way.

With these words, I welcome this Bill but along with it I urge upon you to make amendments in the Bill once again according to the wishes of the people and bring it here and then we shall welcome it.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill. Along with it, I would like to offer some suggestions. May I know for whom the forest Conservation (Amendment) Bill has been brought forward? Bills are formulated for the benefit of the people. These bills should benefit them and not harm them in any way. Forests should be preserved for the welfare of the people. But if this Bill becomes an implements in the implementation of the public welfare schemes, then it has to be considered whom to give more importance the provisions of this Bill for schemes meant for public welfare. Just now the hon. Members of the Congress Party and other parties have emphasised that if the Forest Conservation Act impedes the implementation of some irrigation project,

hydro- electric projects, construction of new electric lines. roads and other such welfare schemes. It should be ensured that this does not happen. This Act should not impede any developmental work. This is the gist of what the hon. Members have submitted here. I also want to make one or two points there. For example, the Telegu-Ganga project was not given clearance initially but subsequently it was cleared. As two hon. Members from Madhya Pradesh were saying about the N.T.P.C. and the Narmada Project where work is being done without your prior approval. With completion of projects, land gets submerged which results in automatic destruction of forests. There is no need for your approval. Therefore, I want that the demands of the State and the Planning Commission should be accepted without delay. Besides, there should be monitoring of the afforestation work by the Centre. In the Telegu-Ganga project, 40 thousand acres of land were cleared. You can take money for it. If you do not have confidence in the State Government you can yourself invest money, acquire land and increase the forest area. If you want you can bring it under the Central Government, there can be no objection to that, But the impediments from social point of view should be removed. There are some villages on the banks of the Godavari River which always submerge in floods water. The floods are caused due to a reserve forest land situated at the ridge of the villages. You will have to consider as to what to do with the land, where there are little forests. Just now our friend from Orissa had stated that a demarkation of reserved forest has been made around the Indira Gandhi Ground. Similarly in Andhra Pradesh, where there are no forest but boards indicating Reserved Forests have been put there also. As regard the rehabilitation of the flood affected people residing in the villages on the banks of river Godavari, 20 villages are to be rehabilitated and for which at least 30 acres of land have to be acquired. But the Government has not yet cleared the proposal, the work is not progressing. The population of these villages is about 10 thousand and they were completely submerged every year. Financial assistance was provided by the Centre,

but these areas were flooded once again. I want to submit that instead of providing relief assistance every year, powers should be delegated to the State Governments for disposing of such trivial matters. If reserved forests measuring 8 to 50 acres are to be cleared, powers can be delegated to the State Governments in order to get the work done at the earliest. I have submitted just now that we can do it even without your prior approval. This is going on and I reiterate here also. You have no control over the Forest Officers, the State Governments have control over them. They are appointed through the UPSC but they are under the administrative control of the State Governments. If trees are felled, no one protests. Therefore, I want to suggest that a state level machinery should be there to monitor it. There is a need for deputing more watchmen for big and dense forests. One watchman is required for a forest land measuring 200 and 400 acres. We get forest wealth worth crores of rupees from forests. We should not destroy our forests as it is very necessary for ecological balance. Forest Guards do not have police powers. Neither do they possess any rifle nor do any wireless set. It seems to me as if pilferage takes place as far as 200 kms. in the interior. The Naxalits are operating in the forests and the forest officers have little control over the situation. Even if they try to stop them from doing so, they are threatened with dire consequences. This has happened. If some watchmen or forests guards stop them from felling trees. Their limbs are amputated. Therefore, it is essential to make them equipped with wireless sets. At present, one forest guard has been provided for every 1000 acres of forests. They are not in a position to control the situation because the area is very vast. You should increase the number of forest guards and enhance their salaries as well. They should be provided with necessary arms to protect themselves.

The funds provided under social forestry programme for planing eucalyptus trees on both sides of the roads has not brought any goos because water level is going down due to it.



[Sh. C. Janga Reddy]

Government has allotted 2000 to 3000 acres of forest land to rayon paper industries and other big capitalists. This sort of allotment of forest land should be stopped.

There can be no objection to leasing out of mines, but more and trees should be planted and maximum afforestation work should be taken in areas which are under constant drought conditions. There is a dire need to plant trees in the districts of Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda in my State. Forests are important for causing more rainfall. Trees can grow properly if constant watering is available for 2 to 3 years.

You should undertake social forestry work in the ponds. Acacia trees should be planted around ponds to check soil erosion. There can be two types of benefits from it.

An Officer should be deputed by the Central Government to check deforestation in the States. The D.F.Os do not stop people from felling trees and the concerned State Governments also do not take any action against them. I hope that the Government will pay due attention to my suggestions.

[English]

SHRI N.DENNIS (Nagercoil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker sir, while supporting the Bill, I wish to make some points. To make the Act more effective and purposeful, this amendment has been brought.

Sir, the forest area in our country is gravely reduced and it has become a concern of the nation. Preservation of forest has assumed special significance all over the world in recent years because of reduction of forest area. The forest area in our country is reduced and it is assessed that the area of forest is about twenty per cent. It ought to be one third of the total land. If felling of trees is allowed to continue for some more years, our country would lose ecological balance. Massive afforestation has to be undertaken for keeping the forest area.

During the course of the implementation of the Act for the past eight years, some lacunae or drawback are found out in the Act. One drawback is absence of a penal provision and another is that certain officers who are responsible for felling of trees escape from the clutches of the law and the poor persons who are instigated by them are caught and punished. It is a welcome step to see that the erring officers are to be punished by this amendment.

Only with the knowledge, assistance and cooperation of the officers, theft is committed in the forests. It is a progressive and correct step that the officers are punished. The protection of the forest property vests in the concerned officers. And when they fail to protect the forest property, it is proper and just to punish them as they would feel their responsibility and protect the forests. Naturally in the years to come, this amendment would reduce felling of trees as the officers in general are responsible for inducing the ordinary people to cut more trees.

The punishment provided in the amending Bill is nominal. But the Indian Forest Act will take cognisance of the punishment in a general way. This Bill is concerned with the punishment to the erring officers only. Since there is a prima facie case against those officers who have committed the crime or intigrated in committing the crime of cutting and removing the trees, departmental action also should be taken against them.

Regarding the implementation of the projects, I wish to point out that balance of advantage in this aspect has to be taken into consideration. If the benefit that would accrue from the implementation of the project would be more and more benefit would ensue by the implementation of the project, such projects should be given permission at the earliest without causing any delay. At the same time, protection of environment should be taken into consideration. The balance of advantage should be the yardstick in deciding these matters. There should



be harmony between protection of environment and welfare schemes.

The target for afforestation which is provided in the seventh Plan should be implemented effectively and it has to be achieved. The land reserved for forests should be utilised. Either it should be used as forests or it should be set apart for some useful purpose.

[*Translation*]

There are instances in which lands set apart for forests are not used. Such lands should be utilised for other purposes like implementation of other schemes.

Another point that I would like to make is regarding clearing of projects. Long delay is caused in clearing a number of projects.

Another point is that when forest lands are diverted for non-forest use, there are several persons, particularly tribals, who are effected and who are displaced. They should be given alternative sites. On certain occasions they face lot of difficulties and inconveniences. Generally tribals are booked for forest felling. So the contractors and those who are instigating the felling of trees are not caught. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Forest Conservation (Amendment) Bill with the hope that the hon. Minister will keep in view the suggestions of the hon. Ministers and bring forward a more comprehensive bill during the next session. The National Highways Authority (Amendment) Bill was passed a few days back. The hon. Minister had stated that the funds allocated to the States are not being utilised properly. While replying to the debate, the hon. Minister is requested to provide the data of the afforestation work undertaken in different States. What is the extent of work done in Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar? Until this is made clear, the real objective of this bill will not be fulfilled. Growth of forests is essential

for human life. Similarly, it has an important role to play in maintaining the ecological balance and in ensuring adequate precipitation. The scientists are also of the opinion that forests are absolutely essential for survival of mankind. I want to know as to what arrangement has been made for providing protection get the forests rangers living in forests? We cannot get away by merely blaming the officers. Today, the demand for a separate Jharkand State in Bihar is on the full swing. As the unemployment problem increases, a leader comes on the scene and starts agitation to establish his leadership. I myself went to Ranchi and made a study of the situation prevailing there. As Mafia exists in Dhanbad so dose in the cooperatives sector and the forest contractors. The poor adivasi who are dependent on forest resources for their livelihood have been deprived of there livelihood have been deprived of their livelihood. As I am an Independent candidate, I want to submit in a unbiased way that not one but several bills have been passed by this House. When a bill is brought, all the hon. Members make their submissions on it and expect the provisions of the bill to be implemented. But I can say with guarantee that whatever opinions we put forward here, have little effect outside. As truth is bitter, so the hon. Minister may feel offended. The Hon. Prime Minister had announced during his visit to Punjab that Panchayats should be given more power. The Hon. Prime Minister has reiterated several times that rural development is possible only when the panchayats are given more powers. So far as the forests are concerned, you can observe that afforestation programme is limited to the cities only. This programme has not received much emphasis in the rural areas where maximum of our population resides.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, we are concerned with the Environment Minister, sometimes he is replaced by the Science & Technology Minister sometimes by the Commerce Minister, sometimes by the Labour Minister and some times by the Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no it is like that.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: I am making my submission to invite your attention. The hon. Minister is not present here. In the next Budget session, you should make provisions to ensure that the afforestation work is entrusted to panchayats. The unemployed youths who are struggling to find a job should be entrusted this responsibility. As per your data, the 30 lakh hectares of land have been brought under afforestation. I want to know honestly, whether this was the actual target of the scheme? If a proper evaluation is made, we will find that we have not even achieved half of this target. I have observed in the rural areas that for the work undertaken for planting trees along the railway lines, duplicate registers are maintained for the labourers engaged there. Minimum wages have been fixed by the Central Government but two registers are maintained for the labourers who work here. In the duplicate register the real amount of wages which are in the ranges of Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 is shown, whereas in the original register wages are shown at the Government rates of Rs 500 to 600 a month which are shown to the state Government for verification. Until you bring radical change in this matter, we will not be able to provide peace to Shrimati Indira Gandhi's soul. Therefore, the Government should get it properly implemented. The people of our country had welcomed this Bill when it was introduced by her in the House. If it is a mere formal welcome then I also welcome it, the District boards and the P.W.D. are indulging in the business of setting trees. Old trees which give shadow and fruits are being hewed and sold for Rs. five hundred to Rs. one thousand. Now, the business of illegal felling of trees is extending from villages to cities. There should be two objects of preservation of forests. We get medicinal herbs from them. Our ancient sages had observed that the persons of primitive ages used to subset on the fruits of trees, water of rivers and sea but the modern man have entered

a new world and that it is why our age old values, civilisation and culture have been vanishing. Government should feel sorry for this state of affairs. Instead of planting eucalyptus trees, other useful trees such as mango, guav etc. Can be planted on both sides of the road, Government can earn crores of rupees by getting this work done on contract basis.

Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, these things were about environment. But now I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my own constituency, Gopalganj. In the Gopalganj the sugar mills have polluted the atmosphere of the area. I had written a letter to the Minister of Forest and Environment and in response to that, a team was sent by the Centre to my constituency. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, but you will be astonished to know that after visiting the area that team recommended a machine costing Rs. 10 lakhs, but later on, the mill owners created such a situation that even after a lapse of three years the orders of the Government have remained on papers only and no action has been taken in this regard. I thing that we want to protect the environment against pollution. We can do it by developing our villages. With these words I support this Bill.

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17.52 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* DAMAGE FROM CYCLONE IN WEST BENGAL, ORISSA AND ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS ON 29.11.1988 AND RELIEF MEASURES UNDERTAKEN

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI. SHYAM LAL YADAV): Sir, A cyclonic storm formed in South Andaman Sea on 23rd November, 1988 and moved northwards and transformed into a severe cyclonic storm with a core of hurricane wind with a sustained wind

speed of about 200-225 kms. per hour. It crossed India- Bangladesh border on the evening of 29th November, 1988.

Meghalaya Mizoram and Tripura were also informed of likely cyclone and were advised to take precautionary measures. The control Room in the Krishi Bhavan was activated to work round the clock from 29th November, 1988.

On receipt of the information about the likelihood of the severe cyclonic storm the chief Secretary and Relief Commissioner of Government of West Bengal were contacted on phone and were informed of the details by telex. They were also advised to evacuate population from the coastal low lying areas and to take measures for protection of vital installations. The Chief Secretaries of Orissa, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur,

Different State Administrations have been reporting progressive extensive damage and the relief measures taken on day-to-day basis. As per the latest reports received from the State Governments and the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the cyclone damage has been assessed as follows:

**A. West Bengal**

**I. DAMAGLS**

1. No. of districts affected	—	5 (North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Midnapur).
		The districts of North 24-Parganas and South 24-Parganas have been severely affected whereas the impact on other three districts has been less severe.
2. Population affected	—	25 lakhs
3. Human lives lost	—	500 (247 in North 24-Parganas and 253 in South 24-Parganas)
		800 fishermen are still missing and efforts are being made to trace them.
4. Cattle lost	—	55,000
5. Crop damages	—	40% of the cropped areas (confining to North and South 24-Parganas).
6. Number of houses damaged partially and fully	—	3.17 lakhs

**II. RELIEF MEASURES**

(i) Periodically cyclone warnings were issued and the local Admini-

[Sh. Shyamlal Yadav]

stration and police authorities were advised to arrange for shifting of the population in the coastal areas to safer place and control rooms were activated at the State, district and block levels in the face of the likelihood of the severe cyclone storm.

- (ii) The State Govt. have so far distributed about Rs. 25 lakh from contingencies, 1264 MT of wheat rice, 33600 tarpaulins, 6000 dhoties, 11,000 sarees, 15,000 children garments, 3000 blankets, 4,000 lungies and 400 bags of milk powder.

B. ORISSA

No human or cattle casualty has been reported, Betel gardens and 30 school buildings and some private house are reported to have been affected in Balasore district. Assessment of detailed damages is being done.

C. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

- (i) Losses in Agriculture Sector like paddy, vegetables, pulses, oilseeds and plantation crops.
- (ii) Foreshore roads, jetties, seawalls, bridges, culverts, dwelling houses,

electricity and water installations are reported to have been damaged.

Action to be initiated in the wake of cyclone in the affected areas by the various Ministries/ Departments is being monitored by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on a daily basis. Indian Naval Aircraft and a coast guard vessel are carrying out search

operations to locate fishermen adrift at sea as also a missing Light Vessel of Calcutta Port Trust reported missing. Department of Telecommunications have assessed the damage caused to the communication lines and have restored the uprooted telephones in the affected districts. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have assessed the medical stores available in the state and have taken necessary steps in conjunction with the state authorities for deputation of medical teams in the affected areas for undertaking necessary health measures. An amount of Rs 20.00; lakhs have been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund by our Prime Minister for augmenting the relief efforts in West Bengal.

On the direction of the Prime minister of India, I visited some of the areas severely affected by cyclone in West Bengal on the 6th December, 1988. During my survey of the cyclone hit areas, I witnessed widespread damage caused to crops as well as the houses in the Gosaba, Bansanti, Sandeshkhali, Hingalgunj, Hasnabad and Sunderban areas of South and North 24 Parganas districts.

I discussed the dimension of the cyclone damage and the relief measures being taken by the State Administration and their requirement of Central assistance in this regard with the concerned Ministers of West Bengal, and the Members of Parliament and the Legislators of the affected districts and senior officers of

the State. I exhorted the State Government authorities to set up measures to reach relief and succour to all sections of the cyclone affected areas of the State and assured all possible assistance from the Central Government to the State Administration in this regard.

The State authorities were informed of the Govt. of India's decision to make an additional allocation of 5000 MT of rice and 5000 MT old wheat under PDS in the State in the wake of disaster. I also informed the State that the Regional Office of the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) has been advised by the Department of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals, Government of India, to make the desired quantities of tarpauline (polythene sheets) available to the State for distribution amongst the cyclone affected people who been rendered homeless. I also advised the Agriculture Department of the State to explore the possibility of growing alternative crops in the areas which suffered severe crop damage during the cyclone. All necessary help by way of requirements of seeds, fertiliser, etc. To implement such a contingency plan has also been assured to the State Administration.

The State Government submitted a preliminary report on the damages caused by cyclone in west Bengal and their requirement of funds for relief and restoration during my visit. They have put their requirements of funds at

Rs.52.68 crores on a preliminary assessment basis. They were advised to carry on the relief and restoration works with the available State funds and to submit a detailed memorandum for cyclone relief assistance to the Central Government which they assured to do so in the next few days. The State Administration was assured that a Central Team would be deputed immediately on submission of their final memorandum to assess the damage and the requirement of funds for relief purposes and that the ceilings of expenditure required for cyclone relief in the State would be determined expeditiously. Similar action for approval of ceilings of expenditure for cyclone relief would be taken on receipt also.

I also made an appeal to the voluntary and other philanthropic organisations of Calcutta City and I would like to repeat this appeal in the House, through you, to come forward to help the cyclone hit population of the State by way of distribution of blankets, clothings, medicines etc. to the affected people.

I would like to assure the Honourable Members that all possible help will be provided by the Central Government to the people affected by the cyclone as has always been done in the past in the wake of natural calamities.

18.00 hrs

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): It needs a detailed discussion. It is a serious

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

matter.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give notice. We will do it afterwards.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN:(Jabalpur): When we meet on 12th of this month, we would like the hon. Minister to make a statement as to whether the contingency plan has been made by the State Government because the hon. Minister has given indication that there is no contingency plan to fight the cyclone.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: We cannot discuss it now. I already told the hon. Member that he can give a notice and we can do it. I cannot allow discussion on the statement.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: On 12th, the hon. Minister should make a statement as to what has been done. Bengal has no contingency plan for cyclone hit areas.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): I can reply again, if you permit me.

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18.01 hrs

FOREST CONSERVATION (AMENDMENT) BILL *CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, forests are our precious treasure. The Bill which has been presented here is very important

as regards the control of floods and droughts. But after the independence as the population went on increasing, in the name of development.....

(*Interruptions*)

It causes erosion in a unsystematic manner. The magnitude of erosion was so much that the physical nature itself has undergone a change. The temperature has increased. Floods and drought were also controlled with the help of forests but deforestation which is still going on, is causing great loss and in case it continues, it will adversely affect our agriculture and industry.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I am not a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: We are discussing today a Bill which is going to either solve or make the situation worse so far as the environment of our water resources and progress of development works of the country are concerned. I can understand if the hon. Minister go-se out for two or three minutes. But he has goes out for such a long time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has to make a statement in the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Minister has gone there. That is why, the hon. Minister Shri K.R. Narayanan is taking his place.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: So much damage has been caused to the forests in Bihar that this State has to face flood fury every year. There are many rivers in Bihar and there were many trees on the banks of these rivers. There was a forest between the 'Terai' region of Nepal and

North Bihar where soil is rocky. Now it has become barren and foodgrains can not be produced from that land. Because of deforestation, now there is no check on the floods and the result is that this area gets flooded frequently.... (*Interruptions*).

This Bill was brought in 1980 by the Hon. Prime Minister for the conservation of forests and preservation of environment. This is an appropriate Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister for presenting such a commendable Amendment Bill. Its main objective is the conservation of forests and control of floods. Generally it is seen that there is multiplicity of laws but they are not strictly implemented. I hope that the hon. Minister will get these laws implemented, very strictly. Due to the carelessness of Government officers, forests are not being protected. These officers are indulging in the felling of trees for selling them out. What I mean to say is that nobody is paying any attention to the conservation of forests. Therefore, the central Government should issue directions to the State Governments for the conservations of forests and grant maximum assistance for this purpose.

These should be planted at the distance of 3-4 meters. In old days passers-by used to get mangoes, gava and Jamun free of cost because the trees of these fruit were there on both sides of the road. But now, the people have to buy these fruits at a very high price.

There are many hilly areas in South Bihar which have a large number of useless trees. The Govt. should direct the officials of the concerned Department to plant useful trees in those hilly areas instead of useless trees.

I would like to request the Government again to work for the expansion and conservation of forests. The natural environment is changing because of the felling of forest trees. Therefore, the Government should consider it seriously. That is all I want to say.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now state-

ment by the minister.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H K L BHAGAT): He is not making the reply. This is another statement. I also propose that those hon. members whose names are there will be given opportunity to speak on 12th and then the Minister will reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sir, except for the announcement made in the House by the Speaker that the house will meet on 12th, there was no such proposal from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Speaker announced in the morning.

SHRI V S SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Has not the minister of Parliamentary Affairs got the responsibility to inform the House and propose?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : What is he objecting, I do not understand?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He says why Speaker announced and why Parliamentary Affairs Minister did not propose.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H K L BHAGAT: It has already been decided. Speaker has announced it. Were you in the House in the morning or not?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Speaker has announced but that is not the procedure. Is it not the Parliamentary Affairs Minister who should propose? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Usually, Parliamentary Affairs Minister proposes and then the Speaker puts it be-

[Sh. N.V.N. Somu]

18.10 hrs

fore the House. Though the speaker has announced it, yet the proposal has not come from the minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY ( Kurnool): Members are treated in a very casual way. We do not know to what extent...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI. H.K.L. BHAGAT): I say, Hon. Mem- bers are unnecessarily trying to take away the time. Speaker has the right and he has very rightly announced it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. SOBHANDREESWARA RAO: Speaker has announced it on the advice of the Government.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: We cannot even know to what time we will remain here.

*(interruptions)*

SHRI V. SOBHANNADREESWARA RAO: At that time he promised to inform us. Are we to suffer like this? Why not we meet tomcrrrow or the day after? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I would like to know whether the Hon.Members are going to get extra air ticket. That is what he is asking for.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not know. That can be discussed with the Min- ister. You can discuss it.

Now the Minister of Environment and Forests to make a statement.

STATEMENT RE NATIONAL FOREST POLICY

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your permission to lay\* on the Table of the House the revised Na- tional Forest Policy.

The issue of revision of the Forest Pol- icy formulated in 1952 has been under active consideration of the Government for some time. In view of the social, economic and ecological importance of forests, con- siderable thought has to be given to the multi-farious implications of the Forest Pol- icy. Although the 1952 Forest Policy aimed at forest coverage of one-third of the total land area of the country, due to various constraints, this could not be attained. Rather, extensive diversion of forest land has taken place for non-forest use. The genetic diversity has also been considerably affected by the destruction of flora and fauna. The Government have increasingly realised the great importance of forests in contributing to the ecological stability of the country. This has necessitated a re-exami- nation of the Forest Policy and giving em- phasis to the conservation and ecological aspects.

The salient features of the new Forest Policy are:

1. Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and restoration of ecological balance.
2. Conservation of the natural heri- tage of the country by preserving the remaining natural forests and protecting the vast genetic resources for the benefit of the posterity.



3. Meeting the basic needs of the people, especially fuel wood, order and small timber for the rural and the tribal people.
4. Maintaining the intrinsic relationship between forests and tribal and other poor people living in and around forests by protecting their customary rights and concessions on the forests.

The main approach outlined is as follows:

1. Existing forest land and forest will be tully protected and their productivity will be improved. Emphasis will be given to enhance forest over on hill slopes and catchment ares of rivers.
2. In order to conserve biological diversity, a network of sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere

reserves and other protected areas will be extended and better managed.

3. The people will be actively involved in programmes of protection, conservation and management of the forests.

We believe that the new Forest Policy will be able to achieve nature conservation and ecological balance at the same time meeting the essential requirements of the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Monday, the 12th December, 1988 at 11.00 A.M.

**18.15 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 12, 1988/ Agrahayana 21,1910 (Saka)*