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Wednesday, August 2, 1989
Sravana 11, 1911 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 2, 1989/Sravana 11,
1911 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Employment Percentage in Assam

+

*222. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
SHRI ABDUL HAMID:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the employment percentage of Assam in Comparison to all India percentage of employment during the period from 1986 to 1988;

(b) whether the employment percentage of Assam has been come down; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIRADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) The data on the quinquennial survey on employment conducted by the National Simple Survey Or-

ganisation in its 43rd round covering the period 1987-88 is still under process.

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

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, I am extremely sorry that for all these years, we have been receiving cavalier replies to our questions. So far as this question is concerned, here also, the reply is cavalier. I wanted details for the period from 1986 to 1988 and the hon. Minister's reply covers the period from 1987 to 1988. He has not given any specific reply.

As regards part b) of my question, I asked-whether the employment percentage of Assam has come down. I had asked a specific question, whether the employment percentage had come down and you kindly see the reply. It says - does not arise. I am extremely sorry for the *Modus Operandi* of the functioning of the Government.... (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Only the question goes on record, not the statement.

[Translation]

SHRIRADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has since submitted his resignation and left. Well, it was for him to decide. Now, should I reply to his supplementary?

MR. SPEAKER: His question has come and now it is your turn to reply.

SHRIRADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: Sir, may I reply to his supplementary?

MR. SPEAKER: You, reply to the question which has since been put, because he

*Not recorded.

did not take away the question with him. He left it here itself.

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question put by the hon'ble Member pertains to employment percentage. The National Sample Survey Organisation conducts a survey in regard to population and employment every five years. The figures available with us pertain to 1977-78 and 1983. The figures relating to the 1987-88 survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation have not yet reached us. This concerns the Planning Commission.

[English]

SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding employment of labour in Assam, I would like to confine my question to tea plantation. Out of 7.9 lakh of the total plantation labour in India, 5 lakh labourers are employed in the tea gardens in Assam. In each family of the 5 lakh plantation labourers, there are 3 to 4 unemployed youths. Employers are also not keen in increasing the number of labourers in the tea gardens of Assam. On the other hand Assam Tea Corporation, under which there are 19 tea gardens, has already been taken over by the Government. 25,000 to 30,000 workers are employed in these tea gardens. These workers have 3 to 5 dependants which makes the number to 75,000 to 1 lakh. Because of the sickness of these Assam Tea Corporation gardens, they are not able to pay PF or gratuity to the workers. They are on the verge of closure and so they are not in a position to pay even their daily wages. From time to time, we have brought these things to the notice of the Government. A Question was put to the Commerce Ministry also. In view of all these things, I would like to know what steps the Ministry of Labour is going to take in this regard so that the sick tea gardens under ATC could be revived and restored and those 25,000 workers in ATC gardens and also the workers in other tea gardens could be provided jobs so that they can lead a smooth life.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is about the percentage of employed persons in Assam, vis-a-vis the all India percentage. The question he has asked about tea plantations is not particularly related to the main question. But the figures available with me in regard to the number of people who have been provided employment in Assam is comparison to All India percentage as furnished by the National Sample Survey Organisation pertain to 1977, 1978 and 1983. I can give you the figures if you so desire. The all India percentage of employment of males in rural areas is 62.25 whereas it is 58.5 percent in Assam irrespective of the fact whether they work in the field, tea plantations agriculture, hotel or any other establishment, but they are in employment. The All India percentage of females in employment is 28.8 whereas in Assam, it is 7.50. Similarly, in urban areas, the All India percentage of male employment is 56.22 and that of females 14.03. In Assam, out of the total population absorbed in employment, the male percentage is 53.59 and that of females, 5.25. These figures pertain to 1977-78. According to 1983 figures, the All-India percentage of male employment in rural areas is 61.28 and in Assam it is 55.70. Similarly, the All-India percentage of female employment in rural areas is 28.73 and in Assam it is 8.13. In urban areas, the All India percentage of male employment is 56.75, while it is 53.87 in Assam. Similarly, in urban areas, the All India percentage of female employment is 13.76, while it is 6.77 in Assam. Thus, we find that unlike what has been pointed out by the hon. Member, the employment percentage in Assam is higher if we go by the figures provided by the National Sample Survey Organisation.

(Interruptions)

[English]

Incentives for Silk Production

*226. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives offered by Union Government to encourage silk production in the country; and

(b) the steps taken to production high quality of silk fabrics for sale at internationally competitive prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) For encouraging silk production in the country the Central Silk Board (CSB) supplements the efforts of the State Governments by implementing the following Schemes:

- (i) Supply of high yielding varieties of mulberry cuttings at subsidised rates.
- (ii) Supply of quality silkworm seed to sericulturists through a network of Seed Production Centres in the country.
- (iii) Providing R & D and Extension Support through a network of Research and Extension Units.
- (iv) Organising training programmes and conducting study tours for sericulturists.
- (v) Providing financial assistance to States for control of uzifly.
- (vi) Providing incentives bonus to bivoltine concoon producers and reelers through States.

Besides the CSB in collaboration with State Governments has launched a World Bank/Swiss-assisted National Sericulture Project during the current financial year at a cost of Rs. 55.30 crores over a period of 5 years

(b) The following steps have been taken to produce high quality silk fabrics for sale at internationally competitive prices:

1. A Central Silk Technological Research Institute has been set up by the Board at Bangalore to tackle the technology aspects of post concoon harvest viz; silk reeling, twisting, weaving, dyeing, printing processing and finishing of silk fabrics.
2. Demonstration-cum-Training Centres have been established in different parts of the country for demonstration of appropriate technology of silk reeling and spinning.
3. The Central Silk Technological Research Institute has innovated and released multiend reeling machine with 10 end basin for popularisation among reelers to reel better quality raw silk.
4. Silk exporters have been allowed the facility to import raw material at international prices under various export promotion schemes like REP/Advance Licensing, Pass Block Schemes etc. to produce high quality silk fabrics for sale in internationally competitive prices.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, millions of farmers are dependent on sericulture. I have gone through the statement of hon. Minister. In the statement it is stated, "besides th OSB in collaboration with State Governments has launched a World Bank/Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project during the current financial year at a cost of Rs. 555.30 crores over a period of 5 years."

May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the production target and what is the total employment opportunity generated out of the investment in the programme? I also want to know whether the production will meet our demand or again we will have to

import silk from other countries.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The National Sericulture Project, which the hon. member has mentioned, is being launched this year at the cost of Rs. 555.30 crores for the next five year plan. It will increase 6000 tonnes of melburry raw silk production over a period of five years 1990-94 over the present level of production of 9666 tonnes. So, this is an increase that we envisaged. As regards employment, it will rise from 60.30 lakh persons to 65.48 lakh persons by the end of the period. Our export earnings will increase from the level of Rs. 330 crores to Rs. 850 crores by 1994-95. It is not possible at this stage to say whether we will be self-sufficient, because the demand for the silk for the domestic market as well as export is rising all the time. But we believe that the tempo generated by this National Project would enable us to increase production in the year to come.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: A special project for the development of hilly area had been implemented in Orissa by the Central Silk Board upto 1985-86. What is the total investment for the Project? What is the total hectares of land available for the Project? What is the total number of beneficiaries including weaker sections and tribals who will benefit out of this Project? Will this Project be continued or discontinued? If this Project is to be continued, who is going to fund it?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There are two projects which are under implementation in Orissa. One is called Intensive Sericulture Development Project. The Silk Board has been implementing this Project in Ganjam District of Orissa at the total cost of Rs. 4.27 crores of which Rs. 78 lakhs is the central share. The Project is for a four years period. It had been initiated during the year 1986-87. The Project envisages raising of 1000 acres of melburry plantation in the private sector and production of 17,000 kilos of silk at the end of the Project period. Similarly, a Tusser Development Project in

Orissa and Maharashtra is also being implemented by the Central Silk Board with the financial assistance from the Swiss Development Corporation. The total project cost is Rs. 559.00 lakhs of which Rs. 45 lakhs is for Orissa and Rs. 108 lakhs for Maharashtra. The Project period is four years. The Project envisages production of tusser silk and fruit plantation. It was implemented in the Sixth Plan. It will also cover the establishment of additional grainage, Pilot Project and other things that go with this. I do not have with me the figure of how much employment will be generated and other things, as the hon. Member has asked. I will seek to supply them to him by a written letter.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: In view of abundant availability of oak trees in the hilly areas and foothills of Manipur, the Silk Board has a unit in Manipur for tusser industry. So far as our information goes, this unit so far has been able to produce only samples; and many years have passed. What is the actual position of the Manipur Unit of the tusser industry? Is it making any headway? What is the amount of investment so far made? Is the Project going to make any headway or is it going to be closed down? We do not see significant production in spite of abundant availability of the oak trees so favourable to the production of tusser industry.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The problem is that not only in Manipur but in other States also the interest that the State Government takes in the production of silk, particularly tusser silk, which is just available sometimes even widely in the forest is not picking up.

Even the bigger States do not have a separate department of sericulture. Whatever request we receive from the State Governments for technical and other assistance has always been accommodated to the extent possible. I do not know the present situation in Manipur since the question is of a general nature. But I would certainly see that any request that comes from Manipur for increased production for tusser silk would be dealt with properly by the Central Silk Board

and the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister deserves our congratulations for preparing such a good project for the development of sericulture. The schemes launched by the Central Government have been concentrated at the places where production of sericulture has been taking place through the traditional method. There are certain new areas where the Silk Board as well as the Ministry of Textiles have not paid as much attention as they were supposed to. As a result of that, development of sericulture could not take place at these places. For example, the potentialities of sericulture development can be increased if it is promoted in terai region of Uttar Pradesh viz. Dehradun, Gorakhpur, Ghonda and Baharaich. But none of these places find any mention in the projects prepared for this purpose. The headquarters of Silk Board is located in Bangalore, a distance of 3000 kilometres from here. It has, therefore, not been possible for the board to monitor the situation such a long distance. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister considering any proposal to have an office of the Silk Board at any of these places on the pattern of one in Bangalore, so that the potentialities of sericulture development could be increased and proper monitoring could be done. Secondly, I would like to know whether the Chief Minister of the States referred to by the hon. Minister have made any request to him in writing to this effect.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is a fact that there are some States which are engaged in sericulture development for the last many years and are producing silk in large quantities. So far as the question of Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the Central Government is making all out efforts to see that silk production increases in the State. For this purpose, I wrote letters myself. Not only that, I held talks with the Chief Minister when I was on a visit to Lucknow. He has opened a separate office for this under this charge of a director. Earlier some other departments

were also under the charge of that director. Today I have come to know that he will look after this department independently. The new project which has been taken up and a mention of which was made by me just now, covers Uttar Pradesh and two districts namely, Deharadun and Saharanpur have been identified for development of sericulture. Uttar Pradesh is a multi-climatic State having some hilly regions in it. As such there is a large potential of sericulture production in the State. We will make all out efforts, especially, for the reason that consumption of silk is high in this area. Varanasi alone requires about 2,500 tonnes whereas the total production in Uttar Pradesh is 25 tonnes. In view of this a lot remains to be done to raise silk production in Uttar Pradesh. The Central Silk Board and the Central Government are taking it very seriously so as to ensure that silk production increases in Uttar Pradesh alongwith other States which are termed as non-traditional States.

[*English*]

Loss of Mandays due to Strikes and Lockouts

*228. **SHRI S.G. GHOLAP:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts in various States in 1988-89 and whether there was any improvement in this regard as compared to 1987-88; and

(b) the specific steps contemplated to improve industrial relations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Information on loss of mandays is maintained by calendar years only. Industrial relations as indicated by the loss of mandays during the period 1987-89 (January-April) shows an improvement with the loss of mandays declining from 35.36 million in 1987 to 32.10

million in 1988. During January-April 1989, the number of mandays lost stood at 4.87 million. A Statement on state-wise number of loss of mandays for the years 1987, 1988 and 1989 (January-April) is given below.

Both the Central and the State Govern-

ments maintain a watch on the industrial relation situation in the country. The industrial relation machinery at both the Centre and the States is taking steps to reduce industrial conflicts and minimise work stoppages through preventive mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

STATEMENT

Mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1987-88

State/U.T	1987		1988 (P)		1989 (P) Jan.-April	
	Strike	Lockout	Strike	Lockout	Strike	Lockout
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2,343,879	265,605	1,208,139	416,655	107,029	56,966
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	37,092	0	46,430	7,453	0	0
Bihar	235,769	1,672,695	403,478	87,436	34,739	9,000
Goa	32,968	100,040	14,939	21,444	2,540	0
Gujarat	1,055,067	590,353	193,394	100,543	64,252	33,907
Haryana	314,801	187,201	133,824	185,196	9,261	58,408

State/U.T	1987		1988 (P)		1989 (P) Jan.-April	
	Strike	Lockout	Strike	Lockout	Strike	Lockout
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	135,069	221,782	160,574	107,050	19,389	9,100
Punjab	129,270	166,950	210,231	32,784	19,389	9,100
Rajasthan	796,335	205,198	341,196	98,503	140	0
Sikkim	1,760	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2,616,580	688,058	1,477,919	334,013	450,056	334,051
Tripura	18,865	54,854	820	26,226	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	489,382	945,705	17,300	0	86,466	38,100
West Bengal	1,852,629	12,747,385	3,796,816	15,748,406	44,430	2,368,643
A & N. Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	703	..	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	..	..

State/U.T	1987		1988 (P)		1989 (P) Jan. - April	
	Strike	Lockout	Strike	Lockout	Strike	Lockout
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	186,545	30,350	..	..	..	..
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	..	..
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	252	0	28,693	0	0	0
All India	14,026,081	21,332,291	11,435,993	20,667,667	1,265,923	3,601,452

(P) Provisional

(..) Not available

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Sir, for the record, it seems that there is an improvement on loss of mandays year by year. The number of strikes is decreasing but the number of lock-out is increasing. Why is it increasing? I would like to know the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA: Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know the reasons for the increase in the number of lock-outs. There are so many reasons for increase in the number of lockouts.

Firstly, at times, cotton and textile mills are unable to stand in the competition and secondly jute mills cannot compete because of availability of synthetics in the market. Mostly, these are the two units i.e. jute and cotton which become sick in large number. Sometimes, industrial engineering units also become sick in the country. There are so many reasons for industrial units becoming sick. In some cases, raw material is not available to them and in some other cases, they are unable to face competition due to one due to one reason or the other. Some of them become sick due to their inability to compete in marketing. These are the reasons for increase in the number of lock-outs in the country.

[*English*]

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Sir, in West Bengal, the number of lockouts is too much and it is increasing day by day. I would like to know the reasons for the increase in the number of lockouts in West Bengal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA: Sir, as I have just stated in reply to the earlier question that mostly two types of units i.e. jute and textiles are becoming sick in large numbers and there are as many as 24 jute mills in West Bengal. That is why the number of lockouts increased in West Bengal last year.

[*English*]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Sir, the hon. Minister has given some figures regarding the declining trend on loss of mandays for the years 1987, 1988 and 1989 (January-April). When we look at the figure of Maharashtra, the position is not the same. In Maharashtra, the number of strikes and lockouts has increased in 1988 and again in 1989, it is still on the increase. When there is a declining trend all over India, in Maharashtra it is going up. I would like to know the reasons and the steps that the Government is going to take in this regard.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said in the very beginning that mostly cotton, textile, jute and engineering units become sick. They become sick because of non-availability of raw-material and their inability to compete in the market. As regards the number of lockouts, strikes and mandays lost in Maharashtra, I have got the figures. If the hon. Member is interested to know, I can tell him. He also wanted to know the steps taken by the Government in this regard. I would like to inform him that whenever there are lockouts and strikes of this kind, the Ministry of Labour arranges negotiations between the parties to resolve the dispute. The Ministries of Labour of as well as the Centre make efforts to the matter through negotiations in order to avert strikes and lockouts. Awards are given by the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunals within stipulated period in order to avoid lockouts and strikes. Workers participation in the management of public sector undertakings is being encouraged. Shortage of raw-material and stiff competition in the market are main reasons of the industrial sickness. For example, Maharashtra is having a large number of sick industrial units because there are a large number of cotton and textile mills in Maharashtra. Had Shri Datta Samant, who resigned his seat in the Lok Sabha, present here, I would have told him that he never made any efforts to provide employment to the workers. Of course,

he made significant contribution in encouraging the workers to go on strikes and as a result thereof mills became sick and lock-outs declared. This has been his main contribution.

Sir, a 'Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund' has also been set up under the Ministry of Textiles so that financial assistance could be given to the workers from this fund for a period of 3 years in phased manner. The sickness in jute mills is attributed to shortage of raw material and stiff competition with the synthetics. A Cell has been constituted under the Reserve Bank. This cell finds out the cause of sickness and makes efforts to sort out their difficulties to the possible extent. In this way, the Ministry of Labour tries to solve the problem of sick units by setting up a tripartite committee.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: From the information given by the hon. Minister it can be seen that in Kerala which is one of the smaller States and which has got fewer industries, the number of mandays lost is to the tune of 1.8 million days. If you take the statistics of 1987, 1988 and 1989, it can be seen that it is on the increase. May I know from the hon. Minister the attitude of the present Marxist Government in Kerala, whether it is encouraging the workers to go on strike or whether it is interested to settle the issues?

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present Government in Kerala has neither encouraged the workers to go on strikes nor created condition forcing any lockout. As regards the question of mandays lost, I have already said in my reply that the workers resort to strike to get their demands accepted, the Ministry of Labour makes efforts to get the issue resolved through reconciliation between the concerned parties. As regards lockouts, I have already said that they resort to lock-outs when their units become sick or when they

are not in a position to run the units for one reason or the other or due to financial constraints. In so far as Kerala is concerned, he stated that he had got statistics with him. I also have some statistics in this regard. Your statistics are with regard to the matters which come under the jurisdiction of the State Government which is the appropriate authority to act in such matters on their own. So far the Central Government is concerned, it acts only when there is a strike or lock-out in any one of its central undertakings such as Mining, Food Corporation of India, banking which come under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. The figures which you are having are mostly related to undertakings which come under the jurisdiction of the State Government of Kerala and the State Government takes initiatives to deal with the problem.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 229. Shri Ram Pyare Panika.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: This question is also related to my Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: It is your day today.

[English]

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: Labour Day.

[Translation]

You run the textile mills, but I am answerable if strikes take place.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Which Labour day?

Seminar on Child Servitude

+

*229. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a South Asian Seminar on Child Servitude was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which participated in it and the subjects discussed at the seminar;

(c) the suggestions made or Resolution adopted at the above seminar regarding measures to be taken to ban child labour in the region; and

(d) the reaction of Government of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA) (a) Yes, Sir. A Seminar was organised by a body called Bonded Labour Liberation Front.

(b) According to the organisation, participants from India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Thailand, Nepal, France and the Anti-slavery Society, London attended the Seminar and the problems of child labour in various countries of South Asia were discussed.

(c) A statement indicating the conclusions at the Seminar is given below.

(d) The Government have already formulated a National Policy on child labour in August, 1987 to tackle the problem of exploitation of child labour.

STATEMENT

The following decisions were taken at the Seminar:

1. To give top priority to the children in servitude, and to make fresh attempts to co-ordinate the efforts of the NGOs in South Asia, in this field.
2. To put emphasis on the liberation of child bonded labourers.

3. Every year, September 18, will be observed as a A Day For Children in Servitude, to create consciousness and increase awareness in the public. Governments will be asked to enact relevant legal provisions to protect the right of child and abolish child servitude and for their implementations in the countries of South Asia.
4. Exchange of ideas and experiences of actions will be promoted among countries with the objective to strengthen specially the hands of those activists and action groups who face organised opposition to their responses to the cruel conditions of children.
5. An Annual-Get-together of a Coalition of individuals and organisations devoted to the liberation of children in servitude, will be convened to share fresh information, evaluate the involvement and chalk out future strategies and programmes.
6. A specific case of children in servitude will be taken up to the Supreme Court in a country where it is possible to test the modalities of legal provisions. An accurate documentation and evaluation of such a Test Case will be done and findings shared amongst the member countries for model action.
7. A Conference of Jurists and Activists in South Asia will be convened to discuss the Constitutional provisions, the legislations and procedures in the region for the identification, release and rehabilitation of the children in servitude.
8. The Seminar calls upon all organisations to conduct investigations into the scale of problem of children on servitude in their surroundings.
9. A Delhi Declaration on the Charter

for Children in Chains was prepared during the Seminar for study and action by the all those concerned with inhuman conditions of children and creating a new future for them.

10. A Plan of action for future will be drawn up by each and every country in the Coalition, which will put emphasis on organisation of people for power. All children of South Asian countries should be provided with equal, free and compulsory education. The entire responsibility for their food, accommodation, and living expenses should be that of the governments of these countries.
11. The Seminar calls upon all Governments in South Asia to ratify the ILO conventions on child labour and the UN Charter on the Rights of Child.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Seven countries participated in the seminar organised by the Bonded Labour Liberation Front. The hon. Minister has admitted it and also furnished details of the conclusions arrived at the seminar. I would like to ask a question arising out of the following statement.

[*English*]

A plan of action for future will be drawn up by each and every country in coalition, which will put emphasis on organisation of people for power. All children of South Asian countries should be provided with equal, free and compulsory education. The entire responsibility for their food, accommodation, and living expenses should be that of the governments of these countries.

[*Translation*]

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reaction of the Government

thereon because crores of children in the country and all over the world are being exploited through different ways. In the tenth point of the resolution, a responsibility has been laid on the Government to make arrangements for their food, accommodation, education and other facilities. I would like to know the views of the Government of India thereon and the steps taken so far in this respect.

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to refute the statement of hon. Member, stated by him. I have not admitted anything as. There is a body named Bonded Labour Liberation Front which organised a conference in Delhi. 11 point resolution was adopted in that conference.

Neither any officer nor any Minister in the Ministry of Labour attended the meeting. Not only this, Ministry of Labour is not aware of the resolution adopted and deliberations made in the conference. They did not send a copy of the resolution to us. Nor it is available with us. How did you say that I acceded to the demands made in the resolution?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: I have not said that you acceded to the demands. I simply said that you also admitted the fact that a seminar had been organised.

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: We collected information about the deliberations made in the seminar only after your notice of this question was stated for reply in the House and the information so collected has placed before you. Your last question was with regard to child labour. You wanted to know the steps being taken by the Government to check child labour. I have already made known the contents of their 10th point. I am not aware whether it has been further supplemented. Nor it is our concern. Their only concern was to organise a conference on child labour.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: How is it that you are not concerned? You are supposed to think about it

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: There is an organisation by the name of 'Bandhua Mukti Shramik Sangh' which organised the conference. None of the officers of the Ministry of Labour participated in it. As regards the question as to the steps being taken by the Government of India with regard to child labour in concerned, I would like to submit that we have launched a project for the units which mostly employ children. Children upto the age of 14 years are imparted professional training there and they are also provided mid day meal so that they could get rid of child labour.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: As regards the seminar about which a reference has been made, in the year 1987 his department itself formulated a policy in regard to the exploitation of children. That policy also contained such provisions. In view of the fact that a large number of children below the age of 14 years are being employed in hazardous industries and being exploited, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether the Central Government is proposed to issue directions to the State Governments for effective implementation of the policy chalked out by the Ministry of Labour itself? In my own State of Orissa, Children have been engaged in carpet weaving industry and other professions. Even in trains going via Delhi, a number of small children are found to be selling newspapers etc. I am raising this matter purely on humanitarian ground and out of compassion only. It is a matter of happiness that the Government formulated a policy in 1987 which was appreciated by one and all. Will the Government propose to take some effective measures for the implementation of that policy?

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: The hon. Member wanted to know the details of the positive measures being taken by the Government to educate child labour. in this connection, I would like to say that a technical advisory committee has already been constituted. This committee gives necessary advice to the units which employ child labour and persuades them not to engage children below the age of 14 years in hazard-

ous work. Child labour has been banned in our country in hazardous industries like factories, mines, Bidi or cigarette industry, motor vehicles work-shops and shops establishments etc. In order to root it out completely, a number of stiff laws have been enacted.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said just now that a Technical Advisory Committee on Prohibition of Child labour has been constituted and some of their recommendations have been accepted by the Ministry of Labour. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the national policy formulated in 1987 is considered to be adequate to implement those recommendations or whether some sort of amendments are required to be made in the policy?

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply to the point raised by him has already been given by me while answering the point raised by Shri Panika. We have enacted laws to ban engaging children below the age of 14 years. As I have already stated that a complete ban has been imposed on employing children in hazardous units such as mines, factories, Bidi industry and the motor vehicles industries. Whenever any complaint to this effect is received, on the spot enquiry is made.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that there is this impression that child labour on a large scale still continues to be employed in various parts of India and more especially in Delhi itself, will the Government consider the advisability of publishing an Annual Report as to the steps that are being taken, actual administrative and inspectorial steps that are being taken and the results thereof in order to see that child labour employment is being brought down?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has said that

there are several work-establishments in Delhi in which children are employed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please be specific whether an annual report will be published or not?

SHRIRADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: We have enacted several laws with regard to child labour. The hon. Member has given a good suggestion and we will consider it.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am pained to hear the reply of the hon. Minister because even today a large number of children are found working in our country and the laws to this effect are no more than yet another addition to the pages of statute-book. A number of small children can be found working in carpets weaving industry in Mirzapur and Jammu and Kashmir. Similarly, a number of children can be seen working hotels, Bidi industry etc. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to bring about any amendment in the law in near future in view of violation of existing laws. My second question is this that a number of orphans are being taken to foreign countries to work as bonded labour in the guise that they have been adopted by them. Is the Government aware of this fact? If so, what steps are being taken to check it?

SHRIRADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is not aware of the fact that children are being taken to foreign countries in the guise of adoption.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: What is your department doing then?

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: I am coming to that. Her second point is this that small children are found working in Mirzapur and Jammu and Kashmir in carpet weaving industry. I would like to inform her in this regard that we have launched as many as 10 to 11 projects for the places where children are engaged in large number. Under the project launched in Mirzapur, children are imparted professional training and provided mid-day meals and children in the age group of 5-14 are given education. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Incorrect reply is being given.

SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA: It is not an incorrect reply, it is a correct reply.

She has enquired about Mirzapur. As regards amounts sanctioned by the Government for Mirzapur, an amount of Rs. 62,61,000/- was sanctioned for the year 1988-89 and for 1989-90 it is Rs. 17,83,500/-. As against sanctioned amounts, and amount of Rs. 4,78,151 was released in 1988-89 and for the year 1989-90 and amount of Rs. 3,58,181 has so far been allocated. 10 schools are being run and as many as 500 children are studying in them.

As regards Jammu and Kashmir, the State Government has not sent any proposal to this effect so far.

[*English*]

Amendment to Indian Forest (Conservation) Act

*231. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to liberalise the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed changes and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether all State Governments have been authorised to transfer forest land for development proposes; and

(d) the measures to be adopted to ensure that forest land is not transferred for any purpose other than development?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Government have not liberalised Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. On the contrary, the Act has been made more stringent by the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Act, 1988.

(c) and (d). The State Governments have not been authorised to transfer forest land for development purposes. Diversion of forest land for development purposes needs prior approval of Government of India.

[*English*]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely happy that the Government have not liberalised the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. On the contrary, the Act has been made most

stringent by the Forest Conservation (Amendment) Act, 1988. In spite of the Act having been made most stringent, the denudation of forests is taking place on a large scale and it is going on unchecked. This is going to seriously affect the very existence of mankind. This being so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the stringent measures proposed by the Government to prevent further devastation of forests.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): Sir, the Forest Conservation Act deals primarily with the diversion of forest land for other purposes and through this Act, which was passed in 1980, the diversion of forest land for other purposes has come down from level of 1.5 lakh hectares per annum to 15,000 hectares per annum. As far as the denudation of forests is concerned, this does not come under the purview of the Forest Conservation Act. We have already announced a new Forest Policy and under that new Forest Policy we are examining as to how we can amend the Indian Forest Act of 1927, which is too old. That will cover the denudation of forests. The reasons for denudation forest areas are quite obvious. We have to step up the availability of fuel, fodder and timber and also the basic needs of the population. Time and again, I have said that with the increasing biotic pressure, both of human population and cattle population, it is becoming very very difficult for us to check the denudation of forests. Still, we are taking all steps for checking the denudation of forests and taking also steps for plantation to meet the basic needs of the people.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Hundreds of proposals and projects are being submitted before the Ministry from different States every year for clearance. My State of Kerala is also not lagging behind in this particular matter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many proposals and projects have been submitted before the Ministry from the State of Kerala during the last three years and, how many of the proposals and projects are being rejected on the ground of ecology and environment.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: The total number of projects received from the State of Kerala is 94 and out of these, the total number of projects approved is 48 and the total number of projects not approval is 22 and the total number of projects which are rejected for non-furnishing of the information is 20. Four projects have been withdrawn.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Due to the strict implementation of the Forest Act, many of the development

works are not being carried out. If one or two kilometres happen to be forest area of 50 KM canal work going on, how much suffering the farmers will have to face if the proposal is not cleared by the Government.

It may be that if high tension line is passing through the forest area to take electricity to a town area, only two trees may be cut that purpose, or it may be that 30 or 50 feet of forest area may have to be converted into roads for the convenience of pilgrims, but due to the strict implementation of the Forest Act, such development work is suffering.

Will you take a lenient view of the Forest Act so that the development work that is urgently needed in the State can be completed?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: We have tried to take a lenient view in such genuine cases and, therefore, we have liberalised the rules for the clearance of those cases. Originally, all the cases for the diversion of forest land had to come to the Central Government and they have to take clearance from here. Now we have made certain changes in our rules.

If the diversion of forest area is only one hectare, the case will be processed at the regional level and the Regional Forest Officer, Government of India, will clear the case without bringing it to us.

For one hectare to ten hectares, there was a long procedure of going through a Technical Committee and processing it and the Advisory Committee will report the matter to the Government and to approves or disapproves. We take action according to the advice given by the Advisory Committee in bigger cases only now.

Now we have taken a decision and amended the rules that up to ten hectares diversion of forest area, the cases should not be processed through the Advisory Committee. They will be processed through the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

In the hill districts or where the forest area is more than 50% we are not insisting on compensatory afforestation on non-forest area in cases involving 5 hectares of forest land. We are allowing them if the afforestations being done on twice the extent of degraded forest land.

For tribals and for other village communities who are living in the forest area, we have allowed the buildings which were not allowed previously.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]***News Item Captioned "Gurde Kharidne Bharat Aate Hain"**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the "Jansatta" dated 29th April, 1989 under the caption "Gurde Kharidne Bharat Aate Hain",

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted an inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The news item draws attention to a report which appeared in a recent issues of Malaysian Medical Association Journal stating that a number of persons from Malaysia and Singapore go to India for obtaining kidneys for a consideration for purpose of transplantation.

No inquiry was conducted because the news item did not contain specific details. However, with a view to regulating the removal of human organs for purposes of transplantation, consultations have been held with medical and legal experts and a proposal for enactment of a comprehensive legislation is under process.

*[English]***Cure of Cancer Patients by Administering Tumourous Plant Tissues**

*225. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that according to Soviet researchers cancer patient can be saved by administering tumourous plant tissues and trials conducted by scientists in Siberia have shown that cancer patients in the fourth phase of the disease can be saved by this method; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken on further research in this regard in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An article in Soviet Features mentioned a new drug developed by Siberian Scientists on the basis of a locally available medicinal Plant for treatment of cancer.

As the report itself admits, the new preparation is still under development and would require further clinical studies and accordingly research is still continuing. When the drug is finally accepted for use, details will be obtained from USSR.

Use of Funds for Primary Health Centres

*227. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering any structural changes in the present system of monitoring the utilisation of funds allocated by the Ministry for the Primary Health Centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Expenditure on Primary Health Centres is under the State Sector and Ministry of Health & F.W. do not allocate funds

from the Central budget for the up-keep and maintenance of Primary Health Centres in the States.

Closure of Jute Mills in West Bengal

*230. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jute mills locked out/closed in West Bengal as on 1 July, 1989 and the number of workers involved;

(b) the steps taken by Union Government thereon; and

(c) the number of jute mills which have so far applied for and taken assistance under the Jute Package Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) As on 1st July, 1989, in West Bengal 19 jute mills were under lock out/closure affecting around 64,000 workers.

(b) Closure/lock out of jute mill units are matter of industrial disputes and concerned State Govt. is the appropriate authority to deal with such matters. However, on its part Central Govt. have recently taken various steps to improve overall functioning of jute industry which include:-

- (i) Regular purchase of jute bags for packing foodgrains through DGS&D at cost plus prices;
- (ii) Enforcement of mandatory use of jute packaging by certain specified industries;
- (iii) Introduction of Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme and Special Jute Development Fund;
- (iv) Implementation of Internal

Market Assistance Scheme and External Market Assistance Scheme;

- (v) Adoption of new STC/JMDC loss-sharing strategy for a capturing global tenders;
- (vi) STC/Jute Industry consortium arrangement on 50:50 loss sharing basis for export of CBC to North America and grant of liberal rate of CCS on almost all exportable items of jute goods from 1.4.89 for a period of 3 years upto 31.3.1992 admissible to both manufacturer and merchant exporters;
- (vii) Maximum raw jute stock control order for regulating prices and permission for duty-free import of raw jute against export of jute goods under Advance Licensing Scheme.

(c) Till 30.6.89 under Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme, Industrial Finance Corporation of India has received 36 applications. At the end of June, 1989 a sum of Rs. 54.89 crores was sanctioned to 14 jute mills under the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme. Besides this, an amount of Rs. 2.40 crores was sanctioned under the Jute Special Development Fund, together aggregating to Rs. 57.29 crores.

Acting C.M.Ds. in NTC Subsidiaries

*232. SHRIV. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of subsidiaries of the NTC which are working under acting Chief Managing Directors and since when;

(b) the reasons for delay in reconstitu-

tion of the Boards of Directors with regular Chief Managing Directors; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Pending appointment of Chairman-cum-Managing Directors on regular basis, the charge of C.M.D. NTC (UP) Ltd., Kanpur, has been entrusted to Director (Pers.) of the same Subsidiary Corporation with effect from 10.2.1988 and that of NTC (MP) Ltd., Indore, to CMD of NTC (DPR) Ltd., with effect from 13.1.1989 as additional charge.

Selection of candidates for the post of CMD, for both the above Subsidiary Corporations, has since been made and offers of appointment have already been issued to the concerned candidates. The persons have yet to join their respective posts.

[*Translation*]

Recommendations of Eradi Commission

*233. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Government has agreed to make raw water available to the second proposed water plant at Haidarpur; Delhi;

(b) if not, the alternative arrangements made by Union Government; and

(c) the recommendations of the Eradi Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) No.

(b) The matter is still being pursued with Government of Haryana.

(c) The Ravi-Beas Tribunal held that the request of Delhi Administration for additional water beyond 0.2 MAF (Million Acre Feet) was outside its terms of reference.

[*English*]

Bill Prohibiting use of Colour In Food Stuffs

*234. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to bring forward a Bill prohibiting mixing of any sort of colour in food stuffs; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). At present 11 synthetic colours are permitted to be used in specific food items as per provision of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. Out of these, this Ministry on the advice of the experts has decided to ban three synthetic colours, namely, (i) Amaranth (ii) Fast Red E & (iii) Green S

Since provision for prohibiting use of colours exists in the PFA Rules, it is not necessary to bring forward a Bill for this purpose.

[*Translation*]

Preference In Government Service to Men/Women Adopting Family Planning

*235. SHRI RAMDEO RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to encourage family planning, Government propose to give priority in Government employment to men/women who give a written undertaking that they would not have more than two children;

(b) whether Government also propose to give promotion to those Government employees who have only one child and undergo vasectomy to stop further growth in family; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals for implementation?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Closure of Delhi Cloth Mills

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

(a) whether the agreement reached between the labour organisations and the Management of the Delhi Cloth Mills regarding the closure of the mill has been implemented;

(b) if not, the action being taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of the efforts being made by Government to restore the rights of labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). The Delhi High Court by an order dated 1.3.1989 while directing the Delhi Admini-

stration to grant permission to the Delhi Cloth Mills Limited, Delhi to close their undertaking, had stated that the management shall be bound to pay compensation to the workmen as per the terms and conditions set out in the written agreement between the management and the workers filed in the Delhi High Court. The High Court had also stated that it would be open to the parties to approach the Court for directions in the matter of implementation of the agreement. The Delhi Administration filed a special leave petition in the Supreme Court against the order of the Delhi High Court which was dismissed by the Supreme Court on 27.3.1989. Accordingly, the mill was allowed to be closed.

The Delhi Administration has not received any complaint from the workmen on non-payment of the retrenchment benefits.

[English]

Projects under Ganga Action Plan in Bihar

*237 SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ganga Action Plan intends to clean the river near Patna;

(b) if so, the number and cost of projects sanctioned under this plan for Bihar; and

(c) the progress made in their implementation so far?

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

(b) and (c). Under the Ganga Action Plan, 45 schemes with an outlay of Rs. 33.31 crores have been sanctioned for Bihar. Of these, 13 schemes have been completed

and the remaining schemes are at various stages of implementation. An expenditure of Rs. 21.81 crores has so far been incurred on the schemes in Bihar.

[*Translation*]

Export of Sugar to Nepal

*238. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that prices of sugar have been rising constantly adding to the difficulty of consumers;

(b) whether Government propose to export sugar to Nepal despite its shortage in the country; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Open market prices of sugar have been rising during last few months.

(b) and (c). His Majesty's Government of Nepal had requested for supply of 15,000 MT of sugar during 1989 which was agreed to by Government of India.

[*English*]

Monitoring of Grocery Items in Super Bazar

*239. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD SIDDIQ:

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

(a) whether there have been complaints that all products on the inventory of Super Bazar are not available in all its

branches;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether there is any system to monitor that the consumable grocery items on the inventory of Super Bazar, are available in all its branches;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure availability of all grocery items in all branches and to make officials responsible and accountable to ensure this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Super Bazar deals in nearly 30000 items which fall broadly in the following categories:

Groceries, toiletries and cosmetics

Drugs & Medicines

Fruits & Vegetables

Textiles

Handloom, floor covering

Household goods including plastic-ware,

electrical, glass-ware, cutlery, utensil etc.

Book & Stationery

Readymade Garments

Furniture

Cycles, tyres and tubes

Electronics goods such as TV etc.

Weight and Measures and Paints**Footwear and travel goods.**

Out of the above, 30 items which fall in the category of (i) Sugar (ii) Salt (iii) Wheat Flour (iv) Rice (v) Pulses (vi) Spices (vii) Edible Oils (viii) Match Boxes (ix) Tea (x) Toilet Soaps and Detergent Powders (xi) Toothpaste; which comprise essential commodities are kept under special watch. A Built-in system exists for watching that there is no stock out in any branch, more particularly of the above 30 essential commodities.

A stock list is sent by Regional Distribution Centre (RDC) Manager to General Manager every second day indicating the position of stocks in respect of the above 30 items. Separately, there is a system of weekly indents being put by Branch Incharge on the RDC Manager for making weekly supplies of all items. In case the item is not available in stock, indents are supplied by supplementary list. Further, there are inspecting officers who visit branches assigned to them every fortnight twice or thrice and report to General Manager on the stock position in each branch.

Sometimes an item may not be available with any branch on account of short supply from manufacturers/suppliers or the item having failed in Super Bazar Quality Control Laboratory Test. It may be mentioned that all food items after being received in the Super Bazar stores are sent to Super Bazar Quality Control Laboratory for test before being packed and put on the shelf for sale. The stock-outs or non-availability of an item in Super Bazar and its branches is nominal when compared to the range of items Super Bazar handles.

In the last few weeks, there have been some days when Super Bazar did not have sugar for sale. This was because of unprecedented rush on Super Bazar sugar which is sold at Rs. 7.75 per kg. loose. The quantity

for sale has since been augmented.

Proposal to abolish post of Village Health Guide

*240. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Village Health Guide is being abolished by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan and if so, the reasons therefore;

(b) the alternative arrangements proposed to be made to provide medical facilities to the rural population; and

(c) whether some of the States have not paid the remunerations of these Village health Guides for more than two year and if so, the names of the States and Union Territories with number of Village Health Guides which have not been paid the remunerations along with period and the action taken to pay their arrears?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information has been called from States/UT Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Loss in N.T.C.

*241. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by the N.T.C. mills during the last two years;

(b) the total amount spent by Government on removing the causes responsible for those losses permanently during the last two years; and

(c) the extent of loss reduced as a result of this expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The textile mills under NTC incurred not losses amounting to about Rs. 560.65 crores during the years 1987-88 and 1988-1989.

(b) and (c). Improving the performance of textile mills under NTC is a continuous process. These mills have been continuously incurring losses due to variety of reasons like old and obsolete machinery, excess labour force, high cost of production, increase in input and cotton costs etc. Due to inadequate financial resources, NTC has not been able to invest sufficient amounts for modernisation/renovation of its mills. During the years 1987-88 and 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 43 crores was released to NTC Ltd. for modernisation of its mills and an amount of Rs. 60 crores towards labour rationalisation.

During the first quarter of 1989-90 i.e. April-June, 1989, NTC has been able to reduce its losses. The provisional cash losses during this period was about Rs. 40.87 crores as compared to Rs. 59.52 crores during the corresponding period of previous year.

[English]

Use of Human Urine as Medicine

2211. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiments have been conducted to find out how far human urine can be used as a medicine for treatment of some diseases;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to popularise urine therapy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No such information is available with this Ministry.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Separate Pool for Government Accommodation

2212. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any separate pools of Government accommodation has been created for the staff employed in some Government Offices located in Delhi in the year 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number and type of quarters placed at the disposal of these Government offices?

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

(b) Rajya Sabha Secretariat Pool was created in May, 1988.

(c).	Type	No. of Quarters
	I	69
	ii	64
	III	78
	IV	29
	V-A	2
	VI	1
	VII	1

Alternative System of Transport in Metro-Cities

2213. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE. Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether experts of roads research have suggested alternative system of transport for Metropolitan Cities; and

(b) if so, the actions taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central Road Research Institute in their Report 'Mobility Levels & Transport Problems of Various Population Groups', submitted to the Planning Commission in June, 1988, had recommended that alternative systems of transport should be considered for cities of various sizes including Metropolitan Cities. These and other recommendations will be kept in view while formulating Urban transport strategies for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

EPF of National Textiles Corporations (WBABO) Employees

2214. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 May, 1989 to Starred Questions No. 942 regarding EPF of National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Employees and state:

(a) whether the provident fund contributions have been deposited by the defaulting mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to prosecute the persons concerned in order to expedite the realization of the workers dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to M/s National Textile Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, the mills under NTC (WBABO) Ltd., Calcutta could not deposit the provident fund contributions due to heavy losses and shortage of funds.

(c) The matter has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Textiles, so as to try and obtain payment of the outstanding dues. Meanwhile, no prosecution has been filed against the management.

Inadequate Stock of 'Eyes' in Eye Banks

2215. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inadequate stock of

"eyes" in the various Eye Banks in the country and Government have to approach Sri Lanka for the donation of 'eyes' for the cure of blindness in the country; and

(b) if so, whether any concerted drive is proposed to be launched to popularise the idea of eye donations and the number of donors of 'eyes' registered with Government as on 30 June, 1989?

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

(b) Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, a number of eye banks both in the Government and Voluntary Sector have been set up in various places which collect donor materials from the registered donors after their death for corneal transplantation services.

The Government every year observes a 'National Fortnight on Eye Donation' from 25th August to 8th September, when Eye Donation Campaign is stepped up. Under Health Education activities of the National Programme for Control of Blindness, Radio and T.V. media network is being utilised for motivating the masses for pledging their eyes for donation after their death

In the 8th Plan, it is proposed to set up Eye Collection Centres in the District Hospitals of the country in a phased manner

As per records available upto 1988 1,50,000 people have pledged their eyes for donation after death

Poor quality and short supply of Oral Rehydration

2216. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) used in checking the gastro-enteritis is in short supply and the existing stock is of very poor quality;

(b) whether any analysis report has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d) Central Government have provided financial assistance to States and Union Territories for procuring Oral Rehydration Salt (WHO formula) and have not received any adverse reports from them about poor quality or shortage. Oral Rehydration Therapy is being promoted for management of diarrhoea through home available foods as well as ORS available in the market

Kidney failure and its Transplantation

2217. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute kidney failure can be caused by abortions conducted by 'Dais (Mid-wives) and quacks' as these untrained persons employ procedures that may cause fatal complications like severe bleeding or rupture of uterus leading to abrupt kidney failure; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. If there is profuse bleeding or per-

foration of uterus following abortion, kidney failure may cause death.

(b) Under the MTP Act 1971 only trained registered medical personnel as defined in the MTP Act are authorised for conducting MTP. No paramedical staff or quacks are permitted to perform MTP.

New Homeopathic Dispensaries in Delhi

2218. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Homeopathic dispensaries within 10 Km. radius of Parliament House, New Delhi and

(b) whether Government propose to set up more such dispensaries in the area in near future, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No such, proposal is under consideration

Scheme to produce controlled Cloth

2219. SHRI VIJAY N PATIL Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state.

(a) the latest scheme of Government to produce adequate quantity of controlled cloth.

(b) whether Government have taken steps to make controlled cloth available at reasonable price; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SA-

ROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Presently controlled cloth is produced by NTC mills and the Handloom Sector. During 1989-90, the target of production in respect of NTC mills and Handloom Sector have been respectively fixed at 175 million sq. meters and 600 million sq. meters. Controlled cloth produced by NTC mills and Janata cloth produced by Handloom Sector is being sold at affordable prices, with an element of subsidy. The average consumer prices of Dhoti, Saree Long Cloth produced by NTC mills during April-June, 1989 were Rs. 5.80 7.19 and 7.88 per meter respectively.

Action Plan on Recommendations of National Commission on Urbanisation

2220 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 February, 1989 to Starred Question No. 14 regarding recommendations of National Commission on Urbanisation and state:

(a) whether the proposed action plan based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Illegal felling of Trees in Gujarat

2221. SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of illegal cutting of trees worth crores of rupees from the jungles

of Surat, Bulsar and Ahawadang districts of Gujarat have come to the notice of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the forest ranges wherein such felling of trees have taken place and the value thereof;

(c) the details of persons apprehended and the value of wood that was seized from them; and

(d) the details of the action taken against the persons responsible for such an illegal felling of trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Government of Gujarat has reported that illicit cutting of trees has been detected in Surat, Bulsar and Ahawadang districts. The total value of trees removed from these districts in the last five years is around Rs. 19.30 crores. Out of this, material worth Rs. 18.53 crores has already been recovered. Gearing up of protection machinery has resulted in a marked decline in unauthorised cuttings.

(b) Value of material cut during the last five financial years, forest-wise from these districts is given below:-

Surat Rs. 14.25 crores

Bulsar Rs. 1.77 crores

Ahawadang Rs. 3.29 crores

Value of material recovered is as follows:-

Surat Rs. 13.67 crores

Bulsar Rs. 1.70 crores

Ahawadang Rs. 3.16 crores

(c) and (d). A total of 11745 offenders have been apprehended in the last five years and 993 cases launched in the court. Total value of material recovered from them was Rs. 18.53 crores. Departmental enquiries against 136 officials have been initiated out of which 108 officials have already been penalised and for the rest, action is in progress.

[English]

Pan Masala—Toxic for Genes

2222. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 May, 1988, to Unstarred Question No. 8833 regarding effect of Pan Masala and state:

(a) whether the study on adverse effects of Pan Masala undertaken by the GC&RI, Ahmedabad has been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the study is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The study scheduled for three years is still in progress.

Factories Inspectorates

2223. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been assisting the State Governments to tackle the hazards in chemical and hazardous industries;

(b) if so, whether some State Govern-

ments have submitted proposals for approval of his Ministry to finance the schemes;

(c) whether one such scheme for strengthening Factories Inspectorate in the State of Orissa to tackle this problem, is pending before his Ministry for consideration; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to approve the scheme?

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

Following the amendment to the Factories Act in 1987, the Central Government circulated model rules to the State Governments for incorporating them in their rules. These model rules deal in detail with matters concerning safety and health in respect of hazardous substances and processes. The Central Government also issues from time to time guidelines to the State Governments on the subject. Besides, the Central Government has taken steps to upgrade the technical capability of the State Factories Inspectorates by assisting the State Governments in setting up industrial hygiene laboratories and by arranging training course for the Inspectors both in country and abroad on chemical inspection.

(b) to (d). The Factories Act, 1948 is enforced by the State Governments through the Factories Inspectorates. The Act empowers them to levy fees for registration and licensing of factories for the purpose. Certain State Governments including the Government of Orissa had sought assistance of the Ministry of Labour for increasing the strength of their Factories Inspectorates. The Central Government have not found it feasible to assist them in this regard.

Permission to C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries to purchase Blood from outside

2225. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Blood Bank authorities of Safdarjung Hospital ask CGHS beneficiaries to purchase blood from outside the hospital even when the blood is available at Blood Bank of the hospital;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported where authorities recommended for purchase of blood from outside the hospital during the last six months;

(c) whether re-imbusement of bill is allowed where blood is purchased from outside on the instructions of blood bank/hospital authorities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Council for Physiotherapist and Occupational Therapists

2226. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24th March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4602 regarding Council for Physiotherapist and Occupational Therapists with separate cell and state:

(a) the steps taken so far to form the

said Council and the stage at which it stands; and

(b) the amount earmarked for the formation and other expenses of the said Council for the year 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (d). The decision has already been taken earlier by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with separate cells for Physio-therapist and Occupational therapists. The Government have provided an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the purpose during the year 1989-90.

Voluntary Organisations Financed by Indian Council of Medical Research

2227. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has financed any voluntary organisations in Rajasthan and Gujarat for the implementation of various Health and

Family Welfare Programmes in the States;

(b) if so, the names of the organisations and details of projects alongwith the amount financed in each case since 1984; and

(c) the procedure of granting funds for specific projects to these voluntary organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Medical Research has sanctioned funds to the Indian Institute of Health Management Research, Jaipur and Operations Research Group, Baroda as per given in the statement below.

(c) The procedure followed for granting funds to the Voluntary Organisations are similar to processing of other grant applications. The Peer Review Mechanism is followed where a group of experts review the projects in context to their national and scientific relevance, feasibility of the methodology proposed, and experience and expertise of the Principal Investigator. The mechanism was used in the present case also.

STATEMENT

List of Projects Financed to Private Organisation Gujarat

Sl.No.	Name of the Investigator & Organisation	Duration of the project	Details of the Project	Total Funds (Rs.)
1	2	3	5	6
1.	Dr. M.E. Khan General Manager Operations Research Group Nandan Van, Race Course, Baroda-390007.	1.1.84 to 31.5.88	Role of Health Delivery. Services in Acceptance of Family Planning Intervention Strategies (Phase-II) This was an intervention study aimed at providing reorientation training to health providers & improving outreach of services to the community. The results indicate, these interventions increase the utilisation of services in the rural areas.	7,52,147 (Funded by WHO)
2.	— do —	1.9.85 to 31.3.86	Positive and Negative Effects of Family Planning Programme in Indian (A Pilot study) & Analysis of ORG Data on F.P. practices. This was a pilot study undertaking for assessing the feasibility and developing methodology for a full-	59,000/-

Sl.No.	Name of the Investigator & Organisation	Duration of the project	Detailisn of the Project	Total Funds (Rs.)
1	2	3	5	6

fledged study to understand the positive and negative effects of family planning among the adopters of family planning and provide feedback to communication media for better education and counselling.

3. — do — 1.1.86 to 31.12.87 8,81,391
- Baseline survey on users of Natural Family Planning methods & Non-users of Family Planning methods who do not want additional children. This study was undertaken in 5 States in order to assess the knowledge and attitude towards natural/traditional methods of family planning and estimates the proportion of couples using the methods as well as reason for preference to natural family planning methods. The study has brought out that a sizeable number of couples even without having adequate and scientific knowledge are practising natural family planning particularly rhythm method. Similarly, many couples choose the method because of the reasons that it is not harmful and easy to practice etc. The findings aim to suggest intervention strategies which may be planned in due course of time.

Sl.No.	Name of the Investigator & Organisation	Duration of the project	Detailn of the Project	Total Funds (Rs.)
1	2	3	5	6
4.	— do —	1.1.86 to 30.6.88	Relationship between workload and income of women to the health and Nutrition of Family. This study was carried out in five centres including Gujarat state. The objectives of the study was to assess the inter-relationship between rural women work load and work pattern and its impact on her health and health of her children and family. The study has been completed and analysis is going on at ORG, Baroda.	2,13,300
5.	— do —	1.4.86 to 30.11.87	Problems of Breast Feeding and Infant Weaning Faced by Women working in Organised and Unorganised Sectors. This study was undertaken with a view to identify the problems of breast feeding and weaning of child among the women working in different sectors. The study has been completed. It aims to suggest corrective measures to facilitate breast feeding and proper weaning of the child among the working women.	87,300
6.	— do —	1.4.87 to 31.3.89	Comprehensive study on MCH Care The main objective of the study is to utilise the existing health infrastructure for improvement in the delivery of MCH Services based on risk approach strategy. The study is ongoing at 8 centres. The ORG, Baroda has	3,17,100/-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Investigator & Organisation</i>	<i>Duration of the project</i>	<i>Details of the Project</i>	<i>Total Funds (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	5	6
7.	— do —	1.5.89 to 30.4.91	<p>carried out an independent evaluation of the ongoing intervention phase of the study.</p> <p>A study of the Positive and Negative 2.05,900/- Effects of Family Planning.</p> <p>This is the study initiated recently on the basis of the pilot study mentioned in this list at Sl.No. 2 above.</p>	2,05,900/-

STATEMENT-II*List of Projects Financed to Private Organisation Rajasthan*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>Duration of the project</i>	<i>Details of the Project</i>	<i>Total Funds (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	5	6
1.	Dr. Suresh Joshi, Prof. Indian Institute of Health Management Research, C-105, Lal Kothi Scheme, Jaipur-302015.	1.7.84 to 30.6.87	<p><i>Field Testing and evaluation of home Based Mothers Cards</i></p> <p>The main objective of the study was to test the feasibility & utilisation of MCH services. The project was based on the concept that involving women in self care will improve their awareness about risk factors and improve the antenatal and postnatal care.</p>	1,15,094
2.	Dr. Rameshwar Sharma Director, Indian Institute of Health Management Research Lal Kothi Scheme Jaipur-302015	1.1.86 to 39.9.86	<p><i>Rapid Diagnosis with Respect to Health and Family Welfare Services in U.P. Bihar and Rajasthan.</i></p> <p>This study aimed at identifying factors associated with the low performance in Health and Family Welfare. The study suggests that the geographical sociocultural and management problems are related to the low performance in the Rajasthan State. The findings of the study were shared with the State Health Directorate along with the suggestions</p>	54,000/-

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Duration of the project	Details of the Project	Total Funds (Rs.)
1	2	3	5	6
3.	Dr. Rameshwar Sharma Director, Indian Institute of Health Management Research, C-105, Lal Kothi Scheme, Jaipur-302015	1.1.86 to 28.2.88	to improve the level of awareness knowledge about the improve follow-up etc. A study of <i>Psychosocial perspectives of Natural Family Planning in India.</i> This study aimed at studying the couples perception and practices about natural family planning methods. It reveals that very few couples know about natural.	1,55,218/-
4.	Dr. Suresh Joshi Professor, Indian Institute of Health Management Research, C-105, Lal Kothi Scheme, Jaipur-302015	1.3.86 to 20.2.87	Family Planning methods, However, couples expressed there willingness to practice on evaluation Method. <i>Development of Educational and Moti Educational Material on Netoen & Norplan.</i> Under this study the Investigator prepared information Booklets containing counselling and motivational aspects of norplant.	39,000/-
5.	Dr. Rameshwar Sharma	1.5.86 to 30.4.87	<i>Health Services Research at Distt. level for</i>	47,200/-

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Duration of the project	Details of the Project	Total Funds (Rs.)
1	2	3	5	6
	Director, Indian Institute of Health Management Research, C-105, Lal Kothi Scheme, Jaipur-302015.		<p><i>Primary Health Care Preparatory Phase-I.</i></p> <p>A situational analysis carried out in Tonk District revealed various constraints and impediments in delivery of Health Care through the district health organisational net-work. Keeping the above findings in the background, a proposal with various goals to be achieved through the operational research in Tonk District in next five years has been submitted to the ICMR for consideration.</p>	
6.	— do —	1.7.86 to 30.6.91	<p><i>Comprehensive study on MCH Care</i></p> <p>The main objective of the study is to utilize the existing health infrastructure for improvement in MCH services based on risk approach strategy. The intervention study is ongoing at 8 Centres IHMR is one. The Centres Interimx results indicate improvement in registration of antenatal mothers as well as improved application of MCH services during antenatal period at the Primary Health Centre Level.</p>	14,32,625/-

Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Dispensaries

2228. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG:

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

(a) the number of Homeopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries/Hospitals functioning in the country, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Union Government provide

financial assistance to these dispensaries/hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details of assistance provided during 1988 and 1989 so far, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Statements I & II showing number of Ayurvedic and Homeopathic hospitals and dispensaries as on 1.4.1987 are given below.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Medical Care is a State Subject.

STATEMENT-I

S. No.	States/U.Ts.	Hospitals					Dispensaries				
		Govt.	Local Body	Others	Total	Govt.	Local Body	Others	Total		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	—	1	7	387	222	778	138		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1		
3.	Assam	1	1	—	2	103	1	60	18		
4.	Bihar	4	—	—	4	216	161	150	522		
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	31		
6.	Gujarat	32	—	9	41	192	348	22	562		
7.	Haryana	3	—	—	3	386	—	—	386		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	—	—	12	427	—	—	427		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—	1	243	—	1	244		

S. No.	States/U. Ts.	Hospitals				Dispensaries			
		Govt.	Local Body	Others	Total	Govt.	Local Body	Others	Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Karnataka	12	—	5	17	358	131	5	494
11.	Kerala	97	—	—	97	490	—	227	717
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32	—	—	32	1535	413	24	1972
13.	Maharashtra	4	—	16	20	2	448	—	450
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	4	—	2	6	358	3	2	363

S. No.	States/U.Ts.	Hospitals				Dispensaries			
		Govt.	Local	Others	Total	Govt.	Local	Others	Total
			Body				Body		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Punjab	4	—	—	4	489	—	—	489
20.	Rajasthan	75	—	9	84	3000	—	40	3040
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	5
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1062	75	—	1137 £	308	327	—	635£
25.	West Bengal	5	—	—	5£	136	—	41	177£
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3£

S. No.	States/U. Ts.	Hospitals			Dispensaries			Total	Total
		Govt.	Local Body	Others	Govt.	Local Body	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	2	2	—	4	11	81	4	96
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
	India	1357	79	42	1478	8671	2235	1281	1218

Note:

Hospitals
 £ = The information relates to Bihar (1985) J & K (1986)
 U.P. (1984) and W.B. (1984)

Dispensaries

Q= The information relates to 1984
 £ = The information relates to M.P. (1984), U.P. (1984), W.B. (1986) & Chandigarh (1986).

S. No.	States/U. Ts.	Hospitals					Dispensaries							
		Govt.	Local Body	Others	Total	Govt.	Local Body	Others	Total					
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
1	2													
10.	Karnataka	2	—	6	8	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
11.	Kerala	25	—	—	25	255	—	2043	—	2298	—	—	—	2298
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	—	—	1	77	2	—	—	79	—	—	—	79
13.	Maharashtra	1	—	19	20@	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
18.	Orissa	2	—	3	5	296	26	7	—	329	—	—	—	329

S. No.	States/U. Ts.	Hospitals					Dispensaries												
		Govt.	Local Body	Others	Total	Govt.	Local Body	Others	Total										
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
1	2																		
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	70	+	+	—	70	+	+	—	70					
20.	Rajasthan	1	—	1	2	79	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	84					
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	—	—	1	21	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21					
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	11					
24.	Uttar Pradesh	42	—	—	42	795	27	—	—	795	27	—	—	322					
25.	West Bengal	3	—	9	12£	365	—	—	—	365	—	—	—	365					
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3					
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2					

S. No.	States/U. Ts.	Hospitals				Dispensaries			
		Govt.	Local Body	Others	Total	Govt.	Local Body	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	1	—	1	2	39	20	14	73
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	India	84	—	42	126	2452	144	2133	4729

Note: Hospitals

— = Nil information

£ = Information relates to Bihar (1985) and West Bengal (1986)

⊕ = Information on teaching hospital not included.

Note: Dispensaries

+ = Information not available

— = Nil information

£ = Information relates to M. P. (1985), West Bengal (1986), and Chandigarh (1985).

Intelligence, Enforcement and Manpower Training for Public Distribution System to Officials of Goa

2229. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme relating to "Intelligence, Enforcement and Manpower Training for Public Distribution System" is enforced in Goa; if so, since when;

(b) the number of various grades of personnel trained under the scheme in Goa, and

(c) the details of training given to the officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir Assistance under the Scheme is available to all States/UTs, including Goa

(b) and (c) During 1988-89, the Government of Goa organised training course on Public Distribution system at the VVM Institute of Management Training and Research, Margao. In this course 30 officials were given training. They were 20 officers of the Directorate of Civil Supplies and Price Control of the grades of Upper Division Clerks, Head Clerks, Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors, 3 senior Inspectors of the Office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, 3 Secretaries of Consumer Cooperatives and 4 Branch Managers of the Goa Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federation. The above course was conducted in three modules and held from 23rd-28th January, 1989 (3 days), 30th-31st January, 1989 (2 days) and 6-7th February, 1989 (2 days)

Allotment of Houses to retired persons

2230. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired and retiring persons who have so far been allotted houses under the 1985 scheme of DDA;

(b) the time by which the remaining persons are likely to be allotted houses and the backlog cleared; and

(c) whether new registrations are likely to be considered; if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 4,294

(b) There is no backlog.

(c) No, Sir.

Co-operative Spinning Mill in Tamil Nadu

2231. DR V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for a cooperative spinning mill in Ramanathapuram taluk in Tamilnadu is still pending with Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No such proposal is pending with Government for grant of a licence (as on 30.6.89).

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.
[Translation]

Title Deeds of forest Land to Occupants

2232. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal to the Union Government for permission to grant title deeds of land to Harijan and adivasi farmers who are the occupant of forest land;

(b) if so, the decision of the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the extent of forest land for which the title deeds are to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). A proposal for permission to grant title deeds for an area of 1,15,037.510 hectares of forest land to eligible encroachers has been received by Central Government from Government of Madhya Pradesh. The State Government has been requested to send districtwise proposals along with maps showing details of forest lands where occupants are proposed to be given title deeds.

[English]

Aids Surveillance Centre attached to Trivandrum Medical College

2233. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend financial or technological assistance to the AIDS surveillance centres attached to the Trivandrum Medical College, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Financial and Technical Assistance is being extended AIDS surveillance centre attached to Trivandrum Medical College from its inception.

Ranganathan Committee

2234. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ranganathan Committee had recommended the setting up of a Management Committee of the C.P.W.D. to facilitate quick decision making in matters concerning the department;

(b) whether Government in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee had constituted such a Management Committee in 1978;

(c) if so, the recommendations of the Committee regarding the periodicity of the meetings of this Management Committee;

(d) the dates of actual meeting of the Management Committee during the last three years; and

(e) the reasons for not holding the meetings as per recommendation of the Committee?

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

(c) The Ranganathan Committee had recommended that the Management Committee should meet atleast once a month more frequently if there is any special work.

(d) (i) 22.4.1987 (ii) 24.1.1988 (iii) 23.5.1988 (iv) 22.8.1988 (v) 26.9.1988 and (vi) 6.12.1988.

(e) The Project Implementation Committee set up in 1981 for the clearance of schemes within the delegated powers of the Ministry, has substantially the same composition and larger sanction powers than the

Management Committee. This Committee has been meeting periodically. The Director General (Works) has been delegated enhanced powers under various Rules. All this has reduced the necessity for more frequent meetings of the Management Committee.

Seniority list of Telephone Operators of Lady Harding Hospital

2235. SHRI PURAN CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Administrative Tribunal has thrice laid down the deadlines for finalisation of the seniority list and compliance of other directions in respect of the Telephone Operators of the Lady Harding Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether action has been taken as per directions of Central Administrative Tribunal;

(d) if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the required action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The Central Administrative Tribunal has delivered their judgement on 21.11.1986, 12.8.1987 and 21.7.1988 on the petition of Telephone Operator in Lady Harding Medical College and Smt. S.K. Hospital. The orders passed by the Central Administrative Tribunal on 21st July, 1988 were in supersession of all previous directions and have prescribed a time limit of four months for implementation of their orders on—

- (i) payment of overtime allowance claim of the Telephone Operator; &

- (ii) finalisation of seniority list of clerical grade after interpolating the names of Telephone Operators at proper places and after consideration of objections filed by the affected employees.

(c) to (e).

- (i) Telephone Operator was required to submit the overtime allowance claims in the prescribed form along with evidence of her having worked on overtime, failing which it would be presumed that she was not entitled to such allowance. She has not submitted her OTA claims so far.

- (ii) Tentative seniority list of clerical grade was circulated on 19.4.1988. In accordance with the direction of the Honourable Tribunal, objections, if any, were invited from affected employees. The affected employees filed their objections which continued to be received till 18.6.1989. Since the number of objections was significantly large, the seniority list could only be finalised on 27.7.1989.

- (iii) In compliance with the directions of the C.A.T. Special Pay of Rs. 20 per month was granted to the Telephone Operator (s).

Complaints regarding supply of inferior quality of essential commodities to Punjab

2236. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received during the years 1988 and 1989 regarding poor quality of essential commodities supplied through the Fair Price Shops in Punjab;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received so far, year-wise, and

(c) the action taken to redress the complaints so received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). The Central Government supplies specified essential commodities conforming to the prescribed standards to the States and UTs for distribution through Public Distribution System.

As the State Governments/U.T. Administrations, including Punjab, look after the actual distribution of these commodities to the consumers through fair price shops complaints if any, regarding quality of items supplies are normally received by the State Governments/U.T. Administrations and remedial action taken by them.

Acquisition of Private land by Government of Maharashtra

2237. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has enacted a legislation to acquire private forests of the persons who have more than 12 hectares of land;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact as per the provision of above Act thousands of hectares of land is released on appeal of persons who have less than 12 hectares but for want of Central Government approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 the cases are pending with the Central Government;

(c) whether a comprehensive proposal for 7,598 hectares of poor Adivasi farmers land with reference No. PRF/1385/9290/CR-184/F-10 is pending for two years; and

(d) the reasons for delay and action taken to expedite the matter?

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

(b) to (d). An area of 73,894 hectares of land was restored to the former owners by the Government of Maharashtra between 1978 and 1980. An area of about 1.5 lakh hectares could not be released due to the passage of Forest (Conservation), Act, in 1980. A proposal was received from Maharashtra Government in 1982 for approval of about 2,196 hectares of land for release to the former owners which was approved by the Central Government. Another proposal for release of about 7598 hectares of land to the former owners was received in 1988 which was subsequently revised to about 8895 hectares. This proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

Sub-Committee Report on Expansion and Modernisation of Sick Sugar Units

2238. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

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

(a) whether a sub-Committee was constituted on the rehabilitation and modernisation of sick sugar mills in the country;

(b) whether the Committee has since submitted its report;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) whether the Planning Commission have accepted the recommendations made by the Committee;

(e) the time by which the sick units are likely to be expanded and modernised;

(f) whether any other assistance is being provided to sick units; and

(g) the units being considered for expansion and modernisation in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRISUKH RAM): (a) to (e). The Government had constituted a Committee for formulating development programme for sugar for the 8th Five Year Plan period. The said Committee had constituted various sub-committees, including a Sub-Committee to

report on expansion and modernisation of sick sugar units. The report of the Committee is under finalisation and as and when finalised, would be submitted to the Planning Commission for their consideration.

(f) Under the present incentive scheme, old uneconomic sugar factories below 1250 TCD expanding to 2500 TCD are eligible for full incentives as a new factory. Besides this, financial assistance is being provided from the Sugar Development Fund for modernisation/expansion at concessional rate of interest. Financial assistance is also provided to sick units by the Central financial institutions on soft terms.

(g) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, letters of intent have been granted to the following six units in Karnataka for expansion and modernisation:-

Sl. No	Short name of the factory	Expansion (tonnes of cane per day)	
		From	To
1.	Pandavapura, district Mandya	1500	3500
2.	Chamundeshwari, K M Doddi, Distt Mandya	2400	4000
3.	Ugarkhurd, Distt Belgaum	3000	5000
4.	Hallikhed, District. Bidar.	2000	3500
5.	Kollega ¹ , Distt. Mysore.	1250	2500
6.	Sankeshwar, Distt. Belgaum	3500	5000

Protest against water Shortage in Delhi

2239. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether some residents of private

and Government colonies in Delhi recently held demonstrations to protect against acute water shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which Delhi will have satisfactory water supply?

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.

Handloom Industry in West Bengal

2240. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether handloom industries in West Bengal have been undergoing financial difficulties as banks do not give loan to them; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No Specific complaint in this regard has been received by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Leakage of Roof of NDMC Houses in Bapu Dham

2241. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether roofs of large number of N.D.M.C. houses in Bapu Dham are leaking besides other damages;

(b) if so, when these houses were constructed;

(c) whether the residents have complained about the use of substandard material in the construction of these houses;

(d) if so, the reasons for not checking the material used while constructing the houses by NDMC authorities; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e): Bapu Dham housing complex was constructed in the year 1969-70. After the quarters were used for about 10 years, complaints were received about leakages. The Building was got inspected by the New Delhi Municipal Committee from the Indian Institute of Technology for determining the cause of leakage and suggesting remedial action. As advised by the Indian Institute of Technology, exposed brick work has been plastered and the corroded RCD work is being strengthened by means of gunting.

Foreign Collaboration for Fabrics

2242. SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state.

(a) the details of industrial undertakings manufacturing fabrics with foreign collaboration during last three years;

(b) the names of the countries with which collaboration has been established during last three years with details of agreements reached at; and

(c) the details of the units that are exporting their products—item-wise and the countries to which they are exporting them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) According to available information no permission has been

granted to manufacture cotton woollen and man-made fabrics with foreign collaboration during the last three years in the textile sector.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above question does not arise.

Expansion of Facilities for treatment of Cancer

2243. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide and expand facilities for treatment of cancer in State Headquarters hospitals and in medical colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The Central Council of Health & Family Welfare at its Second Conference held during 1st to 3rd February, 1989 made *inter-alia* the following recommendations relating to district hospitals and medical colleges:

1. That by the end of the 8th Plan all medical Colleagues should be provided with radio-therapy facilities and those districts which do not have medical colleges should be provided radio-therapy facilities by strengthening the district hospitals.
2. That during the 8th Plan fifty percent of the medical colleges in each State should develop an Oncology Wing for appropriate management of cancer cases.
3. That the medical colleges should

supplement the Regional Cancer Centres in the training of Doctors and para-professionals.

The recommendations of the Central Council of Health & Family Welfare will form the basis for the Eighth Five Year Plan relating to Cancer Control Programme and subject to the availability of funds these recommendations will be implemented during the 8th Plan Period.

Educated Unemployed

*2244. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the State-wise number of educated unemployed in the country and steps taken by Government to provide employment facilities to such youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): According to the Seventh Plan Document, the estimate of unemployed among the educated manpower, i.e. matriculates and graduates and above, was 3.7 million at the beginning of 1985. Break-up of this figure by States is not available. The steps taken by Government to provide employment facilities to the educated unemployed youth are given in Chapter-5 of Volume II of the Seventh Five Year Plan Document.

ESI Hospitals in Punjab

2245. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up some E.S.I. hospitals in Punjab 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and released by Union Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir, A new 30 bedded ESI Hospital is likely to be commissioned at Mohali during 1989-90.

(b) A sum of Rs. 88.59 Lakhs has been released by the ESI Corporation for this hospital.

Bifurcation of Presses

2246. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate Government of India Presses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of Government of bifurcate any of the Government of India Presses.

(d) Does not arise.

Training Course in Health Care Organised by National Institute of Health and Family Welfare

2247. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare had organised some training course in health care;

(b) if so, the details thereof and broad features of the training;

(c) whether this training will be helpful to

achieve the goals laid down in National Health Policy;

(d) if so, in what respect;

(e) whether the training course was attended by some officials of Health Department of Maharashtra; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Institute organises a large number of courses every year and all of them have a direct bearing on Health Care Services. During the last three years the Institute conducted 50 such courses of which 16 were extra mural (conducted outside the Institute). A list is given in the statement below. In addition to this, various workshops and Seminars on various aspects of health care are also conducted. The major focus of all these training programmes is to improve the knowledge and skills of different levels of functionaries in the field of administration and Management of Health and Family Welfare services/programme in the country.

The following training course in Health Care have been organised in this Institute during the current financial year i.e. from April to July, 1989:

1. Orientation Training Course of the Senior Health Administrators of the Central Sector held during the April 3-8, 1989.
2. Sixth Course of Logistics Supplies and Materials Management for Health and Family Planning Programmes held during the June 26 to July 7, 1989.

3. Refresher Programme in Health and Family Welfare for the Officers of the Indian Administrative Service held during July 24-29, 1989.
4. Course of Management Training for Municipal Health Officers held during July 17-28, 1989

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) These training programmes would strengthen the knowledge and skills of the middle and senior level health managers in

1. Chief Executive Officer,
Zila Parishad, Nagpur
2. Chief Health Officer, Municipal
Corporation, Kolhapur

the field of —(i) Health Policy Analysis; (ii) Health for All Leadership Qualities; (iii) Implementation of Health and Family Welfare Programme; (iv) Application of Managerial processes and Management Techniques in Health and Family Welfare and (v) Strengthening the logistics and supplies of essential drugs, vaccines and contraceptives supplies in the field situations.

(e) and (f). Generally, in all such courses officials from various State Governments, including Govt. of Maharashtra, participate. During the current financial year, two officials from Maharashtra attended the courses as shown below:

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Chief Executive Officer,
Zila Parishad, Nagpur | Refresher Programme in Health &
F W for the Officers of the IAS. |
| 2. | Chief Health Officer, Municipal
Corporation, Kolhapur | Course of Management Training for
Municipal Health Officers. |

STATEMENT

<i>Type of Training Courses</i>	<i>No. of Course sconducted</i>
1	2
1. Staff College Course for Senior Health Administrators	1
2. Trainign Courses for International Labour Organisation assisted Population/Family Welfare Programme Personnel	2
3. Training Course for Statisticians working in Health & Family Welfare Organisations	4
4. Hospital Administration and Medical Care Course	10
5. Course on Educational Technology for the Trainers	3
6. Training Courses in Policy Planning and Analysis in Health & Family Wellfarefor IAS Officers	0
7. Course on Material Management in Hospitals	5
8. Course on prevention of Food Adulteration	2
9. Course on Nutritional Training and Service Delivery	1
10. Orientation Training Course in Research Methodology in Reproductive Bio-Medicine	3
11. Planning and Management Course for Medical Care	4

<i>Type of Training Courses</i>	<i>No. of Course conducted</i>
1	2
12. Management Training Course for Medical Officers (PHC)	1
13. Management Training Course for Health Assistants (Male and Female)	5
14. Course on Communication Skills	1
15. Course on Health Systems Research	1
16. Health and Medical Care Management for CHS Officers	3
17. Nursing Leadership at Intermediary Level for Health for All by 2000 AD	1
18. Specialised Course in Health & Family Welfare Communication for AIR Personnel.	1
19. Training Course on Hormone Assays and their Clinical Application	1
20. Training of Key Trainers in Contraceptive Programme	1
	50

Edible Oils in Consumer Packs

2248. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has urged Union Government to supply edible oils in consumer packs of 500 gms for distribution under the Public Distribution System; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) Government of Maharashtra has requested for supply of imported edible oils in 1 kg. or 500 gms. packs. The State is being allocated imported edible oils in 15 kg. tins, 2 kg. tins and 1 kg. pouch.

Survey to know T.B. Patients and Their Death

2249. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have controlled the smallpox and tuberculosis diseases;

(b) the number of T. B. Hospitals set up so far and their details, State-wise;

(c) whether T. B. patients are more in

adivasi and backward classes; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to control T. B. disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Small pox has been eradicated from the country. Tuberculosis still continues to be a public health problem.

(b) Details about hospitals, T. B. Centres and T. B. Clinics (State-wise) is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). There is no evidence to suggest that tuberculosis patients are more in adivasi and backward areas. To control T. B. disease under the National T. B. Control Programme, a District T. B. Centre is being established in every district of the country by the States to organise a community wide District T. B. Programme in association with the general health institutions of the district to offer free diagnosis and treatment. So far District T. B. Centres have been established in 375 districts. There are 300 T. B. Clinics, besides 46,000 T. B. beds available in various hospitals in the country BCG vaccination is being given as a preventive measure to children in the age group of 0-1 year as a part of the Universal Immunization Programme. To educate people about the disease, stress is being given on health education with the help of TV spots, Radio Sports, booklets, pamphlets and advertisement in the newspapers.

STATEMENT**National Tuberculosis Control Programme Treatment Facilities Available for Treatment of TB Patients**

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	Number of Distts.	District T.B. Centres	Total No. of other TB Clinics	Total No. of TB Hospitals	Number of TB Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATES						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	26	10	2559
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	5	—	1	182
3.	Assam	18	11	8	3	864
4.	Bihar	39	30	27	10	1969
5.	Gujarat	19	19	4	18	3563
6.	Goa	1	1	—	2	260
7.	Haryana	12	11	4	1	378
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	9	9	2	743

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	Number of Distts.	District T.B. Centres	Total No. of other TB Clinics	Total No. of TB Hospitals	Number of TB Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	10	4	2	655
10.	Karnataka	20	19	6	10	3545
11.	Kerala	14	10	11	4	2333
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45	45	4	8	1985
13.	Maharashtra	30	28	20	27	6879
14.	Manipur	8	2	—	1	145
15.	Meghalaya	5	2	—	—	254
16.	Mizoram	3	2	1	1	95
17.	Nagland	7	2	1	2	100
18.	Orissa	13	13	4	2	911

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	Number of Distts.	District T.B. Centres	Total No. of other TB Clinics	Total No. of TB Hospitals	Number of TB Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Punjab	12	11	4	12	921
20.	Rajasthan	27	26	2	6	2018
21.	Sikkim	4	1	4	1	100
22.	Tamil Nadu	20	16	40	—	3560
23.	Tripura	3	3	—	—	60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	56	56	19	24	3437
25.	West Bengal	17	16	115	22	6131
<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>						
26.	Pondicherry	1	1	3	1	178
27.	A & N Islands	2	1	—	—	67
28.	Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	10

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	Number of Distts.	District T.B. Centres	Total No. of other TB Clinics	Total No. of TB Hospitals	Number of TB Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Daman & Diu	2	—	—	—	—
30.	D & N Haveli	1	—	1	—	—
31.	Delhi	1	1	13	2	1697
32.	Lakshadweep	1	—	—	—	—
Total		440	375	330	172	45599

Export Quota for Cotton

Corporation of India, State Government, of Maharashtra and other State for 1988-89; and

2250. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the export quota for cotton during the last three years, year-wise:

(d) how much of the quota actually released by Cotton Corporation of India in favour of private organizations?

(b) how much of the quota allotted to different cooperative and Government agencies vis-a-vis the private agencies;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The export quota of cotton during the last 3 cotton years is given below:

(c) what was the quota given to Cotton

1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (in lakh bales)
5.32	0.05	2.12

(b) Allotment of export quotas was as

under:- (in lakh bales)

Cotton Year	CCI	State agencies : Cooperatives	Private Trade
1986-87	1.97	2.45	0.90
1987-88	0.05	—	—
1988-89	0.38	—	1.84

(c) The agencywise details of allotment for 1988-89 is given below:—

Cotton Corporation of India	—	62884 bales.
Maharashtra Federation	—	20000 bales.
M. P. Export Corporation	—	10000 bales.
Punjab MARKFED	—	5000 bales.
Private Trade	—	114000 bales.

(d) A quota of 10,000 bales of Bengal Deshi was diverted to the private trade from the Cotton Corporation of India. Besides, a quota of 25,000 bales of Extra-long staple cotton originally allotted to Cotton Corporation of India has been thrown open for registration by any exporter.

Export of Cotton Fabrics

2251. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of the Mill made

cotton has recorded a fall both in quality and value during the 1988-89 and in the first four months of 1989-90;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the strategy proposed/adopted to increase the export of mill-made cotton fabrics; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). There has been some decline in the exports of Mill-made cotton fabrics during 1988-89 and current year due to changes in fashion demanding power-loom fabrics for the ready-made garment sector. The overall exports of cotton fabrics have, however, increased.

(c) and (d). Government has taken several steps for increasing the exports of textiles items, including mill-made cotton fabrics, such as permission to import sophisticated machineries under OGL with concessional duty, creation of a Rs. 750 crores modernisation fund; 5% additional CCS for export of textiles to non-quota CCA countries; increase in the number of days for pre-shipment credit, reduction in the rate of interest for packing credit; income tax exemption etc. Besides, the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council undertakes regular export promotion measures such as sponsoring Buyer-Seller Meets, Participation in fairs and Exhibitions, overseas publicity etc.

Pesticide Content in Water

2252. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticide content in the

Ganga water is being monitored under Ganga Action Plan and if so, full details of pesticides tested for and results obtained year-wise, season wise during last three years, indicating the highest pesticide content reported on any given date;

(b) whether analysis is conducted on all the pesticides registered so far and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any remedial steps have been taken on these findings through publicity and warnings to factories etc. if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir, The Ganga Project Directorate commissioned the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC), Lucknow, to conduct a study entitled Scheme for Management of Ganga River Quality, for the period July 1986 to June 1989. A statement based upon an interim report received recently from the ITRC for the period ending December, 1988, given below.

(b) These pesticides are tested/analysed which are commonly used and are persistent.

(c) The report referred to above, has been recently received. Since pesticide pollution is mainly on account of agricultural operations and is indicative of over use and abuse, the Agricultural Departments of the State Governments have been addressed in the matter. They have also been requested to compile quarterly data on the use of pesticide vis-a-vis the cropped area and the cropping pattern Tahsil/Block-wise to identify the areas of over use and abuse, with a view to educating farmers for input management and proper use of pest control measures. Publicity has also been initiated through

the medium of seminars. Simultaneously, further studies have been taken up through the Indian Agricultural Research Institute which would help in identification of areas and extent of pesticide pollution along the

Ganga. None of the 30 polluting industries on the Ganga against whom action has been initiated under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, is manufacturing pesticides.

STATEMENT

Results of Pesticides Contents Tested in Ganga Water

(Year-wise and Season-wise from July, 1986 to December, 1988)

Pesticide Monitored	1986			1987			1988			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Annual Average Range	Rainy Season Range	Winter Season Range	Annual Average Range	Rainy Season Range	Winter Season Range	Annual Average Range	Rainy Season Range	Winter Season Range	
Total BHC	185.5 to 30.5	Not detected (ND)	290 to 50	639 to 35	92 to 18	*1369 to 35	135 to 25	170 to 14	170 to 9	170 to 9
Gamma BHC	62 to 8	"	*93 to 14.5	34.5 to 6.5	29.5 to 3.75	44.5 to 2	10 to 2.5	11.5 to 1.5	11.5 to 1.5	17 to 1.5
DDT	80 to 25	"	70 to 27	150 to 30	125 to 25	165 to 10	981 to 15	*1469 to 5	115 to ND	115 to ND
Endosulfan	10 to 3	"	15 to 1.5	75 to 2.5	22.5 to 0.5	160 to 5	47 to ND	39 to ND	*180.4 to ND	30 to ND
Malathion	950 to ND	"	*1532 to ND	390 to ND	272 to ND	900 to ND	60 to ND	100 to ND	100 to ND	30 to ND

Pesticide Monitored	1986			1987			1988		
	Annual Average Range	Rainy Season Range	Winter Season Range	Annual Average Range	Rainy Season Range	Winter Season Range	Annual Average Range	Rainy Season Range	Winter Season Range
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Methyl Parathion	176 to ND	"	*281.9 to ND	12.5 to ND	23 to ND	3.3 to ND	45 to ND	70 to ND	ND
Dimethoats	150 to ND	"	500 to ND	1411 to 125	1521 to 50	*3210 to 45	70 to 2	40 to ND	55 to ND
Ethion	4.7 to ND	"	ND	10.66 to 2	17 to 7.5	*21.8 to 11.6	2.3 to 1.8	3.5 to 2.5	ND

* Highest content of the specific pesticide recorded

Notes: 1. All values are indicated in Nanograms/litre (parts per trillion)

2. Winter Season: December to February.

3. Rainy Season : July to September.

4. Samples are collected once a month at each of the 27 water quality monitoring stations from Rishikesh to Uluberia in West Bengal.

5. Annual average range indicated the range of the value of each of the 27 stations averaged over the 12 month period in a year.

Unregistered Nursing Homes in Punjab and Chandigarh

2253. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding working of the unregistered nursing homes in Punjab and Chandigarh and their working conditions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Development of Towns in Kerala

2255. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to select some more towns in Kerala during 1989-90 under the scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Minimum Regional Wages

2256. SHRI H. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States which have implemented the guidelines issued by the Union Government regarding Regional

Minimum Wage Policy for industries; and

(b) the details of regional occupations for which the States have expressed willingness to enforce minimum wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Pondicherry have taken steps in the direction of implementation of guidelines on Regional Minimum Wages issued by the Union Government.

(b) Southern region has identified the employments in beedi, handloom, cashew and manufacture of tiles industries, for which regional wages could be fixed. Central Region has found beedi industry as a common employment in which parity in the minimum rates of wages in the States of Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh is considered relevant.

SC/ST Doctors Working in Central Health Service

2257. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of doctors working in Central Health Service;

(b) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe doctors under various scales;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe doctors actually working against these posts; and

(d) the steps taken to fill up the remain-

ing vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) There are 3780 doctors working in Central health Service.

(b) The instructions on reservation of posts for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe as per brochure are being followed for recruitment in Central Health Service.

(c) There are 523 doctors belonging to Scheduled Castes and 202 belonging to Scheduled Tribes working in Central health Service.

(d) Special efforts are being made through special recruitment drive to fill up the posts reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, through Union Public Commission.

[*Translation*]

Hospital for Beedi Workers at Sagar

2258. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in according approval to the construction of 50-bedded hospital for beedi workers at Sagar, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which the construction of the hospital is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (c) and (b). Availability of adequate medical facilities and scarcity of funds have been the principal reasons for not according approval to the

construction of a 50 - bedded hospital for Beedi Workers at Sagar, for the present.

[*English*]

P.G. Allowance to Physicians of I.S.M.

2259. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether P.G. allowance is being paid to the Physicians in Indian System of Medicine working in C.G.H.S.;

(b) if so, whether this allowance is being paid to all the I.S.M. Physicians in the Central Zone of C.G.H.S.; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Post-graduate allowance is being paid to eligible I.S.M. Physicians including those working in Central Zone of Central Government Health Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Misuse of Iodine Allocated to Mix with Salt

2260. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of iodized salt has been made obligatory due to goitre disease in most parts of Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar;

(b) if so, whether before enforcing this decision, Government had properly verified that which people require the iodized salt most, which require less quantity and which do not need it at all;

(c) whether despite the fact that iodine is being given free of cost to the salt sellers/traders, the rates at which salt is being sold have been increased four-five time and the quantity of iodine in the salt is very low and the iodine is being misused on large scale; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far against the guilty people since January, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes. Studies done to assess the prevalence of endemic goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders in several districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the early eighties had shown prevalence of Nutritional Iodine Deficiency and Iodine Deficiency Disorders in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

(c) and (d). Iodised Salt is available in the market. the quality of Iodised salt at the manufacturing level is monitored by the Salt Department. The PFA Departments of the State Governments are monitoring the quality of iodised salt at distribution channel including retail level. No misuse of iodine has been reported so far.

[English]

Average national Daily Wages

2261. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the average national daily-wage for the labourers based on different daily-wages of different States for 1989-90;

(b) whether his Ministry enforce the labour rates through the Labour Inspectors appointed for the States/ Union Territories;

(c) whether in Delhi/New Delhi certain

registered/ Departmental creches pay a meagre salary ranging between Rs. 250 to 400 to such employees for full time work; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 each State Government/ Union Territory Administration fixes/revises minimum rates of wages for different categories of workers for different scheduled employments under the State sphere. The average national daily wage for the labourers is not computed by the Ministry of Labour.

(b) Ministry of Labour enforces the minimum rates of wages in such employments for which the Central Government is appropriate Government and for which it has fixed/revised minimum rates of wages. In the employments in which State Government/ Union Territory Administration is the appropriate Government and in respect of which it has fixed/revised minimum rates of wages, the respective State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations enforce these rates of wages.

(c) and (d). Under a scheme implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board through the Social Welfare Voluntary Organisations all over the country, honorarium is paid at the rate of Rs. 500/- per month for two creche workers. This assistance given to voluntary agencies is only a grant-in-aid and the workers employed in these creches are paid honorarium as they are voluntary workers. There are other creches which are run by Grih Kalyan Kendra Organisation by the Department of Personnel and Training. The honorarium paid by Grih Kalyan Kendra organisation is over Rs. 500/- p.m.

Export of Jute Goods by National Jute Manufacturers Corporation

2262. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by National Jute Manufacturers Corporation by exporting Jute goods since June, 1988; and

(b) how does it compare with the exports made by the Jute Mills under the management of NJMC during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The National Jute Manufacturers Corporation exported Jute goods worth following amounts during recent years:—

(Rs. in crores)

1985-86 (April - March)	:	Rs. 30.76
1986-87 (April - March)	:	Rs. 28.56
1987-88 (April - March)	:	Rs. 19.41
1988-89 (April - March)	:	Rs. 30.97

June, '88 - June, '89

Textile Mill in Kendrapara, Orissa

2263. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the establishment of a Textile Mill at Kandrapara in Orissa during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There is no proposal pending (as on 30.6.89) with the Government for grant of an industrial licence for the establishment of a textile mill at Kendrapara in Orissa during the current financial year.

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

Plantation of Mahua Tree

2264. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas where Mahua trees are found in abundance indicating the details of varieties;

(b) whether such a useful tree has been included in social forestry programme;

(c) if so, the steps taken for its popularisation; and

(d) the proposal regarding plantation of this tree in large number, specially in adivasi areas of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) There are two varieties of Mahua: *Madhuca*

Longifolia Var. *Latifolia* and *Madhuca Longifolia* Var. *Longifolia*. The first variety is common in the Central parts of the country while the second one is found in south India.

(b) to (d). Under the Social Forestry Programme being implemented by the State Governments, a number of species, including Mahua, are being planted. Mahua seedlings are also being raised and distributed to the farmers at subsidised rates or free. In the tribal areas of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, planting of Mahua is being encouraged.

Need to Improve Management and Administration of Government Hospitals

2265. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to improve management and administration of Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the measures being taken to improve the management of Government hospitals; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to train hospital administration?

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

Measures being taken for improvement of management of Government hospitals include

- (i) Provision of necessary equipments.
- (ii) Stream lining of hospital services.
- (iii) Upgradation of human skills and better deployment of man power.

(c) Regular training courses including in service training on hospital administration are organised at National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi and other similar Institutions,

Mandatory Public Liability Insurance

2266. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for introduction of Mandatory Public Liability Insurance to compensate the victims of toxic gas had been under consideration of Government for quite a long time;

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

(c) when such a scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The question of introduction of Mandatory Public Liability Insurance for ensuring immediate payment as minimum relief to the victims of accidents caused during handling hazardous chemicals had been referred to an expert committee. The committee has concluded its work and its conclusions are being processed in consultation with the relevant Departments. A final decision will be taken shortly.

[Translation]

Production of Vegetable Ghee

2267. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of edible oils vegetable ghee produced in the country, State-wise:

(b) whether the consumption pattern of vegetable ghee/edible oils decreasing especially in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to rectify the position; and

(d) the number of licences for edible oils/vegetable ghee granted last year and this year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The quantity of ed-

ible oils produced in the country in the year 1987-88 has been 37.67 tonnes. The State-wise production of vegetable ghee (vanaspati) is given below in statement-I.

(b) and (c). The consumption of vegetable ghee in Madhya Pradesh in 1987-88 has shown a decreasing trend in comparison to that in 1986-87. The trend shows a preference for edible oils consumption. This is a healthy sign and Government encourages this.

(d) A statement II is given below.

STATEMENT-I

(i) *States-wise Production of Vanaspati During the Financial year - 1988-89*

S.No.	States·U.T	Production (In M. Ts)
1.	Haryana	40,262
2.	Himachal Pradesh	15,970
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	12,450
4.	Punjab	1,51,674
5.	Rajasthan	58,873
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1,55,852
7.	Delhi	93,588
8.	Andhra Pradesh	39,469
9.	Karnataka	9,982
10.	Kerala	—
11.	Tamil Nadu	31,811
12.	Assam	13,387
13.	Bihar	11,304
14.	West Bengal	64,371

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/U.T</i>	<i>Production (In M. Ts)</i>
15.	Orissa	5,044
16.	Sikkim	2,761
17.	Gujarat	1,06,055
18.	Madhya Pradesh	60,866
19.	Maharashtra	1,22,063
Grand Total		9,95,782

(ii) The production of vegetable oil during 1988-89 (Nov.Oct.) is estimated at around 47.80 lakh tonnes based on 160 lakh tonnes of oilseed.

STATEMENT-II

<i>Oil Year</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Letter of Intent/ Edible Oil</i>	<i>Industrial Licence issued for Vanaspati</i>
1987-88	Andhra Pradesh	1	—
	Himachal Pradesh	—	1
	Karnataka	2	—
	Maharashtra	1	1
	Manipur	—	1
	Rajasthan	2	1
	Tamil Nadu	3	—
	Tripura	—	1
	Uttar Pradesh	1	—
	West Bengal	1	—
	Total	11	5

<i>Oil Year</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Letter of Intent/ Edible Oil</i>	<i>Industrial Licence issued for vanaspati</i>
1988-89 (upto July)	Bihar	—	1
	Goa	1	—
	Kerala	1	—
	Karnataka	3	—
	Madhya Pradesh	2	—
	Maharashtra	2	—
	Orissa	—	2
	Punjab	3	1
	Rajasthan	1	—
	Tamil Nadu	2	—
	Uttar Pradesh	10	2
West Bengal	1	—	
	Total	26	6

[English]

**Post of Faculty Members of A.I.I.M.S.
And P.G.I.**

2268. SHRI VAKKOMPUROSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of faculty members in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh

(b) the number of posts which have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes in both the Institutions separately;

(c) the number of vacancies existing at present under the reserved quota; and

(d) the steps being taken to fill up these vacancies under the Special Drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The total number of posts of faculty members in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh is 382 and 265 respectively.

(b) The number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in

both the institutions is as under:—

<i>Scheduled</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Tribes</i>
A.I.I.M.S.	21	8
P.G.I.M.E. R.	62	31

(c) The number of vacancies existing at present under the reserved quota is as

under:-

	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
A.I.I.M.S.	2	5
P.G.I.M.E.R.	51	26

(d) The Institutes have informed that the vacancies could not be advertised since the matter regarding cadre review, recruitment rules and promotional avenues to the faculty members, which has been under consideration of the Joint Academic Committee, has not yet been decided.

[*Translation*]

SC/ST cell in Bureau of Indian Standards

2269. SHRI R. P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes cell has been set up in the Bureau of Indian Standards for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
MINISTRY OF (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). No separate cell for SC/ST has been set up in the Bureau. However, a senior SC officer of the Bureau has been nominated as liaison officer to look after the interest of SC/ST employees and to hold periodic discussions with BIS management for follow up action on reservation matters.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Notice to Regularise the Sale of Plots

2270. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. had decided to regularise the sale of built up plots on power of Attorney;

(b) if so, the details regarding the terms and conditions including the charges fixed and the procedure to be followed in this regard;

(c) whether the D.D.A. proposes to relax the procedure further to regularise the sale of built up plots;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[*Translation*]

Hostels for Government Employees in Delhi

2271 SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to construct certain hostels in Delhi for those Central Government employees hailing from other parts of the country;

(b) if so, when the construction work is expected to commence, and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by Government to solve the housing problem of such Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). It is proposed to construct 2-3 more general pool hostels in Delhi for allotment to eligible Central Government employees. Subject to resource availability, construction work will be taken up after the completion of all formalities, including requisite approval from local bodies

Annual/Contingency Allowance to Physician of I.S.M.

[*English*]

2272. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathic Doctors under CHS/CGHS are entitled to get Annual/contingency allowance like Doctors of Modern system of medicine;

(b) whether necessary orders in this regard has since been issued; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The matter is under consideration in consultation with concerned authorities.

Sewage Treatment Units

2273. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19 July, 1989 to the Unstarred Question No. 299 regarding sewage treatment units and state:

(a) the estimated cost of each of the sewage treatment plants, the present stage of progress made in each of them, the time to be taken for completion and since when these were undertaken with dates;

(b) whether these are under construction with some specific technology or technical know-how of both domestic and foreign; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The reply given on 19th July, 1989 to the Unstarred Question No. 299 was with reference to the sewage treatment plants for preventing pollution of the Ganga as part of the Ganga Action Plan:

On the basis of information available the estimated cost of various treatment plants

the date of approval and present status under the Ganga Action Plan are given in the statement below. The technology involved is mostly indigenous such as, activated sludge expidation pond or trickling filter process except in Kanpur where one of the treatment plants is based on the Upflow Amerobic Sludge Blanket process where technical and financial assistance from the Dutch Government are being used.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Location of Sewage Treatment Plant	Sanctioned estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of approval	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BHU-Varansai	274.64	4.7.86	The renovation of existing plant and construction of a new plant have been completed and commissioned.
2.	Diesal Locomotive Works (DLW)-Varanasi	75.00	11.9.85	The plant has been constructed and commissioned.
3.	Bhaipara	241.2	31.12.87	The existing treatment plant of 13 Mld capacity has been recommissioned.
4.	Titagarh	173.27	31.3.88	Existing treatment plant of 9 Mld capacity has been recommissioned.
5.	Kanpur—25 Mld Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket Plant at Jajmeu	262.47	30.6.88	One 5 Mld Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket moduls has been commissioned. Performance results of this experimental plant are being monitored. The design for the four remaining modules of 5 Mld each

Sl. No.	Location of Sewage Treatment Plant	Sanctioned estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of approval	Status
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Hardwar—Rishikesh	324.72	12.1.87	The work is in progress and about 50% of the work is completed.
7.	Dinapur—Varanasi	1888.91	10.12.87	The overall progress of the scheme is about 40%
8.	Howrah	56.47	27.9.87	Existing plant is being renovated and work is in progress.
9.	Serampur	135.64	30.6.89	The existing treatment plant is being renovated and some additional units of digesters and drawing beds are being provided. The renovation work is in progress.
10.	Kalyani	131.80	31.7.87	The existing plant is being renovated and augmented and the work is in progress.

will be based on these performance results.

Sl. No.	Location of Sewage Treatment Plant	Sanctioned estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of approval	Status
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Chandannagar	219.86	15.10.87	The existing plant of 4.5 Mld capacity has been renovated. Work on augmentation of 18 Mld is in progress.
12.	Saidpur—Beur	360.97		Renovation of the existing plants has been completed. The scheme for augmentation is in progress.
13.	Kanpur-130 Mld Sewage Treatment Plant for City District	2023.00	24.6.87	Land acquisition completed. Sewage Treatment Plant tenders invited.
14.	Garden Reach	819.21	31.7.87	Tenders are being processed.
15.	Cossipur Chitpore	443.00	3.11.87	—do—
16.	South Suburban (East)	364.12	31.11.87	—do—
17.	Panihati	93.12	31.3.88	—do—
18.	Bally	210.79	30.6.88	—do—

Sl. No.	Location of Sewage Treatment Plant	Sanctioned estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of approval	Status
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Behrampur	55.98	6.11.87	—do—
20.	Nabadwip	83.85	31.3.87	—do—
21.	Baranagar—Kamarhati	767.00	31.3.87	Land acquisition in progress.
22.	Chapra	88.00		
23.	Munger	98.00		
24.	Bhagalpur	89.50		

Ban on Cineraria Maritima Succus

2274. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

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

(a) whether Cineraria Maritima Succus, a widely used homoeopathic eye drop imported from West Germany for treating eye disorders, has now been labelled as sub-standard;

(b) if so, whether the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee has recommended banning of this drug; and

(c) the decision taken by Government to ban, import sale and distribution of this product and its use in the country and prescribe the substitute for its indigenous or foreign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad had in recent past received on two occasions samples of imported Cineraria Maritima Succus manufactured by M/s. Willmar Schwabe of West Germany from the Drugs Inspector of Delhi Administration for test/analysis in Form 18 of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Reports were issued in Form 13 as required under the Drug Rules. Both these samples did not pass the pharmacopoeial requirements or the standards prescribed under the Drugs Act.

(b) An extract of the minutes of the Advisory Committee on Homoeopathy relating to Cineraria Maritima Succus is given in the Statement below.

(c) The Government will be guided by the provisions contained in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules made thereunder in regard to import, sale and

distribution of this drug.

STATEMENT

"Members were informed that standards for Cineraria Maritima Succus have been prescribed in Volume V of the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India. As per II schedule to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules, the standards prescribed in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India are applicable to the same products marketed in the country, whether local or imported.

Hence, the Committee recommended that there should not be any laxity in applying the standards already prescribed in various volumes of the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India as separate monographs to the products being marketed in the country including imported items and to take appropriate action to stop marketing of these products which are not in conformity with standards of the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India."

List of Essential Drugs Issued by WHO

2275. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether both the multinational companies and Indian companies are selling about 40,000 patent drugs in the market;

(b) if so, the measures taken for quality control of these drugs;

(c) whether Government are aware that W.H.O. has issued a list of 200 to 250 drugs which are enough to cure all diseases; and

(d) if so, whether all these drugs are available and are within the purchasing capacity of all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The patent and propriety medicines marketed by Multinational and Indian companies are licensed by State Drug Control Authorities. The Central Government, therefore, do not have the exact number of formulations marketed in India.

(b) The provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Acts, 1940 for quality control measures of drugs are followed stringently.

(c) WHO's Essential Drug List' 1988 includes 306 basic drugs. The list gives different dosage forms of these drugs. The list identifies 'Common Core' of basic drug needs and does not claim to cover all diseases.

(d) All these drugs are available in the country. The pricing of the drugs is controlled by the Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals under Drug Prices Control Order.

T.B. And Asthma Cases in Orissa and Other States

2276. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that T. B. and Asthma cases are much more in Orissa than other States;

(b) what are the main causes of T. B.;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up Tuberculosis centre in every district of the country;

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

(e) the number of Tuberculosis centres so far established in Orissa and location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Ministry has no authentic information.

(b) Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a minute germ called Mycobacterium Tuberculosis. When the diseased person suffering from lung Tuberculosis coughs or sneezes, millions of TB germs are thrown in the air. When a healthy individual inhales these germs, the infection takes place though he may not necessarily develop the disease. Development of disease in a particular individual is related to a number of factors like his in-born resistances which is inherited and other factors such as nutritional status, socio-economic and living conditions, poverty etc.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme District TB Centres are being established in every district of the country. So far 375 District TB Centres have been established. In addition, there are about 300 TB clinics and 46,000 TB beds are available in the country for the treatment of seriously sick TB patients.

(e) District TB Centres have been established in all the 13 districts of Orissa and the place of their location are as under:

1. Balasore
2. Phulbani
3. Bolangir
4. Cuttack
5. Dhenkanal
6. Ganjam (Berhampur)
7. Kalahandi
8. Keonjhar

9. Koraput
10. Mayurbhanj (Baripada)
11. Puri
12. Sambalpur
13. Sundergarh

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

2277. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a time bound programme for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers who were set free on court directives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of bonded labourers who have been rehabilitated during the last two months and the States where they have been rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Bonded Labour identified and set free by State Authorities on the basis of their own investigations or court directives are expected to be rehabilitated under the various schemes as expeditiously as possible.

(c) According to the information available from the State Governments, 155 released bonded labour were rehabilitated during the months of April and May, 1989.

Patients allowed to Take Treatment Abroad

2278. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients allowed by Government to have their treatment abroad during the last three years, year-wise together with the nature of their diseases; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange released for each patient during the last three years, year-wise?

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

Plants to Monitor Pollution

2279. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the use of plants to monitor pollution of the environment;

(b) if so, whether this technique is being utilised in our country;

(c) the plants used for this purpose and the details of the pollutants so monitored; and

(d) whether the technique has been used to study pollution in lakes, canals, ponds and the ocean?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An integrated research programme on responses of plants to air pollutants with special reference to Sulphur-

dioxide and Particulates in urban and industrial areas involving 7 centres in the country has been sponsored by this Ministry with a view to using plants for indicating, monitoring and abating pollution. Also, the Central Pollution Control Board has initiated a project on Bio-monitoring of the Yamuna, which will provide a basis for assessment of pollution level by the type and density of algae in the river.

(c) Certain species or cultivators of higher vascular plants and many lower non-vascular plants such as mosses and lichens are used for this purpose. The pollutants monitored are Sulphurdioxide, Oxidants (Ozone and PAN), Nitrogen Oxides (NO & NO₂), Fluorides, Particulates and Heavy Metals.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Incentives to States for Family Planning Programmes

2280. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR-

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

(a) whether any incentives are provided to the States at different levels from Panchayats to above for good performance in the Family Planning Programmes each year; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have been given such awards during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Incentives by way of awards are given to the States UTs with a view to encouraging them to achieve higher levels of performance under the Family Welfare programme.

(b) The statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Names of the Winning States which have been given Awards for the Last Three Years Wise

<i>Group</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Prize</i>	<i>Amount of award (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1985-86	A	Punjab	1st	250.00
		Haryana	1st	250.00
		Gujarat	1st	250.00
	B	Tamil Nadu	1st	250.00
		Karnataka	2nd	100.00
	C	Uttar Pradesh	1st	250.00
		Rajasthan	2nd	100.00

<i>Group</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Prize</i>	<i>Amount of award (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
	D	Himachal Pradesh	One Prize 50.00
	E	D & N Haveli	One Prize 25.00
			1525.00
1986-87	A	Punjab	1st 250.00
		Kerala	2nd 100.00
	B	Tamil Nadu	1st 250.00
		Madhya Pradesh	2nd 100.00
	C	Uttar Pradesh	1st 250.00
		Rajasthan	2nd 100.00
	D	Goa, Daman & Diu	One Prize 50.00
	E	E & N Haveli	One Prize 25.00
			1125.00
1987-88	A	Punjab	1st 250.00
		Tamil Nadu	2nd 100.00
	B	Kerala	1st 250.00
		Andhra Pradesh	2nd 100.00
	C	Uttar Pradesh	1st 250.00
		Bihar	2nd 100.00
	D.	Himachal Pradesh	One Prize 50.00
	E.	Mizoram	One Prize 25.00
			1125.00

[*Translation*]

Payment of Dugs to the Dependents of Deceased Employees of DDA

2281. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of D.D.A. employees who had died during their service period since 1986;

(b) in how many cases out of them the payment of G.P. Fund Group insurance and other dues has been made to their dependents; and

(c) the time by which payment to the remaining dependents will be made and the reasons for delay, if any, in this regard?

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.

[*English*]

Wonder Drug for Wound Healing

2283. SHRINARSINGH SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a substance processed from discarded shells of prawns, lobsters and other crustaceans is poised to become a wonder drug to arrest haemorrhage and speed up wound-healing;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct a study in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) It has come to the notice of the Government of India that Dr. M. Sambasivan, Director and Professor of Neuro-surgery, Trivandrum Medical College and R. Radhakrishnan a pathologist at the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Science and Technology have found that "Chitosan derived from shells of prawns, lobsters and other crustaceans which has haemostic and wound healing properties, arrested haemorrhage and speeded up wound healing. The drug was tried on human beings in the country for the first time. It may take some time before the drug could be considered for use on a large scale.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government to conduct any separate study in this regard.

(c) The question does not arise.

Closure of Textile Mills in W. B.

2284. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cotton and textile mills under lock-out in West Bengal at present; and

(b) the measures, if any, taken so far to get them reopen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Eight (including five cotton) textiles mills excluding jute mills are under lock-out in West Bengal as on 30.6.89. The Nodal Agency set up to evolve and manage rehabilitation packages in respect of textile mills found potentially viable has examined 3 out of the 8 units under lock-out. Of these, 1 was found viable, 1 is still under review and 1 was found non-viable. The cases of last 2 units are with BIFR.

ESI Hospital at Shyam Nagar (West Bengal)

2285. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees State Insurance Corporation has been given the deed and possession of 9-acres of land for a proposed 500 Bed Employees State Insurance hospital at Shyamnagar, 24-Parganas (North);

(b) if so, the subsequent action taken by the Employees State Insurance Corporation to complete the projects; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Corporation to secure an alternate land and to complete the hospital at Shyamnagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal from the State Government to secure alternate land.

Food Inspectors and Local health Authorities in Department of P.F.A. Delhi

2286. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) the number of food inspectors and Local Health Authorities working in the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi;

(b) whether any criteria has been laid down or area has been assigned to conduct raids by Food Inspectors and Local health Authorities of the Department of prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). According to the information received from Delhi Administration who are administering the prevention of Food Adulteration Act in U.T. of Delhi, there are five (5) Local (Health) Authorities and twenty-seven (27) Food Inspectors working in their Department. No criteria has been laid down or are assigned to conduct raids by the Food Inspectors.

Inclusion of Ayurvedic Mental Hospital in National Mental Health Programme

2287. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for inclusion of the Ayurvedic mental Hospital at Kottakkal in Kerala in the National Mental Health Programme; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

HUDCO Assistance for Food Victims

2289. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16

November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 862 regarding HUDCO assistance for flood victims and state:

(a) whether HUDCO is yet to release the second instalment of the central loan for rehabilitation of the flood affected people; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite the flow of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Since the implementing agencies have not yet furnished reports indicating financial and physical progress of the schemes and utilization of funds already released by HUDCO, the second instalment of loan for all natural calamities scheme schemes sanctioned by HUDCO in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar and West Bengal could not be released.

(b) Since a number of agencies are involved in implementation of the schemes, the concerned State Governments have been requested to constitute Joint Monitoring Committee for monitoring the natural calamity schemes. Such Joint Monitoring Committee have already been constituted for Haryana and Punjab. In addition, HUDCO arranges periodical meetings with the concerned agencies to review the progress, and efforts have been made to expedite physical progress of the schemes and utilization of funds so that the second instalment of loan can be released speedily.

D.D.A. Officials Under Suspension

2290. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials of the D.D.A. suspending during the last 12 months, with

reasons thereof;

(b) the total number of officials under suspensions in D.D.A.;

(c) the present stage of the disciplinary proceedings against them; and

(d) the steps taken for deciding their cases at the earliest?

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.

Withdrawal of Third Medical Officer Sanctioned For P.H.C.

2291. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Third Medical Officer sanctioned for the Primary Health Centres has been withdrawn and if so, since when and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether non-availability of Third Medical Officer in Primary Health Centres has created serious set back in providing medical facilities to the millions of people and if so, the alternative arrangements provided or proposed to be provided to meet the requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Due to resource constraint it has been decided not to fund the post of Third Medical Officer at block level Primary Health Centre with effect from 1st July, 1989.

(b) No, Sir. State Governments have been asked to absorb the Third Medical Officers against the vacant posts of Medical

Officers in the State Sector.

[*Translation*]

News Captioned "Rupees 54 Lakh Loss to DDA"

2292. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the daily "The Hindustan Times" dated 10 July, 1989 under the caption "Rupees 54 Lakh Loss to DDA";

(b) if so, the facts of the case;

(c) the action taken or contemplated for eviction, the recovery of the dues and against the persons responsible for the loss,

(d) whether there are other cases of unauthorised possession of alum land; and

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

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

[*English*]

National Seminar on Wool

2293. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national seminar on wool

was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the states participated and subjects discussed at the Seminar and;

(c) the suggestions made by the representatives of various States?

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

(b) The following States participated in the seminar:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Gujarat
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Jammu & Kashmir
6. Karnataka
7. Maharashtra
8. Punjab
9. Rajasthan
10. Tamil Nadu and
11. Uttar Pradesh

The subject discussed were:

Problems of sheep breeders,
grading & Marketing of Wool,

Measures to increase wool production, provision of funds etc.

(c) 1. Interests of the sheep breeders and weavers should be protected

- through organised through organised marketing.
2. Sheep should not be clubbed with goat in the developmental programmes and these should be no constraints on sheep development programme.
 3. Incentives should be provided to the sheep breeders for producing more wool.
 4. Feasibility of declaring wool as an agricultural commodity and providing support price for the same should be explored.
 5. Attempts should be made to extend NODC support to the sheep and wool sector.
 6. Intensive sheep and wool Development programmes should be undertaken by the State Governments to boost domestic production and to consider setting-up a separate Department of sheep and wool Development or marketing Federations to give greater thrust to these programmes.
 7. Efforts should be made to expand the base of our carpet Industry and to attain self sufficiency in carpet wool production. Exports of hand-knotted carpets should be raised to Rs. 1000 crores by the turn of the Century.
 8. It is necessary that massive cross-breeding and selective breeding programmes are taken-up for the increase of wool production.
 9. Sufficient funds should be provided for research work for the optimum utilisation of wool.
 10. System of grading of wool should be introduced to provide remunerative prices to the sheep breeders.
 11. Strict quality control should be ensured to make good carpet yarn available to the manufacturers of carpet.
 12. Wool Board should generate its own funds. The feasibility of a small cess on manufactured woollens or a nominal surcharge on import of raw wool should be explored.
 13. The Wool Development Board should be made the focal point for all developmental and promotional work in the woolen sector.
 14. Sheep should also be including the famine code to provide for its protection.
 15. Sheep breeders should form an important target group of poverty alleviation programmes of Government.
 16. A systematic data of production, marketing and utilisation of wool in the country, should be built.
 17. Emphasis should be laid on increasing productivity of wool per sheep.
 18. Wool Development Board should assess requirement of raw wool and coordinate between buyers and sellers of wool.

[Translation]

Loss in N.T.C. Mills (UP)

2994. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative losses incurred by eleven textile mills run by the National Textile Corporation in Uttar Pradesh up to 31st March, 1989;

(b) the expenditure incurred on modernisation, switch over of certain projects and on renewal of machines of these mills, year-wise;

(c) whether Government have provided cash support from time to time to make up yearly cash-losses;

(d) if so, the extent thereof; and

(e) the reasons for incurring continuous loss by these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Upto 31.3.1989, the 11 textile mills under NTC (U.P.) Ltd., had incurred losses amounting to about Rs. 306.59 crores.

(b) Upto 31.3.1989, an amount of about Rs. 23 crores was spent on modernisation/renovation of mills under NTC (U.P.) Ltd. A statement showing the year-wise amount spent on modernisation/renovation etc. is given below.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government have provided cash support to the tune of about Rs. 211.58 crores upto 31.3.89, to make up for the yearly cash losses.

(e) The main reasons for continuous losses of the mills under NTC (U.P.) are as follows:—

- i) old and obsolete machinery;
- ii) excess labour force;
- iii) increase in wages/salaries on account of D.A. and interim relief, from time to time;

iv) power problems and power shedding;

v) steep rise in cotton prices;

vi) labour strike and lock out in some of the mills under NTC (U.P.)

vii) inadequate financial resources to modernise the mills and for implementing labour rationalisation schemes.

viii) increase in input costs like dyes and chemicals, stores and spares; etc.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the year-wise amount spent on modernisation/renovation of machinery etc. in respect of textile mills under NTC (UP) Ltd.

Year	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)
1975-76	117.70
1976-77	202.22
1977-78	217.72
1978-79	122.10
1979-80	43.52
1980-81	772.27
1981-82	365.78
1982-83	268.96
1983-84	35.80
1984-85	108.36
1985-86	44.03
1986-87	0.08
1987-88	NIL
1988-89	1.34

2299.88 (OR) Rs. 23.00 crores

Closure of Textile Mills in Amritsar

2295. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'The Hindustan Times' dated 12 May, 1989 under the caption "Amritsar Textile Mills in Doldrums";

(b) if so, whether a large number of small scale mills have been closed due to the present crisis in the industry and about 2000 skilled and unskilled workers have been rendered un-employed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or contemplated by Government to save this industry from crisis?

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

(b) and (c). 11 woollen units in Amritsar are lying closed due to labour trouble, financial difficulties etc.

(d) Government have set up a Textile Modernisation Fund to cater to the modernisation needs of the Textile Industry. Government have also requested Acrylic Fibre manufacturers to ensure regular and adequate supply of fibre to units in Amritsar. Import of Acrylic Fibre is already under OGL to actual users.

[English]

Brain Drain of Doctors

2296. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still a large scale brain drain of doctors from India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to provide more facilities to doctors to bring back those who have gone abroad and to utilise their services in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No study has been made regarding the number of Indian doctors who have gone abroad for service.

(b) Migration of Medical/Para-medical Manpower is a complex phenomenon resulting from a variety of factors.

(c) and (d). There is no special scheme to bring back the doctors who have gone abroad. However, the following steps have been taken to discourage the migration of medical manpower to foreign countries.

1. Restrictions have been placed on medical graduates going abroad for higher education and training where such training facilities exist in the country. Doctors belonging to scarce categories are not sponsored for employment abroad.
2. Advance increments are granted to specially qualified candidates on the recommendations of the State/Central Public Service Commissions.
3. Improvements in the service conditions of doctors, particularly those serving in the rural areas are being brought about by the State and U.T. Government.

4. Arrangements have been made for holding of prestigious Diploma examinations by the National Board of Examinations which correspond to foreign qualifications like FRCS, MRCP, etc.
5. In order to attract doctors to serve in rural areas the 8th Finance Commission, on the suggestions of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has provided special funds to the States for providing the following incentives to doctors serving in rural areas and not allowed private practice :
- (i) A rural allowance equal to 25% of the basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- per month for the doctors serving in Primary Health Centres;
- (ii) House rent allowance at the rate of Rs. 150/- per month where the doctors are not provided residential accommodation.
6. The Finance Commission has made special provision of Rs. 53.52 crores for construction of residential quarters for the doctors. The hilly areas have been provided 30% 'Mark-up' in the cost of construction. 9th Finance Commission has also recommended an outlay of Rs. 946.36 lakhs for construction of additional quarters for doctors working in PHCs.

As per information available, the following number of doctors have returned to India under the Scientists Pool Scheme of the CSIR during the last three years:

1986	48
1987	83
1988	52

The Government have no other information.

Shortage of Blood Products

2297. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: 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 'Indian Express' dated 10th July, 1989 wherein it has been stated that there is an acute shortage of blood products in the country at present;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to meet the shortage of blood products; and

(d) whether Government propose to import the blood products to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The Government has seen the news item appeared in the Indian Express dated 10.7.1989.

Consequent on the detection of HIV anti-bodies in some of the blood products derived from human blood, the indigenous blood products were withdrawn from the market for destruction.

However, to meet the requirement of blood products in the country, Import policy in respect of blood products has been liberalised. The blood products have been included in OGL lists for import as finished medicine. The blood products have also been included in the list of drugs exempted from customs duty to facilitate the import and

availability of these drugs at reasonable prices to the public.

Hospitals/Medical practitioners can also import blood products for use of patients. The State Drugs Controller, Central Government Hospitals, State Directorate of Health Services in all States have been requested to import the blood products required.

The import of blood products will increase as a result of the liberalisation in the import procedure and exemption from custom duty. The policy is to encourage import of blood products to undertake imports till the domestic production is resumed in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Drugs Controller (India).

Waiting List of Applicants in DDA

2298. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants who are on the waiting list, scheme-wise in Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) the time by which the waiting list of the above applicants is likely to be cleared?

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

<i>Self Financing Scheme</i>	—	24,883
<i>New, Pattern Scheme, 1979</i>	—	94,613
<i>Plots in Rohini</i>	—	45,856

(b) It is expected that allotment will be made to all the persons on the waiting list within 5 years.

Restructuring of Employment Exchanges

2299. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to restructure the Employment Exchanges with a view to providing jobs to the unemployed youth; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Continuous efforts are made to improve the functioning of Employment Exchanges in the country. During the 7th Plan, a Centrally sponsored scheme for computerisation of Employment Exchange operations has been taken up for modernisation of Employment Exchanges. To begin with, Employment Exchanges covering a Live Register of one lakh or more are being assisted on matching basis subject to a ceiling of Rs. two lakhs as Central assistance.

Social Forestry Scheme in West Bengal

2300. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to extend area under social Forestry Programme in West Bengal 1989-90;

(b) whether voluntary organisations are permitted to take up work under the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI): (a) The Social Forestry Programme is already being implemented in all the districts of West Bengal. No proposal has been received from the State Government for inclusion of areas under the Programme during 1989-90.

(b) and (c). Voluntary organisations are being involved in the implementation of the Social Forestry Programme. Financial assistance is provided to such organisations for activities like raising of nurseries, tree planting, awareness and training etc. During the Seventh Plan period, a number of projects of voluntary organisations have been sanctioned in West Bengal. The year-wise details are given below:—

	<i>No. of Projects sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned (in rupees)</i>
1	2	3
1986-87	8	35,52,119.00
1987-88	4	29,29,180.00

1	2	3
1988-89	12	21,43,207.00
1989-90	1	12,420.00

Tribal Arts and Crafts

2301. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to protect and develop traditional rural and tribal arts and crafts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has a number of schemes for preservation and development of handicrafts which are also implemented for rural and tribal crafts. The schemes are summarised below:—

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Objectives
1	2	3
1.	Preservation of Heritage and Craft Skills.	1. To preserve and document traditional crafts. 2. To disseminate awareness on above. 3. To revive languishing crafts.
2.	Economic/Crafts Research Surveys and Market studies etc.	1. To undertake craft surveys.
3.	Exhibitions and Publicity	1. To assist organisations (Corpn. Cooperatives, Voluntary Association etc.) in holding exhibitions. 2. To undertake and assist organisations to execute Market related publicity campaigns, by publishing folders, Brochures, catalogues etc.
4.	Financial Assistance to Central Corporation for opening and renovating sales outlets.	To assist Central Corporations to open and renovate sales outlets.
5.	Financial Assistance to State Handicrafts Corporations and Apex Cooperative Societies.	To assist State Handicrafts Development Corporations and Apex Corporatives to open and renovate sales outlets.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Objectives
1	2	3
6.	Marketing and Service Extension Centres and other marketing programmes	The provide marketing and other services to craftsmen, specially, in craft concentration areas.
7.	Share participation in Central State Handicrafts Corporations and Marketing Cooperative Societies	To strengthen the equity base of organisations engaged in marketing of handicrafts
8.	Design and Technical Development	1. To assist the craftsmen in developing designs, both by identifying traditional styles and innovating new ones for marketability. 2. To provide appropriate Technological input
9.	Common Facility/Centre/Raw Material Depot	To help the Craftsmen to obtain raw material and facilities for procuring/finishing at reasonable rates.
10.	Training	To develop and upgrade skills and impart training both in high demand export oriented crafts and to revive dying crafts.
11.	Assistance to State for Cooperative Societies for handicrafts workers.	To strength Cooperatives in handicrafts.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Objectives</i>
1	2	3
12.	Export Promotion/Regulation.	To promote export of handicrafts.
13.	Welfare and other Activities.	To augment security/confidence of the craftsman both in terms of recognising his merit and ensuring financial security in oldage/infarmity.

Losses in Food Corporation of India

2302. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is incurring heavy losses;

(b) if so, the loss incurred in 1988-89 and the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to prevent further losses in the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM). (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India, in its various operations, incurs certain losses, mainly in the form of transit and storage losses.

The loss, if any, incurred in 1988-89 is not known as the accounts of the year have not yet been finalised

(c) The important steps taken to reduce the storage and transit losses are—

- 1) procurement of foodgrains within specifications,
- 2) augmentation of covered storage capacity,
- 3) better preservation of foodgrains,
- 4) tightening of security,
- 5) minimising the use of open wag-

ons,

6) installation of weighbridges, and

7) reduction in the quantity filled into each bag.

[English]

Proposals from U.P. for Environmental Clearance

2303. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals received during the last 2 months by his Ministry from Uttar Pradesh for approval under the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) whether these proposals have been approved; and

(c) if so, the details of the approved and rejected proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The Central Government has received 38 proposals from Uttar Pradesh for approval under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 during the months of May and June 1989. Out of this, 31 proposals have been approved and 7 have been referred to State Government for seeking further information.

(c) Districtwise details of proposals received, approved and referred to the state Government are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT*Details of proposals received from Government of Uttar Pradesh in May and June, 89*

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of proposals received</i>	<i>No. of proposals approved</i>	<i>No. of proposals rejected</i>	<i>No. of proposals for which information has been sought from the State Government</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad	1	1	—	—
Almora	20	15	—	5
Chamoli	4	4	—	—
Pithoragarh	8	7	—	1
Tehri	3	3	—	—
Uttarakashi	2	1	—	1
Total :	38	31	—	7

**Pant Institute of Environmental Studies
In Almora District (U.P.)**

2304. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the already approved structure of the Pant Institute of Environmental Studies in Almora district (U.P.); and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

Non-Recognition of Diploma in Pharmacy of Polytechnic at Lohaghat (U.P.)

2305. SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the diploma in Pharmacy awarded by Polytechnic at Lohaghat in Uttar Pradesh has not been recognised so far by the Pharmacy Council of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to grant recognition to the Pharmacy Diploma given by this Institute?

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

(b) and (c). The Polytechnic at Lohaghat was inspected by the Pharmacy Council of India twice in August 1985 and February, 1988. The inspections conducted

have revealed many deficiencies in respect of building, teaching and non-teaching staff, gas, water, electric supply, machines, laboratories, library etc. A copy of the last inspection report was sent to the Principal of the Institute and Director, Technical Education, Uttar Pradesh on 23.6.1988 so that the deficiencies pointed out therein are removed and the minimum requirements prescribed under Education Regulations, 1981 are fulfilled. Further action can be taken in the matter by the Pharmacy Council of India only on receipt of the compliance report from the course conducting authority.

[English]

New Homoeopathic Colleges

2306. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open more homoeopathic colleges in the country; if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have identified Nagpur as a potential city for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Purchase of Cotton by CCI

2307. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India from each of the cotton producing States during the year 1988;

(b) the rate at which the cotton was purchased;

(c) the quality and total quantity of cotton exported by Cotton Corporation of India during the year 1988 and at what rate; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the export of this particular quality to earn more foreign exchange and cotton also for the benefit of poor farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). Information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unauthorised Construction at Amrita Shergil Marg, New Delhi

2308. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unauthorised constructions on a large scale at Amrita Shergil Marg, New Delhi have been regularised;

(b) if not, the details of the existing unauthorised constructions; and

(c) the number of unauthorised constructions demolished during 1988-89?

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

(b) NDMC have reported that there are at present unauthorised construction in four properties on Amrita Shergil Marg. Out of these four cases, two cases are sub-judice

and the unauthorised constructions have been partially removed in other two cases. The existing constructions after partial removal are within the permissible limits.

(c) NDMC have reported that in other cases unauthorised constructions have been removed completely by the lessees.

[*Translation*]

Release and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

2309. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of prosecution cases for violation of labour laws under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, State-wise during the last two years;

(b) the details of cases which have been finalised and the action taken against the defaulters during the above period;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the number of bonded labourers who were released during the above period but have not yet been rehabilitated, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). A statement I prepared on the basis of information furnished by the State Governments containing the details of prosecutions launched since Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 came into force is given below.

(c) and (d). Responsibility for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour rests with the State Governments. They have been advised from time to time to undertake surveys for the purpose of identification. A statement II showing the number of bonded labour identified/rehabilitated during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given below.

To supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government have

been operating since 1978-79 a Centrally Plan Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour under which an amount upto Rs. 6250/- is made available for rehabilitation of a bonded labour, a half of which is contributed by the State Government concerned. In addition, the Central Government have launched another scheme on 30th October, 1987 for involvement of voluntary agencies in identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour.

STATEMENT-I*Enforcement of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976*

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Total No. of cases</i>	<i>No. of convictions</i>	<i>No of acquittals</i>	<i>Number of cases pending</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Andhra Pradesh	273	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	As on 31.3.88
Bihar	270	92	121	57	As on 31.12.88
Haryana	4	Nil	Nil	4	As on 30.9.88
Madhya Pradesh	2056	N A	N A	N A	As on 26.9.88
Maharashtra	297	N A	N A	N A	As on 6.4.88
Orissa	9442	176	N A	N A	As on 30.9.88
Tamil Nadu	1	N A	N A	N A	As on 31.12.87
Uttar Pradesh	439	N A	N.A	N A	As on 31.3.88

Note . N.A. stands for Not available

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of bonded labourers		No. of bonded labourers	
		Identified during 1987-88	Rehabilitated during 1987-88	Identified during 1988-89	Rehabilitated during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7214	2691	Not reported	710
2.	Bihar	236	468	50	494
3.	Karnataka	Nil	6715	Nil	6313
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1575	842	3409	2065
5.	Maharashtra	35	70	343	76
6.	Orissa	2047	4499	833	3260
7.	Rajasthan	117	113	90	127
8.	Tamil Nadu	3647	401	1145	453
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1358	3554	944	843

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of bonded labourers		No. of bonded labourers	
		Identified during 1987-88	Rehabilitated during 1987-88	Identified during 1988-89	Rehabilitated during 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Gujarat	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Haryana	134*	Nil	48*	Nil
Total:		16,385	19,353	6862	14,341

Note : Bonded Labour rehabilitated during a particular year are not necessarily from amongst those identified during that year.

*Belonged to Rajasthan State. Reported to have been repatriated to Rajasthan for rehabilitation.

[English]

Consumption of Protective Foods

2310. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumption of milk and fruits, vegetables and other protective foods like fish is very low for the rural, slum and lower income groups;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for this situation; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) According to the surveys conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau, the consumption of milk and vegetables is higher than the recommended levels in the high and

middle income groups. Fish and other flesh foods recommendations are met in the higher income group but are below the RDA in rural and other urban income groups. However, the intake of pulses is higher than the recommended levels (20gms. in case of non-vegetarian diets) in all groups. (The details are given in the Statement below.

(b) The reasons for lower consumption may be the following:

- i) Low purchasing power; or
- ii) Lack of knowledge regarding balanced nutrition.
- iii) Less availability of certain foods in certain regions.

(c) The Government of India have initiated a number of poverty alleviation programmes as well as nutrition programmes for the vulnerable groups i.e. pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

STATEMENT

Consumption of food stuff in Rural and Urban areas (in gms./CU/day)

Foods	Recommended Dietary Allowance (R.D.A.)	Urban				Rural	
		High Income group	Middle Income group	Low Income group	Industrial Urban	Slum Urban	
Fruits	—	124	66	35	35	26	21
Vegetables	150	216	188	137	136	121	113
Milk	150	424	250	95	98	42	78
Fish and Other flesh foods	30	12	12	10	13	10	10
		19	10	9	9	9	5
Cereals	460	316	361	428	420	416	498
Pulses	20**	57	49	42	41	33	30
Oil and Fat Sugar	45	46	35	22	23	13	10
	30	34	31	28	29	20	21

** In case of non-Vegetarian diets.

**Grant to Voluntary Organisation for
Cataract Operation**

2311. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cash grant is given by Government to the voluntary organisation for providing facilities for cataract operations and if so, the amount given so far during the last two years; State-wise;

(b) whether doctors holding M.B.B.S. and B.I.M.S. degrees are authorised to perform eye operations and if not, the reasons therefor and which category of doctors are eligible for this purpose;

(c) whether Government are aware that eye operations are being performed by unauthorised doctors; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a)
Under National Programme for Control of
Blindness funds are released to States/UTs
for giving grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisa-
tions for holding eye camps which do cata-
ract operations.

Details of amount given during last two
years State-wise is given in the statement
below.

(b) No, Sir. Only Qualified Ophthalmic
Surgeons are allowed, to performed eye
operations.

(c) Reports of isolated cases have
come to the notice of Government of India.

(d) Government of India has issued
elaborate guide-lines for safe and scientific
conduct of eye camps. State Health authori-
ties are to ensure that these guide-lines are
strictly adhered to in order to avoid any
mishap.

STATEMENT

Financial Assistance Released to States/UTs. Voluntary Organisation for eye camps

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/U. Ts.	Amount Released to States/UTs.	
		1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.00	6.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	0.20
3.	Assam	2.00	3.00
4.	Bihar	5.00	5.46
5.	Goa	0.25	0.15
6.	Gujarat	7.00	5.00

1	2	3	4
7.	Haryana	2.00	2.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.00	0.91
10.	Karnataka	3.85	3.85
11.	Kerala	2.00	2.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6.35	5.35
13.	Maharashtra	10.00	8.00
14.	Manipur	0.15	0.45
15.	Meghalaya	0.15	0.15
16.	Mizoram	0.66	0.50
17.	Nagaland	0.10	0.10
18.	Orissa	3.50	3.50
19.	Punjab	2.00	2.00
20.	Rajasthan	3.00	3.00
21.	Sikkim	0.05	0.05
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	2.00
23.	Tripura	0.50	0.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12.00	10.40
25.	West Bengal	2.50	2.50
26.	Daman & Diu	Funds are included in Goa	0.25
27.	Pondicherry	0.25	0.25
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.05	0.05

1	2	3	4
29.	Chandigarh	0.10	0.10
30.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.25	0.25
31.	Delhi	0.05	0.05
32.	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.05
Total		75.00	69.07

Samples of Medicines Tested

2312. SHRIMOHANBHAI PATEL. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples of medicines tested during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 and how many were found of sub-standard quality along with the names of laboratories and Samples tested by each laboratory; and

(b) whether these are Government or private laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of samples tested and found standard and Sub-standard during the last three years i.e. 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, as available with this Ministry is given below. These samples were tested in the Central and State Government Laboratories.

STATEMENT

Details of samples tested and results thereof in the State/U. Ts. during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U. Ts.	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88		
		T	S	SS	T	S	SS	T	S	SS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,300	1,247	143	1,623	1,349	274
2.	Assam	253	205	48	288	269	19	625	553	72
3.	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	320	290	30	115	93	22
4.	Gujarat	4,233	3,559	674	5,450	4,657	793	5,137	4,301	836
5.	Haryana	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,415	1,657	758	2,241	1,920	321
6.	Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	487	407	80	829	634	195
7.	J & K	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	207	163	44
8.	Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,076	1,015	61
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,165	947	218	1,825	1,641	184	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U. Ts.	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88				
		T	S	T	S	T	S			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Maharashtra	5,565	4,875	690	4,568	3,780	808	5,032	4,295	737
11.	Karnataka	2,613	2,325	288	3,356	3,037	319	1,045	954	91
12.	Orissa	502	440	62	582	521	61	936	891	45
13.	Punjab	1,488	1,051	437	1,723	1,183	540	1,500	1,284	417
14.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	535	438	97
15.	Tamil Nadu	2,094	1,943	151	2,648	2,454	194	3,287	3,176	111
16.	Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	43	24	19	78	36	42
17.	Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	193	156	37	178	126	52
18.	West Bengal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	570	422	148
19.	Chandigarh	122	86	36	122	86	36	179	143	36

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U. Ts.	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88				
		T	S	T	S	T	S			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Delhi	748	681	67	89	831	63	920	863	57
21.	D & N Haveli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	3	3
22.	Goa	252	218	34	50	N.A.	9	173	147	20
23.	Pondicherry	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
24.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	31	2	21	21	—
25.	Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NIL	NIL	NIL
26.	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NIL	NIL	NIL
27.	A & N Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	3	—
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NIL	NIL	NIL

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U. Ts.	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88		
		T	S	SS	T	S	SS	T	S	SS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NIL	NIL	NIL
30.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total :		19,035	16,330	2,705	26,387	22,292	4,095	26,545	22,858	3,687

T — Number of Samples tested

S — No. of samples found standard

SS — Sub-standard

N.A. — Information Not Available.

Onkareshwar Dam on Narmada River

2313. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation about Onkareshwar dam on the Narmada river;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No specific representation has been received about Onkareshwar Dam on the Narmada River.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Study to make Health Insurance Compulsory

2317. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any study on the need to make health insurance compulsory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The Government have not undertaken any study on the need to make health insurance compulsory.

Construction work of Overseas by N.B.C.C.

2318. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works carried out by the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited during the last year and till date;

(b) whether the Government undertakes construction work overseas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (N.B.C.C.) undertakes construction works both in India and abroad. The details of works carried out (i.e. completed) by it during January, 1988—July, 1989 are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT*Details of works completed by N.B.C.C. in India and abroad during January '88 to July, '89*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Construction of Scope Office Building Complex for Public Sector Undertaking, in Delhi	1677.47
2.	Design manufacture testing and supply of line material and erection, testing, commissioning of 3 rd KV Single Circuit transmission line/Shalimar to Dul and Shalimar to HASTI on turnkey basis	84.49
3.	Construction of Second Floor over Engineering Block for Prithvi Projects at Bangalore	82.30
4.	Civil Works in Piling and foundations for 2 x 67.5 MM Rajghat Thermal Power Station, New Delhi	148.00
5.	Construction of an Airport at Agatti Island Lakshadweep (PH-I) Pavement works in Runways, Road and Misc. work	528.30
6.	Construction of Township for Kolaghat Thermal Power Project, Kolaghat (WB)	127.13
7.	Provision of infrastructural facilities-Standard design factory building at Madras (SIPCOT)	780.93
8.	Construction of Process shop for PSLV and Prithvi Projects at Bangalore	45.98

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
9.	Construction of Second Karnataka Bhawan at New Delhi	65.00
10.	Construction of staff Training Institute at Panvel Phase-II, Bombay	169.69
11.	Construction of Institute of Production Tech. at Panvel Phase-II, Bombay	216.87
12.	Piling work Kolaghat Thermal Power Project for EPI	61.46
13.	Construction of Civil works at New Mint Project at NOIDA (UP)	370.50
14.	Construction of Academic Complex at South Delhi campus, New Delhi	70.00
15.	Construction of 235 Mtr. high TV Tower at Pitampura, Delhi	377.25
16.	Construction of Fruit Juice Concentration Plant alongwith other Ancillary Structures and services at Nolkhata Kumarghat (Tripura)	98.29
17.	Construction of 15 Blocks of Type 'A', 40 Blocks of Type 'B' 50 Blocks of Type 'C' and 10 Blocks of Type 'D' Houses for Paradeep Phosphates Limited	527.89
18.	Construction of Service Building at Panvel, Bombay	93.50

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
19.	Consultancy Services and Construction of Multistroyed Office Complex for CBSE at Preet Vihar, Delhi	408.06
20.	Construction of 192 Quarter for Rajya Sabha Secretariat Employees Co-op Group Housing Society Ltd. at Pitampura, Delhi	383.00
21.	Construction of under Ground water tank, Tilak Lane, New Delhi	74.95
22.	Construction of two Hangers with Central Annexe, Plant shop etc in HAL Kanpur	773.52
	<i>Overseas Projects</i>	
1.	Construction of Museum-cum-L'brary and documentation Centre at the Institute of forestry, Hetauda, Nepal on Turnkey basis	236.00

C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries and Expansion Programme

2319. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries of the Central Government Health Schemes in various States; and

(b) whether there is a proposal for expansion of the scheme to cover more areas in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIRAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

(b) Due to financial constraints, no proposal to sanction any new dispensary during the current financial year is under consideration. However, six CGHS dispensaries sanctioned earlier will be opened on availability of suitable accommodation.

STATEMENT

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>States/UT's</i>	<i>Cards</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	359678	1798390
2.	Maharashtra	131129	525564
3.	Uttar Pradesh	96880	439694
4.	West Bengal	63480	248743
5.	Tamil Nadu	41612	176032
6.	Karnataka	39268	154117
7.	Andhra Pradesh	67534	241347
8.	Bihar	18252	83778
9.	Rajasthan	16494	75737
10.	Gujarat	3573	15958
Total		837903	3755359

Male and Female Nursing Staff

2320. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of male and female nursing staff now serving at various Union Government hospitals State-wise; and

(b) the number of hospitals under Union

Government functioning State-wise?

serving at various Union Government Hospitals State-wise is not available.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Exact statistical data indicating the total number of male and female nursing staff

(b) The number of hospitals under Union Government functioning State-wise as on 1st January, 1987 is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U.T.s</i>	<i>Number of Central Govt. Hospitals as on 1.1.1987</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	13
4.	Bihar	17
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	—
7.	Haryana	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
10.	Karnataka	18
11.	Kerala	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—
13.	Maharashtra	37
14.	Manipur	—
15.	Meghalaya	—
16.	Mizoram	—
17.	Nagaland	—

1	2	3
18.	Orissa	12
19.	Punjab	10
20.	Rajasthan	17
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	14
23.	Tripura	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh (1.1.84)	30
25.	West Bengal	34
26.	A & N Island	10
27.	Chandigarh	—
28.	D & N Haveli	—
29.	Delhi	12
30.	Daman & Diu	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Pondicherry	2
Total		249

**Slow progress of Implementation of
Consumer Protection Act, 1986**

2321. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR-
ASHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of
the slow progress in the setting up of States
Commissions, District Forums and other
Authorities envisaged under the Consumer
Protection Act, 1986;

(b) if so, the names of the States in
which such authorities have not been set up
so far; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by
Government to ensure that such authorities
are set up without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). State
Government and Union Territory Admini-

strations have been setting up Consumer Grievance Redressal Machinery at State and District Level as envisaged under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

According to the information received by the Government of India, the progress is as follows:

So far, 28 State Governments/UT Administrations have been set up State level Consumers Protection Councils; the State of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Daman and Diu have not set up these Councils as yet.

Redressal machinery has started functioning in 9 States/Union Territories. 7 States/Union Territories have notified such redressal machinery. In addition to this, the Government of India has conveyed its approval to 5 States/UTs for setting up the State Commission/District Forums. Recently, the Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal for setting up 4 District Forums for the prior approval of the Central Government, under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. So far, the Central Government has not received proposals for setting up of State Commission/District Forums from Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(c) The Government is closely pursuing, coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 in the States/Union Territories. The matter is pursued from time to time through letters, telexes/telegrams, etc.

Targets/Achievements of N.C.R.

2322. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress in the development of National Capital Region as on 30 June, 1989;

(b) whether the targets for the development of the N.C.R. have been fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the nature thereof and whether the targets have since been achieved; and

(d) if not the reasons thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The latest progress in the development of NCR as indicated by expenditure incurred on various schemes upto March, 1989 is as follows:

<i>Name of the Participating State</i>	<i>Loan assistance by the Central Government from 1988-89</i> (Rs. in lakhs)	<i>Expenditure met by the State Govt. from their own funds from 1974-75 to 1988-89</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
Haryana	1306.85	3047.13
Rajasthan	650.75	396.77
Uttar Pradesh	1845.00	3656.58
Total	3802.60	7000.48

(b) to (d). The national Capital Region Plan has got the perspective of the year 2001 A.D. No specific targets for the development of the Region have been fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Committee on Reduction in DDA expenditures

2323. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 November, 1987 to SQ No. 140 regarding Committee on reduction in DDA expenditures and state:

(a) whether the sub committee to suggest ways and means to reduce the heavy expenditure on DDA establishment has since submitted its report;

(b) if so the date of submission of the Report the main recommendations and the decision of Government on them; and

(c) if not the reasons for delay and the likely dates for the receipt of the report and Government decision on its recommendations?

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

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) It will take another three months to submit the report because the exercise requires comprehensive and detailed examination.

The constitution of the sub-Committee is an internal exercise of the Delhi Development Authority and the recommendations of the sub-Committee are to be considered by the Delhi Development Authority.

Coal Dust Affecting Ganga Action Plan

2324. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in cleaning Ganga by the Central Ganga Authority;

(b) whether the programme is affected by the spreading of coal dust on Himalayan snowy peaks; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A total of 262 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 259.28 crores have been sanctioned under the Ganga Action Plan. 68 Schemes have been completed and the remaining are in various stages of implementation. An expenditure of Rs. 144.41 crores has been incurred on the Ganga Action Plan upto now. It is expected that a large majority of the schemes will be completed by the end of the current financial year. As a consequence of the schemes completed, 173 mld of waste water flowing into the river has been intercepted and diverted.

(b) The programme has not been affected by the spreading of coal dust on the Himalayan snowy peaks. In fact, the snow peaks which feed the river Ganga have not been spray with coal dust.

(c) Does not arise.

Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Companies

2325. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to check the mushrooming growth of Pharmaceutical companies producing Ayurvedic

medicines as a number of companies were found to be producing sub-standard medicines;

(b) whether adequate number of drug testing laboratories are there so that it may be ensured that only quality preparations are released to the market;

(c) whether samples of Ayurvedic medicines were drawn and tests made during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIRAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Government is not aware of any mushrooming growth of Ayurvedic medicines producing Pharmaceutical Companies.

(b) The Union Government have established a Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicines at Ghaziabad for quality control of ISM Drugs. However, Pharmacopoeial standards of Ayurvedic drugs are yet to be prescribed. Under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act every State has to appoint a drug analyst and some of the States have already appointed them.

(c) and (d). The analysts under the State Drug Control authorities (of ISM) drugs) are examining samples of Ayurvedic Medicines produced by various firms and action is taken wherever necessary.

[*Translation*]

Environmental Clearance to small Irrigation schemes in Gujarat

2326. SHRICHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will

the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has sought the approval of Union Government for 73 small irrigation schemes in adivasi areas of the State, if so, details thereof;

(b) the details of schemes approved so far and the time by which the remaining schemes would be cleared;

(c) the land area in adivasi areas expected to be irrigated by these small irrigation schemes; and

(d) whether Government would accord approval expeditiously to these schemes as a special favour to adivasis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). 41 proposals for small irrigation scheme have been received from the Government of Gujarat. The district-wise details of the proposals are given in the statement below.

(c) Information is being collected from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Pending cases will be considered on merit as soon as complete information is received from the State Government.

STATEMENT*Districtwise details of the proposals of Small Irrigation Schemes received from Government of Gujarat and their position*

<i>Name of district</i>	<i>No. of proposals received</i>	<i>No. of proposals approved</i>	<i>No. of proposals rejected on merit</i>	<i>No. of proposals rejected for non furnishing of information</i>
Bharuch	4	—	—	4
Junagadh	1	1	—	—
Kutchh	1	1	—	—
Panchmahal	13	5	2	6
Rajkot	1	—	—	1
Sabarkantha	16	6	—	10
Vadodara	3	1	—	2
Valsad	2	1	—	1
Total :	41	15	2	24

**Restoration of Historic Lake in Sagar
(M.P.)**

2327. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the
restoration of historic lake in Sagar city of
Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
amount sanctioned by Union Government to
the State Government for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to
(c). On the recommendation of the National
Wetland Management Committee, this Min-
istry has identified 16 wetlands for conserva-
tion and financial assistance for manage-
ment action plans. The lake in Sagar city in
Madhya Pradesh is not one of these 16
selected wetlands. However, a proposal for

financial assistance has been received re-
cently which is now under examination.

[English]

HUDCO Scheme in Maharashtra

2328. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the
Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes approved
and financed by HUDCO for construction of
houses in Maharashtra State during the last
three years; and

(b) the progress achieved so far in
implementing the housing schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The year-wise
details of housing schemes sanctioned by
HUDCO for the State of Maharashtra during
the last three years are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1986-87	45	22.62
1987-88	81	35.14
1988-89	78	36.48
1989-90 (as on 30.6.89)	6	2.22
Total	210	97.46

(b) Cut of the housing schemes sanc-
tioned by HUDCO since inception, 187758
dwelling units have been reportedly com-
pleted as on January, 1989.

Unemployed Registered in Delhi

2329. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the
Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed registered with the Employment Exchanges in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether registration of unemployed has been increasing every year;

(c) if so, the rate of annual increase during last three years;

(d) the number of registered unemployed who got employment annually; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to provide employment to larger number of unemployed registered in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, as on 30.6.89 was 7.29 lakhs.

(b) to (d). The position regarding registrations, their percentage changes over the previous years, and the placements effected in the Employment Exchanges of Delhi during last three years is as under:

	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Percentage changes</i>	<i>(in thousands) Placements</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1986-87	170.6	—17.0	44.0
1987	190.5	+11.7	49.3
1988	183.1	—3.9	38.0

(e) The Central element of the Seventh Five Year Plan is the creation of productive employment. Measures to reduce unemployment have been given in the said plan document.

Amount Allocated to Punjab for Environmental Protection

2330. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Punjab for environmental protection for the year 1989-90;

(b) the amount spent for the purpose during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89, year-wise, out of the amount allocated for these years; and

(c) whether the entire amount allocated for 1987-88 and 1988-89 was utilised and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The amount allocated to Punjab for environmental Protection under the State Plan for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 732.00 lakhs. Under the Central Plan an amount of Rs. 162.17 lakhs has been released so far. Further released under Central Plan depends upon

the proposals by the State Government, allocation available in the Central Budget, and the extent of matching share provided in

the State Budget for the specific schemes.
(b) The amount allocated and spent under the State Plan are as under:

	<i>Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Spent (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987-88	631.00	647.40
1988-89	680.00	695.00 (Tentative)

There was no shortfall in expenditure under State Plan.

The amounts allocated and spent by Punjab under the Central Plan are as under:

	<i>Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Spent (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987-88	188.37	166.37
1988-89	194.19	171.69

(c) In 1987-88, out of Rs. 188.37 lakhs released as Central Assistance there was a shortfall of Rs. 22 lakhs in utilisation of central assistance due to serve drought in that year. In 1988-89, out of Rs. 194.19 lakhs released an amount of Rs. 171.69 lakhs has been utilised whereas the balance of Rs. 22.50 lakhs could not be utilised because of late receipt of some proposals from the State and consequential late release of funds by Government of India.

[*Translation*]

Persons affected by Kalazar in Gujarat

2331. SHRICHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons affected with Kalazar in Gujarat during the period from June, 1988 to June, 1989;

(b) the number of persons who died of the fatal disease and whether these persons died due to non-availability of timely medical treatment; and

(c) the concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent spread of the fatal disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No case of Kala-azar has been reported from Gujarat during the period from June, 1988 to June, 1989.

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

[English]

Projects from Orissa Pending for Environmental Clearance

2332. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of projects from Orissa are pending before his Ministry for environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to clear these projects; and

(d) the details of projects cleared during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Only ten development projects referred from the State of Orissa are awaiting environmental clearance as on 15th July, 1989. A statement showing the present position of these cases is given below. Most of these projects are pending due to non-furnishing of the required Environmental data and Action Plans. A final decision is taken in all cases where complete details have been furnished within a maximum period of three months.

(d) The following development projects of Orissa have been accorded environmental

approval during 1988-89:

River Valley Projects

1. Installation of units 7 and 8 at Balmela Power House.
2. Mahanadi-Chitrotpala Island Irrigation Scheme.

Thermal Power Projects

1. Captive Power Plant of Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., at Hirakund.

Industrial Projects

1. Alumina Plant of National Aluminium Corporation (NALCO) at Damanjori.

Other Development Projects

1. Establishment of Regional Staff Training Institute at Bhubaneswar.
2. Construction of Balighat Beach resort at Puri.
3. Construction of storage capacity by Food Corporation of India (FCI) at Titalgarh.
4. Construction of storage capacity by FCI at Karunagapalli.
5. Integrated Fisheries Harbour Project at Paradeep Port.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>Mining Projects</i>		
1.	Samleshwari Opencast Project, South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	These three projects have been considered and recommended for environmental clearance. As per the procedure of single-window clearance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, formal clearance has not been issued. These cases involve diversion of forest land proposals for which are now under examination of the Ministry.
2.	Kalinga Opencast Project, South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	
3.	Ananta Opencast Project, South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	
4.	Bharatpur Opencast Project, South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Environmental details sought from the project authority are awaited.
5.	Lileri Opencast Project, South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	The Environment Management Plan submitted is being examined. Proposal for diversion of forest land is also under examination.
<i>Industrial Projects</i>		
1.	Orissa Sand Complex by M/s. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	The project authority have been asked to submit : (1) Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report; and (2) Disaster Management Plan.

<i>Sl. No. Name of the Project</i>	<i>Status</i>
2. Smelter Plant at Angul by NALCO.	A comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the entire complex is yet to be furnished by the project authority.
<i>Other Development Projects</i>	
1. Beach resort project at Chandipur in Orissa.	The environmental data sought in December, 1988 have not yet been received.
2. Construction of alternate road link from Khuluni on National Highway 42 to Bhubaneshwar.	The proposal has been examined and environmental clearance will be issued shortly.
3. Expansion of Iron Ore handicap facility at Pradeep Port.	The proposal was received towards the end of June, 1989 and is now under examination.

Export of Extra Long Staple Cotton

2333. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to export long staple cotton;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which extra long staple cotton is being exported;

(c) since when the extra long staple cotton is being exported to those countries; and

(d) the projection made for the export during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have released an export quota of one lakh bales of extra long staple cotton during the current cotton season, 1988-89.

(b) The main countries to which long and extra long staple cotton is exported are Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hongkong, Japan, Korea, Poland, Rumania, Singapore and Thailand.

(c) Long and extra long staple cotton is being exported to these countries since cotton season 1979-80.

(d) No projection for export of long staple cotton during 1989-90 season has been made so far.

Inadequate food stock in FPS

2335. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Fair Price

Shops generally do not have enough stock of food items thereby causing great inconvenience to the public and impediments in the smooth working of the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that these shops store enough stock of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) and (b). The responsibility of the Central Government is to procure, store, allocate and transport upto the central godowns/issue points the food items to be supplied through the Public Distribution System. It is responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to lift these items from the Central godowns and distribute them to the consumers through the Fair Price Shops.

There are over 3.5 lakh fair price shops spread all over the country. In a system of such a magnitude, the possibility of some fair price shops going "dry" for certain period due to various operational constraints, cannot be ruled out.

(c) The State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been asked from time to time to ensure timely supply of entitled quota of food items and other essential commodities to PDS outlets. Public Distribution System Supplies are, however, supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the total food requirements of any State/U.T.

Rehabilitation relief to textile workers

2336. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance provided under the Textile Workers Rehabilita-

tion Fund to the Textile labourers, rendered unemployed owing to the closure of textile mills in Gujarat; and

(b) the amount involved therein all over India and in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). A sum of about Rs. 3.5 crores has been disbursed to 2639 textile workers in the country under the Textile workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme as on 21.7.89. Of this a sum of about Rs. 3.45 crores has been disbursed to 2293 workers of Gujarat.

[*Translation*]

Environmental Clearance to Development Projects

2337. SHRIDAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise number of development schemes pending with Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 together with the reasons therefor;

(b) the time by which these schemes are expected to be approved;

(c) the policy of Government in regard to clearance of schemes affecting forest land; and

(d) the policy with regard to forest land without green cover, rocky land and land with stone quarries etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Details of State/U.T.-wise proposals received for clearance with the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

as on 30.6.89 are given in the Statement below. The main reason for the pendency of the proposals is lack of complete information from the concerned State Govts.

(b) Each case is decided on its merits as soon as complete information is received. No time limit can be set as it is an on-going process.

(c) The policy of Govt. in regard to clearance of schemes affecting forest land is as follows:

- i) Proposals seeking diversion of forest land less than 1 ha. in extent are to be considered and approved by the CCFs (Central) in the concerned region.
- ii) If the area of the forest land is between 1 to 10 ha. it will be examined in the Ministry without reference to the Advisory Committee.
- iii) Proposals involving an area above 10 hectares for diversion of forest land are referred to an Advisory Committee set up for the purpose. The committee meets once a month. Decision for approval/rejection is taken keeping the recommendation of the Committee in view.
- iv) If the information is complete in all respects, the Central Govt. takes appropriate action within six weeks.
- v) If any project requires clearance both under the Forest (Conservation) Act as well as environmental clearance, both the clearances are processed simultaneously. Environmental clearance is required in respect of all hydel projects, irrigation projects (with command area of 10,000 ha. or more) and mining projects.

(d) No forest land can be diverted for non-forest purpose without prior approval of Govt. of India. Land without green cover, rocky land and land with stone quarries is forest land if it is within the notified forest area.

Degraded forest lands can now be used for compensatory afforestation in case of hill districts and other districts having forest land exceeding 50% of the total geographical area, provided forest land involved is less than 5 ha. and the purpose of diversion is for

benefit of the people of the area like small irrigation projects, dispensaries, hospitals, tiny industrial sheds etc.

Degraded forest land can also be used for raising compensatory afforestation, if the non forest land is not available in which case a certificate to that effect is required from the Chief Secretary of the concerned State/U.T.

Tribals from the core areas of national park, or reserve etc. can be settled in degraded forest land.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total received	Total approved	Total not approved	Total rejected for non-furnishing of information	Pending	Withdrawn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	133	64	24	33	6	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	23	10	21	2	—
3.	Assam	60	44	7	8	—	1
4.	Bihar	80	31	6	42	—	1
5.	Goa	14	4	5	4	1	—
6.	Gujarat	306	79	61	141	8	17
7.	Haryana	23	12	3	8	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	157	71	25	52	7	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	2	—	4	—	—
10.	Karnataka	247	94	60	79	7	7

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total received	Total approved	Total not approved	Total rejected for non-furnishing of information	Pending	Withdrawn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	94	48	22	20	—	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	481	142	108	187	21	23
13.	Maharashtra	530	249	36	176	59	10
14.	Manipur	7	4	—	3	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	12	11	—	1	3	—
16.	Mizoram	4	—	—	4	—	—
17.	Nagaland	2	—	—	2	—	—
18.	Orissa	110	54	14	30	8	4
19.	Punjab	27	10	5	6	1	5
20.	Rajasthan	108	55	14	29	8	2
21.	Sikkim	48	32	6	8	2	—

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total received	Total approved	Total not approved	Total rejected for non-furnishing of information	Pending	Withdrawn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	169	100	27	36	1	5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	779	550	60	139	19	11
24.	Tripura	41	15	2	13	9	2
25.	West Bengal	46	21	7	11	6	1
26.	A. & N. Islands	34	19	9	66	—	—
27.	Dadra & N. Haveli	6	2	—	4	—	—
28.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sl No.	States/UTs	Total received	Total approved	Total not approved	Total rejected for non-furnishing of information	Pending	Withdrawn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Lakshwadeep	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Chandigarh	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total :		3584	1736	512	1067	168	101

[English]

Implementation of Consumers Protection Act, 1986 in Goa

2338. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumer Protection Act 1986 is being implemented in Goa;

(b) whether various authorities have been constituted under the Act in the State; and

(c) the number of cases pending and disposed of by these authorities during 1988 and 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). Government of Goa has notified the Goa Consumer Protection Rules, 1987 on 25th June, 1987 under Consumer Protection Act, 1986. It has also constituted State level Consumer Protection Council on 17.8.1987. Central Government has conveyed its approval to the State Government for establishing the State Commission and one District Redressal Forum.

According to information available with the Central Government, the State Government has not so far notified the State Commission and District Redressal Forum or made them functional. As such question of deciding cases does not arise.

National Desert Parks

2339. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and location of the National Desert Parks and the areas thereof;

(b) whether no new trees have been planted in these parks as a result of which there has been no change in the environment of these areas and the rainfall has also decreased instead of increasing;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a new programme with a view to make the desert parks a success so that sandy areas are developed and environment improved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Location and areas of the National Desert Parks are given in the statement below.

(b) to (d). The principle objective of managing the desert national parks is to conserve flora and fauna in the natural state with minimum interference. Accordingly, activities like tree plantation or development of sandy areas are not carried out. Suitable protection from human and biotic interferences like hunting, grazing etc, is given in order to allow the ecosystem to nurture and recoup itself. There is no concrete evidence to show that rainfall in these areas has decreased.

STATEMENT*Location and Area of National Desert Parks*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of National Park</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Area in Sq.Kms.</i>
1.	Desert National Park	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	3162.00
2.	Hemis High Altitude National Park	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh	3350.00
3.	Pin Valley National Park	Himachal Pradesh	Lahaul Spiti	675.00

Employment to the wards of Deceased SC/ST employees

2340. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending cases at present for employment to the wards of deceased SC/ST employees of Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi; and

(b) the time by which such cases will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Two cases are pending pertaining to the wards of deceased SC employees.

(b) On the availability of appropriate vacancy in the Press.

New Registration of Houses by D.D.A.

2341. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 February, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 1 regarding new registration of houses by D.D.A. and state.

(a) whether information has since been collected, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the time by which the same is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Implementation Statement in regard to the Assurance given in regard to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1, dated 22-2-1989 which has been laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 09-05-1989

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Prices of LIG/MIG Flats by D.D.A.

2342. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 7023 regarding increase in prices of LIG/MIG flats by D.D.A. and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not the time by which the same is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) The information about prices of flats of different categories during 1986, 87, 88 & '89 has been collected and is given in the Statement below. The increase in the prices of flats, considering the general rate of inflation during these years, is not high.

(b) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Year	MIG		LIG	
	Price (Rs. Lakhs)	Plinth Area (Sq. Mt.)	Price (Rs. Lakhs)	Plinth Area (Sq. Mt.)
1	2	3	4	5
1986	1.20	64.00	0.68	40.38
	to	to	to	to
	1.48	70.93	0.77	44.06

1	2	3	4	5
1987	1.35 to 1.67	64.12 to 71.21	0.77 to 1.03	32.75 to 49.15
1988	1.35 to 1.63	64.47 to 70.96	0.81 to 0.96	40.82 to 43.85
1989	1.52 to 1.79	65.38 to 70.29	0.86 to 1.31	39.03 to 57.35

Criteria for Allotment of self financing flats

2343. SHRI KAMALA PRASAD SINGH
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given on 26 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 7126 regarding criteria for allotment of self financing flats and state.

(a) whether the information has since been collected, if so, the details thereof, and

(b) if not, the time by which the same is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The details are as under.

- i) The allocation of SFS flats is made through draw of lots keeping in view scheme seniority. The allocation of flats is done on the basis of choice of locality indicated by the registrants in the application form for allocation of flats.
- ii) The details in regard to the cost and plinth area of MIG and SFS cate-

gory II and Category III flats are given in the statement below.

iii) Conversion from

JANTA to LIG	—	168
JANTA to MIG	—	816
LIG to MIG	—	600
LIG to SFS	—	13
MIG to SFS	—	1464
		3061

- (iv) 9,694 MIG flats were under construction as on 1-4-88, out of which 3,052 flats have been completed before 31-3-1989. The remaining flats are expected to be completed by March, 1990. Efforts are being made for identification of more lands for taking up the construction of more MIG houses by D.D.A. It is expected that all the registrants will be allotted houses by March, 1994.

(b) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Year	MIG		SFS (Cat. II)		SFS (Cat. III)	
	Price (Lakhs Rs.)	Plinth Area (Sq. Mt.)	Disposal Price (Lakhs Rs.)	Plinth Area (Sq. Mt.)	Disposal Price (Lakhs Rs.)	Plinth Area (Sq. Mt.)
1986	1.20 to 1.48	64.00 to 70.93	1.25 to 1.81	82.10 to 110.51	1.76 to 2.33	113.63 to 130.02
1987	1.35 to 1.67	64.12 to 71.21	1.71 to 2.44	80.23 to 110.25	2.33 to 2.81	117.30 to 126.79
1988	1.35 to 1.63	64.47 to 70.96	1.58 to 2.86	78.10 to 107.02	2.75 to 3.73	125.27 to 126.11
1989	1.52 to 1.79	65.38 to 70.29	2.50 to 2.51	109.44 to 109.57	2.87 to 2.90	115.20 to 125.27

[*Translation*]

three years, category-wise; and

Promotion of SC/ST in Bureau of India Standards

(b) the steps being taken to fill up these vacancies?

2345. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The backlog of vacancies of SC/ST in the Bureau during the last three years, category-wise, both in direct recruitment and promotion posts, is as follows:

(a) the backlog of vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Bureau of India Standards during the last

Position of backlog in direct recruitment posts

Group	As on 1.1.87		As on 1.1.88		As on 1.1.89		As on 30.4.89		As on 31.7.89		
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	16	09	17	08	14	05	04	07	03*	07*	
B	21	11	05	04	—	—	—	—	—	—	
C	17	16	21	13	26	15	25	20	24*	20*	
D	—	04	—	06	—	02	—	03	—	03*	

*Position of backlog as on 31st July, 1989, category-wise, is given below:

Post	Vacancies as on 31.7.1989	Position of backlog as on 31st July, 1989		
		SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Group A				
Assistant Director (System Scientist-A)	24	02	07	09
Assistant Director (PR)	03	01	—	01
Group C				
Technical Assistant	12	01	02	03

1	2	3	4	5
Jr. Translator (Hindi)	—	01	01	02
Jr. Stenographer	25	07	04	11
Jr. Operator	01	—	01	01
L.D.C.	38	14	11	25
Technician	01	01	01	02
<i>Group D</i>				
Helper	10	—	02	02
Farash	01	—	01	01

*Position of backlog in promotion posts**Group A & B*

No backlog

Group C

	1987	1988	Jan 1989	30 April 1989	31 July 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
SC	8	11	9	12	10*
ST	7	06	6	07	07*

* Category-wise break-up is given below:

Post	SC	ST
1	2	3
U.D.C.	1	4
Assistant	2	2
Stenographer	1	1
Mater Tech	1	—

1	2	3
Sr. Technician	1	—
Sr. Lab Attendant	1	—
Garden Choudhry	1	—
Lib Assistant	1	—
Asstt Librarian	1	—
	10	7

Group D

	1987	1988	Jan 1989	30 April 1989	31 July 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
SC	—	—	—	—	—
ST	1	4	4	4	4**

**Category-wise break-up is given below:

Post	SC	ST
1	2	3
Lab Attendant	—	1
Lib Attendant	—	1
Jr. Gest Operator	—	1
Record Sorter	—	1
	—	4

(b) On the advice of the Ministry, BIS have already initiated necessary action to fill up all the reserved vacancies in direct recruitment posts through a Special Recruit-

ment Drive by the end of August, 1989. So far as filling up of promotion posts is concerned, the action proposed to be taken by BIS is as follows:

Group C

- (1) In the categories of Assistant and UDC, three eligible SC employees are available in the feeder categories and are in the process of being considered for promotion.
- (2) No ST eligible employees are available for promotion.

Group D

Only one ST employees is eligible for promotion and will be considered shortly by the relevant Selection Committee.

[English]

Filling of SC/ST posts of Executive and Non-Executive Employees in D.D.A.

2346. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of executive and non-executive employees working in the Delhi Development Authority as on 30 June 1989, cadre-wise and post-wise;

(b) the number of posts (cadre-wise and post-wise) required to be reserved for SC/ST Candidates;

(c) the number of reserved vacancies (cadre-wise and Post-wise) actually filled up by SC/ST personnel;

(d) the number of vacancies for backlog in all cadre; and

(e) the steps taken to clear the above back-log?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Contract system in Bureau of Indian Standards

2347. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract system is still in vogue in the Bureau of Indian Standards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes employees working in Group 'D' posts in the Bureau of Indian Standards possessing educational qualifications equivalent to high school standard and above; and

(d) the steps being taken for their promotion to higher grade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). No contract employment is being resorted to by BIS as a matter of policy. However, in isolated cases, housekeeping jobs are given on contract basis to recognised/reputed agencies. Recourse to this method is taken when the Bureau of Indian Standards management find that it is not possible to get the work done departmentally. Such a system is operating at some Bureau of Indian Standards offices.

(c) As on 26th July, 1989, there are 12SC/ST Group 'D' employees in Bureau of Indian Standards who are Matriculates.

(d) Bureau of Indian Standards follows the same Rules/orders as obtaining in the Government of India offices regarding pro-

motion of Group 'D' matriculate employees to Group 'C' posts. Promotions of SC/ST employees are being effected by Bureau of Indian Standards in accordance with the reservation norms.

[English]

Notice Regarding sale of DDA Flats

2348. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. had issued some notice in recent past to regularise the sale of flats sold on power of Attorney;

(b) whether the D.D.A. had issued similar notice in the past also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for repeating it in case these are identical?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. A public Notice issued by Delhi Development Authority in March, 1989 relates to built up residential plots and not flats. Through this Notice, the DDA is providing the facility for the grant of permission for sale/transfer of leasehold built up residential plots to such persons who have acquired them on the basis of power of Attorney.

(b) A similar facility had been offered by the DDA to the allottees of their flats in 1987.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) & (b) above.

Directory giving details of facilities for drug de-addiction

2349. SHRI PRATAP RAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some directory has been prepared giving details of facilities available for drug de-addiction in the Capital;

(b) whether Union Government propose to urge State Government to follow suit to check the evil of drug addiction;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) While no directory has been brought out but the facilities for drug de-addiction in the Capital have been given under publicity.

(b) to (d). The State Governments have been requested to set up/allocate beds for drug de-addiction programme. As per information available the following States have allocated separate beds for drug de-addiction programme: Assam, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman & Diu, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

Installed capacity of jute industry

2350. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of the Jute Textile Industry as on 1 April, 1989;

(b) the average utilisation rate during 1988-89;

(c) the total production and export of jute textile during 1988-89;

(d) whether any steps are being taken to increase the utilisation capacity of the Jute

Textile Industry; and

(e) whether any steps are being taken for increasing the export of jute products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) As per JMDC norms the estimated installed capacity of jute industry as on 1st April, 1989 is about 19.87 lakh M/T.

(b) Average capacity utilisation was about 83% during 1988-89.

(c) The total production of jute goods was 13.88 lakh M/T and that of export 2.23 lakh M/T valued at Rs. 243.37 crores FOB.

(d) and (e). Several steps have been taken to increase the utilisation capacity of the jute textiles industry and for increasing the export of jute products which are as follows:

- i) Regular purchases of jute bags for packing foodgrains through DGS&D at cost-plus prices
- ii) enforcement of mandatory use of jute goods by certain specified end-user industries.
- iii) introduction of Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme and Special Jute Development Fund
- iv) implementation of Internal Market Assistance Scheme and External Market Assistance Scheme
- v) adoption of new STC/JMDC loss sharing strategy on 100% basis for capturing global tenders;
- vi) STC/Jute industry consortium arrangement on 50 : 50 loss-sharing

basis for export of CBC to North America and grant to liberal rate of CCS on almost all exportable items of jute goods from 1.4.89 for a period of 3 years upto 31.3.92 admission to both manufacturer and merchant exporters.

- vii) ten weeks' raw jute stock control order for regulating prices and permission for duty free import of raw jute against export of jute goods under Advance Licensing Scheme.

Losses reduced in N.T.C. Mills

2351. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 15 July, 1989 captioned NTC reduces cash losses by 31 'p.c.';

(b) if so, the details of the NTC mills in which the cash losses have been reduced;

(c) the details of the NTC mills which are in heavy losses; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make all the NTC mills profitable?

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

(b) and (c). Out of 122 textile mills in operation under NTC 28 mills made provisional cash profits and 94 mills incurred provisional cash losses, during the period April-June, 1989.

(d) Recently, NTC has formulated a turn-around strategy based on selective modernisation with the help of institutional

finance, restructuring/amalgamation of unviable units, closure of uneconomic activities, product improvement and diversification, rationalisation of excess labour force on the basis of voluntary resignations, upgradation of selected mills into export oriented units etc.

Opening of CGHS dispensary in Nand Nagri and Shalimar Bagh

2352. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the opening of new CGHS Dispensaries in Nand Nagri and Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi where a large number of serving and retired Union Government Employees are residing; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far regarding opening of these dispensaries and by what time these will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Efforts are being made to locate suitable accommodation for establishing CGHS dispensaries in Nand Nagri and Shalimar Bagh areas.

Ganga Action Plan

2353. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital outlay envisaged for the Ganga Action Plan and the estimated expenditure incurred against that during all these years on Ganga cleaning Operations as per latest information available with his Ministry;

(b) the achievements of this Plan in the

cleaning and preventing the Ganga water particularly at the three important pilgrim Centres on the banks of this river, viz. Hardwar, Allahabad and Varanasi;

(c) whether any post-cleaning operation monitoring agency has been set up particularly at the above three places and the industrial city of Kanpur, to see that the Ganga water is not polluted again; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Under the Ganga Action Plan, 162 schemes have been sanctioned with an outlay of Rs. 259.28 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 144.41 crores has incurred upto now.

(b) Of the 262 schemes, 68 schemes have been completed. The other schemes are in various stages of implementation. In Hardwar, 11 out of the 20 sanctioned schemes, in Allahabad 10 of the 18 and in Varanasi 16 of the 35 sanctioned schemes have been completed. A large majority of the schemes sanctioned for the three towns will be completed before the end of the current financial year. Consequent on the completion of the schemes, a total of 173 mld of waste water presently flowing into the River has been intercepted and diverted. Of this, 120 mld of waste water diverted has been from Hardwar, Allahabad and Varanasi.

(c) and (d). The water quality of the River is being continuously monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board, the State Pollution Control Boards and the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow, at 27 macro level and 42 micro level water quality monitoring stations. Of these, there are 3 macro level monitoring stations at Allahabad, 1 at Hardwar and 3 at Varanasi. There are also 12 micro level monitoring stations at Hardwar, 10 at Allahabad and 11

at Varanasi. In Kanpur there are 2 macro level monitoring stations and 9 micro level monitoring stations. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is taking action under the Environment Protection Act against industries who have been identified as gross polluters and have not set up Effluent Treatment Plants.

International Workshop on Jute Production

2354. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was represented at the F.A.O. sponsored international workshop held in Rome during the last month to ascertain the technological, economic and social factors responsible for the world-wide declining trend in jute production; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at this Workshop and their implications on the global jute policy formulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). F.A.O. sponsored a Study Group during July, 1989 at Rome in order to identify socio-economic and technology constraints in jute production. India was represented at this Study Group alongwith Nepal and Bangladesh. The Study Group identified various constraints standing in the way of jute production and also suggested certain measures. The detailed paper prepared by the Study Group will be discussed in the next meeting of the FAO's Inter-governmental Group in Jute and Kenaf and Allied Fibres.

Hoarding of sugar in Delhi

2355. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar went off the shelves in many parts of Delhi including those of the Super Bazar chain and the series of Ration shops for many days during the last month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to rush more sugar to the city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). Levy sugar is being distributed, as usual, through the various ration shops in Delhi under the Public Distribution System. In regard to free sale, under the present policy of partial control, a wholesale licensed sugar dealer can purchase sugar from any factory for sale in the open market. However, limited special arrangements have been made for sale of free sale sugar to the consumers in Delhi through the controlled channels, including Super Bazar, at a retail price of Rs. 7.75 per Kg.

Amount for Modernisation of NTC during Eighth Plan

2356. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount likely to be provided for the modernisation of National Textile Corporation in Eighth Plan;

(b) whether NTC has submitted any modernisation scheme for Eighth Plan;

(c) whether Government have a proposals to take external aid for implementing modernisation programme of NTC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). National

Textile Corporation has submitted a proposal for modernisation of its textile mills, envisaging an outlay of Rs. 523.76 crores, for the Eighth Five Year Plan period. The Eighth Plan proposals in respect of NTC mills have not been finalised so far by the Government.

(c) and (d). National Textile Corporation has submitted a proposal to Government to modernise 4 of its units under Swiss viz Credit Scheme, at a capital outlay of Rs. 54.07 crores.

Health Project with Aid of U.K.

2357. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started some special health projects with U.K. aid;

(b) if so, the name of the States where those projects have been taken up;

(c) whether Government have taken up any such project in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details of the areas in Orissa where those U.K. aided health projects have been implemented.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Government of India have certain ongoing projects with U.K. assistance in the State of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Orissa. These projects are in the various fields like leprosy, cancer ophthalmology, malaria, T.B., viral hepatitis and dental health etc.

(c) and (d). An area project under Health & Family Welfare Programme was implemented in Five districts of Orissa with

the assistance of Overseas Development Agency (U.K.) under Phase I Programme. The Project started in 1980-81 and come to a close on 31-3-1987 after the expiry of agreed period of the Project. The total Project cost was Rs. 33.67 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 32.99 crores has been incurred. The Programme was implemented in the five districts of Orissa viz. Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam, Kalahandi and Phulbani. The main activities of the project were creation of infrastructural facilities for delivery of Health and Family Welfare Services, development of Trained Manpower and the promotion of I.E.C. activities

New vanaspati units in Rajasthan

2358. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the places where vanaspati units are working in Public and Cooperative Sectors in Rajasthan.

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more such units in these sectors in the State; and

(c) if so, the sites identified the production capacity envisaged and the time by which these are likely to start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) There is no vanaspati unit in Public and Cooperative Sectors in Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). Presently there is no proposal to set up Vanaspati units in Rajasthan.

General Environment Awareness Promotion Programmes in Rajasthan

2359. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan had sought financial assistance from Union Government for implementing the General Environment Awareness Promotion Programme in Rajasthan; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of BIS Act, 1986 in Goa

2360. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 is being implemented in the State of Goa;

(b) if so, whether State Level Committee on Standardization and Quality System has been set up in Goa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 is applicable to whole of India, including Goa.

(b) No, Sir. The State Government of Goa has regretted setting up of State Level Committee for Standardization and Quality Systems (SLC) in view of lack of infrastructural facilities. They have, however, indicated that they would reconsider the matter at an appropriate time.

(c) Does not arise.

Environmental Clearance to the Sanjay Sagar (Bah River) Vidisha (Madhya Pradesh)

2361. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sanjay Sagar (Bah river) irrigation project, Vidisha district, (Madhya Pradesh) is pending with the Government for according necessary environmental clearance;

(b) if so, whether the required details relating to this project have been submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, when necessary clearance is to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI): (a) Sanjay Sagar (Bah river) Project was rejected from environmental angle in May, 1988.

(b) and (c). Details sought again from the project authorities in January, 1989 on Catchment area treatment, rehabilitation, command area development and compensatory afforestation have not yet been furnished. As such, the project cannot be considered in the absence of Environmental Action Plans.

Sugar Mills in Orissa

2362. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories in Orissa at present;

(b) whether Government of Orissa had requested for establishing new sugar factories in the State;

(c) if so, the decision taken by Union Government thereon;

(d) the sectors in which sugar mills are likely to be established in the State; and

(e) the site selected the production capacity envisaged and the time by which these factories are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) There are five installed sugar factories in Orissa at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). After the announcement of licencing policy for the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Central Government have issued 4 letters of intent for establishment of new sugar factories of 2500 TCD each in joint sector in Orissa State. A statement showing the name and address of the licensee together with location, date of grant of letter of intent and annual sugar production capacity of the units is given below. These new sugar factories are expected to be established within a period of 3 to 4 years.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the name and address of the licensee together with location, date of grant of letter of intent and annual sugar production capacity of sugar units of 2,500 T.C.D. in Joint Sector in Orissa

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and address of the licensee</i>	<i>Location with district</i>	<i>Date of letter of intent</i>	<i>Annual sugar production capacity (Lakh tonnes)</i>
1.	Industrial promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., IPICOL House, Janpath Bhubaneswar	Bhuban, District Dhenkanal	29.8.1980	0.18
2.	—do—	Place and District Bolanger	20.3.1989	0.18
3.	—do—	Taluk and Place Dharamgarh, District Kalahandi	20.3.1989	0.18
4.	—do—	Nawarangpur, District Koraput	20.3.1989	0.18

Allotment of Flats to member of co-operative group housing societies

2363. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi/New Delhi, which conducted draw of allotment of flats for their members in violation of Rules and the Directives dated 31 May, 1984 issued by the

Registrar, Co-operative Societies (Delhi Administration), New Delhi, during the last three years, year-wise with details to such violations; and

(b) the details of the action taken against each of such societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

The particulars of the societies are as under

<i>Year</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Name of the society</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Details of violations</i>
	1		2	3
	2		4	5
1985	1	Anand Lok Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	Mayur Vihar	The society allotted the flats itself to its members without getting the eligibility of membership verified from the Registrar (Coop. Societies) Delhi; Admn., Delhi. In fact the allotment of flats should have been made by the DDA through draw of lots as required under the directives dated 31.5.1984.
1986	NIL			
1987	4	i) Madhuban ii) New Subhash iii) Kangra Adarash iv) Delhi Rail Karmchari	Pitempura Paschim Vihar Bodela Paschim Vihar	—do— —do— —do— —do—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Name of the society</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Details of violations</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1988	1	Shivalik	Pitempura	—do—
Anand Lok		—	Allotment of flats has not been confirmed.	
Madhuban		—	Allotment of flats has not been confirmed and show cause notice has been issued.	
New Subhash		—	—do—	
Kangra Adarsh		—	—do—	
Delhi Rail Karmchari		—	—do—	
Shivalik		—	Allotment of flats has not been confirmed and show cause notice is being issued.	

Fatality Rate of Coal Mines

2365. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fatality rate in many coal mines is on the increase;

(b) if so, the fatality rate in different coal mines during the last three years; year-wise; and

(c) the details of steps taken to check the fatality rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA) (a) and (b). A statement showing the fatality rates in the mines of different coal companies during the last three years is given below. It may be seen from the statement that in the majority

of cases, the fatality rate has either remained more or less the same or has decreased. However, in some cases, the rate has increased.

(c) Provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in Mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and the regulations framed thereunder. These provisions are required to be completed with the mine managements. The Director General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad and his officers inspect the mines periodically in order to enforce the statutory provisions in respect of mines safety and take appropriate action as provided in the Mines Act, 1952 against the persons held responsible for accidents and for violating the provisions of the Act. The Director General of Mines Safety also issues guidelines in the form of circulars to the Mines management from time to time for adopting the safety measures. A Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines headed by the Union Energy Minister also reviews the status of safety in coal mines from time to time

STATEMENT

The fatality rates in the mines of different coal companies during the last three years

Company	Fatality rate per 1000 persons employed		
	1986	1987	1988*
1	2	3	4
BCCL	0.34	0.24	0.33
ECL	0.23	0.25	0.28
CCL	0.27	0.34	0.28
SECL	0.51	0.34	0.26
WCL	0.32	0.42	0.50
NCL	0.95	0.91	0.65

1	2	3	4
NECL	0.54	—	0.56
CIL	0.34	0.30	0.32
SCCL	0.78	0.40	0.27
TISCO	0.60	0.69	0.34
IISCO	0.63	—	0.24
Neyveli	0.50	0.33	0.33
J & K	1.07	—	—
GMDC	—	—	1.47
All Coal	0.39	0.32	0.32

*Provisional.

Smuggling of Tiger's skin

2366. SHRIKAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of tigers reared by the Government are being killed by the smugglers; and

(b) if so, the number of smugglers of tiger's skin apprehended during the last three years and the punishment awarded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the States and would be placed on the Table of the House.

News-Item captioned "279 crore scheme to develop Western Ghats"

2367. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI:

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

(a) whether the Western Ghats Forest Integrated Development Projects at a cost of Rs. 279 crore to be launched by Union Government as reported in the *Deccan Herald* dated 8 June, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The Government of Karnataka is preparing a project for integrated development of the forests of Western Ghats. It has not so far been received in the Government of India. A decision on the project can be taken only after its receipt and examination.

(b) The details have not been finalised by the Government of Karnataka.

Oil spill in Arabian Sea off West Coast

2368. SHRIMATI JAYANTIPATNAIK:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:
SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether a major oil spill took place recently in the Arabian Sea off the West Coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the after effects of this oil spill;

(d) the preventive measures being taken by the concerned agencies to launch clearing operations to disperse the slick reaching the shoreline on the West Coast;

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed and action taken to claim compensation for the damages; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An oil tanker, m.t. 'Puppy' a Maltese flag ship, collided with another vessel, 'World Quince' 725 nautical miles off the coast of Bombay. This resulted in an oil spill of 5500 tonnes which has not reached the coast. When m.t. 'Puppy' came near the coast of Bombay for repairs, a small spill of two tonnes occurred by wave action which was controlled.

(c) Samples have been collected to study the effects, if any, although there is no effect on fish or the fish-eating public.

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

(i) the Indian Coast Guard went into action immediately assisted by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board;

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

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

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

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Surface Transport have taken action to fix civil liability and claim compensation.

Statement corrective reply to USQ. No. 350 dated 19th July, 1989 Re-statues of Mahatma Gandhi and Indira Gandhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): It has been noticed that while answering the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 350 for 19th July, 1989, a clerical error has occurred in answer to parts (a) & (b) of the Question. The reply given to parts (a) & (b) of the Question was as under:

"(a) & (b): The work of bronze casting of the Statue of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, which is likely to be installed at India Gate before the end of the year, has been awarded."

2. The answer to parts (a) & (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 350 for 19th July, 1989 should read as under:

“(a) and (b). The work of bronze casting of the Statue of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi is in progress. As soon as the casting is completed, the work of installation will be taken up.”

3. The inconvenience caused is regretted.

12.00 hrs.

VACATION OF SEAT BY MEMBER

[English]

SHRI SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that under the provisions of Clause (1) of Article 158 of the Constitution, the seat of Shri Khurshid Alam Khan, Member from Farrukhabad constituency of Uttar Pradesh has become vacant with effect from 18th July, 1989 consequent to his assuming the office of the Governor of Goa.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Bairagi.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, pleased listen to the youth also. You always listen to Shri Bairagi.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that due to the revalry between two doctors of AIIMS, Dr. Sneh Bhargava and Dr. Wadhwa, the Lithotripter, worth Rs. 2 crores is lying idle for the last two years. This happening

because of ego clash. This is the only machine available in the country and that too is not being used. I would like you to ask the hon. Minister of Health to intervene and resolve the deadlock.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rafique is the Minister and being Rafique Alam (well wisher) he will look into this matter.

[English]

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had already written to you that my life was in danger.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken action on that.

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA: Sir, no action was taken because today, in the Central Hall, my life was threatened by some M.P. So, I urge upon you again to impose President's rule in Assam. Otherwise, there will be no democracy in Assam.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not in my power. But I have sent your complaint to the Government.

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA: There is no security for my persons. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may be aware that we have been always demanding a discussion on the Bhachawat Report.

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken note of it. A discussion will be allowed.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the last session of this Lok Sabha.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr.

Speaker, Sir, already it has been delayed much. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you taking it up again? I have already told you yesterday that you give the notice and I will allow the discussion.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Can't a *suo moto* statement be made in this regard or a discussion under Rule 193 be allowed?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told by yesterday that it will be allowed. What can I do, if you don't listen. It will be done only if you give the notice.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Should I give it under Rule 193?

MR. SPEAKER: Discussion will be allowed, only when you give the notice. Why are you impatient? Why are indulging in shadow boxing?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, India is the leading buyer of fertilizers in the International market. Every year, India imports lakhs of tonnes of fertilizers. Today, there is a news in the newspaper, which is quite disturbing. It first appeared in a U.S. trade magazine.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it. I will get it enquired.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: MMTC is a Government organisation and it is asking for a Commission of 2-3 dollars on every tonne. The Government should note this point and clarify the position in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: You give the notice, I will get it enquired.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am quite disturbed for the last five days. On 28th, I was in Calcutta and on 30th, when I came back to Delhi, I read a news item in the '*Punjab Kesari*' "Chimanbhai Mehta ki hatya ki dhamaaki" (Threat to Chiman Bhai Mehta's life) It is really surprising that journalism which is said to be a noble profession has fallen to such a level that the person about whom something is written is never asked about it. For the last 5-6 days, a well organised gang is making calls to the journalists in my name saying that I have written the letter. I don't want to comment on the news item that has appeared in the news papers, but would like to submit in the House that some gang is there behind all these activities. For the last 5 days I have been receiving a call saying whether I phoned that particular journalist. I don't even know Chimanbhai Mehta. I have never seen him. I don't even know his telephone number. Under such circumstances, if some one calls and says that I am Kali Prasad speaking, should the journalists believe it. I am not Hanuman who can open his heart and show it in the House. I would request that this matter should be got investigated by the C.B.I. so that this gang which is deliberately indulging in such activities is busted. Everybody should know that I don't believe in these things.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): First of all, his telephone should be disconnected.

MR. SPEAKER: Should he be punished for it?

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: I demand that this matter should be got investigated by the C.B.I., so that this gang which is making such phone calls is busted.

MR. SPEAKER: Kali Prasadji, your conscience is clear. Such things do happen. Whom would you bring to book and whom would you ask?

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't even know and phone calls are being made to every journalists in my name.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the journalists will be able to know the truth. It will be all right if they ask you, and even if they don't, it will go on. There are a number of authorities. To whom will you write?

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): In Kerala, Government of India has sanctioned ten Institutes for training the teachers in the school. There are some norms laid down by the Government of India for the appointment of principals and teachers. But Kerala Government has flouted all these norms and the principals and lecturers for these Institutes are being appointed through the back door. It is a hundred percent Government of India sponsored scheme....

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. You give a notice

[*English*]

Give me in writing, I will find out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like your direction on something that has appeared today in Question Number 223, which states at (a): "the news item appeared in the Jansatta"..." I have been a Member of Parliament for the last ten years and as far as I remember, newspaper being shown has not been permitted in the House. Now here is a question which is quoting a

particular newspaper "Jansatta". Have the rules been amended recently?

MR. SPEAKER: I think, we have had such things before also.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Only the papers were shown but no names.

MR. SPEAKER: Demonstration in the House has never been allowed. That is unparliamentary also and against the decorum.

[*Translation*]

In spite of that such quotations have been given on many earlier occasions also.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: If this is so, I will go back and see, in the last few years, how many such questions have been permitted. Secondly, as you had told me the other day, I had written to you again on the 26th of July requesting you...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I has been done.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Even though the opposition is absent still only four questions are replied during the question hour.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not matter whether the opposition or the ruling party is present during the question hour. What matters is how much time a person takes? What can be done if they take longer time in asking four-five questions only.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN

SINGH: Why publish twenty questions and waste the paper and time of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been going on for ages. It has gone on for 40 years.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: For 40 years if we had committed a mistake, should we continue that mistake? We should remedy it.

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be remedied.

[Translation]

Sometimes it is done and sometimes it is not. Things go on like this. Everything is before you. It is for you to decide.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: You are the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I know I am the Speaker.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: We Members of Parliament, want to raise issues pertaining to our constituencies.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot discuss or I cannot decide this here. I have tried my best and I have not been able to do it.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Will you listen to me? *Suo Motu* you can ask a Minister to give a statement....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a matter to be discussed on the floor of this House. You discuss it in the Rules Committee. You have given it. That has been sent to the Rules Committee. That will come and you will be invited. This is not the forum.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): I have given a notice of Call Attention....

MR. SPEAKER: That can be taken care of.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: It is a matter of 'same rank, same pension'.

Yesterday also I raised and you assured me....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it.

[English]

I cannot tell you off-hand. But it is under active consideration.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: We are demanding it and you must assure us that the Call Attention will be taken up next week.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration. It will be given its due and proper place when it comes.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: It should be done properly. But it should be taken up next week.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot assure you that. I have admitted it. It is there. I am going to get it discussed on the Floor of the House.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Please see that it is taken up next week.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing so definite as what you said. It depends.

(Interruptions)

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Kala-azar is taking a heavy toll of human lives...

(*Translation*)

MR. SPEAKER: It has been taken up twice. The persons who can make arrangements for treatment of Kala-Azar is sitting here.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: People are dying there.

MR. SPEAKER: Take Shri Rafique Alam there.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Should we take him when Kala-azar is there.

MR. SPEAKER: No!

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Urban land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 1989

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 a copy of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 371 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum, under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 8093/89]

Notifications under Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 640(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1989, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8094/89]
- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 408 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1989 delegating the power vested under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to the Government of West Bengal and Manipur, issued under section 23 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8095/89]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Punjab State Warehousing Corporation, Chandigarh for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): On behalf of Shri Sukh Ram, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Punjab State Warehousing Corporation, Chandigarh, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section

(11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Punjab State Warehousing Corporation, Chandigarh, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8096/89]

Annual Report of the National Capital Region Planning Board for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, for the year 1988-89 under section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8097/89]

Employees' Provident funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1989, Notification under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules 1989

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KRISHAN MALAVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Employee's Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th

June, 1989, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employee's Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8098/89]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 404 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1989 adding certain 'occupations' and 'processes' to the Schedule to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8099/89]
- (3) A copy of the Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 338 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1989, under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8100/89]

12.09 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of the sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Punjab Appropria-

tion (No. 2) Bill, 1989, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1989, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.9 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[English]

Sixty-third Report and Minutes

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Cochin Refineries Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(I) Successful launching of 'Agni'

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Successful launching of Agni has added a feather in the cap of scientific achievements of India. This long range guided missile is a major contribution of our scientists. This is in consonance with our attempts to safeguard our independence and security by self-dependent means. The technology demonstration indicates our undiluted commitment to the indigenous development of advanced technologies for the defence of our country. Agni is the symbol of our efforts to develop and

demonstrate advanced missile technologies.

Our beloved Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has congratulated the scientists, engineers, and workers who have made Agni. The country is very much proud of their achievement.

The launching of Agni has set at rest of the apprehensions regarding the safety and welfare of the people around the range.

It is our fundamental duty to protect our national independence from all types of foreign threats. It is also our duty to ensure the safety of our frontiers. We believe in the world free of nuclear weapons.

(ii) Need to provide paper for text books and periodicals at cheaper rates

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): The prices of newsprint as well as paper have gone up very high. It is difficult for small magazines to run their magazines. Moreover, it is very difficult for the students of low income groups to buy books at high price.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to give paper for the text books of all types at a reasonable price and also consider reduction in price of newsprint for small magazines.

13.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

(iii) Need to check pollution of Ganga by factories and tanneries at Kanpur

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bihaur): Kanpur is an important industrial town of India. A number of mills, factories and tanneries are running there. Consequently, there is a lot of pollution in Kanpur. All the industrial effluents from the tanneries flow into the river Ganga, which has polluted the river and is

[Sh. Jagdish Awasthi]

seriously affecting the health of the residents there. So I would like to request the Government that a survey of factories and tanneries should be conducted and pollution controlling devices should be installed in all those factories where they do not exist, within a fixed time limit. Legal action should be taken against those, who do not adopt these measures, so that the pollution problem of Kanpur can be solved.

[English]

(iv) Need to set up a mini-mission of the National Technology Mission on drinking water at Alwar (Rajasthan)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): There is acute scarcity of drinking water in district Alwar, Rajasthan as the water level of wells and tube-wells has gone at least 40 feet low.

There is brackish water in at least five hundred villages of the district. Ground water cannot be obtained every today by installing tube-wells in at least five hundred villages as tube wells are not successful because of hard rocks. Fluoride contents is in excess quantity in drinking water in at least five hundred villages of district Alwar which needs immediate solution. Union Government have set up National Technology Mission on drinking water to facilitate supply of drinking water in problem villages of the nation, including the State of Rajasthan.

In view of the existing hardship in regard to availability of drinking water in villages of district Alwar, Rajasthan, it is necessary to set up a mini-Mission of National Technology Mission on drinking water at district headquarter, Alwar.

(v) Need to promote Indian style of wrestling

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): The traditional Indian style of wrestling is learnt

and held in mud 'Akharas'. It is in these Akharas that millions of our young boys, particularly in the remotest parts of the country, learn the art of wrestling from Gurus and Ustads.

In the recent past, the Government has completely ignored the Indian style wrestling. This has resulted in fall of standard of Indian style wrestling, both at the National and International levels.

The Indian Style Wrestling Association of India has not even been given adequate facilities and funds for promoting this typical Indian sport. Millions of young enthusiasts of wrestling in rural India have been gravely demoralised by the Government apathy towards Indian style wrestling.

However, some efforts have lately been made to promote the International Free Style Wrestling, but the cost of mats and their unsuitability to Indian conditions have been severe constraints.

I therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate action to revive Indian style wrestling and provide adequate funds therefor.

(vi) Need to declare Chingleput and Sriperumbudur talukas in Tamil Nadu as 'No Industry Area'

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR (Sriperumbudur): Sir, Chingleput District in Tamilnadu is one of the most backward districts. Since there is bleak water resource availability in the district, agriculture is mainly depending on the unpredictable monsoon rains and ground water resources which turn out to be dismal quite often. The marginal farmers, small agriculturists, weavers and the landless labour belonging to weaker sections in Sriperumbudur and Chingleput Taluks as also in other peripheral areas have been finding it extremely difficult to eke out their livelihood. The percentage of people living below the poverty line in these taluks is much higher and there is an acute unemployment problem there. There is no industrial unit either small or medium, not to speak

of big one, in existence in these most backward taluks, whereas the adjoining taluks of Madurantakam and Gummidipoondi have been declared as "No Industry Area" by the Centre and all facilities are given to help the poor in those areas.

It is, therefore, requested that the Ministry of Industry should issue orders for declaring Chingleput and Sriperumbudur Taluks also as 'No industry Area' and afford all facilities to the poor and the weaker sections in these Taluks.

(vii) **Need to construct Cochin—
Bodinayakanoor—Madurai
Railway line**

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha). Kerala State has got only 1/3 of the railway line it deserved to get compared to population of a on All India basis. From South Tamilnadu goods are taken to Europe via. Suez Canal and Sri Lanka. If the Madurai—Cochin railway line is constructed it will save huge amount as it will reduce the distance. One year's Foreign Exchange earned by exporting Cardamom, Pepper, Tea etc, from the hinterland of Cochin will be enough for the construction expenses of this railway line.

I, therefore, request the Railway Minister to take up the work of Cochin-Bodinayakanoor-Madurai Railway Line at the earliest and help farmers and adivasis of this area.

(viii) **Need to recruit Sorting Assistants for Postal Sorting Office, Panaji**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): When Goa had become a State, the postal services in Goa including its administrative machinery were required to be upgraded. It is strange that only postal sorting office at Panaji is proposed to be shifted from Goa.

The Panaji sorting office is under the control of Superintendent of Railway Mail Service at Miraj. Under the said division are

seven offices, viz. Satara, Karad, Miraj, Kolhapur, Panaji and Belgaum. The recruitment of Sorting Assistants for these areas is done at Miraj. Candidates from Goa do not apply to the Miraj office as they apprehend that they may have to work outside the State of Goa. This results in shortage of staff in the sorting office at Panaji.

I would, therefore suggest that just as the Department of Telegraphs have issued instructions to recruit Telegraphists locally, the Department of Posts also should fall in line. Besides, the mail service to and from Goa which is in a very bad shape, should be quickly attended to and the delays in sorting and transit should be avoided.

12.19 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

**Statement by the Prime-Minister in the
House on 28th April 1989 regarding
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana-contd.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we are taking up the next item, that is, the discussion on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Mr. Rama Rai to continue with his speech.

SHRI I RAMA RAI(Kasaragod): Yesterday, I spoke only for a few minutes. Now, I will say something to clear our doubts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the salient features of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana have been dealt in detail by the previous speakers.

The hon. Minister, Mr. Poojary has already cleared doubts about the on-going works under RLEGP and NREP. He has also cleared doubts how funds under NREP and RLEGP schemes have been misused by the State Governments especially the Opposition run governments. But I have a small doubt. What will be the fate of the inter-

[Sh. I. Rama Rai]

Panchayat, inter-Block and inter-District roads. Some guidelines should be given for implementing these programmes whereby such roads are taken care of. The bureaucratic set-up and the politicians seemed to have become corrupt on account of the earlier poverty alleviation programme. That has to be wiped off in view of this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. People working at block level and at other levels have to be compelled to cooperate with this Yojana and some new staff has to be appointed by the Central Government to monitor this programme

As regards social forestry programme there was some confusion. I think this year there is not enough progress. In the coastal areas nothing has been done so far. There was argument that the amount sanctioned already is not sufficient to provide full employment. The problem of poverty is not only due to unemployment but it is due to under-employment also. Only during the lean months in the rural areas when the agricultural operations are not there people are finding it difficult to have earnings. I think this Yojana can provide some productive employment to the rural masses so that in the lean months also they can have some work under this Yojana. This Yojana if implemented properly will prevent large-scale migration of rural labour to the cities where they create special problems.

Coming to my State Kerala the hon. Minister has cleared some doubts. The State Government is alleging that the total amount under RLEGP and NREP should have been Rs. 76 crores on the basis of the total outlay of the programme. When we study the Seventh Five Year Plan for the last four years according to our Chief Minister and the information given to the MPs only Rs. 50.48 crores have been allotted. Hence there is reduction of Rs. 26 crores or 16.7% for the year 1989-90. Even though I do not agree with the jugglery of figures still I have a doubt whether Kerala has got its due share or not.

In Kerala instructions have been issued to the effect that amount under the programme should be deposited in the State Treasury and not in the nationalised banks. I fear the purpose of this Yojana may get defeated as the State Government wants to have a control over the working of this Yojana. Of course, State Government should have control but looking from the decentralisation angle the State Government should be prepared to sacrifice its control over the working of each and every small work going on at the Panchayat level. The LDF Government came to power by giving false promises, like ten lakh jobs will be created per year. But surprisingly in my constituency, which is adjacent to the constituency of Shri Poojary, a large number of *bidi* workers were rendered jobless for 55 days. A strike was declared by the trade union wing of the ruling party in Kerala State saying that minimum wages for *bidi* rolling in that State should be implemented. The factory owners are in Karnataka and the *bidi* workers are in Kerala. No alternative arrangements for these poor labourers were provided. They were taking tobacco and *bidi* leaves to their houses and rolling *bidis* over there just like a cottage industry. This strike had made 60,000 labourers jobless for 55 days. They could neither implement minimum wages nor it did any good to the labourers.

When we come to West Bengal, it is said that nearly 8 lakh *bidi* workers are there. But only one percent of those labourers are getting the benefit of Minimum Wages Act in West Bengal. In Kerala State, no new job opportunities are created but only strikes are organised. This is the sort of a thing prevailing in my State.

These so-called progressive Governments are interested only in seeing that poverty prevails in the country and not in wiping out the poverty existing in the country.

I don't want to take much time of the House. Most of the Members have already talked in detail. As mentioned by me earlier, Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has seen the poverty of the nation. He has almost

visited every nook and corner of the country. He has visited some of the huts where most of the poor people live. Only after that experience, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was formulated. I feel that under the able guidance of our Minister, the Yojana will be a boon to the rural unemployed masses.

[Translation]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I won't like to take much time of the House as there has already been a lot of discussion on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had raised the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' but it was not merely slogan as she also took concrete steps for the alleviation of poverty. She also mobilised resources for the purpose. She helped poor farmers, Harijans and Girijans by abolishing privy pruses and with the nationalisation of banks with an expenditure of crores of rupees on it. Today the Government assists the farmers through loans for tractors, tubewells and seeds for which the funds are mobilised from the rural areas itself. The labour has been put in by the farmers. That is why India which used to import wheat from America and other countries have stopped making such imports. Today our country is self-sufficient in this field.

During the last A.I.C.C. session in Madras, hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has announced that at least one member of every family would be provided with employment. In this Nehru centenary year the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been launched to provide employment to the people of this country who are living below the poverty line. At present population of our country is 83 crore. Earlier there was a 'Food-for-Work' programme. The National Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P.) was launched in April, 1981 and subsequently the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (R.L.E.G.P.) was launched on 15 August, 1983. But contractors and the intermediaries started playing their role in the various schemes under these programmes. Consequently people did not get full benefits of

these schemes. The funds which were provided by the Centre under the N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P., were distributed through the State Governments. These funds were distributed at the whims and fancies of the M.L.As, the Deputy Commissioners or the B.D.Os. But now with this yojana the Government has been able to cut all such authorities to size who had adopted an arbitrary attitude hitherto.

You can see that the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has changed the entire system and funds now reach the village panchayats directly. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is giving the Opposition sleepless nights and they are feeling restless with jealousy because it has increased the popularity of the Central Government. The rural population is extremely pleased with this yojana and this is certain to dash the hopes of the Opposition in the coming general elections. Even when the Panchayat Bill, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and the Municipalities Bill were yet to be introduced had started preparations to leave the scene on some pretext or the other. They had already planned to boycott the proceedings of the House and to resign from the House. About 100 Members have resigned their seats. Why was this course of action resorted to? The report was mere a pretext. The real thing which was mainly responsible for this action was the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Infact, the popularity gained by the Central Government through the introduction of schemes at the panchayat-level is making the Opposition nervous. They planned to obstruct the ways of the Government and with that thing in view, they enacted the drama of their resignations. Today panchayats in rural areas having a population of upto 1000 are a happy lot because hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has realised the vision of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru of taking democracy at the doorstep of the persons living in villages.

As at present our country has nearly 5,000 elected representatives including the number of all M.Ps and M.L.As and in case all the members of the newly formed panchayats are also added to it, the actual

[Sh Chiranjilal Sharma]

number of elected representatives will rise to about 7 lakhs. And all these representative will decide their own line of action as to what steps they should take for the development of their villages and for the upliftment of the down-trodden. Now it has been left to us to formulate schemes for the provision of employment at the village level. It is being said that this will lead to misuse of funds. The hon. Minister is present here. He has listened to the views expressed by all the hon. Members. The Government has issued clear-cut instructions in respect of the percentage of money to be spent under a particular head. But people have still this apprehension that the funds provided by the Centre as well as by the State Governments in the ratio of 80:20, will be misused. However, we should not forget that the elected representatives of the Panchayats are answerable to the local public and to the general assembly. If they misuse the funds meant for the masses or for the people living below the poverty line or for the welfare and upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the masses will automatically take their turn to vote against them in the elections to teach them a lesson in this regard. So this could act as a strong deterrent for the panchayats when it comes to spending the money. Despite all this I feel that the panchayats are quite happy with Rs. 2632 crores given to them by the Central Government and they appreciate the steps being taken by the Centre for their upliftment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot can be said on this subject. The N.R.E.P. and the R.L.E.G.P. have been merged into one to give it the shape of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I feel that under this 'yojana' some concrete steps will be taken for the upliftment of the rural poor for which I would like to thank hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi personally for acting in deference to the sentiments of the poor and down-trodden living in the villages of our country. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is reflective of the hon. Prime Minister's compassion towards rural India as he has designed it to mobilise resources through

the institution of panchayats keeping in view this aspirations, difficulties and requirements of the common man of this country.

I stand to support it.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a revolutionary step and that is why when the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi announced this scheme on 28th April, 1989, it was widely acclaimed. There are some reasons for this and one of them is that various small programmes like N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. have been merged into one so as to make it a comprehensive scheme, and the Central Government has decided to take direct responsibility for its implementation.

I call this scheme revolutionary because it is for the first time that the Central Government has come forward to own the responsibility for its implementation. Earlier, all such schemes used to be implemented through the State Governments and the State Governments used to claim credit for the implementation of such schemes. Each and every Minister and legislator, whether he was from the Congress ruled States or from the non-Congress ruled States, used to make tall claims saying that they have done this work. There were very few who admitted that they were getting assistance from the Central Government. The result was that in spite of the fact that the Centre was providing assistance to the States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and others, where Congress Party was not in power, the State Governments claimed the credit for all the work done. Here, I am reminded of an incident of Andhra Pradesh. What happened was that the Madan Governor of that State said in a function that assistance was being given by the Central Government for all the programmes. These remarks enraged the Chief Minister so much that he went to the extent of saying that the Governor was an agent of the Central Government. It was highly improper that instead of feeling obliged, he expressed his anger when she mentioned that the assistance was coming from the Centre. Thank God,

after all, the Central Government have realised its responsibility and it is no more necessary to explain these things to the people because now everybody know that the funds for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana would come directly from the Central Government.

Besides, it will also help in strengthening the Panchayati Raj; its provisions will become more clear and guidelines more specific. Initially, a provision of Rs. 2100 crores was made for this scheme, which has now been increased to Rs 2632 crores. It is a step in the right direction. It is only the beginning, it has to be expanded further 80 percent of the funds will be contributed by the Central Government and 20 per cent would be given by the State Governments. We do not know about State Governments, but it must be ensured that 80 per cent fund given by the Central Government is utilised properly. We realise the problem of the Central Government. The Central services, such as the Indian Administrative Service and other services are like a girl who has to live under the control of herin-laws once she is married. Thus our Central Services, including the I.A.S are subjugated by the State Governments to such an extent that they carry out the instructions issued by the State Government only. If an M.P. or Union Minister gives any suggestion, it slips over their heads. These officers are very much concerned about their annual confidential reports. They carry out the orders of the Chief Minister or the M.L.A who is very close to the Chief Minister. The result is that they try to frustrate the efforts of the Central Government, as the implementation of the programmes funded by the Central Government is under the control of these officers even today. If there is any shortcoming in the programme, Shri Janardhana Poojary or Shri Rajiv Gandhi would be held responsible. In the event of the programme becoming successful, they would come forward to claim the credit. They would say that but for their efforts, it would have been a failure. Therefore, I would like to say that a monitoring cell should be set up at the district level to see that the scheme launched with the Central assistance is implemented properly. A

member of Parliament should be appointed as the Chairman of this Cell and he should be made directly answerable to the Central Government.

Panchayati Raj is a very good step but a critical appraisal of the working of Panchayats would show that it has certain shortcomings also which should be removed. Firstly, everybody is concerned about the Gram Panchayat and none thinks about the Gram Sabha. It is like rating the Cabinet very high but giving no importance to the Lok Sabha. It should be ensured that the funds being given by the Central Government are spent with the consent of the Gram Sabha and not the Gram Panchayat. We should keep watch whether regular meetings of Gram Sabha are being held or not. The members of panchayat generally hold meeting in their Houses itself and simply complete the formality of signing the register, with the result that a group of 5-6 people monopolies the Panchayat. Therefore, some measures should be devised to remove these doubts. First of all, arrangements should be made to see that at least one meeting of the Gram Sabha is held in a quarter so as to ensure success of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Panchayati Raj. According to the constitution, it is mandatory to hold a session of the Lok before the expiry of six months. We should make arrangement at grass root level and ensure that meetings of Gram Sabha are positively held at least twice or thrice a year. If the meeting of the Gram Sabha is held regularly, all the people would be able to participate in the meeting and express their views. It should be made mandatory. If it is done, it would be very beneficial.

Another point which comes to my mind is that the Government have allotted funds to all the Panchayats on the basis of population under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. But in hilly areas, where the area is very large in comparison to the population, now worthwhile work can be done with this much amount. If funds are allocated on the basis of population in both hilly areas as well as plain areas, the amount allocated will prove to be too little for hilly areas, whether the work

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

pertains to construction of roads, drilling of wells or construction of building. The expenditure involved in hilly areas is three times more as compared to the plains, but the allocation to be made by the Government would be one third. In the beginning, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru started the programme of community development, the allocation was made on the basis of population and area both. When both area and population were taken into consideration, the number of blocks in Kangra district were more as compared to those in Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar. Therefore, beside population, area too should be taken as a basis for allocation of funds under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. In remote hill areas like Manipur and Himachal Pradesh, the allocation of funds should be 60 per cent on the basis of population and 40 per cent on the basis of area. Then only these areas could be developed.

One more thing needs consideration. The funds allocated so far are totally insufficient. The amount should be increased. There are some Panchayats in the district, which have been given only Rs. 5000/-. Now work can be done with this amount. Therefore, arrangement should be made to allocate sufficient funds to make it possible to undertake at least one scheme. I remember when Shri Poojary was the Minister of Banking, Shri Rajiv Gandhi called him the 'Poojari' of poor people. I feel that he can play a better role now as a benefactor of the poor. Now he has the provision to send funds direct to 2,65,000 Panchayats. He should take care that people living in hilly areas should get their due. With these words, I support this scheme. I also hope that the hon. Minister will pay attention to my suggestions and accept them. It will benefit the poor people of India.

SHRIMOHD. AYUBKHAN (Jhunjhunu):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to make some suggestions in regard to the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. At every point of time greatmen of this country made sacrifices. In the present times the sacrifice of Shrimati Indira Gandhi

for the country's unity and integrity is unparalleled she fell to the bullets of the assassin and shed her blood for the sake of the motherland. After such a great sacrifice God Almighty gifted to the nation an angel like Prime Minister. The entire 80 crore population of the country had expected the Prime Minister to take care of their problems and the Prime Minister came upto their expectations by launching the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Now-a-days people in every nook and corner of the country say that the Prime Minister has proved his worth. Now it becomes our responsibility to make this programme a success and ensure upliftment of poor people by providing maximum funds. Strict monitoring of the funds should be done so that there is no corruption. Earlier, funds were released for development works, but people were not happy with that. People were agitated because the funds were misappropriated by corrupt officials. The B.D.O. and other officials used to misappropriate the funds. I come from Jhunjhunu constituency. In my constituency the Sarpanchs in all the Panchayats have received two cheques directly from the Centre. It has sent a wave of happiness among the people. The Sarpanchs should announce publicly that they have received cheques for such and such amount on such and such dates. Meeting of Gram Sabha should be convened and it should be left to the people to ensure that they will work for the development of their villages in a systematic manner and eliminate the contractors or middlemen in the implementation work. Every villager should do it as a duty. It will be possible only when monitoring is done properly. In this way misappropriation of funds could be checked. I suggest that maximum funds should be provided so that poor people could avail of the benefits. The 'Kuteer Jyoti' scheme should be completed within three months under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. This would fulfill the commitment made by the Prime Minister to provide electricity to every house in villages. The people will be greatly benefited if we can implement it under this scheme. Every poor man will realise, that today he has got electricity and tomorrow he will be provided with the means of

livelihood and other necessities of life including clothing and shelter. Today every citizen in our country and every poor man in the rural area takes the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi just as people once used to take the name of Ram and Sita. Our Prime Minister is looking after the country well.

Hon. Members of opposition are not present in the House. When the country is marching on the path of development and launching missiles like 'Agni' and introducing schemes like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for the alleviation of poverty in the country, the members of opposition resigned from their seats and left. They are floating rumours among people that if they come to power they would write off loans upto Rs. 10,000. Today people take loans for development. There is a large section of the poor people who receive loans. By floating such a rumour they are misguiding the people. This needs to be checked. People should be told that loans cannot be written off under any circumstances and therefore the rumour is baseless. The people are being forced to fill up forms in the false hope that when opposition comes to power the people will be benefited. The people of our country cannot be misguided like this. How can these people who cannot themselves be united and who are avoiding participation in matters of development and who have resigned their membership in the Parliament ensure country's development.

We have purchased superior quality gun to defend the country, but people are being misguided about it too. We are proud that we possess such a superior quality gun. Every Indian should feel proud of it. But the people, who say that the gun is of inferior quality, are not patriots, but traitors. They can be compared to Mir Jafar and Jai Chand. Once can say anything one likes about the kickbacks, but any thing said about its efficacy will be treated as an act of treason. We are confident that we will be able to uplift maximum number of people and wipe their tears under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. But in order to implement the scheme properly

the Government should keep a close watch and take stern action for any lapse. The scheme should also be monitored from time to time. The implementing authorities should be made accountable to the people. Then only Jawahar Rozgar Yojana could become successful. Under this scheme every villager knows that they are free to take up any development work in the village. Earlier, if there was a need for a road, it was required to be sanctioned by the higher authorities. But this practice has ceased now with this scheme. Now the people can take up development work according to their own requirements. Now, they know that the process of development has come into their hands. For this, we have to educate the people and provide them relevant literature giving information about the scheme. The bureaucracy do not want that the Gram Sabha and the Panchayat should come to a common platform and take up the scheme by themselves. It is, therefore necessary that maximum literature should be made available in the villages.

Finally, I would like to thank hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi for launching this scheme throughout the country and particularly in my constituency. Today people in every village are talking about this 'Yojana' which would not only remove unemployment in the villages but also provide an opportunity to the people to participate in the developmental activities at the village level. Where more funds will be required, we the Members of Parliament will, of course, make a plea for that in the Parliament. But the entire work will be done under people's supervision and the responsibility will be theirs.

Rajasthan is a very backward State and it has many remote areas. Two assembly segments of Jhunjhunu parliamentary constituency are hilly areas. As such, allocation of funds to this constituency should be made on the basis of the area and not on the basis of population.

With these words I conclude.

13.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for providing me time to speak on such an important subject. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is an ambitious and revolutionary scheme of the Central Government. It has created a feeling in the minds of the people that now development will take place in every village and every area and even those areas which had been neglected for the last 42 years will be benefited. Since the scheme was announced by the hon. Prime Minister, the people are confident that funds for rural development would be provided by the Government. Under this scheme 80 per cent of funds will be provided by the Central Government and 20 per cent will be borne by the State. The programmes earmarked for the co-ordinated development of the villages....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER It is lunch time now...

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER We can continue without lunch break Sir

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL) I have no objection, Sir, Since there are lot of speakers who want to speak on this subject we can forego Lunch hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. If the House agrees, as the Minister has suggested, we can skip the Lunch hour and continue.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, we continue the debate. Mr. Suman, you can continue.

SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Hon. Prime Minister has taken this step to realise the idea of 'Gram Rajya' as conceived by our great thinkers and freedom fighters. I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations to him on behalf of the great people of my constituency through this august House. He has launched this scheme for the welfare of the rural people and it would certainly prove beneficial for the backward areas. Development would take place there. Even those rural areas which were earlier deprived of the benefits of the various schemes would now be benefited from it and make progress. Statewise allocation of funds has been made for it and I have gone through it. Without going into details of the scheme, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that an ambitious and important scheme such as this can be implemented only if adequate funds are made available to the States in commensurate to the volume of work to be executed under the scheme. If funds are not adequate the scheme would prove to be failure and it would remain on paper only as it has been the case of several other schemes. I would like to draw your attention to two or three practical points. We undertook tours of our respective areas and paid visits to blocks and had dialogues with 'Gram Pradhans' during our visits. We found that the people were facing 2 or 3 general difficulties. The census of 1981 has been taken as base for making allocation of funds for the villages. As per the provision made under the scheme, the allocation will be made at the rate of 29066 paise per head. The villages having population of or less than one thousand would be treated at par with the villages having a population of one thousand in matter of granting funds. In this way, a village whose population is one thousand or less will receive an amount of about Rs. 29,666/-. As per the provisions made, 15 per cent of the total amount is to be spent on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 20 per cent is to be spent on social forestry and 6 per cent on 'Indira Awas Yojana'. Will it be possible to undertake all the work referred to above with this meagre amount of Rs. 29,666/- to be

made available in one financial year? Our rural people are somewhat confused over this scheme. As per the procedure made for withdrawal of money from banks, 'Pradhans' have been authorised to withdraw money from banks under joint signatures. But when a 'Pradhan' went to withdraw money from the bank, the bank officer demanded his share from the funds that have been allocated. At several occasions, allegations have been made in this House that 10 to 15 per cent or in some cases even 20 to 25 per cent of the funds allocated for the implementation of special component scheme and other schemes meant for development of poor people are swindled by the bank officials. They want their share from allocation of funds for this scheme also. I say this on the basis of definite information that due to this reason some of the Gram Pradhans refused to withdraw the money.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, a serious allegation has been made by the hon. Member that a bank officer has asked a share from the allocation of funds for the schemes. If the hon. Member gives the name of the bank and the bank manager, immediately action will be taken.

[Translation]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN: I would certainly send you the details in black and white. I would also like to tell here for your information that the Bank of Baroda is the lead bank for our area and the officials of that Bank openly say that they would get so much share in the allocation of funds made under this scheme. When some of the Gram Pradhans were forced to give share, they came back to their villages without withdrawing money from the bank. I have been writing to you from time to time in this regard and if you want detailed information, I would pass it on to you in writing. I am saying this because this is a practical difficulty which the

rural people have to face. Different percentages of amount to be spent on different works out of the total money allocated have already been fixed. From the discussion on the matter in the House, I came to know that 15% of the total funds would be spent on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. You can yourself calculate the amount which will come to at the rate of 15% of Rs. 29,666/- and the share of one family of the scheduled caste/scheduled tribes in that amount. Will they be able to undertake any work with that amount? In the light of this fact, I have said that people were facing practical problems. We have to be careful that whichever scheme is taken for implementation in the rural areas, it should be done properly. Whether it is the work of laying drains or construction of pavements in the streets or it is construction of link roads or providing one point light in Harijan colonies or for that matter it is the work of social forestry. As a matter of fact, the Government have already fixed the different percentages of amount to be spent for different works. But the hon. Minister can himself appreciate as to how a village having a population of or less than 1000 will make progress with an allocation of Rs. 29,666/- only. I think that it would be misuse of funds only. So I would urge upon the Government to issue guidelines to the Gram Sabhas of the villages having a population less than 1000 as to how best they can utilise the funds and which of the works is required to be given priority. The situation at present has assumed such proportion that the work of constructing village link roads taken earlier under various schemes, has come to grinding half in this financial year. It is said by the local Government officials that the entire funds meant for such work have been diverted to Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. As a result thereof, works such as construction of link roads and culverts for which maximum of earth work has already been completed, laying of pavements etc. have been left incomplete at several places. I think that the money spent so far on those works by the Government would go waste with the on-set of rainy season as earth work done will be washed away, bricks laid for pavements will be up rooted and culverts would be de-

[Sh. R. P. Suman]

stroyed due to rain water. I would urge upon the Government to pay serious thought to it and take a decision to get those works done. If it is not done, under which head the expenditure to be incurred on the work referred to above will be debited? So it is imperative to issue necessary guidelines by the Central Government to the grass root level if the said works are to be executed.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

13.09 hrs.

They should be directed as to how the trees planted under social forestry scheme would be maintained and taken care of. In my area, social forestry scheme was launched on a large scale but after one month it was found that only 10% of the trees planted were there. Rest of the 90 per cent of trees have been uprooted. People would not be benefited through the implementation of such schemes. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a solid scheme. The bureaucracy should be made responsible for implementing the scheme effectively. A wrong impression has developed in rural areas that they are to spend only that much percentage of the amount which has been earmarked for a particular work under the scheme and the amount can not be diverted for other work. But we will have to see as to which work should be given priority. For the sake of saying, it is being said that everything is to be decided by the Panchayats themselves in their open general body meetings. As there is shortage of funds, it would be difficult to complete the work with this meagre allocation. Not to speak of other works, with this amount of Rs. 30,000/-, even a culvert cannot be constructed. We are to provide employment to 30 per cent of women also because this is an employment oriented scheme. In addition to women, the poor and the labourers are also to be provided employment and work is to be generated. How is it possible with this meagre amount? 30 per cent of the amount will be spent on paying wages to the labourers. How the

Government would be able to solve the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes? It is a very big issue that is agitating our minds. Hence, I would like to make a humble request that the conditions should be relaxed and a clear-cut guidelines should be issued specifying therein as to so much work is to be done and so much amount is to be spent on wages under the scheme.

Sir, a reference has been made about the funds to be provided for Indira Awas Yojana under which construction of houses has already been started. People are not being benefited from this scheme to the extent as it should have been. Poor people and the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes do not want to shift to these Houses, because somewhere these houses have been constructed without providing out-let for sewage water and somewhere these houses collapsed within a period of six months after their construction. Sub-standard material has been used in the construction of the houses and its quality control test has not been conducted. The Government should make provision for their quality-control test and enquiry should be made to see whether the funds allocated for the purpose are being utilised or not. Monitoring should be done in this regard. Unless properly constructed houses are made available to them, people living in rural areas would not be benefited from this scheme.

Sir, the results would certainly be more encouraging, if the funds allocated for the development of rural areas under the scheme are spent through the public representatives instead of bureaucrats. But at the same time, monitoring should also be done and specific instructions should be given in respect of purpose for which funds are to be utilised on priority basis. However, Panchayats should be given some discretionary power with regard to selection of work to be taken on priority basis so that they can undertake work as per their needs.

Sir, the way in which the funds have been distributed, we wouldn't be able to fulfill

our dreams. So I would like to submit that more funds should be provided. This scheme has certainly aroused an new enthusiasm in the minds of general public and they are pinning high hope on this scheme that they would be definitely benefited from it. Our Government and the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi deserve appreciation for this. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Surguja): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no doubt that unanticipated and all round development has taken place in India during the last 42 years. But at the same time it is a hard fact that as per the Government statistics, as many as 4,40,00,000 people are still living not only below the poverty line but they are unemployed also. Government of India chalked out various schemes to meet this challenge in the past also and they have been showing positive results, due to which we have been able to achieve this position. But Sir, if we take an honest retrospection, we find that though Government spent a whopping sum of Rs. 1200/- crore under NREP from which about 30-40 lakh families were benefited and under RLEGP about 70 crore mandays were created, and all these schemes showed some good results, yet most humbly there were some discrepancies which I would like to mention here. As you know, when these schemes were implemented a major part of the funds was swindled by the middle-men. A substantial amount of the funds used to be pocketed by a certain class of people which was not desirable. Today, by keeping these points in mind, our young Prime Minister has been very responsive in his novel efforts of announcing the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I am fully confident that this programme will not only benefit the actual beneficiaries but adequate funds will be placed at the disposal of every panchayat to give it a concrete shape. Sir, you are aware that an amount of Rs. 36.25 thousand million have been mobilised for this programme and provisions have been made to release the funds directly to the panchayat. The Centre will contribute 80% of these funds and the rest of the 20 per cent will be borne by the State Governments. However,

I think that these sums are not sufficient if we take into account the size and vastness of the country. As per the Central guidelines issued in respect of the manner in which expenditure is to be made, it has been stated that 50 percent of the funds is to be spent on making payments to the labourers, 25 per cent on the construction of roads and buildings, 5 per cent on administrative expenses, 6 per cent on Indira Awas Yojana and 10 per cent on maintenance of assets created. An additional 25 per cent will have to be mobilised for social forestry. Sir, you are aware that while implementing any new programme it is required to ensure that the objective of the scheme is not unfulfilled and its purpose is not defeated. The Gram Panchayats should be vested with the powers of relaxing the conditions because as per our experience with RLEGP programme launched by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, under which it was proposed to provide about 100 mandays of work to one member of each family, the results were not as satisfactory as envisaged. Similarly, regarding the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which is such an ambitious scheme, it has to be ensured that it does not remain merely on paper but is implemented properly. Sir, I would like to make only one or two suggestions in this direction. You are aware that the hon. Members in the opposition have always been raising the issue of decentralisation but when the same has come up for discussion today, they are not present in the House. You are aware of it and I do not want to go into the details as the time at my disposal is also limited. One thing which I cannot comprehend is that they want decentralisation only up to the State level and not below that and allege that this will usurp the powers of the State Government. I am incapable of understanding as to how it will usurp the powers of the State Governments. If the funds are directly granted to the panchayats, the results will definitely be positive. There can be decentralisation of planning and planning can be undertaken at the grassroots level which would cater to the local needs and aspirations. No body should have any objection in this regard.

Sir, I would like to submit one point

[Sh. Lal Vijay Pratap Singh]

more. It has been proposed that the States should make a certain contribution to these schemes.

We must give second thought to it because condition of contributions does not look to be in tune with the times. I think this will create an obstacle in the implementation of programmes which would otherwise have a smooth going. We should give serious thought to this problem so that the proletariat class, those who live below the poverty line could be uplifted.

Another thing I want to say is that this will strengthen the Gram Panchayats and make them more capable. We shall also have to be wary of corrupt officials who create obstacles in the work of Gram Panchayats when it comes to evaluation of their performance.

With these words, I extend my best wishes for the success of this programme and conclude my speech.

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. This is an extremely ambitious programme. Our Government and our party, the Congress (I) have always made efforts to remove poverty and to raise the standard of living of those living below the poverty line. For this purpose, the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi started the N.R.E.P. in the Sixth Plan. Then there was talk of making improvements in the programme because the lower classes had problems in buying rations and therefore, more funds had to be given. There, from 1.4.1981 for 'Food for work' programme was launched and this gave some relief to the people. Thereafter on 15 August, 1983 further improvements were introduced in the programme. It was decided to provide 100 days of employment to at least one member of every family living below the poverty line. This programme was called the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

(R.L.E.G.P.). It has helped the poor people to some extent but not as much as expected. Last year hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi toured Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and other States and saw the results of spending such a large amount of funds for poverty alleviation. He saw poverty in all its starkness. He saw the food, the living conditions and the miserable economic state in which the poor lived. Perhaps he was disturbed about the money being given by the Government not really benefiting the poor. In his Independence Day speech last year, he said that out of every Rs. 6/- being spent on the poor, Rs. 5/- was taken away by the intermediaries while the poor got benefits worth Re. 1/- only. These were the factors that prompted factors that him to introduce the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. He noted that the officers who formulate the schemes under the N.R.E.P. and the R.L.E.G.P. were also responsible for the implementation part of it. The public for whom these schemes are actually meant had no role to play. Neither their opinion is asked for nor their co-operation sought. With virtually nothing to do in the entire process, it is not surprising that the public does not get any benefits at all. Against this background the hon. Prime Minister thought of involving the people in the formulation and implementation of schemes. This, infact, is the essence of this programme. Till now, the beneficiaries of these schemes have been the bureaucrats contractors and the B.D.Os. Out of the every Rs. 6/- sanctioned for them the poor have been able to get Re. 1/- only. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana allows for participation of villages in the making of schemes including fixation of priorities. From the village level, the scheme will go to the Zila Parishad and only then to the State level for approval. The funds sanctioned for these schemes will be directly deposited either by the State Government or the Central Government into the account of the Gram Panchayat. Previously, the funds were being given through banks or the B.D.O.s on a percentage basis. Due to this 25% to 30% of the money did not reach the poor. This is how exploitation was being done. To solve this problem hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi directed that the Central Government's contribution, which

would be 80% of the total, will go directly into the Gram Panchayat's account so far so good. But may I know from the hon. Minister how this money will be withdrawn from the banks in which it is deposited? The officials who used to take a percentage in the N.R.E.P. and the R.L.E.G.P. cases are working in the same banks even today. Will they let the money be withdrawn without charging a percentage on it? Such a practice must be stopped forthwith. Last year, I visited the Gara Sarhi village along with the hon. Minister of State of Urban Development Shri Dalbir Singh. To inquire into certain irregularities committed under the N.R.E.P., the hon. Minister summoned the bank manager. He turned up only after three persons had been sent to him. Not only that, he behaved in a most unseemly manner regardless of the position of the hon. Minister. What is regrettable is that the case is still pending. The bank manager in question refused to deal the case and challenged us to lodge a complaint with any authority whatsoever. How can we hope to help the poor if this is the attitude of the bank managers in our country?

Similarly on 25 July, 1989 a camp called 'Aapki Sarkar, Aapke Dwar' was organised in the Khasia development block. The Collector summoned the manager of the Punjab National Bank. In the first instance he refused to come, but later relented when the police was sent. According to him, their senior officers ask them not to sanction a case until further orders are received. This is the way bank managers function and if this continues, Sarpanches will find it difficult to withdraw money. This problem needs to be attended to. Otherwise officialdom will prove to be a stumbling block in the successful implementation of these important schemes. It would be left to villagers to decide on the planning and implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. During my visit, I found that some Sarpanches who were intelligent went from village to village and helped in the formulation of the scheme. But elsewhere, it was the B.D.O. who formulated the schemes by summoning the Sarpanches to the headquarters of the development block and for-

warded the same for approval. This is against the rules and such things should be dealt with strictly. Schemes should be formulated at the village level or at the Gram Panchayats level only.

With these words I express my thanks to you.

SHRI TILAKDHARI SINGH (Kodarma):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last few days, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being debated upon in the House, as well as seminars and meetings at the district level and block level are being organised outside the House to inform the public about the same. This has helped to arouse hopes and enthusiasm among people for the programme.

Sir, you are well aware that Shrimati Indira Gandhi introduced N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. schemes to ameliorate the economic conditions of the rural poor living below the poverty line. However, the schemes could not be implemented in the same manner as it was desired by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. From the past experience it can be said that there was much discontentment among the rural masses on account of the involvement of only officials in the implementation of the schemes, preparation of estimates and evaluation. Hence, the actual work done under these schemes was below expectations. Fortunately, our young Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, himself visited the rural areas and studied the problems of the people living in the remote areas also held a seminar of the Panchayats to be apprised of their grievances for which he deserves our congratulations. On the basis of observations made, he discontinued N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. and instead introduced the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Definitely, Shri Rajiv Gandhi took a right step by involving the rural people in the formulation of schemes for their upliftment, because it is these people who are to be benefited by the schemes. It is a great achievement and it is indicative of great vision, that the selection and implementation of the schemes has been delegated to the beneficiaries directly. In all this, Shri Bhajan Lal and Shri Poojary

[Sh. Tilakdhari Singh]

have made significant contributions.

The need of the hour is to strengthen the Panchayats which are at the moment not so strong and are not well equipped with powers. The constitution is going to be amended shortly to provide for the elections of Panchayats for further strengthening of this institution. Besides these, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some more points, say 2-3 points more.

The hon. Minister should see that the schemes which have not yet been completed and for which the Central Government has directly given its 80 percent contribution to the districts, may not remain incomplete on account of delay in administrative and technical clearance from the lower ranking officers like Junior Engineers and Assistant Engineers because there are certain very small schemes like the repair of embankment of ponds etc. which involve an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 for their execution. For such schemes, there should not be any need to going to the technocrat-brokers for seeking their clearance for them. To avoid delay, in this regard the provision to entrust the Panchayats with the work of planning and execution of the projects is going to be made in the Amending Bill which has been introduced in respect of the Panchayati Raj to authorise the Gram Sabhas to clear the schemes. I would like to request the hon. Minister to ensure that a meeting of the Gram Sabha does take place once a year as provided in the Bill.

Secondly, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the apprehension of the rural public about the inclusion of the schemes launched earlier under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. in the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which is being entrusted to the Panchayats for implementation. The Government should compile data regarding pending schemes and the funds required for their completion as all the blocks have already been covered under the scheme in order to avoid discontentment among the

villagers. The hon. Minister should arrange funds for fitting doors and plastering of walls of the school buildings structure of which has already been built but they are lying incomplete.

Thirdly, I would like to make a mention of the usefulness of the Jaldhara scheme which was launched by Shri Rajiv Gandhi last year. At the time of its introduction, there was much fervour among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for the Jaldhara scheme, as is being seen now in the case of the Panchayati Raj and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, for which a provision of 15 to 20 percent amount has already been made under the special component plan to fulfill the aspirations of the people. The hon. Minister should make a separate provision for more funds for the Jaldhara scheme, which is very useful. The estimated cost of a well comes to Rs. 18-20 thousand under this scheme.

Next point relates to maintenance. Earlier under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P., 4 to 5 Panchayats used to construct a road jointly covering a stretch of 5-6 miles and laid the concrete but now under the existing provisions, the responsibility of its maintenance has been entrusted to Panchayats themselves. However, under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, it will be a difficult task to be performed. The Government can ask for the statistics about the big projects which are difficult to be executed at the Panchayat level but should be taken up at the district level. For example, the plan of constructing a long road should be taken up at the district level, because if it is handed over to the Panchayats, it may never be completed.

A confusion is being created about the completion of developmental works at the Panchayat level. However, I feel that those works can be completed even at the Panchayat level. In every new work undertaken initially there is always a scope of doubt about its completion, but to my mind, if the Gram Panchayats have a political will, they can execute these development works. Development works involve the participation

of the elected representative of the village like the MPs and MLAs and the Block level Officers of the area. They will also wholeheartedly contribute to the successful implementation of the schemes.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay his attention to all the issues that have been raised here by me.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana introduced by Hon. Prime Minister is for the welfare and betterment of the people. This is a big leap forward and to my mind it will change the course of destiny of the people living in the villages of India. The unemployed and the low income groups will be definitely benefited by this Yojana.

This yojana testified the sympathy and determination of our great leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, to bring about an improvement in the living standard of the poor of his country and to take his country ahead on the path of progress. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has in him the philosophy, socialism, equality and non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi, wisdom of Nehruji and dauntless nature of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It is only for that reason that he is constantly busy with the work of development of his country to carry it forward on the path of progress.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana aims at ameliorating the conditions of the people living in villages as, even for the clearance of small roads or any other petty work, they had to approach some officer alongwith the M.P. or M.L.A. Despite this the B.D.O. sometimes used to turn down their proposals. However, now under this scheme, the villagers can themselves formulate the projects for the upliftment of their village and take a decision on their own to get any project executed by themselves. Now the officers will have to contact the villagers which is a good thing. This is the result of realisation of our dreams visualised under the leadership of the Con-

gress to devolve power at the lower level i.e. the grass root level.

The programme is meant for upliftment of not only villagers, but all the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes living in that area. This will also solve the problem of livelihood and unemployment of these people. The provision of a 30 percent quota for women will improve their status in the society and will also remove the hardships being faced by them at present. I, therefore, feel that this scheme will highly beneficial to the people. It will improve the economic condition of the masses. Secondly, there will be neither a contractor nor a middleman involved in it. The people will have to execute the job entirely by themselves.

In this connection, I would like to make a few submissions about my constituency. My constituency consists of a large number of villagers including those in hilly and border areas. The people in these areas experience a lot of difficulties. Only 6 per cent funds have been provided for Indira Awas Yojana under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I feel that this amount is very meagre. Because, the number of shelterless people belonging to Scheduled Castes is very large in my constituency. As many as three families live in one house. I therefore, request that this percentage should be increased and more funds provided for this purpose so that their condition could be improved and the benefit of the scheme reach these communities.

Besides, there are some other points also which I would like to submit to you. The panchayats should be fully empowered to make changes in the plans as they deem fit in the interest of their area. For example, at a number of places, the people are being asked to accumulate water by constructing small ponds in the villages so that the water thus stored could be used for irrigation purposes when needed. But there are villages where it is not possible to do so. Similarly, there is a provision to construct pucca pavements with stones. But stone cannot be used there. There pavements can be made with bricks only. Hence they should be at liberty

[Sh. Janak Raj Gupta]

to make changes in the plan wherever they feel necessary.

I would like to make yet another suggestion. My constituency consists of small villages, border area as well as link roads and lanes. It is necessary to provide water to these places. Water is also necessary for irrigation purpose. As such maximum funds should be provided for my constituency so that the people could get facilities and are able to avail of the benefits of this scheme.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a discussion on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been going on for the last few days. I know that nowhere in the world any leader has ever taken such a vital step of implementing the poverty alleviation and employment programme on a such a large scale as has been done by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It was Smt. Indira Gandhi who first of all gave a call for removing poverty and making the people self-reliant. Our present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is all set to accomplish these tasks in order to realise the dreams which Smt. Gandhi saw once. Our hon. Prime Minister is implementing these programmes very effectively and taking concrete steps in that direction. Removing poverty and making the poor people self-reliant are two different things. The step taken by our leader towards self-reliance under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a historic one. This is the reason why the hon. Members belonging to the opposition are not being seen on that side. Today, they vacated their seats and left the House. Perhaps, their mind is also blank. That is why they vacated their seats and left. I heard some members of their party vacated one another outside the House as to why did they submit their resignations. One of their senior leaders was telling that there was no way out for them but to resign. Elaborating his point further, he said that when the Bofors issue was being discussed, they floated a rumour in the country that Government's position had gone

down whereas their own position has been elevated. With the launching of so many welfare measures by the Government, their weight has come down and the morale of the Prime Minister has been boosted, thereby increasing his popularity. Therefore, they have no way out but to spread a rumour. The successful implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana will bring prosperity in the lives of the people. But the opposition is unable to tolerate all this. That is why they did not participate in the discussion and admitted their defeat in advance. At the block level the people are divided into two groups. The officials of the block think that they are a part of the bureaucracy and the 'Gram Pradhan' and Sarpanches think that they enjoy a special status as the representatives of the people and hence they have the exclusive right to implement the scheme. Blocks were set up after independence and the officials at the block level used to be sent there with a missionary zeal for the implementation of the socialistic programmes of the Congress party. At that time, only such persons who had an experience of 15 years in the furtherance of socialistic values of the Congress and of serving the villagers in association with the people's representatives, were eligible to be a part of bureaucracy at the block level, and not others. They are a part of the basic values of the Congress and they should work in unison with the people's representatives. But, it is unfortunate that people indulge in competition and there is lack of co-ordination among them. It is very rare to see an appreciable result of the measures taken in the public interest. Of course, with the implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, this tension has come down. This work could easily be implemented if the 'Gram Pradhan' and block officials work in a team spirit. I held discussions with the block officials work in a team spirit. I held discussions with the block officials, the Gram Pradhans and the Sarpanches about the basic issues concerning this scheme. The 'Gram Pradhan' considers the Gram Sewak a hurdle in his way. The Gram Sewak follows the orders of the B.D.O. direct whereas he should follow the orders to the 'Gram Pradhan' or the Panchayat and the public

welfare work, the work of implementation or the question of following the orders should be confined to Gram Panchayats. Their prime demand is that the Gram Sewak who is directly associated with the Panchayat should perform his duties on the orders of the 'Gram Pradhan' and not the orders of the B D.O. Where the powers of the blocks and the Panchayats have not been clearly defined, it becomes a secondary issue there. For example, let us take the case of afforestation. It has been laid down that 25 per cent of afforestation scheme is to be implemented by the Panchayats. But suppose seedlings have not been prepared or sapplings have not been grown at the panchayat level. In such a situation, it becomes immaterial whether to take the sappling from the forest department or somewhere else. Afforestation must be done at any cost. The difficulty arises when they insist on carrying out the work of afforestation by growing sapplings through their own labourers. Under these circumstances, the work cannot proceed further. There should be no restriction that a specified percentage of funds will have to be spent on plantation, afforestation, development and so on. The work should be implemented in accordance with the powers delegated to Panchayats. When a panchayat takes up a scheme, it should be given full powers so that it could complete it with the limited funds. There is no need to categorise the work and thrust on them. Cottage industry should also be included in the employment scheme introduced by the Hon. Prime Minister for the Panchayats. There are certain jobs which can be disposed of at the Panchayat level. For example, products like cane baskets, bamboo mattings, tool handles and carpets have ready markets and these products can easily be sold there. If bamboo mattings could be made in Chotanagpur area and sold there, it will prove to be very effective in stowing in the mines. The people in the area could be imparted training in Durri and carpet making and given employment. Most of the people engaged in this work are the Harijans. If the Government involves people at the block level, caste feeling among them could be removed. Secondly, as has been said by some hon. Members,

development work at the block level is hampered during the rainy season. Certain provisions have not been made clear in the scheme. For example, let us take the case of construction of bunds. Only Rs. 25,000 have been provided for this purpose in respect of my constituency and this amount is very meagre. I request you to raise this amount to Rs. 1,00,000 because a bund constructed for Rs. 25,000 will collapse soon and the money spent on it will be wasted. In view of all these difficulties, the classification of work should be done at the Panchayat level and not at the district level. The blocks should not interfere in it. The officials at the block level who assist in the implementation work should be provided technical knowhow on the basis of the schemes, so that they could perform their duties properly. I feel that they could be no better and effective step than the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the democratic system, as it has given moral strength to the people and ensure devolution of power. I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for this. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana should be considered. We should congratulate our Prime Minister as also our Government for bringing this new scheme to give relief to the rural unemployed, particularly to those families which are living below the poverty line. I personally feel that the effect of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana should be read along with the proposed Panchayat Bill. Then, you can get a correct picture of the effect of this Yojana. Sir, this Scheme was launched during the Budget presentation 1989-90. The very idea behind this Yojana is to create intensive employment in the backward districts having acute poverty and backwardness. If I remember correctly, during the presentation of the Budget in 1989-90, 120 districts were covered under this Yojana. Subsequently, the Scheme has been expanded. Now, NREP and RLEGP are merged with this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

[Sh. Asutosh Law]

Since democracy has come into existence in our country, the Plan has never neglected to think over as to how to generate employment for the people. It has started right from the First Plan itself when an attempt was made to generate employment opportunities for the rural people. In the First Plan, the employment opportunities created were 1.5 millions. During the Second and Third Plan also, this process continued because the idea of generating potentialities for the employment of the rural youth was always in the minds of the planners. In the Second and Third Plans, the total employment potentialities created were 7.5 millions. During the period, 1966-77, in this long period, the total employment opportunities created were over 9 millions. But in 1976, after proper statistics were taken, it came to knowledge that the approximate backlog of 27 millions, This was the position in 1976. In the Sixth Plan, during the period 1980-85 in order to cover up this backlog of 27 millions, NREP and RLEGP were introduced for the first time. That offered a great relief. But again the total backlog remained around 18 millions even during the Sixth Plan period. So, an effort has to be made now to complete this backlog and bring 4.80 crores of families, those who are living below the poverty line, under this Scheme. I would like to emphasise one point. How will this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana be implemented in the States where the party ruling in the centre is not ruling in the States? Will it be implemented properly? I am referring to States like Kerala, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, etc. Let me restrict myself to the State of West Bengal. I am projecting certain practical problems which might arise at the time of implementation of this Yojana. Who are the beneficiaries? The beneficiaries of this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana are the persons who are living below the poverty line. Firstly, it has to be identified as to which are the families who are living below the poverty line. The machinery which will identify these families may manipulate in the non-Congress (I) ruled States.

14.00 hrs.

I am putting it bluntly; I cannot help that. I have an apprehension. The hon. Minister is here and he shall be in a position to give us the correct picture. What process has been adopted to identify the families living below poverty line? And who will do that? If this is not done properly, probably there is every possibility of manipulation in States like West Bengal, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and others. The real needy persons, those families really under poverty line would not get the benefit intended for them. That is my first apprehension. I hope, the hon. Minister will give us the full picture.

Secondly, as I understand from the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, it is a very big scheme. I am not going into the details of it. Every village with a population of three to four thousand will get an amount ranging between Rs. 80000 and Rs. one lakh per year. All developmental works will take place within the village and the families under the poverty line would be involved in the developmental work of the village. How exactly will they be benefited by the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana?

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

14.02 hrs.

If, for example a sum of Rs. one lakh has been earmarked for a village having a population of three to four thousand, in what ratio will this amount be spent? Will the Government fix a definite ratio that this much portion of the money will be spent on raw material and so much would be paid towards the wages? I have gone through the scheme. I think, certain ratio has been fixed, whether that is going to be adhered or not and who is going to monitor it?

Then, in the case of a village where the Panchayat is controlled by one particular political party, is it not a right apprehension

for the people belonging to different political groups that they would not get any advantage of the Yojana? Whatever developmental works takes place, it will be done through their own men. Power has been given in the hands of the people. If one reads this scheme with the proposed amendment to the Panchayat Raj Bill, the whole idea of the scheme is that the power will rise from the lower level; it will not percolate from above. In that case, in a village where one particular party has got the entire power, what will be the fate of the families belonging to or having different political views. Whether they will be involved in the development or not, they would get benefit of this scheme, and if so, what monitoring system has to be provided, that has not been clear to me.

One more point, and that is interference of the middlemen, brokers and contractors, I may be repeating that point possibly, because the discussion has been going on for the last two-three days and much has been said about this.

Sir, again I would like to emphasise from my personal practical experience that whatever benefits Government wants to give to the people living in villages, they are taken away by the contractors or the middlemen. Though it has been mentioned that in the developmental work connected with this yojana no middleman or contractor will be involved, I would like to say that practically it is not possible to have proper monitoring from village to village. So, I would like to know what are the in built checks and balances within the scheme itself which will see that no middleman or contractor is involved.

Madam, before I conclude my observations regarding the broad difficulties or the apprehended difficulties of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, may I again congratulate the Government as also the Prime Minister and say that this is one of the most progressive schemes which has been introduced in this House and it will go to the benefit of the people who are living below the poverty line. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is the scheme that will bring about a radical change. I would like to speak on it. I would like to express gratitude to Shri Rajiv Gandhi on behalf of myself and that of the poor people for the introduction of this yojana. In case this yojana is properly implemented, it would mean that the vision of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the Nation, to usher in the Gram Rajya in this country is being realised here.

Our Prime Minister has made an allocation of Rs. 2100 crore under this yojana and 50 percent of the amount being given to Gram Panchayats under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana would be spent on the people living below the poverty line. It is a welcome feature of the scheme that 30 per cent of the employment generated under this scheme will be reserved for women. Gram Panchayats will get full benefit of the improvement in their working. Government should concentrate their attention on the village development agencies so that this yojana is properly implemented. I would like to request to the Government that if any officer deliberately obstructs the implementation of this yojana, action should be taken against him. Funds should be provided to Gram Panchayats under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana without any delay.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being welcomed by the villagers and the poor people, and they are expressing their gratitude to our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for this scheme. In view of the enthusiasm of the poor people, Central Government and the State Government should extend their full cooperation in this regard. Our Government would be able to implement this scheme quite successfully. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has in his mind a programme for the upliftment of the poor people of this country and he wants to implement this scheme whole heartedly. However, I think that the cooperation of our colleagues is also

[Sh. Manikrao Hodlya Gavit]

necessary for the implementation of this scheme.

I would like the State Governments, District Village Development Agencies and the Zila Parishads to ensure that the provision of spending 15 per cent of the funds on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is strictly implemented. Under this scheme, all the development works of the village—such as the construction of school buildings etc. have been entrusted to the Gram Panchayats but Gram Panchayats do not have any Engineer or Overseer to assist them. If engineering staff is made available to the Panchayats, they can prepare estimates for the construction works. You must pay attention towards this thing.

Since you have rung the bell, I would not take much time of the House. However, I would like to submit that the Government should pay attention to all the issues that have been raised by me and provide full benefits to the poor people by implementing the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE (Nasik)
Madam Chairman, first of all I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. At the outset I would like to Shri Rajiv Gandhi on my behalf and on behalf of all the rural people also.

We got our independence, 42 years ago. Mahatma Gandhi got this country liberated. Our first Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had stated that no doubt we have got our political independence but unless and until the poor farmers, agricultural labourers, adivasis and Harijans living in rural areas of the country are not given due regard in the society, this independence has no meaning. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had set in the five year plans in this country for the realisation of his vision of rural development and for the development of the villages. With that, our dream of rural development was converted into a reality but the population of

This country has, in the meanwhile, gone up from 40 crores to 80 crores. But the problems which we were already facing, continued unabated posing before us the question such as how to control the increasing number of educated unemployed youth, how to check the population growth in the rural areas of this country and how to check the migration of rural educated masses to the cities resulting in the outburst of population in cities and desolation of villages behind them. The children of the farmers who have studied in rural areas, also come to cities for employment. 70 per cent of the farmers of our country still depends on rains for agriculture and we have not been able to provide them irrigation facilities in the real sense. That is why when the country was in the grip of drought and farmers' own children started starving. Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi struck upon an idea of the utilisation of services of the rural unemployed youth for the development of the country who were otherwise lead astray for various unwanted callings and brought about this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I hope that the youths of the rural areas want to realise the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru. It is a historical coincidence that we are implementing this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana at the time when we are going to celebrate the Nehru centenary year in 1989. I would like to submit that by this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which has been launched for the rural development a congenial atmosphere has been created in the villages but it is a matter of regret that at the moment when we are going to discuss the issue of rural development and problem of the rural unemployed youth in the parliament, opposition parties of this country have conducted in the most irresponsible manner as they have resigned to stay away from the parliament. At the time of their visit to their constituencies they had promised their electorates that they will also do something for the rural development but now when a discussion is being held on the rural development, in this House, the opposition parties have run away from this august House which is nothing but a stunt. General elections are coming nearer and these people want time for elections,

therefore they have resigned 4-5 months earlier to go to the people for doing election propaganda. But I would like to submit to the Minister that we have very high expectations of our Hon'ble Minister Shri Bhajan La, because he comes from the rural area and he has developed the traits of leadership in villages, so he knows the problems of the villages and also how to solve them. I think that sufficient funds have not been provided for this purpose. The funds provided earlier under IRDP and RLEGP schemes were not being utilised properly but recently when we went to our constituency, we found that the people are very happy with this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and some of the amount given for it is being used for the purpose of social forestry by them. In my constituency the youth took out a large procession to thank Shri Rajiv Gandhi for this scheme. Raising their hands every one of them expressed their hopes that it will solve the drinking water problem of these villages, dams will be constructed and the problem of unemployment of rural people will also be solved through this scheme

There are many such villages where we have schools but without a building and even if there is a school building, they do not have teachers. With the implementation of Black-board operation, children are going to school but they have to sit on the floor as there is no proper arrangement for their seating. Therefore, it is a matter of pleasure that school buildings, dams and roads will be constructed there under this scheme.

Now the work of planning will not be done in Delhi as it was being done earlier. Hence I would like to thank Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the herculean task he has undertaken for the decentralisation of powers. Now the village sarpanch will himself decide the priorities of the works to be undertaken by the panchayats. Gram Sabhas of villages will also be taken into confidence in this regard.

I would like to submit that we should make arrangements under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana to display on the board in the villages the programmes to be undertaken in the

villages so that the people of villages may come to know about the amount received for a particular work in their village. Now people will sit together and decide the priorities of work to be undertaken by them keeping in view the amount of money available with the sarpanch. They will also be able to utilise the fund properly. The provision of an amount of Rs. 27.80 per head for the entire year is too meagre. If the unemployed people are to be provided employment for the whole year, this amount should be increased.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikkabalapur): I wholeheartedly welcome the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana brought by our honourable Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The main objective of this programme is to bring the poor people of this country above the poverty line.

The father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi had a dream of establishing Rama Rajya in the country. That dream is becoming a reality due to the hard work and historical decision of our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We are all glad to welcome and support this progressive programme.

The first Prime Minister of this country Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru is the architect of modern India. The former Prime Minister, Shastriji gave us the famous slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan." Our great leaders have rendered yeoman service for the upliftment of the poor masses of this country. Our late lamented leader gave us the slogan "Garibi Hatao" and she dedicated her entire life for the amelioration of the poor people. She had realised that there cannot be Rama Rajya in the country unless and until we root out poverty completely from the country.

I am born and brought up in a village. I was the Chairman of village panchayat and I have served the people of village for more than 30 years. I was the President of Taluk Board for several years. I have understood the problems of the poor villagers.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Sh. V. Krishna Rao]

Our Prime Minister had toured the whole country. He has visited the remote villages and he has seen the difficulties of those people in his own eyes. He has realised the poverty that is prevailing in the country. Therefore, he has brought this progressive programme Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the centenary year of Pandit Nehru.

The total amount allocated during the present year for this programme is Rs. 2,623 crores. Last year the amount allocated for NREP and RLEGP was Rs. 1600/- crores. The increased allocation during the present year is Rs. 1023 crores. The amount allocated to Karnataka during the current year for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is Rs. 120.93 crores. Last year the amount allocated to Karnataka for RLEGP and NREP was 74.76. The increase in the allocation to Karnataka is Rs. 46.17 crores. All this amount will go to the people who are below the poverty line. Therefore, all the families of the country should be grateful to the Prime Minister. The money goes to the village Panchayat from the centre directly. This is the first and foremost salient feature of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. There is no middle man. The village Panchayats will take decisions about their plans. They will have the liberty to utilise the money for the progress of their respective areas.

The opposition party members ran away from the Parliament. They are frightened by the progressive plans of our Prime Minister. There is a proverb in Kannada "The husband who does not like the food finds stone in the curd." Similarly the opposition party members found something in the C&AG report. Here I would like to cite a short story. A wolf and a lamb were drinking water in a river. The water was flowing from the wolf's side towards the lamb. The wolf objected to the lamb stating that it was polluting the water. The lamb said that the water is flowing from the wolf towards him. Then the wolf said that the lamb had abused him some time ago. The lamb replied that he had never seen the face of the wolf earlier. The wolf

continued its charges and said, "if you have not abused then your father or grand father had abused me." Then the wolf punched on the lamb and ate him up. In the same way the opposition party members ran away taking the name of the C&AG report.

The former Chief Minister of Karnataka has said that he had formed the mandal panchayats.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: You can speak on this during the Budget.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: No, Madam, I am not speaking on the State Budget. I am speaking on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I want to refer to a statement made by the former Chief Minister of Karnataka with regard to Panchayat. This is all. He said that the Centre is copying his plans. This is not correct. The centre is not copying anybody's plan. It has come forward with the panchayat Bill to give power, finance and all support to the village panchayat.

The centre allocated Rs. 5 crores of rupees each year for providing drinking water to the villages in Karnataka. In the last five years a total amount of Rs. 25 crores of rupees has been sanctioned. What has happened to this money? Only 50 to 60% of the total allocation to Karnataka has been utilised for NREP and RLEGP. More than 40% of the allocation meant for these programmes has been diverted. Of course, such misutilisation and diversion of funds will come to an end. The Centre, therefore, decided to give the funds to the Panchayats directly.

Once again I support the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and wish it all success. My thanks are due to the hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture of their best efforts to make this programme a grand success.

Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalitabad): Madam Chairman, I would like to give hearty congratulations and thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister for presenting such a unique gift to the people of this country on the occasion of the birth centenary of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the great builder of Modern India. Detailed views have been expressed by our friends on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. There is no two opinion about it that it is for the first time that a scheme has been launched to provide opportunities of employment to the poor living in the five lakh villages of India. In the past, whenever, we went to our constituencies, complaints were made to us and the pradhans used to say that not even a minor work of construction had been undertaken in their village. To-day, the changing situations, no village in India will find an opportunity to complain that they have been left undeveloped during the Congress rule under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is for the first time that an effort has been made to provide the power of taking decision to the basic units of democracy i.e. village Panchayats in respect of their developmental priorities for the solution of their problems. We would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for his unprecedented strides to strengthen the basic units of democracy for the first time in the world. I will not go into the details. I would like to mention only two-three points. Before implementation of this scheme, the funds which used to be allocated by the Central or the State Government for developmental works, had to pass through so many stages that it caused an unnecessary delay and there was every chance of the misuse of funds. Now by providing funds direct to the villages, treating it as the basic unit under the new scheme, not only unnecessary delay being caused earlier due to red tapism had been removed, but efforts have also been made to remove all such agencies which were engaged in corrupt practices and were causing obstructions in the proper disposal of work. As the entire scheme has been formulated on the instructions of the Hon. Prime Minister. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture to two-three points. First, you should give this

assurance to this House that all the inconsistencies of this scheme will be removed. The Government and the Hon. Prime Minister have, on a number of occasions, assured this august House that regional imbalances will be removed for the progress of the country. The areas have been classified as developed, undeveloped and completely backward. More funds are provided by the State Governments for development of hilly areas as compared to the plains, because the hilly areas are backward in all respects. So uniformity has been maintained while providing funds on the basis of population, but if the same criteria is followed in respect of the flood prone areas of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and West Bengal which is known as the Kachhar area then no development would take place. The desert areas and the hilly areas which are in comparsion to other areas, more backward should have been provided more funds, so that they could come in line with others. One more difficulty is there that as regards all such restrictions which make it binding on the Panchayats, that 15 per cent of the total amount be given to them will be spent on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is reasonable because they are the most backward and neglected part of the society. But if you impose such restrictions, that 20 per cent of the allocations should be spent on social forestry and so on, nothing can be done with the allocated amount. I would like to submit that the existing compulsion of 15 per cent amount may definitely be continued, but as regards the rest of the amount, the Gram Sabha should have the discretion of spending it according to their order of priorities. Earlier we had a number of developmental schemes, of which N.R.E.P. was of a great significance as all the works such as the construction of dams and roads were being executed with the funds provided under that scheme. It is right that now that scheme has been merged with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, but the dams which were to be constructed under the N.R.E.P. according to the district plan and which were not under irrigation department, are lying incomplete. If these works are not completed, all the money which has been spent on them till

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

[English]

now, will go waste. I would like to request that even if the N.R.E.P. has been merged with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, all the incomplete works, be it the construction of roads, dams, or some other works, should be, anyhow, completed, so that they can benefit the people of those areas. Madam Chairman, practically, there are two types of works: one is the temporary type of work, such as the construction of unmetalled roads for which the labourers will have the chance of getting as their wages the major part say 70 to 80% of the amount to be incurred on that work. Another type of work is the permanent construction. Suppose a Gram Panchayat decides to construct a panchayat Ghar or a culvert or any other structure of permanent value, then 70-80 per cent of the total amount of the allocation is spent on the material required for it and 20 to 30 per cent of it is spent on the wages of the labourers engaged for the job. However we should not be non-pragmatic in our approach. In respect of permanent works, you should relax the condition of compulsory expenditure of 50 per cent amount on wages, only then it will be possible for us to get the work done properly. We would like to congratulate our Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Agriculture for providing opportunities of employment to crores of people in India. Now the labourers living in villages will get employment there and this scheme will also help to abolish the system of bonded labourer and the corruption deeprooted in different cadres. But if after the actual completion of works, 20 per cent of the amount is demanded from the Pradhan of Gram Sabha in the name of quality evaluation of assessment or if there is such a bargaining with these people for a particular amount in order to get the final sanction for payment on the basis of entry in the M.B. or a certificate in respect of the quality construction, it won't do and would require the attention of the Government in this regard to get it ensured that corruption is struck at its root so that in every nook and corner of this country, the people may reap the fruits of this scheme.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Madam Chairperson at the outset I would congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for introducing this scheme. It is not that unemployment is only in India. As a matter of fact, in most of the advanced countries of the world unemployed is the most significant economic phenomenon which is disturbing them. So far as the United States of America is concerned, it has 5.3 per cent unemployment and in U.K. there is 6.3 per cent unemployment and France has 9.9 per cent unemployment and Spain has 17.7 per cent unemployment and Italy has 16.5 per cent unemployment. So, Madam, our problem here is that whereas they are handling the static population, here in India our population is growing every day. So, the magnitude of the problem can be imagined and the hon. Prime Minister has found out a new strategy not only to remove unemployment, not only to remove poverty, but also create an egalitarian ethos in society and also to remove corruption, inefficiency and to involve the people in the whole developmental process. Madam, the masses have been associated with this programme and this is very good thing and it will create a new social order. Madam, I myself have attended a number of gram sabha meetings and as a matter of fact, I saw a very women are participating in the gram sabha meetings and also contributing by giving their opinions. So, the political apparatus of this country should be involved so that the participation of women, the SC and ST people, the poorer people is ensured. They must be associated in gram sabha meetings so that they can contribute their opinion and participate in the programme. Another aspect will place before you is that so far as the percentage allocation is concerned, we have made 20 per cent for the backwardness in the States, 60 per cent for the poor people and 20 per cent on the basis of the level of agricultural productivity and proportion of agricultural labourers in the total labour force. My submission would be that the backwardness of an area should be given more weightage and it should be more than 20 per cent. At least 25 per cent

should go on that consideration. It should be allocated on the basis of the backwardness and the number of SC/ST people as well as the poorer people there. Now, there is another problem over which we are agitating, i.e. the agriculture is getting very low priority. As a matter of fact, agriculture is getting only 25 per cent of the total public expenditure even when 70 per cent of our population is living in that sector. This has been answered specially by this scheme. As a matter of fact, less than 15 per cent of aid or subsidy is allocated to Indian agriculture. A lion's share of the total aid goes to be urban sector. Since agriculture is contributing one third of the tax, it must at least receive one third of the total aid. I would point out that in 1968-69, the public expenditure on agriculture was only 328 crores and the agricultural tax was 907 crores. So there should not be any imbalance. Again this programme will meet to a certain extent the imbalance that is persisting. The agriculture sector has been neglected so far. So, we should improve the situation.

Sir, now I shall come to the political side of the matter. When this scheme is really being implemented, the power brokers, I mean, even the MLAs, even the influential people in the locality those who handle the political apparatus are opposing because they are losing their power. They are opposing and their resentment is so much that they will never cooperate, although ostensibly they would say that they will be cooperating. But, inside they will see that this programme does not succeed. When I attended the Gram Sabha, some people told me that no decision can be taken in Gram Sabha, because they will quarrel over certain projects. But I saw, in my own experience, that all the programmes were finalised by unanimous opinion. There was unanimity, there was consensus and there was no dispute. By this scheme, the Prime Minister has exhibited his confidence and trust in the people of India. It is not a small thing. Normally, whenever you go and discuss about it, some people say, 'panchayat cannot handle it, panchayat will mismanage it and people will not cooperate'.

With this universal franchise was given, they also there was some opposition that the people of India cannot exercise the right by casting their votes and they should not be depended upon to determine the destiny of this great country. But it has been history that the people of India made this democratic system a success. I am sure the people of the panchayat will make this scheme a success and we should have confidence and trust in them. At the same time, my submission would be that there should be some re-thinking about the percentage of allocation and also about inter-block projects. In RLEGP, if a road comes in between two blocks or two districts, the expenditure cannot be met by the allocation of 20 per cent from the State Government. I would submit that the Government of India should consider about the on-going projects at inter-district and inter-block levels and should finance them. At last, I would submit one thing. The Opposition is saying that there should be 'right to work.' I do not understand how the 'right to work' can provide employment. Employment potentiality does not depend upon the amendment of the Constitution and including 'right to work' in the Fundamental Rights in Chapter III of the Indian Constitution.

My submission would be that you may introduce the right to work in Fundamental Rights in Chapter III of the Indian Constitution but that will not increase the potentiality of employment. What is their thinking about potentiality of employment? I have gone through the 71-Point Programme of the Opposition and the Declaration of Shri George Fernandes, the 25-Point Programme but, nowhere they have said anything about the answer to the problem of unemployment. They have nowhere stated the answer to the problem of poverty. Today they are absent. I do not understand why they are keeping absent from Parliament. They might have a quarrel with us. But they have no quarrel with Parliament. Why are they weakening the system of democracy? The nation must be alert with regard to the forces who are working for weakening the system. They must be warned and they must not be allowed to

[Sh. Brajamohan Mohanty]

indulge in such activities in future. If such acts continue in future, they should not be elected to this House.

With these works, I thank you very much.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura): At the outset, I congratulate our hon. Prime Minister for bringing such a revolutionary step because it is a creative and constructive step. It is a revolution which is based on maximum democracy and maximum devolution. Side by side, the dream of Mahatma Gandhi is going to be implemented by Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Mahatma Gandhi has said:-

"Real Swaraj will come not by the acquisition of authority by a few but by the acquisition of the capacity by all."

In this regard, this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a step that will bring to the door of the poor, the unemployed, employment and economic democracy. We have attained political democracy but economic democracy is yet to be attained. Satisfaction lies in attempt, never in attainment. Attainment of economic democracy will have to face difficulties and what are those difficulties? In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture Shri Bhajan Lal and of the Government to what Shri Asutosh Law said that non-Congress-I Governments will not implement this Yojana in toto and they will exploit the situation just for power. But can we say that the Congress-ruled States will be free from all blame? I think it should be seen with some reservation and in a comprehensive way. It is no doubt a historic step but history is not only continuity but also advance. If the Republican system of the Lichevi is taken, in the present situation it would be wrong. History changes. Time has changed. It is not static. Every moment we have got dynamic change and change is the law of nature. At present, science and technology has come to the door of every young man and old man. So, if this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is to be suc-

cessfully achieved in the rural areas, we have to see things in the right perspective. Madam, the most important thing is bureaucratic administration. How far the bureaucratic administration would be responsive to the representative administration? This is the moot point. Everywhere we know that there is some sort of a feeling that the administrative wing is different from the political wing. I hold the view that the political wing and the administrative wing are inter-dependent and not independent. Therefore, I hold the view that the bureaucratic administration will be only responsible if there is some sort of a provision of punishment.

"Jyon nahin dand karon main tora,
Bhrashta hohi shruti marag mora,
Vinay na mannat jaladhi Jadh,
Gay teen din beet,
Bole ram sakop tab,
Bhaya bin hoya na preet,"

Today, we see that the bureaucracy is not responsible to the representative democracy. This is the moot point. I would request the hon. Minister to see that some sort of a penalty or punishment is provided under this Yojana.

Madam, the *mukhyas* should not be treated as infallible. They are not above suspicion. They must be taken into proper consideration....(Interruptions) Therefore, I hold the view that the *Mukhya* should also be treated as a man in the society. He is not above law. He is not above suspicion. There are several laws like the Anti-Dowry Act etc. There is a law called the "Hindu Succession Act". How far these laws are being acted upon? Who doesn't take dowry? Can any one, sitting here, say that he is not taking dowry? I want to say one thing. The fact is that framing of law is very easy but the implementation of the law is very difficult. Nowhere you find that the law, in the true sense of the word, is being acted upon. I would like to say that making amendment to the Constitution is easy. It is easy to make amendments to the law. But it is very difficult to implement the laws in the true sense of the word. In that regard, I would like to quote one

thing that everywhere some sort of a mechanism should be evolved to see that no person either the mukhya or any officer goes scot-free. I am pained to say that even Members of Parliament will realise that they have got no control over the bureaucratic administration. Therefore, I would like to say that this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is to be implemented keeping in view the practical difficulties that the Government will have to face when they have to go to the field.

Last but not least, I have to say that this scheme is a creative and constructive scheme. It is a very fine scheme. But this scheme will be effective only when all the sides give cooperation and take into consideration the difficulties that the society will have to face. Therefore, with one word of recommendation or suggestion from my side, I would suggest that the Government should take into consideration the practical difficulties that they will have to face in implementing this scheme.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity of participation in the discussion on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

In order to realise the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and to provide the basic infrastructure in the villages to fulfill the demands and requirements of village folk our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has launched the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in this Nehru Centenary Year. As a Member of Lok Sabha, today we are enjoying the grace of participation in this discussion whereas the opposition did not happen to avail this opportunity as they have resigned and run away from this House. The rural populace is fortunate that they have been able to have their long standing demands met through the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and thus realise dreams. I am surprised to see the changing attitude of the opposition as even the senior members of this House have been swept away by the views of such a leader resulting in their ultimate resignation from the august

House. However I would like to say that a decision taken in hurry becomes the point of lifelong repentance. They will regret their decision. The opposition is now out of Parliament. Through this scheme, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has devolved power to the rural people and he has stood by what he had said in 1985 that there should be no power brokers. The opposition resigned as they were jealous of Rajivji's popularity and found that a wave of happiness was sweeping the villages. Whenever they feel that the hon. Prime Minister is gaining popularity they came out which something or the other to malign him, which is also prejudicial for the large interests of the country.

I would like to cite an example. The masses of India can never forget what opposition did in 1975 against Smt. Indira Gandhi. Again, in 1978 when Smt. Indira Gandhi was elected as a member of Lok Sabha and sat on the opposition benches, those in power who are now in the opposition—expelled her through a majority vote. They were overwhelmed by Indiraji's stature. When on 24th July, the members of opposition were leaving the House after resigning from the Lok Sabha, I was thinking how anguished and tormented might the great soul of Indiraji feeling. May good sense prevail on the opposition.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Without exaggerating much I would like to say that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has given a unique opportunity to the sarpanch for providing employment to the rural poor, unemployed, women and backward people. I would like to appeal to the rural people through this august House to remain vigilant and work carefully because Shri Rajiv Gandhi has reposed his confidence in us. After 40 years of independence we have realised what is required for our villages and for that Rajivji has launched this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the Nehru centenary year. Efforts should be made to make this Yojana a success so that our country and the villages

[Smt. Usha Thakkar]

make progress. My learned colleagues have said a lot on this yojana. I will not say more about it but I would like to appeal to the people in villages through this august House to implement this yojana properly so that our country and villages can make progress

In the end, I would like to thank the Minister of Agriculture and the Prime Minister.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I feel Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a very good scheme for providing employment at the lowest state of our society which is usually referred to as below the poverty line. But it is very difficult to get down to that line and recognise proper people and offer benefit to them. I don't know how it will be implemented.

I have seen the scheme and I have gone through it. It is a very good scheme. The spirit behind this provision is very good; I welcome that. But my bench is that it may not become a scheme of offering doles.

You sometime offer doles. It happened in Europe and America when there was a great depression. I want to remind this august House that in the great depression in 1929 which is called the Wall Street Crash there was a large scale unemployment in America and that crash engulfed Europe also. Then there was a great economist Lord Keynes. He was a British economist on international repute. He devised a scheme as to how you can offer doles for public work programmes so that people earn money, income is generated, then they spend the money, investments are generated, then you generate production and you generate health for the economy. But offering doles to people who are idle, who do not contribute to nation's strength is demeaning and disgusting. Date is no solution to the unemployment problem in our country

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): They were forced to be idle. They wanted to work; but there was no work. They wanted employment, but this was no employment. So they were unemployed. Therefore they were being paid unemployment relief. Only the capitalists called it dole.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ; It is enlightening to me. Finally when I sit down, I will go by your verdict and advice. You are the tallest amongst us and more knowledgeable than me.

I was just approaching the Central Government through the Hon. Chairman that this scheme should be a proper Yojana. This should not run into difficulties and become finally a scheme of offering doles. The spirit is not that; the spirit is that we shall select unemployed people who are below the poverty line, the real needy people at least one from each family, give them sustenance and try to bring them above the poverty line. Why I say that there is difficulty of this scheme running into a scheme of offering doles is because we have to take very great care so far as the implementation is concerned.

Now I come to the selection of projects. What are the projects that you will select? If there is a programme of afforestation, I will welcome that. If we employ somebody who is below the poverty line, he will welcome it because somebody in the family will become an earning hand. We must give a definite job to him to work for. It may be a Pradhan or somebody who as the supervisor will have a muster roll and will have to have a documentary evidence that somebody is working. That somebody whom we are going to employ must in return add to the nation's strength and national asset.

So, we have to tell him that either you construct this road, 10, 20 or 30 of them together, which will lead to the jungle or connect villages or you involve yourself in afforestation. So, the projects will have to be selected. When the hon. Minister answers at the end of this discussion he must be clear as to what are the projects. We must know what

are the projects so that we feel satisfied that we have definite projects which will certainly give employment to the unemployed people below the poverty line. We shall be paying wages against proper work and there shall not be doles because this country cannot afford to have doles.

Then, there should be a couple of schemes, a couple of projects, where you will employ uneducated youth. Projects should be there where you will absorb educated people also. The hon. Minister must be knowing what are the schemes where educated people will be employed. There is a defect in our employment policy. In my State, for instance,—I bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister, through you, Sir—there is a qualification called 'middle pass', there is a qualification called 'under-matriculate' and 'under-graduate'. These are not qualifications. We have to be definite. When you want to have a teacher, you say, 'he should be a trained graduate'. Sometimes, you fix the minimum qualification as 'matriculate'. Then, he needs to be only matriculate. But, finally you give some preference to the higher qualification. Otherwise a matriculate can become a teacher. Therefore, when there is *sifarish* or recommendation, the chances are that the trained graduate will not become a teacher, while a matriculate will become, if he has political clout. So, we have owned this danger. We have institutionalised this danger into schemes. Then, why do you say, if somebody has to become a teacher, he should be a trained graduate? He should be a graduate plus he must have received training in the Art or Science of teaching. So, what happens is that the 'middle pass', under graduate and graduate are lumped together. When we think of employment, we should be conscious of these dangers. So, there will be projects which will be meant for uneducated people. A person who is 'middle pass' is an uneducated person; a person who is 'under matriculate' is an uneducated person. We should be clear on that. In this country, we have millions of graduates. How can you say that 'under graduate' is a qualification? You can call the person who is 'under graduate' as literate. Unless these loopholes are

plugged, these lacunae will spoil your schemes. So, there should be projects for educated people; there should be projects for uneducated people also. Educated unemployment problem is there even below the poverty line. I wish there should be a survey on that.

There should be a vigilance. It can be a State vigilance or it can be a Central vigilance. We must not waste this money. We continue to be a poor country despite several achievements to our credit, in the developmental planning. The money allotted for this, is Rs. 25 thousand crores. Although it is a small amount for such a big laudable scheme, we cannot waste this money. Therefore you may institute State vigilance or you may have vigilance at the national level. It should be mobile and there should be surprise checks as to whether proper projects have been chosen and whether proper people have been given the benefits.

As for my State, this is Jammu & Kashmir, there is a large scale unemployment of youth and particularly there is a great chunk of our student community who are educated and who are unemployed, because from the First Standard right upto M.A., and Ph.D., the education is free. So, I would urge the Central Government to devise a special scheme for Jammu & Kashmir. But, as far as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is concerned, I want that Rs. 1,000 crore should be ear-marked for eradicating the unemployment problem in the 'below poverty line' group. I want special projects also for Jammu & Kashmir like afforestation—because the State had lost a good part of jungles—and beautification and removing the encroachments in Dal Lake, because that attracts international tourists. We can help the hon. Minister to select projects. But he should come forward to offer Rs. 1,000 crore for this scheme to Jammu & Kashmir.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker Sir, during this birth centenary year of Pandit Jawahar Lal

[Sh. Santosh Kumar Singh]

Nehru, our beloved leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken a historic decision for the poor people of villages by launching this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that after independence, we have to uplift the rural people of India and Pandit Nehru said that if we want to see real India, we should go to the villages because India lives in villages. I do not hesitate in saying that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has put in his best efforts to fulfill this dream through the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Since independence, the Congress Government has taken many historic decisions. Whether it was bank nationalisation or abolition of privy purses and Zamindari system, or anti-poverty programmes for the upliftment of the poor. Undoubtedly, the launching of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana by Shri Rajiv Gandhi which is aimed at the progress of villages through Gram Panchayats is the best among these historic decisions. Though many efforts have been made to provide employment to the unemployed rural poor but under this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana the weaker sections, the poor and unemployed youth of rural areas will definitely get employment and villages would make progress. Under this scheme, Gram Pradhans will make efforts for the development of villages through Gram Panchayats, but they will have to face some difficulties. I visited some villages a few days back. The Government has made a provision of joint account. There is a sharp decline in the goodwill of banks. There is need to improve this. When the people of the villages and the Gram Pradhans go to banks for withdrawing their money, some of the bank officials demand their share. It is necessary to check this. Some system should be devised so that they do not have to face any difficulty. Our Prime Minister wants that efforts should be made to implement the development schemes of villages through the Central Government directly and eliminate middle-men. Therefore, it is necessary to remove these hindrances. The Government has fixed a percentage of amount that is necessary to be spent on a particular work, for example on afforestation and wages to

labour. This scheme is specially meant for employment. The unemployed get employment through the development schemes. The village panchayats should be given powers to fix the priorities for various development works. On the one hand our Government and Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken a historic decision and on the other, our opposition parties call it a dead Bill. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi tried to realise the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi by working for the upliftment of the poor through these Bills, the opposition parties did not cooperate or show any interest in this work. They resigned from this august House and called it a dead Bill. When the rural masses will give their decision on this bill, then the opposition will realise that they were wrong in resigning and for not cooperating on such important Bills. It seems that they want to become martyrs by shedding a few drops of blood. That is why there are not participating in this important Bill. But by doing so they are betraying the trust of the masses.

Today, under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, efforts are certainly being made to uplift the poor through Panchayati Raj and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I welcome this.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER (Ghazipur):
Mr. Speaker Sir, for the last many days we are discussing Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in this august House. I would also like to submit some point before the Government. National Rural Employment Programme and R.L.E.G.P. schemes were being implemented for many years in our country. Revolutionary changes took place in the country with the implementation of these schemes particularly in rural areas. The primary objective of these schemes was to provide employment to weaker sections and the poor and the second objective was to construct roads, ponds and pavements and under take other developmental works in the rural areas of our country. There are no two opinions that we could not utilise the entire amount that has been given for this purpose. There are many reasons for this and Government is also aware of this but even then sufficient

development has taken place. Roads have been constructed in many villages, number of villages have been connected with the link roads and many other development works have also been undertaken. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been introduced by discontinuing these schemes. I welcome this scheme because sufficient development did not take place through the earlier schemes of N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. Only some villages were connected with the link roads and ponds were constructed, and schools were constructed in some villages through those schemes but all round development of villages could not take place anywhere. Rural areas are the main targets for development under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. This is quite appreciable. The salient feature of this scheme is that the funds allocated for the development of rural areas would be utilised through 'Gram Sabhas' or 'Gram panchayats' and no other agency would be involved in it. Besides, the representatives of the villages would have the liberty to get those works done which according to them carry top priority. The statements of the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Agriculture, broadcast on Doordarshan and Akashvani also made it clear that the Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats would be at liberty to utilise the funds the way that like, depending upon the priority of work. I think that no other scheme would be as effective the one under discussion for the development of rural areas, as all the rural areas are certainly going to be benefited.

Recently, I got an opportunity to visit several villages in my constituency and I tried to know the reactions of the people in regard to Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I came to know that everyone welcomed this scheme heartily. What has, especially, impressed the people is the primary objective of the scheme, i.e. to provide employment. But there are certain practical difficulties towards which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. The population in most of the villages in Uttar Pradesh is less than 1000, and the number of villages having population more than 1000 is negligible. An amount of Rs. 10,000 has been allocated to these

villages and guidelines have been issued to spend specific amount on specific item. I do not know whether those guidelines have been issued by the Central Government or the Government of Uttar Pradesh, but distribution of funds according to those guidelines means that, on an average, a very nominal amount ranging between Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 can be spent by the Gram Sabha on a project. Will the hon. Minister of Agriculture be pleased to tell whether it is possible to undertake the development projects in rural areas with such a nominal amount as Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000? In the first instalment, Rs. 10,000 were given, but guidelines were issued in regard to its distribution under different heads. Will the development of rural areas be possible under these circumstances? There are important works like construction of link roads, repairing of streets, arrangements for drainage etc. Naturally, every Gram Sabha would like to accomplish these task on priority basis because they are far more important than other works. But the Gram Sabha would not be in a position to complete all those tasks within the allocated amount of Rs. 10,000. Perhaps, the hon. Minister too belongs to a village and he might be aware that in our area, every village comprises 3-4 hamlets and if the allocated amount of Rs. 10,000 is spent on one hamlet, the people of other hamlets will naturally feel offended. Thus a great deal of difficulty is being experienced in the utilisation of the funds, with the result that the funds of many Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats are still lying in the banks. They are confused as to how they should utilise the money. I would like the hon. Minister to make it clear in his reply as to how it would be possible for the Panchayats or Gram Sabhas to undertake any project of development under the existing guidelines, whether they one issued by the Central or the State Government. I would like the hon. Minister to kindly make the whole position clear in his reply. Second thing towards which I would like to draw his attention is that most of the projects undertaken under National Rural Employment Scheme are lying incomplete. At some places, three-fourth of the total work has been completed while at other places, only

[Sh. Zainul Basheer]

one-fourth of it has been completed. Only 20 per cent funds have been allocated for such projects. These incomplete projects worth crores of rupees in each district cannot be completed with 20 per cent allocation and the result would be that the soil work already done would be washed away with the rain water. If these works all are not completed, the assets which have been created will be ruined and the money already invested in the projects would go waste. So far as the question of providing employment is concerned, the Government has succeeded in it, but the objective of development has not been fulfilled. Hence the Government should make a special provision for the completion of the works which are pending, such as construction of roads etc. at block level. Projects in the villages are important but the area outside the village is equally important. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been implemented in the villages but what about the blocks? Many development projects, like employment generating schemes are meant for villages but there are many others which concern blocks. What functions will the Zila Parishads perform? Is the Government going to make some provision in this regard. I would like the hon. Minister to kindly clarify this point in his reply. There is no doubt that Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has sent a wave of happiness in the rural areas. Earlier, most of the rural people believed that their villages were neglected due to political considerations because M.Ps and M.L.As played key role in getting the projects approved and it was true that many villages were excluded only on political grounds. In many districts, the M.L.As belonging to the opposition were elected and they left out the villages where Congress Party has more following. But this scheme has reached all the villages without any consideration to any political party or political ideology. The Government has accomplished a commendable task by delegating this power to the people belonging to weaker sections. But it is only with the passage of time that we get experience. We are bringing to the notice of the Government the things we have learnt by experience.

One more thing I would like to point out is that the members of the opposition only criticise our schemes. They criticised Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Panchayati Raj too. But they never offer constructive suggestions. They are not at all ready to point out the specific shortcomings and the ways to overcome them. They just try to divert the attention of the people towards the issues with which the latter are not at all concerned.

Only recently, I visited 40-50 villages, but nobody bothered to talk about CAG report or the resignation submitted by the Members of Parliament belonging to the opposition. Nobody shows any interest in knowing as to what happened and how did it happen.

What they want is tubewells, link roads, schools and health centres in the villages. There are their basic necessities towards which our Government is trying to concentrate. Therefore, the Government should implement these schemes boldly unmindful of what the opposition members say but at the same time obstacles created by the State Governments should be overcome.

Generally, the schemes launched by the Central Government are distorted by the State Governments by the time they reach the village level, no matter which political party is in power in the State Government. The State Governments have not been spending funds of their own to implement development projects. Budgets of the State Governments are tax-free and they have no resources to mobilize funds. The State Governments want to discharge their duties by making use of the funds provided by the Central Government.

One thing more and I shall conclude. I want a clarifications as to what functions different units of DRDA in each district would perform now onwards. What would be the future of the employees of DRDA who are on strike and sitting in front of the building of your Ministry? How this problem is going to be solved, because many persons were appointed under this scheme. I would like to

know from the hon. Minister the steps taken for re-employment of persons belonging to DRDA.

With these words, I thank you very much.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are celebrating the birth centenary of our national leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru all over the country. The nation is grateful to the builder of modern India who laid the foundation of building a new nation after Independence. In the memory of that great leader, the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has launched a new scheme viz. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the country for effective implementation of development schemes in rural areas. He deserves congratulations for this. Our Prime Minister implemented those schemes one by one for rural development and thereby strengthened the foundation of modern India. Whether it was NREP and RLEGP, the primary objective of these schemes was to create employment opportunities and to implement development projects in rural areas. By merging all these schemes into Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, he has adopted an integrated approach to development. But at the same time, it has to be ensured that the villages are associated in the formulation of such schemes and the funds are allocated direct to the Panchayats by the Central Government and are utilised for the works which carry top priority.

There is a provision in the Jawahar Rozgar to provide employment to at least one member of each poor family for 50-100 days in a year. At the same time, the scheme provides for undertaking development works in all Panchayats on a regular basis.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, which aims at providing employment to the unemployed youth in villages and uplifting Harijans and Adivasis deserves all praise. That the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is serious about this scheme is evident from the fact that in the first year itself Rs. 2600 crores have been provided under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for distribution

among all Gram Panchayats.

The most important thing is that these funds have reached the Gram Panchayats and elected representatives at the Panchayat level have begun to set their priorities. Some hon. Members said that the Central Government has incurred a large number of guidelines to the Panchayats to follow as a result of which the Sarpanches and Panches are getting confused. At places, where training programmes are being conducted by Block Development Officers, no information is given as to how to implement the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I would like these guidelines to be relaxed to some extent. This being the first year of the scheme, the Sarpanches chairman and members of the Zila Parishads should be educated on the various aspects of the programme.

In the Jawahar Lal Nehru Centenary year the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has decided on the uniform implementation of the Panchayati Raj throughout the country. This will prove to be a revolutionary and historic decision. There is no doubt that the last unit of development is the village. In order to accord an autonomous status to villages and to remove the impediments in the implementation, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Panchayati Raj have been inter-linked. This in itself is a remarkable step and its all-encompassing effect can be seen in rural areas. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the Panchayati Raj have instilled a sense of confidence among the rural people which in turn has given them the hope that through this measure they will be able to get respect and status with society.

I feel that the amount of first instalment that has reached the Gram Panchayats is very low considering the targets set under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Central Government has issued a directive that construction of buildings and roads and digging of canals and wells can be undertaken under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Besides, it is for the first time, that Panchayats have been given the authority to give loans to poor people, Harijans and

[Sh. Pratap Bhanu Sharma]

Adivasis. One of the benefits of this scheme would be that the poor will no longer be at the mercy of banks. A remarkable step such as this is most welcome.

The hon. Agriculture Minister deserves praise for his efforts in increasing the allocation of funds for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. During a recent visit to my constituency, I got some good suggestions from Sarpanches at a few places. I would like to bring these suggestions to your notice. The Government has given them the responsibility of formulating the action plan. For this they need technical support from district officials and others associated with rural development. This should be promptly made available to them as this is the first year. Later they may not need it. Secondly, most of the panchayats have complained of inadequate allocation. The Government should think of increasing the allocation. Now 80% is being given to Panchayats and 20% of the district unit, be it the D.R.D.A. or the Zila Parishad. If this ratio is to be maintained, a larger amount of funds should be given to the Gram Panchayats in the current financial year. Thirdly, the Gram Panchayat has been directed that the Sarpanch should open a joint account with the Gram Sewaks. This system is acceptable if the Gram Sewak compulsorily resides at the headquarters of the Gram Panchayat. If he remains on tour for 20 days in a month or is attached to 3 or 4 Gram Panchayats simultaneously, then problems could arise in operating the bank account. Besides, the Gram Sewak being a subordinate, has to obey the orders of the B.D.O. Previously, the Sarpanch had a joint account with the B.D.O. This system was discontinued in favour of the present one. But it would be better if the Sarpanch alone is authorised to operate the account. Under the present system there are practical difficulties because, at places, there is only one Gram Sewak attached to as many as 5 Gram Panchayats. The Sarpanch will keep looking for him and he will not be able to operate the account when needed.

I congratulate the young Prime Minister for taking this employment generation oriented step grant more powers to Gram Panchayats besides being an instrument of decentralisation of authority. I hope that in future a survey would be conducted of the entire Panchayat area and a record would be made available to the Gram Panchayats carrying information about the number of families that need employment, the educational qualifications of the people and the total number of persons being provided employment under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana on the I.R.D.P. There should be co-ordination between the two programmes so as to avoid a situation where one programme is run by the Administration and the other by the Gram Panchayat. For the I.R.D.P. also all the work should be done through the Panchayats, district Panchayats or the Zila Parishad, and the Sarpanches should be authorised to select the beneficiaries for grant of loan from the bank or for issuing eligibility certificates for getting grant. Blocks and Zila Panchayats should be given more powers.

I hope that the new Panchayati Raj Bill which is sought to be introduced in this House or the Constitution amendments sought to be made to give special powers to the Panchayats will certainly include all such provisions.

PROF NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana that has been introduced on the occasion of Nehru Centenary year being celebrated now is a revolutionary and praiseworthy step. A step such as this rekindles the sacred memories of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru because he and Mahatma Gandhi dreamt of an India where villages would be self-reliant in every respect. So this is, in fact, a step towards fulfilling that dream for which I heartily congratulate the hon. Prime Minister.

Previously, the Sarpanches used to shuttle between the B.D.O. and the Project Director. This did not lead to implementation of the village development schemes. The

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has instilled confidence and created a new awareness in the public mind. That who had no employment are now very happy. Now they are hopeful of getting some employment.

Where on the one hand a number of good things will be taken up under this scheme, there are also certain drawbacks in it. A provision of Rs. 26,000 crores has been made under this scheme. That means the per capita allocation is Rs. 29 only. In a thinly populated State like Rajasthan the Panchayats consist of hardly 7 or 8 villages. A cluster of hamlets are also situated in far flung areas, but population in these hamlets is very less. As such, if the allocation is made on the basis of population, Rajasthan will get very little money. In terms of area Rajasthan is the second largest State in the country, but it is thinly populated. I was told by a Sarpanch during the course of my tour to the State that they get only Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. What can they do with this small amount? They cannot take up any new work. I therefore, request you that besides allocating funds to hilly and desert areas on the basis of population 20 to 40 per cent additional funds should be given to them on the basis of area also.

Some of the hon. Members who spoke prior to me pointed out that earmarking certain percentage of funds to different heads viz. employment schemes and Indira Awas Yojana etc. has caused confusion in the minds of the Sarpanchs. They are not able to understand as to how they can complete the work with such a small amount. I, therefore, request you to remove the restrictions on fund utilisation.

The Government of Rajasthan deserves our congratulations for providing revenue powers to the Panchayats. The Sarpanch will receive a very small amount of revenue. If "Jaladhara" and other schemes are included in this scheme, how can these schemes be completed. If a demand is made to construct a road from one block to other or from one village to the other, the authorities say that this work will be taken up under the

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Hence, what has been done is not correct. It should categorically stated that only village development schemes will be taken up under this scheme.

I would also like to submit that development scheme should be taken up for hamlets in urban areas. When we remember Jawaharlalji we automatically remember Indiraji also. Therefore, some scheme for these hamlets should be named after Indiraji also.

It is being said that the funds which are being given to the Sarpanchs, will breed corruption. It is not correct. When I went to villages, several villagers complained to me that the Sarpanch is not spending the money that he has received from the Government. That means you need no auditors. The villagers themselves have become the auditors. As such, this is a poverty alleviation scheme. The hon. Prime Minister recently said that out of Rs. 7/- that we send only Re. 1 reaches the villages. Now the entire amount of Rs. 7/- will reach the villages and there is no need to get the accounts audited by the C&A G. The villagers themselves will do the audit. But checks and balances are necessary. In order to ensure that the work is being carried on properly, some adhoc checking arrangements should be made. For this, a committee consisting of the Members of Parliament should be constituted. This committee should ensure whether the work is being carried on properly or not. I would like to point out that the term of Gram Sabha varies from village to village. I would like to suggest that the meetings of the Gram Sabha must be convened after every three months so that the people could sit together and decide which work to take up first and which work later.

I would also like to say that though a number of schemes have been executed before the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana but particularly in my constituency, these schemes have not benefited the area. for example *mandis* were set up in forest areas. Similarly, parks were constructed at various places, but there is no tree or flowers in these parks. These things will not happen under this

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

scheme. It is a good scheme that has been take up. I am requesting the hon. Minister because he comes from a village. Only a wearer knows where the shoe pinches. He knows the difficulties of the villagers. The restriction of percentage for different activities is impractical and therefore, this should be removed. The villagers should be free to carry out developmental activities. Besides, the funds sent by the Government should be withdrawn under the signatures of the Gram Sewak and the Secretary. For this a Gram Sewak should be appointed in every village. There should not be only one Gram Sewak for 10 to 12 villages. If it is so, it would become no man's responsibility. I, therefore, request that care should be taken in this regard.

Finally, I would like to say that this revolutionary step will bring prosperity to the rural masses and the dreams of our forefathers, especially Gandhiji will be realised through this scheme. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI D.P. YADAV (Monghyr): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members have discussed this scheme in detail. Neither I would like to repeat those points nor would I present any new viewpoint. The only thing that I would like to submit is that it is the duty of the Ministry of Agriculture to remove the confusions in the minds of people about the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

15.59 hrs.

[PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR in the Chair]

What are the confusions? The first confusion is that it is the view of the educated people and the vested interests that if power is delegated to Gram Pradhans and Sarpanchs, they cannot manage the work. They are of the view that it would have been better had the work been entrusted to Government officials. A study on this subject

was conducted at the instance of the Prime Minister not by an ordinary body, but by the Institute of Employment Power Research. The institute worked out the details of jobs available in the Government and assessed the benefits that have percolated down to the village life or public life as a consequence of these Government jobs. We went through the observations of the institute which included the observations of the Chief Secretary, Gujarat also. I am reading out what he has written. From the contents of his letter, you will come to know as to what has been the impact of deploying such a large army of big officers in the development of village life or the public life. This is what the Chief Secretary of Gujarat writes after putting in 35 years of service in I.A.S.:—

[English]

"Dear Shri Yadava,

Thank you for your note and the interesting statistics about different departments" spending of Rs. 28.80 crore per year on salaries in Monger District. I think one of the greatest problems facing the country today is that of proliferation in district administration and unless drastic steps are taken now, we will have now an ever expanding bureaucracy which will devour all the resources of the country and leaving nothing for the poor people or for development of projects to take the country forward to the 21st century. I have found in my 35 years of service that all efforts to curb this cancerous growth are resisted in every quarter (and astonishingly politicians also). In fact, two or three people can perform the functions of all departments, and it is not necessary to have representatives of each department down to the village level. I will be glad if you please let me know if any concrete steps are being taken in the light of the startling figures brought out in your note.

Yours sincerely,
H.R. Patankar

[Translation]

This is the view of a Chief Secretary who

has put in 35 years of service in I.A.S. In Monghyr district there are 90 class I officers and 900 class II officers in general administration and Technical Departments. In the Departments of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Engineering, Industry, Rural Development, Social Welfare and other departments, there are 90 class I officers, 930 class II officers, 7500 class III and 7,500 class IV officers.

On one hand, there is a large number of officials, who get heavy pay packets whereas on the other hand, there is no arrangement of drinking water had roads in the villages. If all the money allocated for the purpose is spent up on the payment of salaries only, rural areas will never be able to develop. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is only a beginning under the scheme which will bring in a new light in these areas. But the Bill which has been introduced here by the Hon. Prime Minister contains 29 items for which the Gram Pradhans shall have to be prepared to understand the management of these 29 items. I would like to suggest that a training programme should be started for the Gram Pradhans, so that they can acquire common technical knowledge about these 29 items. The technical and administrative man power engaged in the district headquarters or divisional headquarters should be brought down to the village levels. I think that one or two such engineers can be found who can look after the construction works being done in a unit of all the five villages. It is not the question of resources, but that of the management. Hence, it is necessary to bring about a co-ordination between the infrastructure development, resource development and the management system.

[English]

This is the first step towards decentralised planning and implementation or to create confidence among the common masses.

[Translation]

In those days when the G.T.Road was got constructed by Sher Shah Suri there was

neither an engineer-in-chief nor a chief engineer, nor the relevant documents were put up for administrative or technical approval. However, this road which was constructed in those days, is still in a very good shape for transportation purposes. Similarly, the fruit bearing trees which were planted in those days and the big wells constructed during that period are still in a fine condition. It shows that if the rural people make collective efforts to fulfil their needs, it will instill in them self-confidence which will be definitely a promise of bright future for India. I have been told by the Sarpanchs and Gram Panchayats that no doubt there will be some confusion in the early stages of the implementation of this scheme. Some other suggested that the inconsistencies of the scheme, if any, should be removed. One such drawback of the scheme concerns cement, which is available at the rate of Rs.75 per bag in the open market and the same can be had at the control rate of Rs.55 per bag. But for that, one has to seek the technical and administrative approval from so many authorities such as the B.D.O., S.D.O. and the Collector. For that quantity of cement, which they have had at the market price, they cannot obtain cash memos of control price. So they should be allowed to purchase cement from the market. Same is the situation in respect of bricks and steel. In market, the price of one thousand bricks is Rs.900-, but the Government price is Rs. 500/-. Those who buy from the market are asked to seek administrative approval. In such a situation if all these items are available in the market, they should be allowed to purchase them from there as there will be no need of obtaining any technical approval for the same. If there is a chance of harrasment from the administration, the services of the retired engineers may be utilised because it is just the first stage of it. Later, when it will be the turn of the complicated structures, we will see how a master plan can be prepared by deploying district manpower. This training will be very important for the pradhans. We should arrange it in Multi-disciplinary approach Agricultural Institutions, colleges and in the I.I.T, where these people can be pro-

[Sh. D.P. Yadav]

vided with the technical knowledge of the scheme. Whatever construction we will have the basis of that knowledge, will add a new chapter to our history. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being implemented with that very objective in view and I would like to thank you for this. Even in the face of struggle and criticism, you should continue your march ahead on the path of progress of the country.

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, there are some Members who have not been given an opportunity to speak. We have been waiting here since morning and nobody has told us that we will not get the chance. My request is that those Members who have been left should also be given an opportunity to speak. Now I will have to perform a very unpleasant task of going on intervening. The Minister can reply at 4.30.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): It will be quite difficult. The issue of floods is also yet to be taken up.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Let all other Members also speak, Sir. Where is the hurry?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Minister can start his reply at 4.35, Sir. We are prepared to sit even beyond 6 o' clock, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Let each of them speak only for five minutes. I will speak at 4.30.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. The hon. Minister will start his reply at 4.30.

CH. LACHCHHI RAM (Jalaun): Mr.

Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to express my views on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi deserves to be congratulated, as he has opened up large vistas for the development of rural areas through the implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Even after 40 years of independence, we find lot of disparities and imbalances between our villages and the cities and they have showed a decline during this period. The cities are developing continuously. But when we see the luxurious expansion of our cities, we feel that our country has gone far ahead on the path of progress but when we cast a glance at the rural areas of this country, we find that 80 per cent of population is still unemployed and in these areas people have no means of livelihood. Earlier, they used to earn their livelihood by weaving, spinning or by doing leather work, woodwork or the job of ironsmith. But now, all such persons have been deprived of their job or the type of skill they have is no more required by the society. Previously the only and ultimate way of earning livelihood for them was to work as an agricultural labourer, but with the advent of tractors and mechanisation, they were deprived even of that means of employment. Today every villager is so much aggrieved on account of horrible magnitude of rising prices that he prefers to migrate to the cities. But now with the implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, he has once again started cherishing the hope that now he will have a job in his own village.

I would like to bring this point to the notice of the hon. Minister that although the Government has helped a lot in educating the children of the poor through different schemes during these 40 years, but even after the completion of their education they have not been provided with employment or any other assistance from the Government by which they could have engaged themselves under self-employment scheme. In spite of the provision of reservations for them, they are still lagging far behind in the matter of employment. Those who can bribe the Government officials, get the jobs, but

the persons, who are not in a position to give anything, are denied the opportunities of jobs even though they have all the requisite qualifications. The Hon. Prime Minister has assured in the House and also outside the House that the weaker sections will be given due representation in Government jobs and even in the State the reserved vacancies will be filled up by the candidates from weaker sections of the society but the State Governments have not yet taken any such steps in this regard. If the children of the poor, on whom the Government has incurred an expenditure of crores of rupees to educate them, are given some employment or if they are able to start some work for self employment, it will be a great relief to these persons and they will be able to lead their life quite comfortably. One more problem is there with the people of weaker sections in the Government jobs that inspite of their continuance in the service for 10 to 15 years at the time of promotion they are deprived of it because of adverse entries in their confidential Reports. It is creating great frustration among them. The Government should pay attention to words this aspect also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon' ble member should confine himself to Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

CH. LACHCHHI RAM: I have come to know from various sources that the persons of weaker sections in the Government or semi-government jobs are being exploited and they are thrown out of the job by way of compulsory retirement. This practice should be stopped.

Another problem that we are facing is that as the Pradhans and members of Gram Panchayats, belonging to the weaker sections are not adequately educated and are not fully acquainted with the relevant rules and regulations hence the educated people are taking undue advantage of the situation. I would like to request that a T.V. set should be provided in every village, so that they may be aware of the events taking place in their area.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: He is not a frequent speaker, let him have a little more time.

[Translation]

CH. LACHCHHI RAM: In our village, besides the weaker sections, there is one class among the minority communities, which has been given a very low status. They live in a very miserable in conditions. This is the class of artisans. They are engaged construction works and for undertaking the work of weavers and carpet weavers. They have no other means of livelihood. If these people are provided with proper means of livelihood, the problem of their unemployment can be easily solved. I would like to request the hon. Minister to make some provision even in this regard. With these words, I support the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and express my gratitude to you.

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this.

Sir, in spite of implementation of various programmes like NREP, RLEGP, TRYSEM, Indira Awas Yojana etc. in the last some years, rural poverty could not be eradicated completely. Even now, about 448 lakh families are living below the poverty line in this country. Now that all these programmes have been merged and brought under one umbrella, that is, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, allocation of Rs. 2623 crores would be on the very much lower side. I would, therefore, request the Government to consider doubling this amount. Moreover, the Government should spell out the period within which this amount of Rs. 2326 crores will be disbursed to the local bodies for implementation of various schemes.

Sir, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana should include schemes like construction of roads,

[Sh. R. Dhanuskodi Athithan]

digging of wells, desilting of lakes and small rivers, construction of small and medium reservoirs, ponds, water sheds, nursing and growing of plants and trees in rural areas. Sir, the dream of Mahatma Gandhi that India will be independent only when the Indian villages become independent will be realised by Shri Rajiv Gandhi by launching of this glorious Yojana. People of this country should be thankful to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for his sincerity and earnestness in launching this programme which is mainly meant for the upliftment of the rural poor. It is gratifying to note that this Yojana is definitely result-oriented because with the passing of the Panchayati Raj Bill shortly, the power and responsibility will rest with the democratically elected people to the local bodies in the rural areas.

Sir, in this connection I would like to place an important suggestion for the consideration of the Government. Sir, by spending so much huge amount, the Government will be implementing various schemes in the rural areas. The idea is to provide employment to at least one person in a family for 100 days or more in a year, in the rural areas. But, Sir, these schemes, after execution will have to be maintained and well taken care of against devastation due to natural calamities. It is a well-known fact that for the last so many decades our country has been experiencing either drought or flood havoc. Sometimes, in the same year, the country faces drought situation in one part and at the same time the country faces flood havoc in some other part. Due to this calamity, a lot of life and property are damaged every year. The aftermath of drought and floods is epidemics and diseases follow. So, Sir, to fight the fury of floods and drought situation, the only solution is to nationalise all the river waters in the country and drain out the superfluous waters to the needy areas in other parts of the country through canal system. Under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Ganga-Cauvery Link Scheme can be taken up. At least, a beginning to this scheme can be made because Ganga-Cauvery Link Scheme was

mooted long ago, when Panditji was our Prime Minister. Unless this natural calamity is prevented, any amount of spending for various schemes in the rural areas would become infructuous after some years.

Sir, in my constituency, salt water enters into drinking wells. So, I request the Government to take immediate action to prevent water getting saltish. Small reservoir systems like Nambiyaru, Poigaiyaru, Kodimudiyaru and Panchaiyaru schemes can be implemented by this Yojana.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am very glad to participate in this discussion under rule 193 of the House on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Sir, 40 years have passed since independence. The first Prime Minister of our nation Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made this country iron-strong by giving extraordinary emphasis on the industrial development. The growth of industries nation-wide led to rapid urbanization and the people in the cities lead today a happy life. In the same way, our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has responded to the call of the time by sponsoring this programme to provide employment to the millions in the rural areas. This should be acclaimed as a revolutionary step.

I may submit that the approach of the officialdom in the villages should change. This programme, therefore, requires the officials in the basic level of administration to go to the people and know the problems. Mahatma Gandhi rightly said that freedom of the villages from the pangs of poverty and social miseries means the true freedom of the country. I must congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for sponsoring this programme and thus enabling the millions in the rural households to beget that true freedom envisioned by Mahatma Gandhi.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil

Sir, this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being implemented through District Collectors. They owe allegiance to the State Governments in Tamil Nadu, this programme is being implemented on the advice of ruling partymen and village heads belonging to the ruling party. This programme is people's programme. But members of Parliament who are people's representatives are not included in the committee which directs the implementation of the programme. 75% of the funds required for this programme is provided by the Central Govt. However, it is surprising that MPs are not included in the committee which directs the implementation of the programme. Hon. Minister, must, therefore, issue strict guidelines to the State Govts. to include MPs in the Committees before implementing the programme.

Even in the case of IRDP, MPs are not given participation in the implementation of the programme. These programmes are Centrally sponsored programmes and MPs should have a natural right to have a say in the implementation of the programmes. I suggest that the District Development Councils should be revived. Instructions should be issued to the State Govts. in this regard. Until these instructions are issued, the disbursement of loans under IRDP should be kept in abeyance. Such instructions should be particularly issued to Tamil Nadu. I also request the Hon. Minister to vest the MPs with adequate powers to oversee the implementation of the Centrally sponsored schemes.

Sir, the procedure presently being followed in Tamil Nadu is that the District Collectors themselves formulate a scheme. For example, they identify the villages for group housing schemes. They construct some 20 houses in one village and 50 houses in another village. All according to their pleasure. They do not even consult even the Panchayat Chairmen. They dance to the tunes of the ruling partymen. This has greatly jeopardized undertaking of developmental work under the Central Schemes in Congress ruled Panchayats. To obviate this kind of situation, it should be made mandatory for

State Govts. to consult and take instructions too from the local MPs before implementing Centrally sponsored schemes. I urge upon the Hon. Minister to issue the necessary instructions at the earliest.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had occasion to be a 'Up Pradhan' of a Gram Sabha for some time and also 'Block Pradhan' for 2 1/2 years. There was a time when Gram Sabhas and block committees had no source of any income and funds at their disposal with which they could undertake development work in their areas or villages at their own discretion but today it is for the first time that adequate funds are being provided to them in the rural areas under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana so that they can undertake development work in the manner they like and thus could become self-reliant.

Hitherto, the Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies have been passing the budgets and giving approval to the various schemes and projects. It would be the first time in history that the Gram Sabha, the smallest unit of our democratic structure will not only prepare plans and implement them but make the budget and it will also pass the budget. I would like to extend my heartiest thanks to the hon. Minister of Agriculture, his advisors and the Hon. Prime Minister for bringing about such a revolutionary change. In order to maintain the tempo of this change, it is imperative that all the social and political workers should shed their ideological differences and devote themselves to make this scheme a success. But it is regretted to say that this scheme is being seen in political perspective. Some of the people including some of our colleague the Opposition are making their best to malign it. They are advancing a plea that this scheme is meant for providing benefit to the Gram Pradhans only, while the reality is that all the powers are not vested in Pradhan, rather powers are vested in Gram Sabha which will approve the schemes in its open general body meeting. In order to withdraw money from bank, a resolution duly passed by the Gram Sabha will be required. If the Gram Sabha does not

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

adopt a resolution, money from the bank cannot be withdrawn even after budget is passed. In order to nail the canard unfortunately being spread by the opposition that the scheme is meant for Gram Pradhan only, wide publicity is required to be given to this scheme through Government media.

Earlier, funds released by the Central Government under NREP and RLEGP schemes were further re-allocated by the States to different districts. Influential districts could be able to corner more funds, while the weaker one could get less amount so much so that several blocks were not at all provided funds and their Gram Sabhas remained starve of funds. Now the Government have released funds directly to every village and thus the middle men operating in Lucknow or in the capitals of states or in the districts have been eliminated. The entire procedure has been streamlined by the Government. This is a great achievement. But a big challenge has been thrown upon us. A big blow has been made on the vested interests. That is why bureaucracy is bent upon to fail the scheme at any cost so that they could go to the village after village convincing the people that the scheme has not been beneficial for them at all the thus they should be careful in future. As regards the implementation of the scheme, it is taken for granted that the bureaucracy at lower level would not at all be cooperative in implementing the scheme. Instead of relying on them, the Government should seek the assistance of elected Panchs and Sarpanchs of the villages.

The funds allocated for the purpose are inadequate. Villages with larger population will get funds ranging between Rs. 50 to 70 thousand depending upon their population but those having population of 1000 or less would get an amount of about Rs. 30800 only and this amount is quite inadequate, particularly for the current year. I would like to say that the Government should release at least an amount of Rs. 50,000/- to each Gram Sabha and this amount can be in-

creased to the maximum extent possible that the Government can afford for the Gram Sabhas having more population.

My second submission is that the Government should make it clear that the scheme will continue for the next 5 years because a doubt has been created in the minds of the public by the opposition that the scheme is meant for this year only because it is an election year. For this reason, Gram Pradhans are not making any perspective plan for 5 years. They have made their plans taking this thing in mind that the amount made available to them in the current financial year should be spent on the schemes in this year itself. If it is made clear that the scheme will last for the next 5 years and there would be progressive increase in the amount every year as is done in case of plan outlay, they would certainly make five year plan. It would enable them to spend the amount in a better way.

At present, there are a number of Gram Sabhas comprising more than one revenue villages. I would like to submit to you that the Government should impress upon the State Governments to take steps to adopt the norm of one Gram Sabha for each revenue village as it will lead to dispute about the utilization of funds among the villages forming part of one Gram Sabha. In order to avert such disputes over utilization of money among villages, it is desirable to adopt the norm of one Gram Sabha, for each revenue-village. In order to exercise financial control, joint account system has been introduced. Under the system, money can be withdrawn from the bank under joint signatures of Gram Sewak and Gram Pradhan. I would like to request hon. Bhajan Lal that when the Government has reposed so much faith in the elected representatives of the smallest unit of our democratic system, this joint account system may kindly be done away with. If at all a joint system is required, it should be of elected representatives. If Panchayat Sewak or for that matter any other Government officials are associated with it, they will put signature only when they get their share in the amount as it was done under the schemes

such as NREP and RLEGP, otherwise they will not put their signature on the cheque on one or the other excuse. Hence I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Agriculture to do away with the joint account system in Panchayat. It would lead to dangerous proposition. It will cause much harm. The Government should have faith in the Gram Pradhans.

At present cheques are being issued by DRDA in place of DM. It is my submission to you that the units of our block are feeling neglected.

They think that they do not have any involvement in it. B.D.O. should be authorised to issue cheques and not P.G. of D.R.D.A. If B.D.O. issues cheques, it would ensure involvement of the Block, or else the Chairman of the Block should be empowered for this work.

At least 10 per cent of the total funds should remain with the block for construction of inter-villages roads, irrespective of whether this arrangement is made by the State Government or by the Central Government. After all, how the schemes and the work relating to linkage of one village to the other would be implemented? It has to be done by the block. For this purpose, 10 per cent of the total funds should be allocated to the block. This suggestion needs to be implemented. The Central Government have provided 20 per cent funds for D.R.D.A. D.R.D.A. has to undertake many important works as it functions as an agency, and therefore, it should not be weakened. I share the concern expressed by hon. Shri Zainul Basher so far as his apprehension about the winding up of D.R.D.A. is concerned. The Central Government should ensure that D.R.D.A. is not wound up so that it may continue to be an effective instrument in the implementation of the scheme. It is also very necessary that instead of the District Magistrate, an elected member of a District Council should be made Chairman of the D.R.D.A. The Government has since withdrawn the restrictions about allocation of certain fixed percentage of funds for different items of work. For this, I would like to thank you. But the Gram Pradhans

have no resources to fulfil the responsibility entrusted to them by the Government. Gram Panchayats should be authorised to spend atleast 25 per cent of the total allocation. It is essential to make such a provision.

My last suggestion is about hilly and desert areas. As has been pointed out by the hon. lady member, if Government provides Rs. 20,000 to a village in hilly area, no work can be done with this much of amount in that area. Not even one kilometre long road can be constructed with it. Therefore, at least 50 per cent more funds should be provided for construction works in hilly areas. Otherwise, no work will be done there. The benefits which we were getting under the earlier schemes, are now being withdrawn. Therefore, more funds may please be provided for the hilly areas.

With these words, I would like to thank Shri Rajiv Gandhi for creating a new confidence and new awareness in the villages. Today, a feeling has been created among the rural people that they are also participating in the schemes just like Parliament and Legislative Assemblies.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Our revered leader, late Smt. Indira Gandhi had introduced two schemes to provide employment to the rural poor, namely, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The object of these two schemes was to create permanent assets, such as construction of ponds and bunds and digging of wells in the villages besides providing employment to the people living below the poverty line. Under these schemes, works were undertaken in every village and every block and some very good work was done under these schemes.

Our Prime Minister has said that previously, the middlemen were pocketing huge amount of funds as commission in several fields. Therefore, the Prime Minister decided to merge these two programmes and launch a new scheme named Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in this Nehru Centenary year. In

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doing so, the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken a revolutionary decision.

The implementation of these schemes should be left to Gram Panchayats. The people of this country in general and the rural masses in particular have welcomed this scheme. But the restriction imposed by the Central Government should be removed. The Government should leave it to the Gram Panchayats to fix priorities of work. Let the funds be allocated to them and then the Central Government may keep watch over the works being done by them. Gram Panchayats may be told that they are being given this much of amount and the money so allocated is to be spent on development works.

As has been said by my hon. colleagues, very good work was being done under the earlier employment schemes. There were villages where 10-15 km. long roads were being constructed. But all these works have now come to a standstill. Now what would be the fate of these construction works? We are not getting any response from the Government in this regard. The 20 per cent amount provided for these works is too inadequate. It will not serve any purpose. My submission is that Rural Development Agency should continue to function, as it is a coordinating agency between all the departments, District Councils and other district agencies. Besides, the District Magistrate has to take care of the unemployed people as this is one of our objectives. For this too, the continuation of this agency is essential.

I would like to request that the works which have been left out and are yet to be undertaken under the District Council, Blocks and Gram Panchayats should be taken up and for this purpose additional funds should be provided, because 20 percent is too small an amount. Next year a new Rozgar Yojana after the name of Shrimati Indira Gandhi should be introduced to provide employment to all rural people. Under this scheme, employment should be provided to the people

by the Department of Rural Development, the District Councils, Blocks, Panchayats and other district agencies. This would facilitate development of the district beside the development of the block.

[English]

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Kangra): I thank you for giving me time, Sir. I would congratulate the Prime Minister for introducing this scheme. He has given two things in one go—he has assured employment to the unemployed and he has given a chance for rural areas to be developed.

I would like to bring one or two points to the notice of the hon. Minister. They have said that bulk of the money would be going for irrigation and agricultural production. In this connection, I would like to bring to his notice that the million-well scheme which was given this year does not benefit the hilly areas because in the hilly areas wells cannot be dug. I would like to request him that instead of giving us money for wells, if he could sanction some funds to construct check dams, it would help us to irrigate the land and to improve the agricultural production. In this scheme we have to assure that the agricultural people get the maximum benefit because it is from agriculture that we will be able to give employment to people in the rural areas.

One thing I have noticed in this scheme is that the million-well scheme is only for SC and ST people. I would request that they should also consider the marginal farmers and the backward class people in this scheme because in our hilly areas it is the backward class people who do the maximum agricultural work.

I would say that today's demand is for a permanent job. The people we are educating through our educational system, which I think is slightly faulty, everyone of them wants an assured Government job. In this respect, I would like to request that at least in the IRD families one member in the family must be assured a permanent job for the

whole year instead of a temporary job at the whims of the Panchayats.

Besides that this scheme also talks about self-employment programmes. The ladies in my constituency and wherever I have been visiting even in the southern States have requested that whatever money that comes for employment for women under the 30% reservation which is being kept for them should be given under the self-employment schemes through the Khadi Board or through the Social Welfare Boards so that they do not have to go out to work on the roads and they can get employment in their own places. This will encourage the women to come forward and do the hand-craft work. I would request that this point should be kept in mind for the products that they will produce, the Government should assure that they will help them to sell them so that their income is increased

There is one sphere which I think we have overlooked completely. I may be mistaken; but I would like the clarification on this. The Panchayats are being looked after through the Panchayati Raj, the Urban Development Bill which is going to be brought here shortly will look after the urban areas. But what about the cantonment areas? The cantonment areas do not fall under any of these purviews. There is a tremendous resentment among the people of the cantonment areas. I have five cantonments in my constituency and the people there feel that they have been completely neglected and overlooked. So, I would like to request the Minister that some sort of a scheme should be given to the people of these areas also so that they do not feel that they have been deprived. I wholly agree with Shri Harish Rawatji, who said that the hilly areas should be given special treatment. In the plains, it is easy to do construction work; it is easy to get materials, while in the hilly areas, it is very difficult to get any material or even to do any construction work.

So, keeping this in mind, special preference should be given to the hilly areas.

The last point that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that there are certain blocks in Himachal Pradesh—I do not know about other States, but in Himachal Pradesh, definitely there are certain blocks—where the number families living below the poverty line is much higher than that in the other blocks. Those blocks should be given special treatment. They should be declared as 'backward blocks' and special funds should be given to them. These funds should come to them as 'subsidised food as payments', so that it will help them to get economic assistance and will strengthen their way of living.

Once again congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It will help develop the Panchayats which are backward and help people to get employment in their own areas.

While I support this scheme, I would request that agriculture should be made a compulsory subject in the schools from the Sixth Class so that the children who seek white collared jobs will be encouraged to go towards agriculture.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last three days we have been discussing a very important issue. The issue was first discussed in the last Session and many hon. Members had expressed their views at that time. It is regrettable that when there was need for a debate on this important programme for the alleviation of poverty, the opposition deemed it fit to resign en masses. There could not have been an uglier way than this to have ridiculed the masses who had elected them as their representatives. They have betrayed the public by their action. In a democracy everyone has freedom of expression. Whatever be the issue they should have had their say. Only then could the matter have been sorted out. For the past two years they have been playing up the Bofors issue because they do not have

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any policy or programme of their own. If anything, they had a one-point programme—how to create a niche for themselves in the public mind and how to tarnish the image of the Government. As everyone is well aware, truth shall remain a truth and falsehood will remain a falsehood. The hon. Prime Minister tried his best to accept their each and every demand because false propaganda does not have any importance. All their talk was far from the truth. First they said that an inquiry should be conducted and a House Committee should be constituted from it. When the hon. Prime Minister accepted this demands, they started insisting on a larger sized Committee. When the size of the Committee was enlarged, they refused to be part of it because they knew that there was no truth in the matter. When the C.A.G's report was submitted to the Government, they asked it to be laid on the Table of the House. When that was done, they said that there should be a debate on it. When we agreed to it, they refused to participate in the debate. Can there be a greater erosion of democratic values than this? The Government allowed them plenty of room to function in the manner they wanted. Instead they chose to blow this matter out of proportion and tendered their resignations, whereas the C.A.G's Report does not contain anything incriminating against the hon. Prime Minister. The Report may have highlighted some technical errors in the matter. But then this is quite normal in any C.A.G Report concerning the States. The C.A.G. Report for Andhra Pradesh pointed out misutilisation of funds released for flood and drought relief. Then should this be a valid ground for the Chief Minister to resign? Nobody creates a fuss about technical matters. It is but natural for technical errors to occur and their occurrence definitely does not imply that the Government or its Ministers are at fault. They tendered their resignation because they simply did not have any programme. They thought that they would lose their base if the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana were to be implemented because it is a programme that will bring about a sea-change in the lives of

the unemployed. The Panchayati Raj system had a very positive effect on the masses and this made them think that the hon. Prime Minister had won the hearts of the people. Other matters that scared them into resigning were the Nagar Palika Bill and the lowering of voting age to 18. This is not the way to do things. They could well have retained their membership and stayed here to discuss the pros and cons of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Now they speak from public forums and have labelled this programme an election stunt. Only time will show the results of this historic programme introduced by the hon. Prime Minister. They are raising much hue and cry about the Panchayati Raj also. This is because the Government seeks to give more powers to the Panchayats, give them the freedom to spend their funds in the manner they like. Previously the Panchayats were in the very bad stage. In his dream of 'Swaraj' Mahatma Gandhi hoped that our rural brethren would be given more powers. Mahatma Gandhi said that India's soul lived in villages which is true because 80% of the country's population lives in rural areas. Unless their life improves there is not question of the country making any progress. The hon. Prime Minister made a deep study of different methods to improve the condition of villages. He talked to the elected representatives and toured virtually every part of the country ranging from hilly areas to deserts and plains. He went to places never visited in the past by any of the Ministers of Collectors. After thinking over this matter, he came to the conclusion that only by granting them more powers will their condition improve. There are two ways of doing this—either through the Government or by giving powers to them. In case of the former, the entire funds do not reach the people. In view of this the hon. Prime Minister chose the latter. The Panchayati Raj Bill was introduced in the last Session and is being taken up in this Session. We decided to give all power to the Panchayats because power that belongs to the people should be entrusted to them. The whole Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is aimed at the development of villages. Today villages suffer from many problems like scarcity of drinking water, sewerage, lack of schools

roads, irrigation facilities and inadequate supply of electricity. We want all the schemes related to the development of villages to be formulated at the grassroot level and go upwards to the Zila level. In this way the Government can arrange for the funds. A separate Finance Commission is being constituted for this purpose and a full-fledged study will be conducted on the problems of Harijans, Adivasis and women. A 30% reservation has been made for women so that they get an equal opportunity to participate in village development. Even otherwise, Harijans and Adivasis will be given powers according to their population. Previously, there was the nomination system where two seats were reserved for Harijans and Adivasis. Under the system, persons working in the farm as bonded labour or doing the job of a sweeper in the house-hold were nominated as members by the person authorised to do so. Whenever the person who nominated them raised his hand, they too raised their hand without any knowledge of the subject being discussed. They virtually behaved like automations who raised their hands mechanically when required. Nomination powers rested with people who had either money power or muscle power. So the reservation facility was given in view of this malpractice. Such a facility is expected to help them express their opinion on a subject that relates to them. This programme aims at solving the problems of their respective region through the local panchayats. At many places elections to the Gram Panchayat are not held for 10-20 years. Now elections will be held every 5 years in each Panchayat and under the supervision of the Election Commission to prevent any irregularities. I shall speak in greater detail when the Panchayati Raj bill is introduced in the House. Now that we are discussing the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana I shall confine myself to this subject only. The birth centenary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is being celebrated in the country. On this occasion our hon. Prime Minister has taken a very good decision in favour of rural development. The hon. Prime Minister never suggested it that this scheme should be named as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Rather we all had proposed in one voice that as the

current year is the Nehru Centenary year, the scheme to be introduced in this year should be named after Nehru. It is because Panditji had a great trust in the poor people of this country that he wanted the upliftment of the down trodden and the women to have their due rights. With that thing in view, a number of programmes had been launched during his tenure for the upliftment of the people living below the poverty line and we also called it Jawahar Rozgar Yojana after him. As you are aware, there were two separate schemes i.e. the N.R.E.P. AND R.L.E.G.P. and now these schemes have been merged into one scheme and we have re-introduced it under the name, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I would like to tell you in this regard that in all, the total amount provided under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. during the current year is Rs. 1239 crores. With the introduction of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, we have raised the amount to Rs. 2623 crores which is more than the double of the earlier provision. The objective behind doubling the amount is to provide employment to the unemployed and to bring above the people living below the poverty line. I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Members that the States have been allocated more funds under the present scheme as compared to the amount they were getting earlier. Some States have received almost the double. It means that States and districts where the number of people living below the poverty line is higher will get more funds as this scheme is solely meant for the poor and its main thrust is on the provision of jobs for the poor people.

17.00 hrs.

For this matter, there is no discrimination between the Congress ruled States and the States run by the opposition. It is not so that the Congress ruled States will get more funds and those ruled by the Opposition will get less. I would like to cite an instance in this connection. Earlier, Andhra Pradesh used to get Rs. 19 crores for this purpose but now it will get Rs. 154 crores under this head. Similarly, West Bengal had a share of Rs. 93 crores earlier whereas now it will get Rs. 172

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crores i.e. almost the double of the earlier amount. Some of our colleagues are apprehensive that Congress ruled States will get more funds and the opposition ruled States will get less. But as I have told you earlier that there is no such discrimination in this regard. The only criteria is that States having more poor people will receive more funds. I belong to Haryana, but Haryana and Punjab will get a lesser amount, because as compared to others, there is less poverty in these two

States. In these circumstances, I do not think that somebody should have some objection regarding the above arrangements.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Hon'ble Minister, Sir, how much funds will be made available to Bihar.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I am giving the figures in respect of all the States as to what they were getting earlier and what they will get now.

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Earlier (in lakhs of rupees)</i>	<i>Now (in lakhs of rupees)</i>
Bihar	175	309
Arunachal Pradesh	10	24
Assam	25	43
Goa	137	303
Gujarat	41	63
Himachal Pradesh	671	922
Jammu and Kashmir	8	14
Karnataka	57	96
Kerala	46	52
Madhya Pradesh	103	204
Maharashtra	99	165
Manipur	140	166
Mizoram	88	149
Nagaland	138	403
Orissa	55	102
Punjab	1235	1286
Rajasthan	48	100
Sikkim	91	159
Haryana	1186	1500

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Hon. Minister, I would like to request you to get the copies of these figures cyclostyled and supply a copy of the same to each hon. Member.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: All right, it will be done. Earlier, Tripura used to get Rs. 351 crores and now it will get Rs. 4.33 crores. Uttar Pradesh used to get Rs. 2.18 crore earlier and now it will get Rs. 4.13 crore. Earlier, West Bengal was getting Rs. 93 lakhs and now it will be getting Rs. 1.72 crore. Andaman and Nicobar Islands's earlier share of allocations was Rs. 1.08 crore and now they will get Rs. 1.64 crore. For Chandigarh, the earlier provision was Rs. 21 lakhs whereas now this union territory will get Rs. 40 lakhs. Earlier, Delhi used to get Rs. 90 lakhs and now it will get Rs. 1.87 crore. Earlier, Lakshdweep Islands used to get Rs. 55 lakhs and now they will get Rs. 1.57 crores. What I mean to say is that more funds will be provided to the States now than that what they were getting earlier. We have already sent the first instalment of the amount to the States so that they could start the work. As soon as this amount is utilised by them, we will send the 2nd instalment and then the third instalment will also be sent to them in December-January. The hon. Members who participated in the discussion, have given very good suggestions. But most of the learned Members expressed identical views. I would like to read out the names of hon. Members who participated in the discussion: Shri Virdhi Chander Jain, Shri Panigrahi, Shri Halder, Shri Bharat Singh, Shri Ayub Khan, Shri Kumarmangalam, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, Shri Rama Rai, Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma, Shri Janak Raj Gupta, Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra, Shri Ayub Khan, Shri Khirhar, Shri Chandrashekar, Shri Suman, Shri Aslam Sher Khan, Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Shri Nandlal Choudhary, Shri N. C. Parashar, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh, Shrimati Shaktawat, Shri D.P. Yadav, Shri Lachchhi Ram, Shri Uma Kant Mishra, Shri Harish Rawat, Shrimati Chandresh Kumari, Shri C.S. Tripathi, Shri Mohanty, Shri M.P. Yadva, Shrimati Usha Thakkar, Prof. Soz, Shri Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri Zainul

Basher and some other learned friends also participated in the discussion. I shall deal with the points of those hon. Members who have expressed some apprehensions, later on.

Most of the hon. Members were inquisitive about it as to whether any amount has been fixed for various local expenditures at the village level or not? In this connection, I can say only this much that the villages and the Gram Panchayats are at full liberty to spend the funds allocated to them, on any item of work they think it proper. There is no restriction on them. The only restriction in this regard is that they will have to spend 15 per cent of the total funds on Harijans and Adivasis.

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): You will have to refer it to all the legislative authorities as they have issued different directions.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The earlier guidelines have since been substituted by the new guidelines. When you go next time, you will find everything in order.

Secondly, the hon. Member has pointed out that the State Governments have been compelling the Panchats to keep their money in Government treasury. In this connection we have issued clear instructions to Panchayats not to follow any such orders of the State Governments because they intend to cover up their deficits with this money. We have asked the Panchayats to deposit their funds in the Banks so that the State Government may not have any control over it. Some hon. Members have pointed out that in case of a joint account, Panchayats have to face great difficulties at the time of withdrawal of their money. We have found a solution to this problem also. There should be the condition of signature of at least two Members for the withdrawal of money, otherwise it will be a problem. There is no need to associate any Government servant in this work. It is upto the Sarpanch to have the account operated by a member of the Panchayat and the Secretary and withdraw the money under

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their joint signatures. It is entirely the look out of the Panchayat to take a decision on it. The Government on their part have not imposed any restriction in this regard.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: It has been provided that the money will be withdrawn jointly by the Sarpanch and the Gram Sewak. But the Gram Sewak posted in the Panchayat performs his duties on the orders of the B.D.O. In Fact, his services should be placed at the disposal of the Sarpanch.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Our instructions are very clear in this regard. The Sarpanch has been fully authorised to ensure smooth operation of the fund account. If he thinks that the Secretary is sincere he can entrust him the work, otherwise he can nominate a panch for this work.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: There are Sarpanchs whose wives have been taken as co-opted members in the Panchayats. How will it be tackled, if they withdraw the money on their joint signatures?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It is not a good thing to doubt the integrity of the elected representatives. But this thing will have to be decided by the village panchayats in their meetings. A resolution to this effect should be passed by the general body itself as to how the accounts are to be operated and who will be authorised to withdraw money. It does not matter if he is a male or a female member.

The hon. Member pointed out that the banks are harassing the panchayats when they come to banks for the withdrawal of their money under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. But in the present system there is no question of harassment.

AN HON. MEMBER: They ask for commission.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Why should the bank people ask for Commission. You are depositing the money through a Government of India cheque or draft. You have to deposit it in your account. Who can ask for Commission for withdrawing the money? The question of demanding commission does not arise. If any such complaint comes to your notice, please bring it to our notice also. The Central Government will take appropriate action against such things.

While participating in the discussion the hon Members have urged to strengthen the Panchayats, so that they can work efficiently. We have devolved powers to the Panchayats. They can have staff if need be. We have made all these provision in it. Some hon Members have urged to allow the Panchayats to keep technical staff. They can do so if they wish. This is not a small achievement indeed.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI (Bhadrak): You have mentioned just now that they can keep staff. I would like to know whether they can have every category of staff?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Panchayats can have anybody whom they want on its staff. But this has to be decided unanimously.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Where from will their salaries be paid? Will it also be spent from the allocated funds?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Yes, that expenditure will also be met from those funds.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Then it will be very difficult. 10 to 15 per cent of the money will be spent on this head alone.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: 15 per cent of the total amount has been reserved for the scheduled castes and rest of the money is being kept for development projects. The Panchayats will decide every thing unanimously. (Interruptions) You will have to trust them to some extent, otherwise, it will not work. You have asked to give guidelines. I would like to tell you that guidelines will be

issued in the regional languages and also in Hindi and English, so that people will be able to understand them easily.

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh): Where from the administrative expenditure will be met?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It will involve only five per cent of the total money. Everything has been done in a very systematic manner. If there is any shortcoming that will be overcome. Many hon. Members have asked what will happen to the incomplete projects. Regarding that, I would like to submit that the projects started under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. will be completed at all cost and for that the States already have left over amount of Rs. 450 crore with them. We have made provision for another Rs. 550 crores in that account. In all it is Rs. one thousand crores. This would enable them to complete all the incomplete projects

SHRI RAM PYARE SUMAN (Akbarpur): But they have not received the orders so far from the centre.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: They are being sent. There will be no negligence in this regard. Whatever we say here is said after due deliberations.

PROF NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Is this amount apart from the funds provided for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Rupees four hundred and half crore are left with the State Governments and 20 per cent of the amount is with the Zila Panchayats. First of all, they will complete these projects.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk): I would like to ask whether the 20 per cent amount fixed for the whole year will be spent in one project or in many projects?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Suppose we release Rs. 100/- in a year. Out of that Rs. 100/- Rs. 80/- will go to the villages and the rest Rs. 20/- to the Zila Parishad.

SHRI BANWARILAL (Bairwa): You did not follow me. There are many Panchayat Samitis in a district. Every Panchayat wants that 20 per cent to be spent in their area. It is not correct that the whole amount is spent on a single project in the whole district.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Banwari Lalji, it is like this. That money will be spent in completing the incomplete projects. It will be used for the whole district. If a road is incomplete, the money will be used there as the road will be useful for the entire district.

SHRI RAM PYARE SUMAN: I would like to know whether the incomplete projects will be undertaken by D.R.D.A. or by the panchayats? Whether the incomplete link roads will be taken up by the D.R.D.A.?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The same work will be taken up which was earlier done under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. The D.R.D.A. will also be brought under the Zila Parishad and it will get the work done through D.R.D.A.

A mention was made whether the educated unemployed will be provided employment under this scheme and what will be their future. I would like to submit that whoever wants to work, will be provided employment irrespective of whether one is educated or illiterate. There is no ban for the educated. Whoever wants to work will be given work. There is little bit of hard labour. It is good if they can do it. The unemployed will also get employment. There is no restriction on anybody and there are many other schemes for our educated youth like the I.R.D.P. and TRYSEM under which they are provided assistance. There is a C.O. scheme for them under which they can set up small scale industries. Under that scheme, the educated youth are provided financial assistance upto Rs. 35,000.

Some hon. Members said that the villages having population of one thousand will get only Rs. ten thousand. But this is not true. I would like to say that a village having a population of one thousand say in Assam will also get Rs. ninety five thousand.

SHRI RAM PYARE SUMAN: About Uttar Pradesh I can definitely say that it is not like that.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I am coming to Kashi in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI RAM PYARE SUMAN: I am telling you what they have received.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: So far only first instalment has been sent and that too in an *ad hoc* manner. For example a village in Poonch in Kashmir, having a population of one thousand will get an amount of Rs. one lakh and ten thousand whereas a village of Uttar Kashi in U.P. having a population of one thousand, will get an amount of Rs. one lakh and twenty five thousand.

SHRIDAL CHANDER JAIN: How many villages in a block will get the money?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: That is about one village.

SHRIDAL CHANDER JAIN: What about per head?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: How can it be per head? I am saying about one village.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am talking on the basis of what we have learnt.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We have released the first instalment in an *ad hoc* manner. Two more instalments are yet to be sent.

SHRI RAM PYARE SUMAN: It has been clearly mentioned in the orders already issued that the amount will be given at the rate of Rs. 29.66 per person.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: If you have anything to ask, ask me. We never said it will be Rs. 29. Some people are just trying to create misunderstanding.

SHRI RAM PYARE SUMAN: The money been sent and already given.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: An *ad hoc* payment has been made. I would like to submit to you that each district will get an amount ranging between Rs. 20 to 22 lakh. It is not that a particular district would get a particular sum.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): We are very much confused.

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): Is it so that the villages having a population of 1000 will get Rs. 95 thousand?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The villages having more of people living below the poverty line will get more funds, nothing would be given to the village having no population of poor people. It is not so intended that all Zamindars and rich people living in the village..... We will provide employment to these people also.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request you to address the chair.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Please excuse me.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request you to first complete your reply to the debate. After your reply is over, then you can clarify their doubts. Otherwise, it will become a 'Questions-Answers Session.'

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: There is a maximum concentration of poor people in Singhbhum district in Bihar. So an amount of Rs. 25 crore would be provided to that district. More the concentration of the poor, more will be the allocation of funds. I am telling this just as an instance. It would be very difficult for me to give details about each and every district separately. I would not be

able to answer all of them.

I would like to clear the doubts raised by some of the hon. Members. Just now a mention has been made about Lahol-Spiti district. An amount of Rs. 15 lakh would be provided to Lahol-Spiti as the population of that district as per the census of 1981 is 20 lakh.

Besides, some of the hon. Members have raised the issue of providing employment to women. I would like to inform them that 30 percent reservation has been made for the women and we will ensure that 30 percent jobs are provided to them.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWASI (Hyderabad): I would like to know whether any reservation has been made for Muslim women also in view of magnitude of poverty prevailing in that category?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: No distinction has been made on the basis of caste and community whether one belongs to a Brahmin Community or Muslim Community or belongs to any other minority community. All the people who are living below the poverty line and are unemployed, would be provided employment.

Some of the Hon. Members have opined that the condition should be withdrawn under which 50 percent of the amount is required to be spent on making payment to the labourers as wages. If this limit of 50 percent is withdrawn, it will create a lot of difficulty because we want that at least 50 percent of the amount of this scheme should reach the workers, doing hard physical labour, otherwise more than 50 percent of the money would be spent on purchasing equipments etc. Then how will the people be provided work? So, 50 percent of the money will have to be spent on providing employment to the people. If money is collected in a village through public contribution or donations from the organisations, villagers are free to spend it in the manner they like. But 50 percent of the amount under this scheme will have to be spent on providing employment to the people.

Then only this scheme would be useful. Prof. Soz has expressed apprehension that this yojana may become a charity scheme. There is no question of its becoming a charity scheme. We want that people will get employment under this yojana.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I would like to know whether the people will get minimum wages under this scheme or they would be paid wages in accordance with the quantum of work done by them?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: They should get minimum wages at all cost. If the Panchayat and the labourers arrive at a mutually agreed amount to be paid for a particular work, then it is different matter. But we will try our best that labourers get minimum wages.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Then there will be a problem that an assessment of work done by them would be made and the labourers would not be paid full amount if their work is not complete. This work will be got executed by the Pradhan. He will make payment of wages in accordance with the measurement of the work done and not according to the rate prescribed under minimum wages.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: They are also elected representatives of the people. How will they do that?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: There is confusion about it in the minds of the district officials.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: There is no question of confusion. You need not to be worried about it. If there is any complaint against it, you kindly bring it to my notice. This scheme has just now been started. A mention has been made that proper training programme should be organised for this purpose. The Central Government have decided to impart training for this purpose. As they are going to be entrusted a stupendous task of providing employment to the people, training programmes for Panches and Sarpanchs will be organised so that they are acquainted

[Sh. Bhajan Lal]

with the work to be undertaken. How will it be done? A detailed account of expenditure will be prepared on quarterly basis and it will be discussed in the 'Chaupal' or in the Gram Sabha of the Panchayat. The Gram Sabha will decide as to which of the works should be done first and which of the works should be done thereafter. A statement showing detailed income and expenditure would be displayed on the notice board of the Gram Panchayats. Thus there will be no scope for any misappropriation as the statement will be displayed at the notice board of the 'Chaupal' or the 'Panchayat Ghar'.

Some hon. Members wanted to know the number of days people would get employment under this scheme. Each person will be provided employment for 100 to 150 days under this scheme so that they can comfortably make both ends meet and live happily. Therefore, it is a very good scheme. Hon'ble Members have given very good suggestions. In this regard I would like to say this much only that if any member has any doubt about it, he may write to us and we will try to resolve his queries to his satisfaction. If any member wants to ask one or two questions, I am prepared to answer his questions as there is no difficulty in it.

SHRIMOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask one or two questions. I would like to know how this scheme would be implemented in the States in which elections for Gram Panchayats have not been held or where there is no such system at Panchayat level, having the representation of the people exists? Secondly, you said that funds would be provided to a district on the basis of severity of backwardness and poverty prevalent in the district. I would like to know why Toda and Udhampur districts have not been provided sufficient funds on the basis of their backwardness and poverty? I would like to ask these two questions.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to ask that earlier

the roads were constructed under R.L.E.G.P. by inter-Gram Panchayats and inter-panchayat committees. Now the funds would be provided to each Gram Panchayat separately. What arrangements have been made to complete the work pertaining to more than one Gram Panchayats?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this thing that all the programmes with regard to Jawahar Rozgar Yojana are being telecast on T.V. in English only, as a result of which the people of Hindi speaking States do not understand these programmes. Therefore, arrangements should be made to telecast the programmes on T.V. in Hindi also.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, mostly branch post offices or sub-post offices are functioning in panchayats. They keep hard cash for not more than Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 with them. They refused to accept deposits of bigger amount of Rs. 5 to 10 thousand by saying that who will take responsibility of that much amount. Similarly, if one is to withdraw a bigger amount of money from such post offices, they write to the main post office which transmit the money to them. The process is very time consuming and the people have to face difficulties. Therefore, I talked to the Superintendent of post offices in this regard. He has issued guidelines also but still it is not being implemented. Will any proper arrangements be made in this regard?

SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Mr. Chairman Sir, you said that priorities regarding various programmes will be set by the Gram Panchayat. May, I know how priorities will be set if there happens to be a disagreement among the villagers? Secondly, by attending several meetings I have some information on Faizabad and its neighbouring districts in Uttar Pradesh. On the basis of the first instalment released, officials have clearly said that villages with a population upto 1000 will get a total of Rs. 29,667 in the entire financial year. Whereas the Government said that Rs.

95,000 would be given. The District Magistrates are publicly saying that Rs. 29,667 will be paid in the entire financial year. This thing should be clarified.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Just now you said that 15% will be reserved for Harijans. But the 22 1/2% reservation for tribals has not been taken into account. This will be detrimental to our interests. I request you to provide reservation for those living below the poverty line particularly in tribal areas.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera): The Panchayats have been given funds for development purposes and the Sarpanch has been instructed to convene a meeting of the Gram Sabha to decide how to spend this money. There are reports that the Sarpanchs are not calling such meetings. In such cases who will issue the order?

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): The population in hilly and desert areas is sparse in comparison to the area. How much does the Government intend to give to each Panchayat there?

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur): There is a Special component Plan for Scheduled Castes and a Tribal Plan for the tribals. The Government gives special funds under the Tribal Sub-plan. Will this fund be apart from what is being provided under the two schemes or will it be inclusive of that?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Where there are no Panchayats as in the case of Jammu and Kashmir where elections have not been held so far committees will be constituted and they will spend the money after consulting the villagers. I have been told that Udhampur and Doda, have received inadequate funds. I will get it checked. Funds shall be given according to the number of people living below the poverty line. It would be better if

you could give it in writing. There will not be any problem. A question was raised regarding the roads that are common to 2-3 villages. Previously, this work was being undertaken under the R.L.E.G.P. Now it has been decided that each village shall undertake the repair and maintenance of only that part of the road which falls within that village. The second village will take up the work thereafter. Rs. 1,000 crores have been set aside for the work which is under progress on some of these roads. It was mentioned that funds are not being sanctioned in respect of Orissa. I fail to understand your point because money has already been sanctioned. There will not be any problem in withdrawing the amount. There will be a sarpanch and another associate who would withdraw the amount. If there is any other problem it may be referred to us in writing. As to how the decisions will be taken by the Gram Sabha at, it is the Panchayat which has to take decision. A board will have to be put up at the 'Chaupal' or the central square in the village mentioning the amount of funds received and the heads under which they have been spent. The Panchayat has the responsibility of keeping the villagers informed on funds received and spent. Someone said that Rs. 29,000 will be given, other said Rs. 10,000 will be given. This is not correct. Funds will be given according to the population and that too below the poverty line. More funds for areas where more people live below the poverty line and less funds for other areas. As to the question of hilly areas, priority has been given to places which are predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Special allocations have been set aside considering the backwardness of desert areas in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Special funds have been set aside for remote and inaccessible areas. It was mentioned that the 15% reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not sufficient and it should be increased. We will consider this matter and do the needful.

17.44 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Statement by the Minister of Agriculture in the House on 26th July, 1989, Regarding current Flood situation in the Country and the relief measures undertaken by Government

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we go to the next item—further discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Agriculture in the House on the 26th July, 1989 regarding the current flood situation in the country and the relief measures undertaken by the Government, raised by Shri Harish Rawat on 1st August, 1989. Shri N. Tombi Singh to continue his speech.

SHRIN. TOMBISINGH (Inner Manipur). Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday I was called exactly at the strike of 6 o'clock and as soon as I rose in my seat, I was requested by the Chair to continue today. So, technically and practically I have been on my legs since 6 o'clock yesterday. Therefore, I deserve a little more sympathy today.

The House has been over-flooded. For the last six hours we have been discussing this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. With so much of eagerness and enthusiasm we have been discussing that. Now we have switched over to the problem of floods. We cannot exaggerate its magnitude today.

Today in the North-Eastern Section almost all the 7 sister States specifically Assam and Manipur are submerged with flood waters. Sir, I represent the State of Manipur and my voice is the voice of the real victims of my State. If I want to go back to my home, I cannot reach my own home today. I have to wade through waist deep water to reach my own home. This is the position. This flood is unprecedented in memorable history. Sir, the valley of Manipur is like the bottom of a bowl and the hill ranges look like the walls of the bowl. The whole valley looks

like to big lake. Now, if we look at the valley from above, it looks like a big lake. Such is the situation now.

According to our history and legend, Manipur Valley was under water some 2000 years ago. It got dried and became habitable only after a super human engineer drained the water through a tunnel of the Burma Valley. The written history of the Manipur Valley started in 33 A.D. This is the evidence of the historical claims. Since last Friday, that is, for the last five days the entire Valley has been flooded and the plight of the people is unbearable. There is no electricity, there is no relay of TV programmes, there is no newspaper and the administration, commercial business and educational institutions are not functioning and they have come to a stand-still. It is very difficult to move from one place to another.

Sir, there are three major rivers flowing through the Manipur Valley. One is Nambul which has flooded my residential area. I live in Ward No. 6 of Imphal Municipality. This area is under waist deep water. In the lean season, this river is harmless. It looks so clam and timid. But during the flood, it is furious and turbulent. This river is in flood almost every quarter and in this particular season, similar flood occurred twice in the same month, that is, in the month of July. In the first week of July, we had a big flood which submerged the residential and commercial areas of Imphal town. Only a small portion of the valley was affected. The other river is known as Imphal river which is slightly bigger than Nambul river. But this was also in spate and breached its embankments at three points. Then Imphal river itself with full reinforcement over-flooded the Nambul River and this has still worsened the situation. The third river is Iril river which is still bigger than Imphal river. This was also in flood and breached its embankments at certain points submerging the eastern parts of Imphal town. So, the breaches occurred in these three rivers and the water from these rivers submerged the entire valley.

Sir, there are two aspects of the floods.

One is the seasonal flood like the present one and the other is the permanent floods occurring around the Loktak Lake. This position has arisen due to Government's efforts to maintain a certain level of water in Loktak lake in order to supply water regularly to the Loktak Hydro Electric Project round the year. This has resulted in submerging the surrounding areas of paddy fields and other inhabited areas. This situation is continuing every time. I have taken up this matter with the authorities and also drawn the attention of the Government of India to this aspect of the matter and requested them that a through survey be made to find out the damage caused to life and property, how much paddy lands have been submerged, how many villages have been affected due to floods so that the people could be rehabilitated and given all help.

This year when all the rivers are in flood, particularly in Bishenpur District which is also in my constituency—4/5ths of the entire Manipur valley is in my constituency, I am in touch during the last five days with different portions of the Valley, different District headquarters — there are three districts in my constituency, I am very much pained because it is in a state of helplessness because when the Chief Minister left on hearing this news, he went from Delhi on Saturday to see the situation there. He could not land at Imphal Airport the same day because of the damage done to the communication facilities and bad weather. With much difficulty, he had to divert to Silcher where from he got a helicopter and reached Imphal the next day. On the same day, I am told, the Governor and the Chief Minister had an aerial view of the lake-like Valley and they were overwhelmed with grief because the estimated value of the damage caused by this flood has been much more than Rs. 100 crores. We have heard of cases of death in Maharashtra and other places, and in Mizoram, in Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya these floods hit several persons. In Manipur, of course, we have not heard any cases of death; only two or three cases of death have been reported, but I have to confirm it. But the position is, two-thirds of the population of the

State live in death because they are helpless, they cannot go from place to place for any activity. In such a situation what is needed is that we should rush with relief material. Also, as soon as the flood water dries up, we should follow up with medical assistance as we are afraid that epidemic may spread in this Valley wherever the flood has come. The southern portion of the Valley will continue to face the fury of the flood because the northern portion will be drying up because it is a very acute slope. In the southern portion where the water will be just stagnant for many months, the people will be suffering and for such an area a separate programme has to be drawn. This is a measure for immediate relief. you can imagine a State where there is complete darkness for five days and all the activities are at standstill for a week. This is something very intolerable and very frightening.

So far as the temporary measures are concerned, I am told that soon after my presentation of this calamity in this House under Rule 377 on Monday, I met Bhajanlal Ji and he assured me that all assistance will be given and I am told that Mr. Rajesh Pilot has gone to see the flood situation in the North-Eastern States. He has seen Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, but so far I have not heard of his covering Manipur yet. If he has not done it, I would request the Minister that Manipur should not go by default because it is suffering in a very very unique way. This is so far as the temporary relief is concerned.

About the long-term plan, to control these floods, I had drawn the attention of the Government of India to it through so many motions and also speeches and I had from time to time received assurances that adequate steps would be taken. But one thing has been very disappointing. I will give one example. There is a project known as Singda. This is partly a State project and partly a Central project, wholly sponsored and financed by the Centre but undertaken by the State and the contractor is NPCC. This was started in 1976 to control the Nambul river which has caused repeated floods to the Imphal town and the estimated time of

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

completion was 1979. Now it is 1989 and there is no sight of its completion. This has not even gone half way. I do not know whether there is any basic defect in the design itself or any other problem of labour or financial insufficiency. Now, the fact is that this project has not been completed and this has resulted in the non-control of this furious Nambul river. If it is controlled the floods in a portion of the Manipur valley, particularly affecting the commercial area of the town of Imphal will be controlled. Similarly, all the rivers flowing from the foot-hills of Manipur valley are very close to the valley and if any flood comes there is no time for warning. So, the only solution to control these floods is to control them at their sources of origin. Now, there is no such plan. I would request the Government of India and also through the Government of India, the State Government because the Centre has to intervene in the problem since it is not merely a State problem, but also of the Centre. I want to say a few words about the Barak river. This Barak river incidentally originates from the Manipur hills. It is a gift of Manipur hills. But we do not get either the havoc or benefit from this river. This Barak valley floods should be controlled. It is rampaging this valley year in and year out and this year also the entire valley and the Silchar city is under water. The people have been asked to evacuate to safer places. So, in order to control the havoc that is created in Barak valley, we should control them at their sources, i.e. in the Manipur hills we can control them with convenience. This control will give huge amount of power and this will benefit not only the State but the whole nation, because huge quantity of water flows out and creates havoc in the Barak valley. This can be controlled in the Manipur hill area. This is a very important suggestion which the Government of India should take into consideration. The last point I want to make is that the surrounding areas of the Loktak lake which has submerged permanently so many villages and paddy crops, should be studied by a Central team so that we shall be able to compensate the people those who are affected and we can just give

them alternative settlement. This, I think is a very urgent problem and I hope that the Government will give serious thought to it.

17.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRISHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, the impact of floods in the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Arunachal Pradesh have been tremendous. My State of Goa which borders Maharashtra is practically cut off as far as rail and road links are concerned. The buses on the road line were kept stranded for more than two or three days. By road, the passengers have not been able to cross the border into the State of Goa. In Maharashtra, especially in three districts more than 400 people have lost their lives and railway line between Bombay and Pune was disrupted like anything. About one thousand fishermen were missing on the Western coast in Maharashtra and other States. Therefore, Sir, this was the impact of the floods which we are discussing now and which has been raised by my colleague Shri Harish Rawat which has been raised by my colleague Shri Harish Rawat. No doubt, the entire country is concerned about the flood situation in the country. Congress-I Members in their own humble way have contributed the salary of one month for flood relief and tried to help the flood victims.

Last time when the flood situation was discussed in this House, I had raised one vital issue as to why the flood should be the concern of the Agriculture Ministry alone. Is it directly connected with the Ministry of Agriculture alone? If it concerns the other related Ministries, they must also be represented in the House through the Ministers. If buildings have collapsed, the Ministry of Urban Development should be represented in this House and they should hear the Members speak on various aspects.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue next time..

18.00 hrs.

The Speaker has accepted their resignations with immediate effect.

[*English*]

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Speaker has received today letters from the following Members resigning their seats in Lok Sabha:

- (1) Shri Bhadreswar Tanti.
- (2) Shri P. Appalarasimham.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 3, 1989, Sravana 12, 1911 (Saka)