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Chaitra 7 1912 (Saka)

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Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 28, 1990/Chaitra 7,
1912 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Central Legislation for Unorganised Labour

*227. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRIMATI USHA SINHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enact a central legislation for the welfare of the unorganised labour in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The Central Government is considering various suggestions received

by it for enacting Central Legislation for various categories of unorganised labour.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will mere considering the suggestions bear any fruit?

[English]

Sir, I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think you are unprotected, Prof. Kurien.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We are always under your protection.

Sir, I have asked for the main features of the legislation to be enacted by the Central Government for the welfare of unorganised labour. But I am sorry that those details are not given in the reply.

I hope, the hon. Minister will enlighten me on this as to what are the categories of workers he intends to include in the proposed legislation.

Secondly, what are the welfare measures he proposes to enact for this labour? Thirdly, by what time, he proposes to bring forward this legislation?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member knows that there are various categories of unorganised labour. These include the construction labour and the agricultural labour and the problems of both are different from each other. Hence the question posed by the hon. Member is regarding the unorganised la-

bour, it is not clear whether he wants information with regard to unorganised labour as a whole or any particular category of unorganised labour. Secondly, I said that a proposal to enact a legislation to this effect is under active consideration of the Government, and that will be brought in the House itself. Therefore, I don't think it proper to say anything regarding that beforehand. I can reply to a specific question of the hon. Member.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The hon. Minister is evading the answer. This is the attitude of our Minister.

SHRIP.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: This is the attitude of the Government, not of the Minister.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The Minister is a good man. Only Government is in trouble. You are in the bad company, good man is in the bad company. The agricultural labourers are the most neglected unorganised labourers and their number is maximum perhaps of all the labourers. Government of Kerala has earlier enacted a legislation by which pension is given to these agricultural labourers. Agricultural labourers are getting pension after 65 years when they are not able to work. I would like to ask a specific question from the Government whether Government is prepared to bring forward such a legislation whereby the agricultural labourers when they are not able to work at the old age are given pension throughout the country and for that, Central Government will give assistance to the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, shall I elaborate my reply or give it in one line? I seek your permission in this regard. I can reply in detail as well. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in one line, I can only say that the Government is considering it very seriously. So far as a detailed explanation is concerned, I would like to say that the Gov-

ernment has, from the very beginning, been advancing the cause of the agricultural labourers and their hardships within and outside the House. But I always insist on one thing that you can't do anything unless you lack in political will. There has been a lack of political will till now. You see that in 1971, a Central Committee on Rural and Unorganised labour had been set up. This committee appointed a sub-committee. That committee drafted a bill. It was said by their members that it was based on the Kerala Agriculture Workers Act. In 1981, a conference of the Labour Minister was convened which could not arrive at any unanimous decision. In 1982, the State Governments were informed in writing. In 1983, a discussion was held in the Cabinet that ended without any fruitful results. Then in 1986, a Parliamentary Consultative Committee was constituted that appointed a sub committee.... (*Interruptions*).... That sub committee submitted its report in 1987. In 1988, a Labour Minister's Conference was convened which summed up that there was no need of enacting a central legislation on it because the present provisions were sufficient. Then the National Commission on Rural Labour was formed. With the advent of the new Government at the Centre, a seminar on this was held on 8-9 January, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India. In that seminar, it was asserted that the Government are going to enact a central legislation in this regard. A serious consideration is being given to the suggestions given in the seminar. Whether it is the case of guaranteeing employment or provident fund or any other welfare-oriented matter, the Government is considering various suggestions received in this regard.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, lakhs of labourers are unorganised in our country. Among these unorganised labourers are the agricultural labourers, the construction labourers and beedi workers etc. and each category has its own problems different from that of the others. The agricultural labourers have different problems. Likewise, the problems faced by construction labourers are different from those working in beedi manufacturing units.

The laws regarding unorganised labourers can't solve their problems. There are different types of labourers with their different kinds of problems. There are agriculture labourers, Beedi workers, construction labour and their problems differ from one another. Is the Government going to bring forward a comprehensive bill or is it considering a proposal to enact separate laws for the solution of the different problems of different types of labourers.

SHRIRAM VILAS PASWAN: It is a fact, as has been said by the hon. Member, that different types of labourers have their own different types of problems and there are separate laws for them. Some of these Acts are Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, Inter State Migrant Act, 1979, Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966, Cine Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981, Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972, Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and chrome ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976, Mica Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976. There is no dearth of laws. There are separate laws for each of them. But the most important thing is that these laws have not been implemented. For that matter, as I have already told the hon. Member that attention will be paid to this aspect of non-implementation of Acts. I am constrained to say one thing that if there has been the utmost negligence in respect of any Ministry so far, it is the Ministry of Labour which has all along been neglected. I assure the hon. Member that we will take care of the implementation of the existing laws. As regards enacting a new law for the construction labourers, I had said that we had convened a round table conference at Vigyan Bhawan and it was decided in the said conference that a board similar to that of the Central Labour Board would be constituted to look into the cases of exploitation of construction labourers. Through this Board, we are thinking of providing justice to those construction labourers who happen to lose any of their organs viz. hands, legs etc., or die while on duty without any compensation for the same. As such, as you said, there is no dearth of laws. There are separate laws

for each of them.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The hon. Minister has said that though a number of laws are there, yet these have not been implemented. It is a fact. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the Government will constitute a parliamentary committee comprising of Members from both the Houses of Parliament to supervise the implementation aspect of each law and ensure that laws enacted by the Parliament are implemented properly.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: There is already a Parliamentary Consultative Committee. Constitution of more committees will create more confusion. Every week we hold talks with the leaders of the trade unions. Government officials also participate in these talks. As I have already said some laws are yet to be enacted. There are proposals to enact laws for the construction labourers and agricultural labourers. In this connection, I would like to make it clear that it is the responsibility of the Government to see that laws which have already been enacted, are implemented. I give this assurance on behalf of the Government that no matter if we are required to take the help of the trade unions or to discuss the matter with the Government officers or the managements, we will take necessary steps in this regard in future.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The hon. Minister says that a Central Legislation will be enacted for this. If so, will the hon. Minister take into account the plight of those 11 lakh agricultural labourers from Bihar who have migrated to other States.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Action is being taken to give a guarantee of employment or the Kerala type minimum guarantee. Once employment guarantee is made available, the labourers will not try to migrate to other states. They are migrating now, because they do not get employment there.

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The Bidi workers in India are a very important section

of unorganised sector. As per the existing welfare legislation of bidi workers, some benefits are available to them. But it is confined to the workers who are working under proprietary units or under cooperative societies. A majority of bidi workers in Kerala are self-employed and they are working on a cottage industry basis in their homes. Will the Government be pleased to consider, including this category of workers also, for the availment of benefit under the existing bidi legislation? And this is possible if they are declared eligible on the basis of certificates obtained from the District Magistrate that they are genuine bidi workers and that they are self-employed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: There are a number of laws to deal with the problems of Bidi workers. I am looking into all those laws to see as to which of them is ineffective to solve the problems of Bidi workers. If I find that the existing laws for Bidi workers are not adequate enough to solve their problems, we will definite consider this.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: In view of the fact that for all these decades, agricultural labour has not been able to organise themselves, not only in their own States but also when they are utilised for seasonal employment and go from State to State. A suggestion had been made—I do not know whether it has been brought to the notice of my hon. friend, the Minister—in the Special Committee that we had at the Centre on unorganised labour that there should be an honorary labour advisor in every mandal who is paid some decent enough honorarium as well as out of pocket expenses to help these people to organise themselves. In the light of that recommendation and suggestion, some Governments like the Gujarat Government and the Maharashtra Government have already appointed a number of these advisors. Will my hon. friend study about what has happened till now, in the light of those discussions of that Committee, and see that in that

direction further progress is made in order to help the agricultural labour as well as other unorganised labour, not only to organise themselves but also to press their demands before the employer from time to time and help them?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the biggest problem for the agricultural labourers is that they do not get employment throughout the year. Until and unless some alternative job arrangement is made for them, they cannot compel the farmers or the landlords to pay them the minimum wages. Our Government has said that at the time of fixing remunerative prices for agricultural produce, Minimum Wages Act will also be taken into consideration. In this House we had called upon the Trade Union Leaders to organise the agriculture labourers. We have no objection to conferring some rights on agriculture labourers as are available to the members of the trade unions. Ranga Saheb, I request you to come forward with your suggestions at the time when the Legislation is introduced in the House. I will welcome your suggestions.

SHRI HARBHAJAN LAKHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to apprise the hon. Minister of Labour that in India the labourers are as good as slaves. They are sold in the markets. Rich people purchase young labourer girls from the open market; they exploit and rape them. The Government does not pay attention to it. I am a labourer myself and also the son of a labourer. No farm organisation is different from them. The labourers, whether they are construction labourers or industrial workers, are not different from one another. The industry owners exploit the women labourers working in their industries. They take signatures from labourers for a wage of Rs. 1000 but actually they are paid only Rs. 600. In case the labourers raise a demand for reasonable wages, the industry owners return them with bullets. As such, I request the hon. Minister of Labour that in 1948....

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please put your question.

SHRI HARBHAJAN LAKHA: The Ministry of Rehabilitation was formed in 1948. Today 10 crores distressed labourers who have fled the villages have been living in towns. I request that a Ministry under the title 'Rehabilitation Ministry' should be formed once again and the newly formed Ministry should create employment opportunities for these people. A lot of hue and cry has been raised about the people who are migrating from Kashmir and Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please take your seat.

SHRI HARBHAJAN LAKHA: That is why I would like to say that.....

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please take your seat.

SHRI HARBHAJAN LAKHA: Juggies of labourers are being set ablaze and the labourers are being burnt alive. I would like to say that the Government should make an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh to each of the labourers so killed.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, it is over. Please take your seat.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is taking a serious note of the points made by the hon. Member. We are thinking of enacting separate legislations for both construction labourers and agricultural labourers.

SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the hon. Minister please state about the steps the Government is going to take for the welfare of labourers engaged in hair cutting, washing, hotels and shops.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: There are separate laws for each of them

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The Government which has announced in the last four months nearly 20 committees should not criticize about the earlier committee. Within four months they have done it.

Now there exists a Contract Labour Abolition and Regulation Act. It is important to realise that this Act provides only for abolition and regulation and not for regularisation. Today a contract labour cannot be regularised. You can only abolish him or you can regulate the method of having the contract labour. It is a lacuna. There has been a demand—not now but for many years—to provide for regularisation of the contract labour in the Act. The contract labour is one major fraction of unorganised labour. Is the Government going to bring a Bill to amend the law to correct this lacuna in the Act?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the Contract Labourers are concerned, we fully share the concern of the hon. members that they cannot be continued as contract labourers for long. A large number of them have been regularised and many more will be regularised in the near future.

[English]

Scheme to Combat Blindness

+

*229. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

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

(a) whether Government have been implementing any scheme to fortify milk with vitamin-A to combat blindness; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how such a scheme is being implemented in the rural areas where there are no dairies such

as Mother Dairy or DMS?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) Government have been implementing a scheme to fortify dairy milk with Vitamin-A so as to prevent blindness caused by Vitamin-A deficiency.

(b) The milk which is supplied by dairies loses its Vitamin-A content to a great extent due to removal of fat or addition of skimmed milk powder during processing. In order to restore the Vitamin-A content in such milk, it is fortified with Vitamin-A, under the scheme.

In rural areas, fresh and unprocessed milk is generally available. Vitamin-A content in this milk is not lost. Therefore, the need for fortifying milk with Vitamin-A in rural areas is not felt.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, this question is shown against the Health Ministry. How is it that the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies is answering this question?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been transferred. Not it pertains to the Food and Civil Supplies Ministry.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: This question has been transferred to my Ministry and therefore I am answering this question.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Sir, Part (b) of the answer reads:

"The milk which is supplied by dairies loses its Vitamin-A content to a great extent due to removal of fat or addition of skimmed milk powder during processing. In order to restore the Vitamin-A content in such milk, it is fortified with Vitamin-A, under the scheme."

May I know, Sir, what is the guarantee that Vitamin A is available with the processed milk or not and how a layman can understand that Vitamin A which is available with the processed milk is in the required quantity and quality?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: A layman can not verify whether milk contains vitamins or not. It is the responsibility of the Government to fortify the milk with essential vitamins at the dairy for supply in towns and villages. Vitamin A is supplied to the dairies by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies. It is not very expensive. As such as 3 1/2 litres of milk can be fortified with vitamin A at a cost of one paisa only. It costs only Rs. 32 or Rs. 33 to fortify 33 lakh litres of milk with vitamin A which is distributed to Dairies.

[*English*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: May I know as to whether any proposal is there with the Government to issue orders to the dairies or processing units to the effect that they should not remove the fat content from the milk? Is there any such proposal with the Government?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: As such Dairies comes under the Ministry of Agriculture. It is the task of the dairies to ascertain whether the milk contains fat or not or about other such matters. Some people prefer fat-free milk and that is why fat is removed from milk. This processing is very essential and it will not proper scientifically to stop this practice.

[*English*]

SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister replied that there is no procedure available to ascertain whether there is Vitamin A in the milk or not and that it cannot be ascertained. So, I request the Minister to have a scheme, to have some procedure to ascertain whether Vitamin A is there or not. There should be a procedure to ascertain this. If not, then there is no meaning in supplying Vitamin A with the milk. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he is contemplating to devise a

scheme to ascertain the content of the Vitamin A in the milk.

Secondly, in the rural areas when milk is supplied, they are bringing milk to the chilling plant and after chilling is over, they are taking out the fat and the only milk is supplied to the rural areas. But, now the Minister says that in the rural areas, unprocessed milk is available. That is not a fact. I would like to know whether the procedure can be regularised and some other mode of supply may be devised.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: It is a very good procedure. There is no need to revise it. People should have confidence in the sincerity of the Government. We fortify milk with Vitamin-A at minimum cost. A layman cannot ascertain whether the milk contains Vitamin-A or not because he does not have facilities of a laboratory. But we carry out tests regularly. This task is undertaken with complete sincerity in all our Union Territory and State dairies.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You have said that you do not have laboratory facilities.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: I said that laboratory facilities are not available with the people but we have it.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to know the number of samples collected by the P.F.A., which is the department looking after prevention of food adulteration, from the D.M.S. and the Mother Dairy during the past three years and how many of them failed the test carried out for ascertaining the quantum of Vitamin A in them.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: This question is connected with Shri Devilal's Ministry.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: My submission is as to why milk is not fortified

with Vitamin-A before being sent for processing?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are engaged in a discussion with regard to Vitamins. Consumers want Vitamin-A whereas milkmen want proper price of the milk they sell. Therefore when the milkmen adds water to his milk, he gets the necessary vitamins by way of additional income from his milk. You can yourself ascertain as to how much vitamins has been added to your milk in the form of water because the poor milkman does not know as to what is the meaning of the term Vitamin? I was trying to imply that this practice of adding water to milk has been prohibited.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: My point is that water is added to the skimmed milk supplied in Delhi. Are sample tested in this respect as well?

SHRI DEVI LAL: I would like to clarify that milk is tested before its procurement from the milkmen. That is why milkmen are afraid that the milk which they supply will be tested with the result that they supply pure milk to the Government dairies. Whatever water is added is done in Delhi. Similarly, the milkmen should get the permission of fortifying it with necessary vitamins.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: This is of course what I am trying to know as to whether any test is undertaking in this regard or not?

[*English*]

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: I am afraid that we are deviating from the main thrust of the question. It is a fact that night-blindness is rampant in the rural areas. We are talking of supplying vitamin 'A' through the milk supplied by the dairies. Dairy milk is not consumed by the children and other people in the rural areas. The real problem is about the supply of vitamin 'A' in sufficient quantities to the people in the rural areas which can

be done by supplying concentrate of vitamin 'A' and also by giving injections of vitamin 'A'. I would like to bring it to the notice of the Minister that we do not supply dairy milk to the poor children in the rural areas to prevent night-blindness.

So, what are the measures being taken by the Government to supply the concentrate of vitamin 'A' in adequate quantities to the rural areas? There should be surveys to find out blindness among the rural folk. Unless there are surveys, we cannot give the concentrate of vitamin 'A'.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: We get absolutely pure and natural milk of cows and buffaloes from the villages and it contains all the essential vitamins. There is no need to mix anything at all in it. One of the Departments of our Ministry looks after the nutrition aspect. It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the food contains all the necessary vitamins. Units have been set up for this purpose. Mobile vans are also there and through which all possible assistance is provided to the people.

[*English*]

High House Rent in Metropolitan Cities

*230. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the house rent is going up phenomenally in the capital and the metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to curb the high house rent? .

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rise in rent is attributable to

general shortage of housing especially for rental purposes to low/middle income groups, sharp increase in demand for rental housing, and increase in cost of construction and land.

(c) Housing and Rent Control are State subjects. Remedial steps need to be taken at the State level to contain high rise in rents through legal and promotional measures.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Government have neatly evaded the question. Firstly, the rent control and housing policy, to a certain extent, are State subjects. But the Urban Development Ministry being the nodal Ministry on housing policy and allied subjects, is expected to have a clear idea on how the ever-increasing house rents in Delhi and other Metropolitan cities are to be curbed. Secondly, the Urban Development Ministry has a direct control over the Metropolitan cities and the UTs. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister as to what are the exact steps or package of measures contemplated by the Government to curb the rise in rents, especially for lower and middle income groups of Government and private employees in the country.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: We all know that rents in private sector rental housing market are high. This is due to the simple reason of deficiency in supply in relation to a heavy demand. Naturally, we have to increase the housing stock as much as possible and at the same time, reduce the pressure on demand for private sector rental housing. The hon. Member was right while saying that this is the nodal Ministry. We are evolving a housing policy which is on the anvil and it will take care of all these things. The situation in Delhi is as critical as in other Metropolitan cities. One of the reasons for this situation is the Rent Control Act. In fact, at that time, it was thought that it would solve much of the rental housing problem. The Delhi Rent Control Act was amended and it has given exemption to any house which fetches rent beyond Rs. 3500/-. But we are yet to evaluate the impact of amendment. We are taking all these aspects into consid-

eration in the housing policy which is in the making.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: In the Metropolitan city of Delhi, the minimum wages is around Rs. 700 but the minimum rent of even a dilapidated single room, which many of the Government and private employees are renting, is more than that. Will the Government consider a massive scheme for rental housing for low-paid Government and private employees in Delhi? Does the Government have under consideration any such scheme and what has been the progress of the existing schemes in this regard?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: So far and at present, there is no programme at all for building houses in the rental housing sector. It is being done predominantly by private enterprises. As far as the middle and lower income groups, who are Government servants, are concerned, they are being taken care of. The public sector undertakings are also induced to construct their own housing scheme for their staff.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the house-owners evict their tenants with the result that they have to face much hardships. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what arrangements are being made in this respect.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The Rent Control Act varies from State to State. We have to rationalise the Act. In certain circumstances the Act is adverse to the tenant and in certain other circumstances, it is very adverse to the house owner. So, we have to strike a balance between the two. For example, the tenant refuses to vacate for ages. This is one aspect. In fact, we had brought to statute book an Act with a laudable objective during the time of the World War. The Act is still there for the last half a century. Has it served the social purpose? The answer is not very clear. Mostly, people say that it has done a lot of harm to rental housing. So, we have to look into it and strike a balance

between the tenant and the house owner. At the same time, there is also the necessity to protect the tenant if he belongs to the low income group. But why should we protect the rich people? Is it necessary to protect them? Any way, rental housing has been adversely affected.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on one hand a large number of houses belonging to the rich are lying vacant and on the other there are large number of people who are living in slums and there are also large number of poor people who are pavement dwellers. Therefore, I would like to know whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government to undertake a survey of the luxury houses which are lying vacant with a view to giving them to the poor.

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Luxury housing has become a part of our life. In the new Housing Policy, we are looking into the aspect of curbing luxury housing in future.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, has any list been drawn up of those who rent out their houses by the Government so that action can be taken for charging more than the rent fixed by the Government?

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: There is black marketing in the rental housing, which is very difficult to detect.

Suggestions about Housing Policy

*231. **SHRI K.S. RAO:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main suggestions received from

various quarters about the housing policy; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Some of the main suggestions are: security of tenure to slum dwellers, special attention to rural housing, recognition of the special needs of women, expansion of housing finance for different income groups, increased supply of land and infrastructure, promotion of appropriate technology and building materials, promoting greater community participation, control of speculation in land and housing, declaration of the right to housing etc. The Housing Policy will be finalised after considering various suggestions and after necessary consultation with the State Governments and will then be placed before the Parliament.

SHRI K.S. RAO: The surprising aspect is that many of the Ministers are not having the right concept of the portfolio that they are holding. Every time there is a change in the Government, I can understand the change in policy. But even when there is a change in the Ministry, they are saying that they coming out with the new policy.

The hon. Minister said that he is coming out with a new policy. Fortunately, the housing in this country does not require any resources or budgetary support. That must be understood by the Ministry. All the money that is required can be got by way of loans from the public through bonds etc. And after construction of the house, the money can be collected from the purchasers. That is not being understood. Resourcewise everything is available indigenously, sand, cement, bricks etc. and nothing needs to be got from outside. We have the Indian technology. The Indian engineers have come to acquire the technology and knowhow whereby they can construct houses at the cheapest cost. Having received so many suggestions from the various quarters and enlightened people in this field, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister can think of promoting more

and more Corporations like HDFC, who can come forward and construct thousands of houses either in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta or anywhere else where there is dearth of housing. Only the Government can allot certain land to them. Land is the only constraint. I would suggest that the Government should provide them some land to enable them to construct the houses..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: He has to put the question, not make a speech.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: All are doing the same thing, whom should I point out?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: These Corporations should then give a certain number of flats or houses to the Government at a restricted price and sell the rest of the houses openly in the market as is being done in Maharashtra. What has the hon. Minister got to say this?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that every Government has a right to have its own policy in the light of its manifesto. Hon. Member was saying that without any fillip from the Government, the housing industry will grow. I very much appreciate that. It is true, because 75 per cent of the housing in this country is being done by private individuals by mobilising their own private savings.

Regarding the idea whether the Government has come forward with a company like HUDCO to build houses, I would like to say, Sir, that in every State there is a State Housing Board or development agency. It is a good suggestion and we will consider it.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Other day the hon. Finance Minister was saying that he is coming

with a proposal to allow black money to be invested on housing. I would like to know has the Minister given a thought to it and is he going to prepare a scheme by which he can reduce the tension in the housing sector at least in the urban areas if not in the rural areas.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: We all have given a thought to it and that is why it has found a place in the Budget. Naturally, we will discuss it and go to the Finance Minister with a comprehensive plan.

[*Translation*]

SHRICHHEDIPASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are talking about allotting flats to the employees and evicting the tenants from the houses. As you know, flats have not been allotted to some of the elected Members so far. Some are staying in hotels and some at places like Haryana Bhavan or Bihar Bhavan. A cup of tea is available at Rs. 12 in the hotels. We are not able to serve properly the people who come from our constituencies. I would like to know from the hon. Minister by what time he will be able to allot flats to hon. Members? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know the difficulties which we are facing.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is not related to the original question but the hon. Minister will try his best.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It is the responsibility of the hon. House Committee also.

Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala

*232. **SHRI T. BASHEER:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala;

(b) the amount spent on the project so far and how much further expenditure is estimated; and

(c) whether the work is proceeding as per schedule?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Pre-construction works have been taken up on the project.

(b) Expenditure till March, 1989 is Rs. 2.23 crores and outlay for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 0.2 crore. The spill-over cost in the Eighth Plan is Rs. 33.97 crores.

(c) This medium project is not monitored by the Centre.

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, the problem with the construction of projects is that Government fails to complete them in the stipulated time. In this context I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps Government proposes to take to assure that these projects will be completed within the stipulated time. Vamanapuram Irrigation Project is the only hope for the people of my constituency which is mainly an agricultural area. We do not have adequate irrigation facilities, therefore, people of my constituency wanted this project to be completed as early as possible. The previous Government assured me that this project will be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Now, I got a reply that it will be

completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. In his reply the hon. Minister has stated, "Pre-construction works have been taken up on the project". So, my worry is that it will take a very long time. I would like to know from the Minister what steps Government proposes to take to expedite the work in this project so that it can be completed within the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the apprehension of the Hon. Minister about the completion of this project is correct. The schedule for this irrigation project approval by the Central Government is not drawn by the Centre. This project had been formulated in 1982 and it is a medium project. I quite appreciate the difficulties and problems of the hon. Members. Rs. 2.43 crores will be spent on this project by the end of this month. This amount will be spent on buildings and on some pre-construction works. Secondly, Kerala Government has assured that this project will be completed in Eighth Five Year Plan period. However, unfortunately Kerala is the only state which has not submitted any plans so far in regard to irrigation facilities in the Eighth Plan. The projects-5 big and 3 medium received were sent back with instructions to reformulate them as per the norms fixed in this regard after making all investigations. A big movement is also going on in Kerala for rehabilitation and for forests but it depends on the Government there to complete it expeditiously. We are fully cooperating with them in this regard. The hon. Member should impress upon the Kerala Government to send that project to us again as early as possible.

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, I thank the Minister for his answer. My second supplementary is about some projects submitted for foreign aid. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the State Government has submitted some irrigation projects which are proposed to be taken up under a scheme for European Economic Community assistance.

To my knowledge the Kerala Government has submitted 7 such projects. So, I would like to know whether the Government has processed these projects; if so, what steps Government has taken to get foreign assistance for them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir. As I submitted earlier, we have no project under consideration. From Kerala, we had received only five big and three medium projects which we returned due to some technical difficulties. We have again asked the Kerala Government to review them and to send them again to us.

[*English*]

Crisis in Co-Operative Spinning Mills

*233. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several co-operative spinning mills in many States have been under serious crisis of closure;

(b) whether Union Government have any proposal to provide assistance for their modernisation, rehabilitation, term loans from financial institutions, etc.;

(c) if so, whether the request of Government of Maharashtra for assistance from financial institutions for 11 co-operative spinning mills under erection has been considered; and

(d) if so, the details and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) It is true that a few cooperative spinning mills in different States have faced financial difficulties.

(b) Cases of 32 cooperative spinning mills have been considered by the Nodal Agency for sick/closed textile mills. The cooperative spinning mills are also eligible for special loan assistance under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Of the 11 cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra under erection 3 have been sanctioned financial assistance in the form of term loans by the Industrial Development Bank of India and 4 which were sponsored by the Government of Maharashtra for assistance under NCDC/World Bank aided programme have since been cleared by Board of Management, National Cooperative Development Corporation in its meeting on 06.03.1990. The remaining 4 proposals are not being considered for the present.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Minister that he has cleared 7 projects out of 11.

MR. SPEAKER: It is good that you are thanking the hon. Minister.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Hon. Minister is a gentlemen.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when this assistance will be made available to us?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has rightly stated that 32-33 cooperative mills are sick. 11 are in Maharashtra about which there has been some dispute for sometime past. Out of them 3 have been cleared by IDBI. Their construction work will soon be undertaken and they will also be provided assistance by the financial institutions. The Maharashtra Govern-

ment had sent some proposals for the 4 mills. These have been cleared in the last meeting. 4 mills are left. Financial institutions and other such institutions do not come under our purview but all possible assistance is being provided to these four mills and 7 out of 11 mills have been cleared. The remaining four mills will be provided financial assistance by financial institutions, IDBI, Nodel agencies, World Bank and NCDC.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already expressed my gratitude for this. The name of our Chief Minister is Sharad and our hon. Minister is also Sharad. That is why he has developed some sympathy for him. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the sanctioned amount will be available to us. My second question is on what basis remaining four mills have not been provided the amount sanctioned for them?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell hon. Member through you that financial institutions come under the Finance Department and those are also independent. I agree that there is delay in providing financial assistance to them and it should be expedited. There is neither any delay from our side nor do we have any objection in it. We are ready to provide every assistance. Spinning mills are working properly. We are persuading our financial institutions for assistance to our Industries. We have written to them earlier and we are reminding them again. We are trying to complete this work.

[*English*]

DR. ASIM BALA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to modernise the spinning mills in West Bengal? If so, whether you are going to modernise all the spinning mills situated in West Bengal or whether there is any specific number to be modernised.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, we have about Rs. 75 crores in the modernisation fund, out of which Rs. 45-47 crores have been spent. This modernisation fund is available with us. We are working continuously for assisting and modernising the spinning mills and composite mills. I will take necessary action on any proposal received by me.

[*English*]

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHAN: There is no reason for the cooperative mills to run under loss for the past two years, because the spinning section is making a huge profit. I want to request the hon. Minister to identify the efficiency of the cooperative mills' management, and see whether both the visible and invisible loss of waste material percentage has been taken into account. I want to know, further, whether there is any cooperative spinning mill with a 100% export orientation has been constructed in Maharashtra, and whether it is making a profit or not, and whether the loss made is due only to mismanagement and corruption in cotton purchase, during season, by the mills. Does the hon. Minister agree with this position, or not?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Many of the points raised by the hon. Member are quite valid. There are many shortcomings at different levels in our system. We are trying to overcome them and our Ministry will also consider seriously the losses incurred due to mismanagement. We will take necessary action in regard to corruption and other things and try our best to set things right.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Registration and Training Bodies for Paramedical Staff in Different Systems

*226. **SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details about composition, etc. of councils governing the education and registration of paramedical staff working in various dispensaries and hospitals in the country, system-wise;

(b) whether there is any institutional training programme for Homoeopathic Pharmacists as per provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 for registration in due manner; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to provide institutionalised training and registration facilities to Homoeopathic Pharmacists in the country as per Pharmacy Act, 1948?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

STATEMENT

The details about composition of councils governing the education and registration of paramedical staff working in various dispensaries and hospitals in the country, system-wise are as follows:

1. *Pharmacy Council of India*

The Council has been constituted under

the Pharmacy Act, 1948 for the regulation of profession and the practice of pharmacy. Under section 3 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 the Central Government constitutes a Council consisting of the following members:

(a) six members, among whom there shall be at least one teacher of each of subjects, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacy, pharmacology and pharmacognosy elected by the University Grants Commission from among persons on the teaching staff of an Indian University or a College affiliated thereto which grants a degree or diploma in pharmacy:

(b) six members, of whom at least four shall be persons possessing a degree or diploma in, and practising pharmacy or pharmaceutical chemistry, nominated by the Central Government;

(c) one member elected from amongst themselves by the members of the Medical Council of India.

(d) the Director General Health Services, exofficio or if he is unable to attend any meeting, a person authorised by him in writing to do so;

(d) the Drugs Controller, India, exofficio or if he is unable to attend any meeting, a person authorised by him in writing to do so;

(e) the Director of the Central Drugs Laboratory, exofficio;

(f) a representative of the University Grants Commission and a representative of the All India Council for Technical Education;

(g) one member to represent each State elected from amongst themselves by members of each State Council, who shall be a registered pharmacist;

(h) one member to represent each State nominated by the State Government, who shall be a registered pharmacist.

The term of office of each member is 5 years.

2. *Indian Nursing Council*

The Council has been set up under the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 to establish uniform standard of training for Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors and to maintain a Indian Nurses Register. Under section 3 of the Act, the Central Government constitutes a Council consisting of the following members;

(a) One nurse enrolled in a State register elected by each State Council;

(b) two members elected from among themselves by the heads of Institutions recognised by the Council for the purpose of this clause in which training is given:

(i) for obtaining a University degree in nursing; or

(ii) in respect of a post-certificate course in the teaching of nursing and in nursing administration;

(c) one member elected from among themselves by the heads of institutions in which health/visitors are trained;

(d) one member elected by the Medical Council of India;

(e) one member elected by the Central Council of the Indian Medical Association;

(f) One member elected by the Council of the Trained Nurse Association of India;

(g) One midwife or auxiliary nurse-midwife enrolled in a State register, elected by

each of the State Councils in the four groups of State mentioned below, each group of States being taken in rotation in the following order namely:-

- (i) Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.
- (ii) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.
- (iii) Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal.
- (iv) Assam, Gujarat, Madras and Orissa.

(h) the Director General of Health Services, ex-officio;

(i) the Chief Principal Matron, Medical Directorate, Army Headquarters, ex-officio;

(j) the Chief Nursing Superintendent, Office of the Director General of Health Services, ex-officio;

(k) the Director of Maternity and Child Welfare, Indian Red Cross Society, ex-officio;

(l) the Chief Administrative Medical Officer (by whatever name called) or each State other than a Union Territory, ex-officio;

(m) the Superintendent of Nursing Services (by whatever name called) ex-officio from each of the States in the two groups mentioned below, each group of States being taken in rotation in the following order, namely;

- (i) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Haryana:
- (ii) Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan;

(n) four members nominated by the Central Government of whom at least two shall be nurses, midwives or health visitors enrolled in a State register and one shall be an experienced educationalist;

(c) three members elected by Parliament, two by the House of the People from among its members and the other by the Council of States from among its members.

The term of office of each member is five years.

3. *Dental Council of India*

The Council has been set up under the Dentists Act, 1948 to make provisions for the regulation of the profession of Dentistry including Dental Hygienists and Dental mechanics and registration of such persons. Under section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948, the Central Government constitutes a Council consisting of the following members, namely;

(a) one registered dentist possessing a recognised dental qualification elected by the dentists registered in part A of each State Register;

(b) one member elected from amongst themselves by the members of the Medical Council of India;

(c) not more than four members elected from amongst themselves by-

- (a) Principals, Deans, Directors and Vice-Principals of Dental colleges in the States training students for recognised dental qualifications;

Provided that not more than one member shall be elected from the same dental college;

- (b) Heads of dental wings of medical colleges in the States training students for recognised dental qualifications;
- (d) one member from each University established by law in the States which grants a recognised dental qualification, to be elected by the members of the Senate of the University, or in case the University has no Senate, by the members of the court, from amongst the members of the Dental Faculty of the University or in case the University has no Dental Faculty, from amongst the members of the Medical Faculty thereof;
- (e) one member to represent each State nominated by the Government of each such State from among persons registered either in a medical register or a dental register of the State;
- (f) six members nominated by the Central Government of whom at least one shall be a registered dentist possessing a recognised dental qualification and practising or holding an appointment in an institution for the training of dentists in a Union Territory, and at least two shall be dentists registered in Part B of a State Register;
- (g) The Director General of Health Services, ex-officio.

The term of the office of each member is five years provided that a member nominated under clause (a) or clause (f) of Section 3 shall hold office during the pleasure of

the authority nominating him.

Food Processing Units

*228. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up food processing units in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if these units are not to be set up in all the States; the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Food Processing Industries have not taken any decision to directly set up food processing units in any State. Modern Food Industries (India) Limited and North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. which are public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries have set up some food processing units in different States for manufacturing bread, fruit drinks, fruit concentrate, extruded food, maida etc. They also have proposals to set up some more new units.

Central Scheme to Improve Canal Irrigation Facilities

*234. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any plan to raise the percentage of canal irrigation facilities in States which have less than ten per cent of their crop growing areas under canal irrigation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the

State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). According to the latest Land Use Statistics available (1986-87 provisional), the percentage of canal irrigation facilities to net areas sown is less than 10% in some States. To augment irrigation by canals, a number of major, medium and minor irrigation projects have been taken up in these States, including Maharashtra.

**District Consumer Redressal Forum
and State Commissions**

*235. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDEL-
WAL:

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

(a) when did the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 come into force;

(b) the number of District Consumer

Redressal Forums and State Commissions established so far, State-wise;

(c) the new action plan, if any, to get going and effectively working of the District Consumer Redressal Forums and State Commissions, in all the districts and State respectively;

(d) which of the Government services have been exempted from the purview of the Act; and

(e) the reasons for granting each such exemption and the resulting effects on the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Chapter I, II and IV of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 came into force on 15-4-1987 and Chapter III came into force on 1-7-1987.

(b) and (c). As per the information available with the Central Government, the position as on 26-3-1990 is as follows:—

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Position
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	State Commission and 23 District Forums are functioning.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	State Commission and 11 District Forums notified.
3.	Assam	Approval given for State Commission and 14 District Forums.
4.	Bihar	State Commission and one District Forum functioning. Approval for 29 more District Forums conveyed. 3 more District Forums under consideration
5.	Gujarat	Three District Forums and State Commission functioning.
6.	Goa	One District Forum functioning. Approval for State Commission conveyed
7.	Haryana	State Commission and two District Forums notified.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	State Commission notified and 1 District Forum functioning.
9.	Karnataka	State Commission & Four District Forums notified.

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Position
1	2	3
10.	Kerala	Approval for State Commission and 3 District Forums conveyed.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	State Commission and 4 District Forums notified. Approval for 5 more District Forums conveyed.
12.	Maharashtra	State Commission and 1 District Forum functioning. Approval for 3 more District Forums conveyed.
13.	Manipur	State Commission and 7 District Forums notified. Approval for 1 more District Forum conveyed.
14.	Meghalaya	Two District Forums notified. Approval for State Commission given. One District Forum under consideration.
15.	Mizoram	State Commission and 2 District Forums notified.
16.	Nagaland	State Commission and 7 District Forums notified .
17.	Rajasthan	State Commission and 6 District Forums functioning.
18.	Sikkim	Approval for State Commission and 4 District Forums conveyed.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Position</i>
1	2	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	State Commission and 6 District Forums notified.
20.	Tripura	State Commission and 3 District Forums notified,.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	State Commission and 12 District Forums functioning.
22.	Orissa	State Commission and 13 District Forums functioning.
23.	Punjab	State Commission and District Forums notified.
24.	West Bengal	State Commission and 3 District Forums functioning.
25.	Andaman & Nicobar	Two District Forums functioning. Notified State Commission.
26.	Chandigarh	State Commission and 1 District Forum functioning.
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Approval for State Commission and 2 District Forums conveyed.
28.	Delhi	State Commission and 1 District Forum functioning.
29.	Daman & Diu	2 District Forums notified. Approval for State Commission conveyed.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Position</i>
1	2	3
30.	Lakshadweep	State Commission and 1 District Forum notified.
31.	Pondichery	State Commission and 1 District Forum functioning.
32.	Jammu & Kashmir	The Act not extended to J & K. State Government has adopted its own Act.

The Commissions/Forums are functioning in 14 States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry. Central Government has requested State Governments/UT Administrations to take action to make all the State Commissions/District Forums functional. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also directed that these Commissions/Forums be set up and made functional in all the districts.

(d) No service has been exempted from the purview of the Act.

(e) Does not arise.

Ban on Advertisement of Tobacco and Tobacco Based Products

*236. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to ban advertisements on tobacco and tobacco based products in newspapers in view of mass data involving tobacco with cancer;

(b) whether an anti-smoking tobacco campaign is to be launched on TV/AIR; and

(c) whether voluntary health organisations working in this field will be involved in educational programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) to (c). A proposal for anti-smoking legislation is under active consideration of the Government. One of the items in the proposal is prohibition of advertisements on cigarettes.

Advertisements on Radio and TV promoting use of tobacco are already banned.

The proposed legislation also includes an item for projection of slides depicting harmful effects of cigarette smoking before every show in cinema halls and also on T.V.

Voluntary health organisations are involved in health education programmes for prevention and early detection of cancer, where the ill effects of smoking are also highlighted.

[*Translation*]

Amenities for Jhuggi Dwellers in Delhi

*237. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jhuggi colonies in Delhi;

(b) the number out of them without toilet facilities;

(c) whether Government propose to provide lavatories etc. in these jhuggi colonies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). According to preliminary estimates of Delhi Administration which has taken up enumeration of the jhuggis there are about 2.1 lakh jhuggis in around 688 clusters. provision of civic amenities in these clusters is a continuing process. So far Jan Suvidha complexes have been completed and commissioned in 120 clusters.

Schemes for Welfare of Handicapped and Blind

238. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating a comprehensive scheme for the welfare of the handicapped and blind persons;

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme and by what time it is likely to be finalised; and

(c) if not, the steps contemplated by Government for the welfare of the handicapped and blind persons?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (c). The primary responsibility for the welfare and upliftment of the handicapped rests with the State Governments. However, in its coordinating and pace setting role, the Centre has been assisting the State Govts. as well as the voluntary organisations in programmes designed for rehabilitation of the handicapped. The Central Government has set up the following 4 National Institutes as apex level organisations in their respective areas of disability:—

1. National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.
2. National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta.
3. Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay.
4. National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad.

In addition to these the following two Institutions have been set up primarily as service Institutions for providing general services to the handicapped persons:—

1. Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.
2. National Institute of Rehabilitation,

Training and Research, Olatpur, Orissa.

The salient features of the important programmes being implemented by the Central Govt. for the education and rehabilitation of the handicapped including the blind are:-

SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE OF ORGANISATIONS FOR THE DISABLED PERSONS

ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR THE DISABLED

Voluntary Organisations working in the field of education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped are given grants to the extent of 90% of the expenditure. In addition to this building grant upto a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs is given to voluntary organisations. Under the scheme of organisational assistance to voluntary organisations, assistance is provided for the salary of the staff and maintenance of the office upto a maximum of Rs. 50,000/-.

Integrated Education for the Handicapped

Integrated education for the handicapped aims at placing the handicapped children in normal schools. The extra expenditure on salary and special pay of teachers, cost of equipments, cost of books and stationery etc. is met by the Government.

Scheme of Scholarships to Handicapped

The scheme of scholarships to handicapped students provides scholarships for general education from Class IX onwards and for technical training at certificate, diploma, and degree level.

Amount of scholarship varies from Rs. 85/- p.m. to Rs. 240/- per month, depending upon the nature of the course.

Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase fitting of Aids/ Appliances.

Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ fitting of aids and

appliances provides for giving aids and appliances which do not cost less than Rs. 25/- and more than Rs. 3600/- to handicapped persons. The quantum of assistance is as follows:-

<i>Total Income</i>	<i>Amount of Assistance</i>
(i) Upto Rs. 1200/-	Full cost of the aid.
(ii) Rs. 1201 to Rs. 2500/-	50% of the cost of aid.

Fitment charges, if any, of the Centre where aid is fitted is also admissible.

Employment

i) 3% reservation of vacancies is given to physically handicapped 1% each for the visual, hearing and orthopaedically handicapped in group C and D posts for appointment in Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings. Similar reservations have been given by some State Govts. The handicapped, including the blind, are also given the age concession in the upper age limit and relaxation in the medical standards for entry into Government services in respect of Group C and D categories.

ii) 23 Special Employment Exchanges and 42 Special Cells for the handicapped persons have been set up exclusively for placement of the handicapped, in gainful employment. Besides, the normal employment exchanges also help the handicapped persons in finding suitable employment.

iii) Seventeen vocational rehabilitation centres have been set up to assess the residual ability of the disabled, arrange their training and place them in employment:

iv) Self-employment is promoted through the following:—

- (a) Allotment of vending stalls, kiosks

and petty shops;

- (b) Loans from Nationalised Banks at nominal rates of interest under differential rate of interest scheme.
- (c) Allotment of public telephone booths.
- (d) Reservation in distribution of petrol pumps, kerosene depots etc.

Special Recruitment Drive

During the course of monitoring of the 3% reservations in Group C and D posts in Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings, it was observed that a large backlog of vacancies reserved for the visually handicapped and hearing handicapped remained unfilled. A Special recruitment drive was taken up in order to clear this backlog. A Special Recruitment Committee was set up by the Government of India for this purpose. Over 600 visually handicapped and hearing handicapped persons have so far been offered employment under this drive. The process of recruitment is still under-way.

New Schemes

During the year 1990-91 two new schemes are proposed to be started for the welfare of the handicapped. Under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organi-

sations working for the welfare of the handicapped in rural areas, NGOs working in rural areas would be supported to expand their activities in the area of early detection, intervention, educational and therapeutically services. Under the scheme of Economic Assistance to Disabled Persons, support will be provided for all handicapped including leprosy cured persons for their vocational training and employment. Economic rehabilitation for those affected by polio would also be covered under this scheme. It would be implemented through the State Governments.

Legislation for the Handicapped

Government of India had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Baharul Islam, M.P. to recommend a comprehensive legislation for the disabled. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Ministry in consultation with various concerned Ministries.

[English]

Procurement of Rice

*239. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rice procurement made during 1987-90 yearwise;

(b) the States which contributed the most to the Central pool;

(c) whether Government have any schemes/incentives to promote rice procurement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) and (d). Procurement price of paddy fixed, is expected to give reasonable return to the producers and stimulate production. Rice is procured under statutory levy on the rice millers/dealers. Paddy is procured under price support.

STATEMENT

Statement showing statewide Procurement of Rice (including paddy in terms of Rice) and the quantity contributed to the Central pool during the Kharif marketing years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	1987-88*		1988-89*		1989-90* (upto 19.3.90)	
		Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Punjab	3361	3357	2857	2854	4828	4736
2.	Haryana	319	319	674	674	950	929
3.	Uttar Pradesh	607	602	1216	1204	1439	1277
4.	Rajasthan	20	20	21	21	31	31

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	1987-88*		1988-89*		1989-90* (upto 19.3.90)	
		Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	—	6	—	5	—
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	6	6	12	12	26	26
7.	Delhi	—	—	3	3	4	4
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1517	1517	1481	1481	1431	1431
9.	Karnataka	66	66	123	123	126	126
10.	Tamil Nadu	564	—	754	—	745	—
11.	Pondicherry	9	5	10	7	3	2

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	1987-88*		1988-89*		1989-90* (upto 19.3.90)	
		Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	279	279	284	284	311	310
13.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	16	—
14.	Maharashtra	Neg.	—	Neg.	—	Neg.	Neg.
15.	Bihar	—	—	15	4	—	—
16.	Assam	7	7	15	5	5	5
17.	Orissa	68	68	134	134	163	163

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	1987-88*		1988-89*		1989-90* (upto 19.3.90)	
		Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	West Bengal	64	64	97	97	68	68
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Neg.	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	6894	6310	7692	6903	10151	9108

=Provisional

Price Hike in Essential Commodities

*240. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:
SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN:

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

(a) whether there has been a price hike in respect of essential commodities during the months of January and February, 1990;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the trends in wholesale, working class and consumer price index; and

(d) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to control the price hike?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) There has been a mixed trend in the behaviors of prices of essential commodities in January and February, 1990. The wholesale Price Index (W.I.P.) of essential commodities like rice, wheat, jowar, gram, masur, urad, potatoes, onions, chillies, sugar and vanaspati exhibited a fall; while the WPI of items such as bajra, fish, groundnut oil and tea exhibited a rising trend.

(b) The rise in prices of some of the essential items during January and February, 1990 may be attributed to seasonal factors, shortfall in production of items like tea and groundnuts, and pressure of sustained and increased consumer demand.

(c) The wholesale Price Index (Base - 1981-82 = 100) exhibited a rising trend since April, 1989 till October, 1989 recording an overall increase of 7.6%; in the next 4 months (November, 1989-February, 1990) it exhibited a marginal fall of 0.3%. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial Workers (Base 1982-100) moved up from 166 in March, 1989 to 176 in September, 1989 registering

a rise of 6%. After remaining steady at 176 in the months of October and November, 1989, it fell to 175 in December, 1989 and further to 174 in January, 1990. It has thus recorded a decline of 1.1, during these two months.

(d) The Government has accorded highest priority to check the rising trend in prices of essential commodities. Both long term and short term measures are being taken for the purpose. The measures taken by the Government broadly include steps to increase production of essential commodities like sugar, edible oils and tea etc. which are in short supply effective procurement and buffer stocking operations of foodgrains, strengthening of Public Distribution System, monitoring of prices and availability situation, strict enforcement of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and other regulatory measures, and augmenting domestic supplies through imports wherever necessary so as to check any abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities.

Data About Educated Unemployed

*241. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accuracy of data about the educated unemployed in the country provided by the Employment Exchanges and released by Government has been disputed in any quarter;

(b) if so, the deficiencies or inaccuracies pointed out and whether Government propose to effect any improvement in the methods of collecting these data; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The data provided by the Employment Exchanges on the educated relates to job-

seekers on the live register, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed. No dispute regarding this data on educated job-seekers has come to notice.

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

Girl Child Labour

*242. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made about the girl child labour engaged in industry and mines including cottage industry, beedi industry and their conditions of work, wages paid etc.

(b) if so, the results of the survey ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (c). No survey has been made specifically about girl child labour in industries and mines including cottage industry and beedi industry.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children including girl children below fourteen years of age in certain specified occupations and processes and seeks to regulate their conditions of work in employments in which child labour is not legally prohibited. There are provisions in several other labour laws such as the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952 and the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, the States Shops and Commercial Establishments Acts which either prohibit or regulate the employment of child labour (including girl child labour) in speci-

fied areas. Government have also formulated the National Policy on Child Labour-1987 which provides for a number of welfare measures to minimise the exploitation of working children (including girls).

[*Translation*]

Rasin Dam

*243. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for the construction of Rasin Dam in Banda District of Uttar Pradesh was submitted to Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in giving clearance;

(c) the area involved in the Project which falls in Madhya Pradesh and whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have consented to this project; and

(d) the time by which construction of the said dam is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (d). The project report received in October, 1982, involving about 74.5 sq. km. catchment area of Madhya Pradesh was returned in July, 1986 as Uttar Pradesh could not obtain the concurrence of Madhya Pradesh Government for utilising the yield from the catchment lying in Madhya Pradesh.

[*English*]

Exemption to Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. Under the ESI Scheme

*244. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees unions in Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. have requested for exemption from the ESI scheme; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been found possible to accede to their request, as the benefits provided by the management have been found inferior to the benefits available under the ESI Scheme.

Purchase of Drugs Under ESI Scheme

245. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
PROF. SUDARSHAN
RAYCHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the precise role of the ESIC in the purchase of drugs under the scheme vis-a-vis State Government;

(b) whether the corporation has come to know of any racket or bungling in the method of purchase of drugs;

(c) if so, the details of these cases and their effect on the viability of the scheme and the quality of service to the beneficiaries; and

(d) the remedial as well as preventive steps taken or contemplated by the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (d). The administration of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the statutory responsibility of the

respective State Governments/ Union Territory Administration, except in Delhi where the Corporation itself is administering the medical care. The purchases of drugs under the scheme are made by the respective State Governments direct. However, with a view to assist them in their task, the ESI Corporation enters into a central rate contract with manufacturers of some of the drugs for supplies to the ESI institutions and passes on these contracts to the State Governments to operate, if they so desire.

2. One case of alleged racket in purchase of drugs under the ESI Scheme in Karnataka had come to the notice of the Corporation through press reports in March, 1988. The matter was immediately taken up with the State Government for investigation and report. According to the State Government, they have referred the case to Lokayukta for detailed investigation. The report of the Lokayukta is awaited. The question of taking necessary remedial as well as preventive steps, will be considered by the State Government in the light of the report of the Lokayukta.

[*Translation*]

Role of D.D.A Officials in Government Land Encroachment in Delhi

*246. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:
SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the role of the officials of the Delhi Development Authority in the encroachment of Government land going on in a large scale in the capital;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry about the encroachments and the role of DDA officials

in this regard has been conducted; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Only isolated cases of connivance of the staff have come to notice. Strict action is taken in all such cases and an enquiry of a general nature is not considered necessary.

[*English*]

**Crimes Against Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes**

2393. **SHRI HET RAM:**
SHRI RAMLAL RAHI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of atrocities, murder, rape and other offences committed on persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities, separately during the last six months, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to prevent such atrocities to ensure their security?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):(a) Information made available by States/UTs are given in the Statements I & II below.

(b) Comprehensive guidelines in this regard in the nature of precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures have been issued to the State Governments and U.T. Administrations, to prevent atrocities, punish the perpetrators of atrocities, and for providing relief and rehabilitation to the victims.

The Government of India have recently enacted a new legislation called "The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989". It has come into force w.e.f. 30.1. 1990. The Act provides for effective machinery to quickly deal with such cases such as Special Courts and Special Public Prosecutors. Speedy trial of offences and awarding stringent punishments to persons committing atrocities and public servants who neglect their duties are expected to curb atrocities against SCs & STs in future. State Governments are being advised to provide exclusive Courts wherever needed, conduct day to day trial, and take speedy decisions so that atrocities on scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are prevented.

STATEMENT-I

Month-wise details of cases of atrocities, Murder, Rape and other offences committed on Scheduled Castes by Members of Non-Scheduled Castes State-wise during Sep., 1989 to Feb., 1990 as Reported by state Governments/U.T. Administrations

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crimes				Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sept., 1989	3	5	34	42	
		Nov., 1989	8	6	37	51	
2.	Assam	Sept., 1989	—	1	—	1	
3.	Bihar	Sept., 1989	6	4	78	88	
		Oct., 1989	6	6	43	55	
		Nov., 1989	1	2	25	28	
4.	Goa	Sept., 1989	—	—	2	2	

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crimes				Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5.	Gujarat	Oct., 1989 to Feb., 1990	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Sept., 1989	2	1	56	59	
		Oct., 1989	1	1	55	57	
		Nov., 1989	2	—	37	39	
		Dec., 1989	2	1	41	44	
		Jan., 1990	—	—	47	47	
6.	Haryana	Sept., 1989	—	—	6	6	
		Oct., 1989	—	1	5	6	

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crimes				Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Nov., 1989	—	1	7	8	
		Dec., 1989	1	2	5	8	
		Jan., 1990	1	2	2	5	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Sept., 1989	—	—	10	10	
		Oct., 1989	—	—	2	2	
		Nov., 1989	—	—	4	4	
		Dec., 1989	—	—	5	5	
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Sept., 1989	—	1	18	19	

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crimes			Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Oct., 1989	—	—	22	22
		Nov., 1989	1	—	8	9
		Dec., 1989	—	1	6	7
9.	Kerala	Sept., 1989	4	2	61	67
		Oct., 1989	—	9	76	85
		Nov., 1989	3	3	36	42
		Dec., 1989	2	3	55	60

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crimes			Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1	1	39	41
		Jan., 1990	2	4	49	55
		Feb., 1990	7	28	453	488
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Sept., 1989	15	20	481	516
		Oct., 1989	10.	17	356	383
		Nov., 1989	6	20	354	380
		Jan., 1990	—	3	24	27
11.	Maharashtra	Sept., 1989	2	2	19	24
		Oct., 1989				

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crimes				Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
12.	Orissa	Sept., 1989	—	1	57	58	
		Nov., 1989	—	1	30	31	
13.	Punjab	Sept., 1989	—	1	—	1	
		Oct., 1989	1	1	—	2	
		Nov., 1989	—	3	2	5	
		Dec., 1989	2	1	—	3	
14.	Rajasthan	Sept., 1989	3	8	137	148	
		Oct., 1989	6	14	149	169	

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crimes				Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Nov., 1989	1	4	124	129	
		Dec., 1989	1	6	85	92	
		Jan., 1990	3	7	125	135	
15.	Sikkim	Sept., 1989	—	—	2	2	
		Oct., 1989 to Jan., 1990	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
16.	Tamil Nadu	Sept., 1989	3	1	76	80	
		Oct., 1989	2	2	36	40	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Sept., 1989	31	22	460	513	

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crimes			Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	West Bengal	Sept., 1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Oct., 1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note:- 1. Information in respect of other States/UTs is Nil.

2. State of Karnataka has not furnished information at all.

3. States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, H.P., J & K, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal have furnish only partial information.

4. Other offences include grievous hurt and arson also.

STATEMENT-II

Month-wise details of cases of atrocities, Murder, Rape and other offences committed on Scheduled Tribes, State-wise during Sep., 1989 to Feb., 1990 as Reported by the state Governments/U.T. Administrations

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crime				Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sept., 1989	—	2	5	7	
		Oct., 1989	2	—	5	7	
		Nov., 1989	2	1	3	6	
		Dec., 1989	2	3	4	9	
2.	Assam	Sept., 1989	1	—	2	3	
3.	Bihar	Sept., 1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Oct., 1989	1	1	—	2	
		Nov., 1989	1	2	4	7	

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crime				Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
4.	Gujarat	Sept., 1989	1	3	3	7	
		Oct., 1989	—	2	6	8	
		Nov., 1989	—	—	8	8	
		Dec., 1989	1	3	8	12	
		Jan., 1990	—	—	4	4	
5.	Kerala	Sept., 1989	—	—	16	16	
		Oct., 1989	—	—	14	14	
		Nov., 1989	—	—	9	9	
		Dec., 1989	—	1	12	13	

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crime				Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Jan., 1990	—	—	9	9	
		Feb., 1990	1	1	10	12	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Sept., 1989	6	23	170	199	
		Oct., 1989	7	18	179	204	
		Nov., 1989	1	9	173	183	
		Dec., 1989	4	13	151	168	
7.	Maharashtra	Sept., 1989	1	—	15	16	
		Oct., 1989	1	4	13	18	
		Nov., 1989	—	3	19	22	

Sl.No.	State/UT.	Period	Nature of Crime				Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8.	Manipur	Sept., 1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
9.	Nagaland	Sept., 1989	—	—	1	1	
10.	Orissa	Sept., 1989	1	—	39	40	
		Oct., 1989	—	1	22	23	
		Nov., 1989	—	1	18	19	
		Dec., 1989	—	2	9	11	
11.	Rajasthan	Sept., 1989	2	3	45	50	
		Oct., 1989	2	4	30	36	
		Nov., 1989	—	1	24	25	

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crime			Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Dec., 1989	5	—	17	22
		Jan., 1990	1	1	33	35
		Feb., 1990	—	1	30	31
12.	Sikkim	Sept., 1989	—	—	1	1
		Oct., 1989	—	—	1	1
		Nov., 1989 to Jan., 1990	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Tamil Nadu	Sept., 1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Oct., 1989	—	—	4	4

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crime			Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Tripura	Nov., 1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Dec., 1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Sept., 1989 to Jan., 1990	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	West Bengal	Sept., 1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Oct., 1989	—	2	1	3
16.	A & N Islands	Sept., 1989 to Dec., 1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Sept., 1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Period	Nature of Crime			Total
			Murder	Rape	Other offences	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Oct., 1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Nov., 1989	—	1	1	2
		Dec., 1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Jan., 1990	—	—	1	1
		Feb., 1990	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note:- 1. Information in respect of other States/UTs is Nil.

2. States of Karnataka, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh have not furnished information at all.

3. States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and the U.T. of A & N Islands, have furnished only partial information.

4. Others offences include grievous hurt and arson also.

Multi-Fibre Agreement

2394. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India submitted any proposal to negotiations group on textile and clothing to review the present Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA) at Geneva in October, 1989; and

(b) if so, the revision of the developing countries to Indian proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was overwhelming support for Indian proposal from developing countries.

Production of Anti Polio Drugs

2395. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: be pleased to state:

(a) whether country has not achieved self-sufficiency in the production of anti-polio drugs and the same have to be imported;

(b) whether any research is in progress for the manufacture of such drugs in the country;

(c) whether the doctors and mothers of infants feel difficulties in using such drugs due to difference of usage in dosage of drugs imported from different countries; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure uniformity in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). While blending of monovalent polio titres of Type 1, 2 and 3 to make Trivalent Oral Polio Vaccine is undertaken in India, the entire process of production from the beginning is yet not undertaken. In order to meet our requirement, we have to depend partly on import of finished product in the shape of Trivalent OPV and the balance is procured from Indian manufacturers who import such monovalent titres for blending and vialling. Department of Biotechnology have taken steps to set up production unit for oral polio vaccine from basic stage and the plant is under construction.

(c) and (d). No specific complaint in this regard has come to notice. All oral polio vaccine in use in the country conforms to standards and protocols approved by World Health Organisation.

Homeopathic consignments

2397. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of homeopathic consignments are held up at Bombay Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) to (c). List of Homeopathic medicines consignments imported through Bombay Port which have been released under letter of guarantee pending test and examination is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

	<i>Name of the Importer</i>	<i>Name of the Supplier</i>
1.	Associated Agencies, Delhi	Dr. Willmar Schwabe, West Germany
2.	R.K. Import Corporation, Delhi	—do—
3.	—do—	—do—
4.	—do—	—do—
5.	—do—	—do—
6.	Jain Homoeopathic Pharma, Amritsar.	Pflucgar Homeopathic Lab, West Germany.
7.	Holistic Remedies Ltd., Bombay.	Bioforce AG, Switzerland.
8.	The Jain Homoeopathic & Pharmacy, Amritsar.	Dr. Rackoweg & Co., West Germany.
9.	& (two imports)	
10.	Universal Generics P. Ltd., Bombay.	British God Liver Oil Ltd., U.K.

Irrigation Facilities in Tribal Sub-Plan areas

2398. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to provide irrigation facilities under the tribal sub-plan areas; and

(b) if so, the number of irrigation projects executed under the tribal sub-plan area in Orissa, including Baijanal Irrigation Project?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) The necessity and importance of providing irrigation in Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas

is being impressed continuously on the State Governments concerned.

(b). So far 2 multipurpose projects, 3 major irrigation projects, and 12 medium irrigation projects are under execution in the TSP area of Orissa. In addition, 470 minor irrigation projects, excluding the Baijanala project in Ganjam district have been executed and 2,339 lift irrigation points have been installed in the TSP area of the State. The Baijanala minor irrigation project has been identified for execution during the VIIIth Plan period.

Modernisation of Sugar Mills

2399. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old and weak sugar units identified in the country; State-wise;

(b) the steps taken for the modernisation and rehabilitation of such units in the country; and

(c) the funds provided for the purpose, during 1987 to 1990, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):
(a) Statement I giving the required information is given below in Statement I.

(b) and (c). Financial assistance on soft terms is given to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund for modernisation and rehabilitation. A statement giving the amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed for such modernisation of old and weak sugar mills for the years 1986-87 to 1989-90 is given below in the Statement II.

STATEMENT-I

Statement giving the number of old and weak sugar units of less than 1250 TCD

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Punjab	3
2.	Uttar Pradesh	25
3.	Bihar	21
4.	Assam	1
5.	Orissa	2
6.	Rajasthan	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3
8.	Maharashtra	9
9.	Andhra Pradesh	8
10.	Tamil Nadu	2
11.	Karnataka	2
12.	Kerala	3
13.	Nagaland	1
		81

Note:— Out of 81 units shown above, Letters of Intent have been granted to 25 units for expanding their capacity to a minimum economic level of 2500 TCD

STATEMENT-II**State wise Break up of Loan Sanctioned and Disbursed (Modernisation)***(As on 23.2.1990)**(Rs. in crores)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		No. of Mills	Amount sanctioned & disbursed	No. of Mills	Amount sanctioned & disbursed	No. of Mills	Amount sanctioned & disbursed
1	Bihar	1	050	—	—	2	2.69
2	Maharashtra	1	1.89	1	2.50	—	—
3	Tamil Nadu	1	0.50	—	—	—	—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		No. of Mills	Amount sanctioned & disbursed	No. of Mills	Amount sanctioned & disbursed	No. of Mills	Amount sanctioned & disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	2	8.15	3	19.35
5.	Punjab	1	0.66	—	—	1	4.01
Total		4	3.77	3	10.85	6	26.05

Death of Children following administration of Intravenous fluids

2400. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of new-borne babies died between November and December last year at the Paediatric Surgery Ward of All India Institute of Medical Sciences following administration of intravenous fluids;

(b) if so, total number of deaths, month-wise;

(c) the name of firms responsible for supplying contaminated fluids; and

(d) the action taken against these firms and whether the firms have been asked to give adequate compensation to the parents

of the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences have informed that during the month of November and December, 1989, the death rate amongst babies admitted to the Intensive Care Unit of Paediatric Surgery Department was higher as compared to the death rate prevailing in the Intensive Care last year during the same period. However it is not correct that the Intravenous Fluid administered to the new born babies were contaminated.

(b) A statement showing the number of deaths that occurred during the period October to December in the years 1988 and 1989 is given below.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

STATEMENT

<i>Month</i>	<i>1988</i>		<i>1989</i>	
	<i>No. of Admissions</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>No. of Admissions</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>October</i>	109	6(5.5)	109	3(2.0)
<i>November</i>	88	8(9.0)	114	16(14.1)
<i>December</i>	91	9(9.9)	92	10(10.9)
<i>Total</i>	288	23(8.0)	315	29(9.2)

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentages)

Government accommodation to the relative of retiring employees

2401. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether regularisation/ad-hoc allotment of Government accommodation in the case of retiring employees is given in the next below type to the entitled type to a son, unmarried daughter or wife or husband, as the case may be provided the retiring employee or a dependent member of his family does not own a house in the place of his/her posting;

(b) whether Government propose to allow such allotment/regularisation on compassionate ground to the dependants of retiring employees including daughters-in-law unconditionally; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of the acute shortage of the general pool accommodation, there is no proposal to extent the facility to other dependents of the retiring employees including daughters-in-law unconditionally or otherwise.

[*Translation*]

Wages of unorganised labour

2402. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government so far to ensure payment of wages at prescribed rates to unorganised labourers in different parts of the country and to solve their problems;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the minimum wages in view of rising prices in the country; and if so, when;

(c) whether there is any Government scheme for their socio-economic development; and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The States are the appropriate Governments for fixing/revising rates of minimum wages, as well as their enforcement. The Central Government have periodically urged the States to revise minimum wages and also enforce them more vigorously.

(b) The Government propose to recommend to the State Governments an increased level of wages below which the minimum rates of wages should not be fixed. Guidelines have also been issued to State Governments to revise the minimum wages once in 2 years or on arise of 50 points in the Consumer Price Index, whichever is earlier.

(c) and (d). Apart from various labour laws under which different categories of workers in the rural areas are covered, the package of poverty alleviation programmes, such as Integrated Rural Development Programme and Nehru Rozgar Yojna are aimed at giving self-employment and wage employment to the poorest sections of the community which substantially includes rural labour.

[*English*]

Chambal command area development phase-II

2403. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project for Chambal Command Area Development, Phase-II was submitted to Union Government by Rajasthan in 1987; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Project proposal was examined and the Government of Rajasthan were requested to send a revised project report indicating inter-alia up-to-date cost estimates. The revised project report has not been received from the State Government.

Shortage of trained Nurses

2404. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand of the trained nurses in the country at present;

(b) the number of trained nurses working in various Union Government hospitals; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the growing shortage of trained nurses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) The estimated demand of the Trained Nurses in the country at present is 4.09 lakhs as per report of High Power Committee on Nursing and Nursing Profession set up by the Central Government.

(b) The number of trained Nurses working in the Central Government Hospitals under the control of this Ministry is 2000 approximately.

(c) The State Governments are primarily responsible for the training of Nurses. Some State Governments have increased seats in the Schools of Nursing as per their requirement.

Hostel Building for Orissa

2405. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a hostel building for Orissa students at Delhi is pending since the site has not been allotted so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the allotment of site; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the allotment?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Loan assistance for houses in J.J. colonies

2406. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to enhance the loan assistance for construction of houses in J.J. Colonies; and

(b) if so, the details of terms and conditions for the same?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). There is no scheme for loan assistance for construction of houses in J.J. colonies. However, the Slum Wing of Delhi Development Authority has a scheme on a pilot basis for organising slum dwellers into

cooperatives for shelter improvement inter alia, with loan assistance from commercial banks.

[*Translation*]

Stipend to I.T.I Trainees

2407. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to increase the existing rates of stipend to the apprentices during their training period in view of increasing prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The Central Apprenticeship Council, which is an advisory body, in its meeting held on 30.1.1990 discussed increase in the rates of stipend for trade, Graduate-Engineer, Technicians and Technician (Vocational) Apprentices. After discussions it was decided to constitute a Working Group to study the issue and submit a report. The report of the Working Group of Central Apprenticeship Council will be processed when it is received.

[*English*]

Ambedkar Avas Yojna

2408. SHRI KALKA DAS:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA had collected a sum of Rs. 200/- towards processing fee from each applicant who applied for residential accommodation to the DDA under 'Ambedkar Avas Yojna';

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the draw of lots has since been held; if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be held;

(d) whether it is proposed to refund the amount of registration money alongwith interest thereon and processing fee to the unsuccessful applicants; and

(e) the time by which the money is likely to be refunded?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Rs. 200/- have been collected as processing fee. This has been done for the first time for the purpose of streamlining the processing of applications through an external computer agency which will not only hold the draw but also issue laminated cards to all the registrants. This would, inter-alia, enable quick refund to those who are unsuccessful in the draw.

(c) The draw of lots have been stayed by the Delhi High Court till further orders.

(d) and (e). Registration money only will be refunded to the applicants who are unsuccessful in the draw to be held subject to orders of the Government.

New policy regarding acquisition of agricultural land in Delhi

2409. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering a new policy with regard to acquisition of agricultural land in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for acquiring huge agricultural fertile lands, which is the only

sources of livelihood of the Delhi farmers; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to enhance the compensation to farmers whose lands have already been acquired?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). In Delhi land is acquired by the Delhi Administration mainly for planned Development of Delhi. Farmers whose land is acquired are entitled to compensation as per the award given by the Land Acquisition Collector and as per the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended from time to time and enhancement, if any, as awarded by the Courts. Besides, they are allotted alternative residential plots in lieu of their acquired land, as per the policy on the subject.

Sulabha Shouchalayas in Delhi

2410. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sulabha Shouchalayas in Delhi built by DDA or Municipal Corporation of Delhi in different areas of Delhi;

(b) whether some shouchalayas are not functioning properly for the last two years;

(c) if so, the reason therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have constructed 120 and 153 Jansuvidha Complexes/Sulabha Shouchalayas respectively.

(b) . No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of reply to Part (a) above.

Proposal for Development of Cities in Punjab

2411. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Punjab Government for the development of some cities in Punjab during Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Proposals have been received for the inclusion of the towns of Roper, Patiala, Gobindgarh and Jullundur in the Scheme during the current financial year.

(c) Towns of Roper, Patiala and Gobindgarh have been included in the Scheme during the current financial year. The town of Jullundur has not been included since it was already under the Integrated Urban Development Programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan. No decision on proposals for inclusion of towns in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns in the Eight Five Year Plan can be taken before the finalisation of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Submission of Annual Reports Regarding Administration of Scheduled Areas

2412. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether annual report regarding administration of the scheduled areas are being submitted by the concerned States regularly;

(b) if no, the defaulting States and the particulars of year for which together with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to ensure the compliance of the submission of such reports?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). A statement in this regard is given below. The main reason for delay in submission of the report by the State Governments is that they have to collect the requisite information from the various departments.

(c) Time and again defaulting States are reminded about the need for timely submission of the reports.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Statewise years for which Annual Report is awaited.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Years for which report is awaited</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1985-86, 86-87, 87-88 & 88-89.
2.	Bihar	1985-86, 86-87, 87-88 & 88-89.
3.	Gujarat	1988-89.
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
5.	Maharashtra	1987-88 and 1988-89.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1988-89.
7.	Rajasthan	1987-88 and 1988-89.
8.	Orissa	1987-88, and 1988-89.

Beedi Workers in Tamil Nadu

2413. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beedi workers in beedi manufacturing units in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to provide ESI hospital for all classes

of the labourers and also to provide financial assistance/subsidies to them for constructing housing accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The number of beedi workers in Tamil Nadu is 2.12 lacs approximately.

(b) The Government have no proposal

to provide ESI hospital for all categories of workers.

Three Housing Schemes are being implemented under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund which provide for loans and subsidies.

OT Scanning Machine of Dr. RML Hospital

2414. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.T. Scanning machine on Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi is not functioning for the last several months; and

(b) if so, steps being taken for earliest repairing of the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). The C.T. Scanning machine remained out of order from 17th August, 1989 to 5th January, 1990 because the H.T. Generator of the machine went out of order and replacement had to be obtained from Japan. The machine is now functioning.

III- effects of lipsticks

2415. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lipsticks contain acid, softened food, castor-oil wax and fish scales and after a prolonged use it leads to dryness, chapping, peeling and cracking of lips; and

(b) if so, whether any measures have been taken to manufacture harmless lipsticks?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) As per the standard book of reference on Cosmetics Lipstick may contain the following:

Stearic Acid, Spermaceti, Cocoa butter, Hydrogenate vegetable oil, Almond Oil, Castor Oil, Peach Kernel Oil, Cholestrine absorption base, Ceresine, white or red, Cetyl alcohol, corps de Jasmin, Diglycol Stearate, Isopropyl Myricinate, Oleyl alcohol, Stearyl alcohol, Candellia wax, Car-nauba wax, Chinese wax, Hard Paraffin, Japan wax, Lanolin anhydrous, arol Benzi-onated, Liquid paraffin, Moutan wax, Ozokerita, sotparaffin, white bees wax. The prolonged use of lipsticks which are not properly formulated may cause dryness of lips.

(b) Bureau of Indian Standards has laid down specifications for lipsticks and steps have been initiated to adopt these specifications under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

Sirhind Canal Water for Drinking Purposes

2416. SHRI SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water in Sirhind Canal in Bhatinda district has become unfit for drinking;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to make the Canal water fit for drinking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Setting up of ESI Hospital at Haldia
(West Bengal)**

2417. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Government of West Bengal for financial assistance for setting up of an E.S.I. Hospital at Haldia, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) No, Sir.

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

**Grants to Institutions for SCs/STs in
Andhra Pradesh**

2418. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the

Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the institutions which have been given grants for the different welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh along with the amount given to each of such institution; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes who got the benefits through different programme in Andhra Pradesh, Programme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). The information regarding the details of institutions which have been given grants during the last three years and the number of persons belonging to SC/ST who have been benefitted is given in the Statement below:

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of Institution/ Voluntary Organisation	Name of the Scheme	Year-wise grant-in-aid			Beneficiaries
			1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
			(in Rupees)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

I. VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION*For Scheduled Castes*

1	Kavuru Charitable Trust, Gudivada, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh.	(1) Project for programme for education and training to Scheduled Caste youth in the field of electronics	Nil	Nil	4,72,000	32
		(2) Opening of Typewriting and Stenography coaching centre	Nil	Nil	1,48,000	164

For Scheduled Tribes

2.	Tribal Kanya Ashram School, Narsempetta.		51,568	61,872	63,560	For 30 inmates
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Sl.No.	Name of Institution/ Voluntary Organisation	Name of the Scheme	Year-wise grant-in-aid			Beneficiaries
			1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
			(in Rupees)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

II. RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

1.	Tribal Research Institute, Hyderabad.		5,00,000	5,00,000	6,15,000	
2.	A.P. Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation, Hyderabad.		Nil	Nil	40,000	Towards funding Research Projects
3.	National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.		Nil	40,000	32,000	

**Misuse of Land by Bharatiya Kala
Kendra**

2419. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharatiya Kala Kendra, Triveni Kala Sangham and Sangeet Bharati are misusing the land allotted to them by Land and Development Office, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any charges have been demanded from each of the above institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further action taken or proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Inclusion of SC/ST in the lists

2420. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of communities included in the lists of scheduled castes in various States from 1987 till March, 1980;

(b) the names of communities excluded from the lists of scheduled castes in various

States during the aforesaid period;

(c) the reason for inclusion and exclusion of communities;

(d) the State-wise estimated population of the communities excluded and included in the list of scheduled castes during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). No modification in the lists of Scheduled castes has been done during this period.

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

**Central Fund for Madhya Pradesh
Schemes**

2421. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made for various irrigation schemes of Madhya Pradesh by Union Government during 1989-90, Scheme-wise; and

(b) the other schemes of Madhya Pradesh for which funds are likely to be allocated during 1990-91 and the amount likely to be allocated for each scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The outlay made for various schemes of Madhya Pradesh for 1989-90 is as under:

Rs. in crores

(i) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects	285.89
(ii) Minor Irrigation Schemes	90.23
(iii) Command Area Development Programme	23.32
(iv) Flood Control Projects	0.84

[English]

Quota to Kerala for Garment Export

2422. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any representation from the State Government of Kerala for increasing the quota of the State for garments export; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy formulated by Government does not provide for statewise distribution of quotas. However, the state Government has been informed of the provisions of the Policy under which they can apply for allotment of quota.

[Translation]

Agitation by CGHS Employees

2423. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees of CGHS have launched an agitation and are on hunger strike in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the major demands of the employees;

(c) whether any talks have been held with Associations of employees; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to fulfil these demands?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major demands of the CGHS employees are:—

(i) Promotional avenues for Group 'C' and 'D' employees.

(ii) Grant of Hospital Patient Care Allowance.

(c) and (d). As a result of negotiations with the All India CGHS Employees' Association, a settlement has been arrived at in relation to the demands on 23.3.1990 and the agitation has been withdrawn.

[English]

Licence for Sugar Mill in Bijapur

2424. SHRIS.T. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant licences for setting up of sugar mills in cooperative sector in district Bijapur (Karnataka);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals received by his Ministry in this regard; and

(d) the reasons for delay, if any in granting licences?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Central Government does

not propose/identify specific areas to set up new sugar factories in any part of the country. Applications for grant of LOI/IL for establishment of new sugar mills are received through the Deptt of I D which are then considered by the Deptt of Food as per

licensing guidelines.

(c) and (d) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, two applications for setting up of sugar mills in Cooperative Sector in district Bijapur were received the position of which is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Proposed location of the factory	No. of application and date of forwarding by the Deptt of I.D.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Terdal, District Bijapur	332-(88)-IL dated the 23rd March, 1988	A final rejection letter has been issued on the 12th September, 1989 as the proposal did not conform to the guidelines issued for licensing in the Sugar Industry.
2	At Ranna Nagar Teh Mudhol, District Bijapur	267/90/IL dated the 16th February, 1990.	The proposal has been received recently.

[*Translation*]

**Loss to Tribal Co-operative Marketing
Development Federation of India**

2425. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi is running in loss; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps being taken by Government in this regard and the action proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for the loss?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Procurement of Rice

2426. SHRI ANAND SINGH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the procurement of rice this year had been higher than the preceding year;

(b) if so, the quantum of rice procured so far, State-wise;

(c) the rate at which rice is procured;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the procurement price and issue price of rice distributed through Public Distribution System; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Yes, Sir. A quantity of 101.51 lakh tonnes of rice had been procured during the current kharif marketing season 1989-90 upto 19.3.1990 as against 65.81 lakh tonnes of rice procured during the corresponding period last year.

(b) Statement I is given below.

(c) Statement II is given below.

(d) and (e). Procurement price of paddy is revised annually. Central issue price of rice are also considered for revision consequent upon the revision in the procurement price.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing statewide Procurement of Rice (including paddy in terms of Rice) and the quantity contributed to the Central pool during the Kharif marketing years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	1987-88*		1988-89*		1989-90* (upto 19.3.90)	
		Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Punjab	3361	3357	2857	2854	4828	4736
2.	Haryana	319	319	674	674	950	929
3.	Uttar Pradesh	607	602	1216	1204	1439	1277
4.	Rajasthan	20	20	21	21	31	31
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	—	6	—	5	—

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	1987-88*		1988-89*		1989-90* (upto 19.3.90)	
		Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	6	6	12	12	26	26
7.	Delhi	—	—	3	3	4	4
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1517	1517	1481	1481	1431	1431
9.	Karnataka	66	66	123	123	126	126
10.	Tamil Nadu	564	—	754	—	745	—
11.	Pondicherry	9	5	10	7	3	2

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	1987-88*		1988-89*		1989-90* (upto 19.3.90)	
		Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	279	279	284	284	311	310
13.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	16	—
14.	Maharashtra	Neg.	—	Neg.	—	Neg.	Neg.
15.	Bihar	Neg.	—	15	4	—	—
16.	Assam	7	7	5	5	5	5
17.	Orissa	68	68	134	134	163	163

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	1987-88*		1988-89*		1989-90* (upto 19.3.90)	
		Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool	Procurement rice (Inclu- ding paddy in terms of rice)	Quantity of rice contri- buted to Central Pool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	West Bengal	64	64	97	97	68	68
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Neg.	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	6894	6310	7692	6903	10151	9108

*—Provisional

STATEMENT-II

Procurement Price of Levy Rice for 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 Marketing season w e f 13 10 1989

(Rs per quintal)

Sl. No.	State	Common			Fine			Superfine		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	250 15	206 00	304 15	256 50	281 95	319 90	262 85	297 85	335 65
2	Assam	245 85	261 45	301 60	255 95	281 30	322 10	262 30	297 15	337 90
3	Bihar	238 85	254 00	293 00	247 40	271 90	311 30	253 55	287 20	326 60
4	Gujarat	229 40	243 90	281 25	235 20	258 40	295 70	241 00	272 90	310.20
5	Haryana	254 75	270 85	312 05	269 10	295 60	338 05	277 00	314 50	357.25
6.	Karnataka	235 95	250 90	289 40	241 90	265 85	304 35	247 90	280 80	319.35
7	Madhya Pradesh	243 65	259 15	298 95	249 85	274 60	314 40	256 05	290 10	329 90

(Rs. per quintal)

Sl. No.	State	Common			Fine			Superfine		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Orissa	250.55	266.50	307.40	256.90	282.40	323.35	263.30	298.30	339.25
9.	Punjab/Chandigarh Admn.	253.55	269.50	310.50	267.80	294.10	336.35	276.45	312.90	355.45
10.	Rajasthan	246.00* 244.70@	262.55	302.95	257.95* 256.55@	284.55	325.80	264.35* 262.90@	300.60	341.85
11.	Uttar Pradesh	237.00	251.85	290.05	242.95	266.70	304.95	254.50	287.90	327.00
12.	West Bengal	236.60	251.60	290.25	245.10	269.30	308.35	251.15	284.45	323.50
13.	Maharashtra	—	255.35	294.40	—	270.55	309.55	—	285.70	324.70

Sl. No.	State	(Rs. per quintal)											
		Common			Fine			Superfine					
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
14.	Delhi Admn.	238 55	253.55	312 05	252.00	276 75	338 05	260 15	294.40	257.25			
15.	Pondicherry	230 95	245 70	283 80	236.85	260.50	298 60	—	275.35	313 40			
Basmati Rice													
1988-89													
(Rupees per quintal)													
1	Haryana											331 15	
2.	Punjab/Chandigarh Admn											329 45	
3.	Rajasthan											316 65	

	<i>(Rupees per quintal)</i>
4. Uttar Pradesh	303.10
5. West Bengal	299.60
6. Delhi Admn.	310.00

*Applicable to miller dealers whose turnover exceeds Rs. 75,000

@Applicable to millers/dealers whose turnover does not exceed Rs. 75,000

World Bank Assistance for Ayacut Development

2427. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any scheme to Union Government for according World Bank assistance for the development of Ayacut under Sriram Sagar Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The Second Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project is being implemented by the Government of Andhra Pradesh with credit loan assistance from World Bank amounting to US \$ 271 million. The agreement for World Bank assistance to this Project was signed on 28.5.1986. The Project, inter-alia, envisages upgradation of irrigation blocks to serve about 165,000 ha. and construction of irrigation blocks to serve about 163,000 ha, in the Sriram Sagar sub-project area, including distributories, minors, field channels and drains.

Video Films on Health Issues

2428. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of video films have been prepared on various health issues and if so, the titles of these films indicating names of the agencies which produced them and whether these video films have been dubbed in the main languages of the country;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(c) whether these films have been shown in National or local TV programmes and if so, details thereof;

(d) whether these films would also be regularly screened on Railway platforms through the internal TV circuits for educating the masses; and

(e) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir. A list of films and names of the producing agencies is given in the statement below. 29 of the T.V. spots of shorter version have been dubbed in all the 14 major regional languages. States are being encouraged to dub the remaining in the regional languages.

(b) An amount of Rs. 18.15 lakhs approximately has been incurred so far on the production of these films. Besides, Rs. 4,52,265.00 has been spent on duplication.

(c) Yes, Sir. TV spots are being regularly telecast over the National Network at 9.00 P.M. and the Low Power Transmitters of Doordarshan at 7.30 P.M. The longer duration films are also being shown on Doordarshan.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Railway Ministry have agreed to show Family Welfare films free of charge on the Close Circuit TV of all Railway Stations where Close Circuit TV facilities are available. The total screening time allotted to F.W. Programme is ten per cent of the time allotted to the Railways under the contract for running the CCTV system. Accordingly, video spots are being shown at the Railway Stations day and night. Copies of films of long and short duration are sent to the Railways for screening in their own Railway colonies F.W. Centres and the Railway Stations.

STATEMENT*Video Programme Produced Departmentally*

1. Tetanus-I
2. Tetanus-II
3. Immunization 3 diseases
4. Polio
5. D.P.T. Whooping Cough
6. D.P.T.
7. Immunisation
8. DRT
9. Eye Care (Conjunctivities)
10. Eye Care (Cataract)
11. Anaemia
12. Diet during Pregnancy
13. Preparation during Pregnancy
14. Gunwanti
15. Female Child (Diet)
16. Hun Aur Birna (Boy or Girl)
17. Maiti Kyon Phooti
18. Kudrat Ki Den
19. Syani To Hone Do
20. Breast Feeding
21. Breast Feeding
22. Mala Hindu

23. Mala
24. Mala
25. Dai (Proper Cord Cutting)
26. Malaria
27. Malaria
28. T.B.
29. T.B.
30. T.B.
31. T.B.
32. T.B.
33. Mala Muslim
34. Immunization (New)
35. O.R.T.
36. M.T.P.
37. Nirodh
38. Mala-I
39. Mala-II
40. Copper-T

Longer Programme

1. Anaemia
2. Breast Feeding
3. Safe Motherhood—Jeevan Raksha
4. Safe Motherhood—Suhani Gari
5. Maa Ka Kahana Maan

6. Drinking Water

3. Age of Marriage

7. Maa Ka Kahana Maan-II

4. Age of Marriage

Video Spots Produced by Government agencies

5. Age of Marriage

(a) ISRO

(b) DAVP

1. Kanoon Ka Nahin Dhyan

1. Spacing-Conservation India

2. Inter space communication

2. Age or Marriage-Harish Chawla

(c) FT&T

1. Bacho Ko Lagavo Tikey

(Longer Duration)

2. Hame Bataya Mamu Ne

—do—

3. Sab Jan Gayi Mein

—do—

(d) VHAI (Voluntary Organisation)

1. Shishu Ahar

—do—

2. Aaj Ki Na Samjhi Ki Pareshani

—do—

*Video Films produced by C.H.E.B.
(Through DAVP)*

2. Goitre-I

3. Goitre-II

Short films

1. Diarrhoea

Video Spots through private producers

2. Goitre

M.T.V.

3. T.B.

1. Juro

4. Blindness

2. Bhawishya Banayo

5. AIDS-II

3. Ujjwal Bhawishya

Longer Films

4. Social Worker

1. Diarrhoea

5. Jara Si Sawdhani I

6. Jara Si Sawdhani II
7. Koi Zhanghat nahin
8. Maen Ne Suna Hai
9. Khatra Kyon Lon
10. Suno Ji
11. Laproscopy
12. Sex Education

P.T.I. T.V.

1. Samajik Apradh
2. Spacing (farmer)
3. Construction Worker
4. Spacing Child one after other
5. Dadaji
6. O.R.T.
7. Low birth weight
8. Early Marriage (2 child not before 18)
9. Early Marriage (Bachon Ki Shadhi)
10. Early Marriage

Opening of Medical Colleges In Hilly Region of U.P.

2429. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for opening of a Medical College in the hilly region of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether Union Government propose to open Medical College in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh during VIII Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir. A request was received from Weaker Section (Slum Dwellers) Welfare Committee, Dehradun to set up a medical College in Garwal District of U.P.

(b) The Central Council of Health and Family Welfare has passed resolution that no medical college should be permitted to be established without the prior approval of the State Government, Medical Council of India and the Central Government.

(c) No, Sir.

Priority to Tribal Areas

2430. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give top priority in allocation of plan expenditure for roads development in tribal areas and to provide marketing facilities to tribal handicrafts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The Eighth Plan is not yet formulated, and so interse priorities are yet to be spelt. However, as a part of Tribal sub-Plan strategy, roads in tribal areas will continue to receive special attention and under the Minimum Needs Programme, employment generation programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Special Central Assistance given by Government of India would con-

tinue with the funds available with and granted to the local self-governing institutions such as Gram Panchayats/Samities/Zila Parishads.

For marketing of tribal handicrafts, seven (7) marketing and Service Extension Centres are being exclusively set up in tribal areas by the Government of India. Assistance and support will, however, also be provided in marketing of tribal handicrafts by some of the remaining 40 centres, which though located in non-tribal areas will also serve the tribal areas.

Policy Schemes to Assist SCs and STs

2431. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA:
SHRI SHANTILAL PU-
RUSHOTTAM DAS
PATEL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government

have asked all the State Government to prepare a concrete policy schemes to provide more assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details of progress achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister has asked Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territory Administrations to prepare suitable schemes for development of SCs and STs. It has been suggested that the schemes should be selective and relevant to the requirements of these groups. Adequate outlays should be provided under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. The outlays should be atleast in proportion to the percentage of SC and ST population to the total population of the State/Union Territory.

(b) A statement showing the replies received so far from State Governments/ Union Territories is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	State Govt./Union Territory	Reply received
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The State Government has intimated that the thrust of development effort for SCs and STs is on economic front. They are making efforts to allocate adequate outlays for their development.
2.	A & N Islands	The Administration has intimated that the guidelines issued by the Prime Minister will be strictly and meticulously followed.
3.	Bihar	The State Government have intimated that they would take necessary action in the light of the suggestions of the Prime Minister.
4.	Chandigarh	The guidelines issued by the Government of India with regard to the Special Component Plan for the SCs and STs are being adhered to.
5.	Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	The Administration have intimated that they would formulate and effectively implement new schemes to bring about qualitative and quantitative improvements among the SC and ST people.
6.	Gujarat	The Government have carefully noted the suggestions of the Prime Minister and have ensured to give close attention to the development of SCs and STs.

Sl No	State Govt /Union Territory	Reply received
1	2	3
7	Karnataka	The Government have ensured to give high priority to the programmes for SCs and STs and to keep the advice of the Prime Minister in view while finalising these programmes
8	Lakshdweep	The Administration has taken into account the concerns expressed by the Prime Minister with regard to the development of SC & ST people
9	Manipur	The Government has initiated an exercise for the formulation of programmes/schemes having direct bearing on socio-economic conditions of SC and ST people They have also intimated to provide funds for Special component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan in proportion to the percentage of SC and ST population
10	Pondicherry	The Administration has reported that all efforts to improve the living conditions of these most depressed classes of people would be made.
11	Rajasthan	The State Government has taken a number of steps for the benefit of people belonging to SCs and STs

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State Govt./Union Territory</i>	<i>Reply received</i>
1	2	3
12.	Sikkim	The Government have given Special thrust to the schemes benefitting SCs and STs. The schemes are chalked out as per the needs and suitability of these people.

**Indo-Japan Joint Venture for aided
Marine Products**

2432. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether joint ventures between India and Japan for marketing marine products is proposed to be set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached thereon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (d). Two joint venture projects between Indian and Japanese companies namely (i) M/s. K.S.K. Fisheries Ltd. Calcutta with M/s. Shimizu and Company Ltd. and M/s. Kawasho Corporation, Japan and (ii) M/s. Baby Marine Group, Kerala with M/s. Cosmos Foods Co. Ltd. Japan for the manufacture of marine products have been permitted

M/s. K.S.K. Fisheries Ltd. entered into an agreement on 10.1.1986 with their Japanese collaborator for fishing in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone, export of marine products to overseas markets and other activities as are incidental to and necessary for the above activities. M/s. Baby Marine Group entered into an agreement with their Japanese collaborator on 26.7.1988 for the purpose of processing, packing and exporting marine products and aquaculture.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Medical College in
Bareilly**

2433. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a medical college at Bareilly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, have no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Cost of Cultivation

2434. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of cultivation under the lift irrigation scheme is comparatively higher than under flow irrigation scheme; and

(b) if so, the facilities and the concessions proposed to be provided to minimise the difference in the cost of cultivation of these two schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The gross cost of cultivation by lift irrigation scheme vis-a-vis flow irrigation schemes differs according to the lift involved, electrical charges for pumping, length of canals and the cost of storage. The actual water rates levied however are decided by the State Governments. The National Water Policy has recommended rationalisation of water rates for both surface and ground water.

**Revised Cost of Taraka Project in
Karnataka**

2435. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of the Taraka Project in Mysore district of Karnataka has been revised;

(b) if so, the revised estimated cost of that project; and

(c) the progress made in the completion of that project so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Revised estimate of the project has not been received at the Centre for appraisal. Annual Plan 1990-91 of the State Government indicates the latest estimated cost to be Rs. 13 crores.

(c) The project is scheduled for completion by March, 1990.

Children Suffering from Cancer

2436. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) the number of children reported to have been cancer victims in the country annually; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to save the children from this dreaded disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) While there is no exact statistics available about the number of children developing cancer every year, incidence of childhood cancer (0-14 years) varies from 20.6 to 30.1 per 1 lakh population in males and 12.3 to 20.6 per one lakh population in females.

(b) For early detection and treatment of cancer, Government have recognised 10 Regional Cancer Centres in the country which provide modern facilities for detection, and treatment of cancer, including the cancers of children. In addition to this, a number of medical colleges/hospitals/voluntary institutions in different parts of the country have been providing facilities for detection and treatment of cancer. Further, various health education measures are being taken to educate the people to create awareness amongst them about the likely causes of cancer and the need for early detection.

**Samples Lifted during the Years 1988
and 1989**

2437. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of routine raids conducted and number of raids conducted on complaint basis by the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi during the years 1988 and 1989; and

(b) the number of samples lifted by the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi against complaints and against routine sampling during the years 1988 and 1989?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): As per the information re-

ceived from Delhi Administration, the position is as given below:

(a) The number of routine raids con-

ducted and the number of raids conducted on complaint basis by the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi during the year 1988 and 1989 is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of raids conducted on routine sampling</i>	<i>No. of raids conducted on the basis of complaints</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1988	490	76
1989	460	57

(b) The number of samples lifted by the Department Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi during the years 1988 and 1989

on the basis of complaints and on routine sampling is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of samples lifted against complaints</i>	<i>No. of sample lifted on routine sampling</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1988	90	145
1989	57	507

Hoarding of Raw Jute

2438. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held a high level meeting on 9 January, 1990 with representatives of various Jute interests;

(b) whether it was disclosed at the meeting that raw jute is being hoarded by a section of millowners and traders for speculative purpose; and

(c) if so, whether the consequent artificial rise in jute prices is going to be checked

by de-hoarding operations?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At the intervention of the Central Government dehoarding operations were undertaken by the Government of West Bengal from the early part of January, 1990. The State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh were also requested to undertake similar dehoarding operations in their re-

spective States. As a result of the Government's timely intervention steep increases in prices of raw jute were considerably arrested.

[*Translation*]

Capacity to Process Potato

2439. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total production of potatoes in the country being used in the manufacture of processed food;

(b) whether a time bound scheme has been formulated to increase the present manufacturing capacity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) While total production of potatoes during 1988-89 is estimated at 14.8 million tonnes, no information is available about the actual quantity of potatoes being processed.

(b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not formulated any scheme for the purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Liquor Consumption in Delhi

2440. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of liquor consumed in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) revenue collected therefrom during the period, year-wise;

(c) whether the liquor consumption is on the increase violating the Directive Principle of the Constitution; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to prevent liquor consumption?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). The quantity of liquor sold in Delhi during the last three years of 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 was 422.5, 493.5 and 550.8 lakh bottles respectively. This includes different types of liquor such as I.M.F.L., Beer, country liquor and 50 Rum. The revenue collected on account of the sale of liquor during these three years amount to Rupees 112.11, 130.64 and 158.60 crores respectively.

(c) and (d). It is presumed that the liquor sold is consumed by people. Growth in consumption can be attributed to increases in population, number of people consuming liquor, and quantity consumed by the individuals, as well as to effective enforcement measures taken by Delhi Administration against illicit distillation and sale of illicit liquor. In accordance with the Directive Principles of the Constitution, Delhi Administration has taken a number of steps to discourage consumption of intoxicating drugs and liquors by way of educating the public about the evils of drinking through various mass media-television, radio, cinema, newspapers etc., and incorporating appropriate measures in the Excise Policy.

Diversion of Surplus Water of West Flowing Rivers to Tamil Nadu

2441. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold talks with Kerala regarding diversion of surplus waters of west flowing rivers to the dry pockets of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether any action plan is likely to be prepared in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). A preliminary feasibility report for linking of rivers in Kerala viz. Pamba and Achankovil to the Vaigai river in Tamil Nadu has been prepared. It is to be sent to the concerned State Governments for comments and thereafter discussed in the Technical Advisor Committee of the National Water Development Agency.

Wages to NTC Employees

2442. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers and employees of NTC mills are entitled to get their wages, DA etc. as the employees of other public sector organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The wages, D.A. etc. of textile workmen, including those in NTC Mills, are periodically negotiated on the principle of "Region-cum-Industry" between employer of

Cotton Textile Mills or their Association with the concerned Trade Unions or their Coordinating Joint Committee of Trade Unions or State level Federations or Branches of Central Trade Organisation on bipartite basis or before Labour Commissioner of the concerned State Government on tripartite basis. But only in respect of workmen of mills in Punjab, such matters are determined by Government of Punjab in exercise of their powers under Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Telugu-Ganga Project

2443. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRICHIRANJILAL SHARMA:
SHRIMATI T. MANEMMA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far under the Telugu-Ganga Project;

(b) whether the Project was reviewed recently by the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government to expedite the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) This project is not monitored by the Centre.

(b) The State Government has informed that the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu held discussions on 4.2.1990.

(c) Apart from completion of techno-economic appraisal, the project has been cleared from environment and forest angles in September and October, 1988 respectively. A meeting of the Chief Ministers has been convened on 5.4.1990 to consider inter-State issues.

[Translation]

Assistance from Private Sector in Containing Population Growth

2444. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to seek the co-operation of private sector to reduce the population growth rate from 2.5 per cent to 1.5 per cent in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). It is the conscious policy of the Central Government/State Governments to involve Private/Voluntary/Organised Sector (Broadly known as Non-Governmental Sectors) in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme. Steps taken in this regard under the various Sectors, are indicated below:

A. *Involvement of Private Medical Practitioners*

- (i) Private Medical Practitioners of the modern and integrated systems of medicine with necessary expertise, and who are members of and are duly recommended by the Indian Medical Association (I.M.A.) and National Integrated Medical Association (NIMA), respectively, are allowed to conduct sterilisation operations (vasectomy, tubectomy) and IUD insertions in their Nursing Homes/ Hospitals/ Clinics.

As regards the tubectomy operations by NIMA doctors, these are restricted to mini-lap method alone. These doctors are given

suitable compensations for carrying out these operations/IUD insertions.

- (ii) IMA members who are involved in carrying out tubectomy operations are given suitable training in laparoscopic methods. On completion of their training, they are also given 50% subsidy for the purchase of laparoscopes for conducting these operations.
- (iii) Financial assistance is also provided to the I.M.A. and its different branches, for holding seminars and workshops etc. to sensitise its members and to ensure their effective involvement in the Family Welfare Programme.

B. *Involvement of Private Sector Companies in Social Marketing of Contraceptives*

Under the Social Marketing Programme, marketing companies both in public sector and private sector have been involved in the sale of contraceptives viz. Nirodh and Oral Pill through their retail outlets. Some of the major Private sector companies involved in this programme are I.T.C. Ltd., Hindustan Lever Ltd., Brooke Bond (India) Ltd., Tata Oil Mills Ltd., etc. The social marketing of Nirodh was launched in 1968 and that of oral pills in November, 1987.

C. *Involvement of the Organised Sector*

In order to give a boost to the family welfare programme in Organised Sector, Government of India have constituted a high level Tripartite National Committee comprising representatives from the Government, Employers Organisation and Trade Unions. The functions of the Committee are:

- (i) to evolve appropriate policies, formulate specific programmes, iden-

tify areas of weakness and suggest corrective measures and evaluate the process of the Family Welfare Planning Programme activities in the Organised sector;

- (ii) to enlist the support and cooperation of trade unions and management in the field of education and motivation of workers; and
- (iii) to give expert advice to the Government on the implementation of the schemes in the Organised sector.

D. *Involvement of Voluntary Organisation*

- (i) *Implementation of Family Welfare Programme under the Voluntary sector through the State Governments*

Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments for implementation of the family welfare programme through the voluntary organisations. As against assistance of Rs. 6.83 crores during the 6th Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 22.14 crores has been sanctioned during the 7th Five Year Plan.

- (ii) *Assistance to small voluntary organisations*

Under this scheme, a revolving fund of Rs. 5 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of Family Planning Association of India with the authority to sanction family welfare schemes costing upto Rs. 1 lakh to small voluntary organisations in different parts of the country.

- (iii) *Constitution of Standing Committee on Voluntary Action*

A high powered Standing Committee on Voluntary Action (SCOVA) has been set up

in the Ministry during 1988-89. This Committee acts as a 'Clearance House' for family welfare projects of voluntary organisations. 37 projects have been cleared by this Committee so far.

[English]

New Item Captioned "Tetanus Infection in N.D.M.C. Hospital"

2445. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Tetanus infection in NDMC Hospital" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 30 September, 1989;

(b) if so, whether newly born babies had died because of tetanus infection in the Palika Maternity Hospitals in Lodhi Colony, New Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of steps taken to check the recurrence thereof in N.D.M.C. hospitals as also in the other hospitals in the Capital; and

(e) the details of infection deaths that have taken place in other Union Government hospitals in Delhi during the last 12 months, hospital-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A new born baby in Palika Maternity Hospital, Lodhi Colony developed symptoms of tetanus on 22.9.89 and was referred to Safdarjang Hospital management.

(d) Immediately after the case of tetanus

nus was detected, the wards and O.T. of NDMC Hospital was closed. All the measures to prevent further occurrence of tetanus like scraping of walls, scrubbing of floors, sterilization, fumigation etc. were undertaken at NDMC Hospital under the guidance of Bacteriologist of Safdarjang Hospital. Wards and Operation Theatres were reopened on 29.9.89. To be sure of sterilisation, samples of dust or room walls and other articles were collected and sent to Bacteriology Depart-

ment of Safdarjang Hospital for culture of the causative organism and it was found to be negative for tetanus organism.

(e) Safdarjang Hospital is the only Union Government Hospital where infection deaths occurred during the last 12 months. A month-wise statement showing the total number of death during the last 12 months Safdarjang Hospital due to infection is given below.

STATEMENT

Month-wise Statement showing the total-number of deaths during the last 12 months in Safdarjang Hospital due to infection

<i>Month</i>	<i>Total No. of death</i>
March, 1989	3
April, 1989	1
May, 1989	2
June, 1989	4
July, 1989	8
August, 1989	10
September, 1989	15
October, 1989	3
November, 1989	3
December, 1989	3
January, 1990	7
February, 1990	5

[*Translation*]

Laser Treatment

2446. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether laser treatment for arthritis is available in India;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to provide laser treatment facility in Bareilly Hospital in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) to (d). The provision of medicare facilities including laser treatment facility is the responsibility of the State Government.

Rajghat Dam Project Workers

2447. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers engaged in Rajghat Dam Project under Betwa River Board are proposed to be engaged in other projects after the completion of the said project; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Cases relating to employment of workers engaged on construction projects are dealt with according to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Execution of Hariharjar Irrigation Project in Orissa

2448. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up the execution of Hariharjar Irrigation Project in Bolangir district of Orissa;

(b) if so, when the work was started;

(c) the amount allocated for that project so far; and

(d) the time by which the Project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). State Government started work on this project in 1981-82.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 23.20 crores has been incurred by the State Government till March, 1989 and anticipated expenditure during 1989-90 is Rs. 2.60 crores.

(d) Project is scheduled for completion in VIII Plan.

Adverse Effect of Analgin

2449. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:

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

(a) whether the Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Cell of SDM Hospital, Jaipur and the Christian Medical College, Vellore in a study have found that in many cases Analgin has adverse reactions including fatal ones in some cases;

(b) whether the drug is banned in several countries including USA, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, etc.;

(c) whether the Voluntary Health Association of India has urged upon Government to ban the use of Analgin in India;

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon; and

(e) the name of other such medicines which have been found to have similar adverse reactions but are still not banned?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) As per the information received from the Christian Medical College, Vellore, it conducts a programme on adverse drug monitoring involving about 700 doctors all over the country. The information received is collected routinely and is included in the form of a news letter which is circulated to doctors every month. This is not a study but only a sharing of available information through the network of doctors on adverse drug reactions. No specific study on Analgin has been conducted on which meaningful conclusion could be based.

(b) As per United National Compilation List, 1987, while countries like Sweden, USA, Denmark, Jordan, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Norway, Bangladesh and Greece have withdrawn Analgin from the market, the drug continues to be marketed in many countries including the developed ones.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Report of Boston International Study on Analgin was discussed by the experts of Drugs Technical Advisory Board and it did not recommend banning of drug.

(e) Out of 44 drugs reported by W.H.O. to be withdrawn in some countries, 26 drugs were not approved for marketing in India, 11 drugs have been withdrawn from the Indian market and in respect of remaining 7 drugs, namely, Nitrofurans, Phenformin, Hydroxyquinoline group of drugs, Lynestrenol, Piperazine, Phenylbutazone/Oxyphenbutaxone and Analgin, which were reported to be withdrawn in some countries, are allowed for continued marketing in the country in consultation with the experts subject to a cautionary statement and contra-indications being given on the label/package insert in some cases.

Regularisation of Casual Workers

2450. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of employees in the capital are working in Government offices and Public Undertakings on daily wages;

(b) if so, the number of such workers;

(c) whether there is any proposal to regularise the services of such employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The information is not being maintained by Ministry of Labour.

(c) and (d). The policy regarding daily paid workers/casual labourers in Central Government offices is governed by the guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel from time to time. As regards casual labour in departmental undertakings, the Ministry of Labour, had, in 1971, issued a set of model standing orders expected to be adopted by various departmental undertakings. These model standing orders *inter-alia* provide for regularisation of casual labour.

National Policy on Flood Control

2451. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a National Policy on Flood Control;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, comprehensive methods

adopted to control the floods and the regular loss of life and property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). National water policy adopted in September, 1987, while dealing with flood management states that there should be a master plan for flood management for each flood prone basin. Further, it states that while physical flood protection works, like, flood control reservoirs, embankments and dikes will continue to be necessary, emphasis should be on non-structural measures, like, establishment of flood forecasting network and flood plain zoning to regulate settlement and economic activity so as to minimise loss of life and property and to reduce recurring expenditure on flood relief. A suitable mix of these measures is adopted according to the requirements of the individual basin.

Hostel Accommodation to Government Employees

2452. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide hostel accommodation on priority basis to all Government servants whose services are frequently transferable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of hostel facilities available from them in class 'A' and class 'B' cities at present?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of the acute shortage of General Pool Accommodation it is not possible to give any priority to all the transferable officers.

(d) The details of hostel facilities available is as follows:

Class 'A' cities

Delhi	—	1914 suites
Bombay	—	138 suites
Madras	—	42 suites
Calcutta	—	84 suites
Bangalore	—	45 suites

Class 'B' city

Lucknow — 44 suites

Opening of CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi

2453. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open CGHS Dispensaries in some parts of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when these will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). CGHS dispensaries are already functioning in all parts of Delhi. A new CGHS dispensary has been sanctioned in Sundar Vihar which will start functioning shortly.

Production of Drugs as per 'Essential Drugs' List of UNO/WHO

2454. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any direction was issued to the Drug Manufacturers to produce drugs as per 'Essential Drug' list published by the UNO/WHO; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to see that the Drugs are manufactured as per 'Essential Drugs' List?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) W.H.O's Essential Drug List enlists essential drugs under different therapeutic categories. This, however, is a model list and is a guideline for the National authorities. Most of these drugs are manufactured and marketed in India.

Procurement Achievement of J.C.L.

2455. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to improve the position of the jute industry;

(b) the steps initiated to reopen the closed/lockedout Jute Mills; and

(c) the achievement of Jute Corporation of India in jute procurement during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Government have initiated various steps for improving the position of the jute industry of which the following are the most important:

(i) Creation of the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme.

(ii) Creation of the Special Jute Development Fund.

(iii) Enactment of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use of Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

(iv) Introduction of the Internal Market Assistance Scheme for diversified products within the country.

(v) Introduction of the External Market Assistance Scheme on the export of diversified products.

(b) In addition to the major steps as described at (a) above the Government have placed large orders for the supply of B. Twill bags to the foodgrains sector. This has helped in the reopening of a large number of closed/locked out jute mills.

(c) **Raw jute prices have ruled well above Minimum Support Price during the last three years and as a result no large-scale price support operation was required to be undertaken by the Jute Corporation of India. The Jute Corporation's operations were restricted to commercial buying on behalf of the Public Sector, National Jute Manufacturers Corporation, only.**

Smoking amongst Women

2456. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smoking amongst women in the country is on increase; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). This Ministry do not have any information about the increase in smoking amongst women in the country. However, an anti-smoking, legislation is under active consideration of this Ministry which propose to take various measures for checking the trend of smoking.

Incentives to Fruit Processing

2457. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of fruits produced in the country is being damaged due to lack of fruit processing facilities;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government for encouraging Food Processing Industries; and

(c) whether Government propose to

give any special incentive to the small industrial units engaged in Food Processing Industry, solely run by women?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). While no authentic information is available, it is estimated that fruits and vegetables valued at Rs. 3,000 crores are wasted every year due to inadequate post harvest handling as well as absence of linkage with the processors and fresh fruits and vegetables market.

Government have taken several measures for the development of food processing industries. These measures include broad-banding, inclusion of food processing industries in Appendix I of the Industrial Policy Statement, granting of fiscal concessions, placing of certain items of machinery and equipment under Open General Licence, etc.

(c) Women entrepreneurs are entitled to the same incentives as other small scale entrepreneurs. However, the National Small Industries Corporation provides machinery to women entrepreneurs on hire-purchase at a concessional rate of interest i.e. 1% (one per cent) less than other small scale entrepreneurs.

Textile Price

2458. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of cotton/woollen cloth is higher because of heavy taxes levied thereon; and

(b) the amount of taxes levied on each metre of cloth produced by the small/large scale industries and its effect on the prices of these clothes?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The prices of cotton/wollen cloths are dependent upon factors such as demand-supply position, cost of production and taxes levied thereon. The incidence of taxes per metre of cloth depends upon the duty at fabric stage and duty at fibre yarn stage.

[*Translation*]

Post Sterilisation Deaths

2459. **SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of males and females who died due to failure of sterilisation operations during last three years, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) the amount of compensation paid by the State Government and Union Government to the next of the kins of deceased; and

(c) the preventive measures adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) The number of males and females who died due to failure of sterilisation operations during the years 1986-87 to 1988-89 in States/U.Ts are furnished in the statement below. The cause of deaths are as under:

1. Septicaemia, peritonitis, and paralytic illious.
2. Surgical shock.
3. Anaphylactic/Neurogenic shock.
4. Cardic Embolism.

5. Tetanus Infection.
6. Meningitis and Encaphalitis.
7. Injury to the Bowel and Arteries.
8. Cardio-respiratory Arrest.
9. Hyperpyrexia.

(b) An amount of Rs. 10,000/- is paid to the next kin of those who die due to sterilisation operation as compensation as per the policy laid down by GOI. Complete information is being collected from State/U.T. Government.

(c) A number of guidelines and instructions are being issued by the Government of India to State/U.T. Governments for their strict compliance at the peripheral/service centres to prevent death and complications developed due to sterilisation. These are as follows:

- (1) Establishment of Centres of Excellence at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras for imparting training to doctors in standards for male and female sterilisation to bring about quality control and assurance to the acceptors of the family welfare methods;
- (2) Constitution of District/State Level Committees to oversee the complications and mortality occurred due to sterilisation/MTP/IUD and to investigate into the causes of death for their prevention to the extent possible.
- (3) Central Laparoscopic Training Centres are functioning in leading medical colleges/institutions to impart training to

doctors in laparoscopic sterilisation techniques to bring about quality control and assurance in the National Family Welfare Programme.

- (4) Supply/introduction of the best of laparoscopes and tubal rings for administration under the National Family Welfare Programme to prevent complications and deaths after sterilisation.

- (5) Holding of meetings of the Directors of Health Services/ State Family Welfare Officers and senior gynaecologists working in States/UTs to evaluate the working of the sterilisation programme in States/ U.Ts. as per the guidelines/ instructions issued by the Government of India for their strict compliance in the Service Centres and at camp sites.

STATEMENT**Post-Sterilization Deaths in State/UTs. during the years 1986-87 to 1988-89**

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	Post-Sterilisation Deaths					
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
		Male			Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	42	33	40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	5	3	5
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	1	2	4	26	29	25
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	5	6	6

Post-Sterilisation Deaths

Male

Female

Sl.No. States/UTs. 1986-87 1987-88 1988-89 1986-87 1987-88 1988-89

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	2	1	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	NR	—	—	NR
10.	Karnataka	2	—	—	62	43	49
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	4	—	35	34	28
13.	Maharashtra	6	—	—	42	36	40
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—

Post-Sterilisation Deaths

	Female
Male	

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	2	—	2	30	28	28	28
19.	Punjab	4	1	—	11	13	6	6
20.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	23	23	10	10
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	6	—	73	79	44	44
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	2	1	1	1

Post-Sterilisation Deaths

	Female
Male	

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
SI.No. States/UTs.						
1	3	4	5	6	7	8
32. Pondicherry	1	—	—	1	3	1
33. M/o Defence	—	—	NR	—	1	NR
34. M/o Railways	—	—	—	3	—	1
Total :	31	17	8	416	381	352

NR—Information not yet received—Nil.

**Irrigation Projects of Bihar Awaiting
Central Clearance**

2460. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of irrigation projects of Bihar pending with Union Government for approval;

(b) the reasons for delay in according approval to these projects; and

(c) the steps being taken for early clearance to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Three medium irrigation projects namely Suali, Bamni Nallah and Amanat, received from February to October, 1989, are under scrutiny of Central Water Commission. For two major projects, namely, Konar Irrigation and Tilaiya Dhadhar, inter-State issues are not resolved. In addition, techno-economic appraisal of 6 major and 9 medium projects has been completed and comments on 3 major and 9 medium projects has been sent to the State Government as per the statement given below.

(c) Discussions are held with the project officers to clear the issues involved.

STATEMENT

Projects Techno-Economically Appraised

A. Major

1. Punasi Reservoir Scheme.
2. Subernarekha Multipurpose Project.

3. Siktia Barrage Project.
4. Repair of Kosi Barrage.
5. Sone Canal Modernisation.
6. North Koel Reservoir Scheme.

Medium

1. Salaya Res. Scheme.
2. Ramrekha Res. Scheme.
3. Dhansinghtoli Res. Scheme.
4. Satpotka Res. Scheme.
5. Katri Res. Scheme.
6. Kundghat Res. Scheme.
7. Kesho Res. Scheme.
8. Bhairwa Res. Scheme.
9. Panchkhero Res. Scheme.

Projects on which comments have been sent to the State Government

B. Major

1. Sukhsenaghat Pump Canal.
2. Gandak Project Phase II
3. Kosi Project Phase II

Medium

1. Bishunpur Res. Scheme.
2. Irga Res. Scheme.
3. Palemura Res. Scheme.
4. Tajna Res. Scheme.

5. Barnala Res. Scheme.
6. Raru Res. Scheme.
7. Sarjamhatu Res. Scheme.
8. Illigara Res. Scheme.
9. Gorkho Res. Scheme.

Encephalitis Victims In Rajasthan

2461. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people suffered from encephalitis in Rajasthan during the last six months alongwith details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to control the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) No case of Japanese Encephalitis has been reported from Rajasthan during the past six months.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Mental Cases and Inadequate Psychiatrists

2462. SHRISHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Psychiatrists have expressed serious concern over the rate of mental sickness and the inadequacy of trained Psychiatrists to deal with the mental cases;

(b) whether there has been unprece-

ented increase in the mental illness cases in India; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to check the increase of mental cases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes. During last two to three decades various epidemiological studies/surveys conducted in India in different parts have indicated that incidence and prevalence of mental disorders is quite high. To meet the basic mental health needs, the existing manpower is not adequate. The State Government are primarily responsible for making provision for basic health needs including Psychiatrists according to their requirement.

(b) and (c). No. However, due to greater awareness and the diagnostic facilities, the problem has become visible. The National Mental Health Programme has been developed to train the staff engaged in delivery of primary health care service in the field of mental health.

[Translation]

World Bank Assistance for Sone Canals

2463. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether irrigational problems have arisen due to deteriorating conditions of the canals of Sone River;

(b) whether the World Bank has agreed for providing financial assistance for the development of Sone Canals;

(c) whether a proposal to include the development scheme of Sone Canals in the

Eighth Five Year Plan is under the consideration of Government; and

(d) the time by which assistance from the World Bank is likely to be made available and the scheme included in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The Sone Canal System was constructed in 1874 to irrigate an area of 3.6 lakhs ha. The system was remodelled during 1985-86 which has resulted in change in water use upstream and also in the irrigation demands downstream of the command. As a result the demand of irrigation has far exceeded the irrigation potential estimated at the time of remodeling of the Sone Canal System.

(b) and (d). No such project has been posed to the World Bank for assistance.

(c) A scheme entitled 'Sone Modernisation' is under execution in the State of Bihar. An outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been proposed by the State Government for 1990-91.

[English]

'Cigarette' MS Special

2464. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Government's attention has been drawn into the recent advertisement campaign of a cigarette "Ms Special Filters as a lady's privilege" frequently appearing in many dailies; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto about impact of such advertisements on girls and the steps Government propose to take to check such advertisement?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal for anti-smoking legislation is under consideration of the Government. One of the items in the proposal is prohibition of advertisements on Cigarettes.

Cotton Export

2465. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton production in the country during the year 1989-90 has increased to the extent of 10 percent compared to the previous year;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any arrangements to export the surplus cotton; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to procure surplus cotton for export purposes so that remunerative price is given to the growers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The production of cotton has been estimated by the Cotton Advisory Board to have increased from the level of 106 lakh bales during the 1988-89 cotton season to 122 lakh bales during the 1989-90 cotton season.

(b) and (c). Government have already released quotas for the export of 12.85 lakh bales of cotton of various varieties 50,000 bales of Soft Cotton Waste and 1 lakh Kgs. of Hard Cotton waste during the 1989-90 season, in order to provide farmers with the benefit of higher international prices.

[*Translation*]**Irrigation Projects of Rajasthan pending with Union Government**

2466. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the period since when the irrigation projects of Rajasthan are pending with Union Government;

(b) whether financial assistance is yet to be provided for some of the projects which have already been approved;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the financial assistance is likely to be provided; and

(d) whether Government propose to chalk out any time-bound programme to get these projects completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Three major irrigation projects received during the period April, 1989 to July, 1989 and two medium irrigation projects received during November, 1988 and August, 1989.

(b) and (c). Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants and is not tied to any project or sector of development. In addition as a special case, Rs. 125.7 crores Central Assistance was given to Indira Gandhi Nahar Project under Border area development, (Rs. 60-70 crores) Advance Plan assistance, (Rs. 45.00 crores) Drought relief assistance (Rs. 20.0 crores) during VII Plan. Also apart from 50 percent matching grants for watercourses, Rs. 28.60 crores outlay has been provided as Border area development grant in 1990-91.

(d) Eight Plan Proposals have not been

finalised.

[*English*]**Sugar Mill in Hoshiarpur**

2467. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up sugar mills in Dasuia, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab;

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (c). An application for setting up a sugar mill at Teh. Dasuya, District Hoshiarpur in Punjab in the joint sector was received duly recommended by the Government of Punjab for grant of industrial licence in October 1989. The proposal is under consideration of this Government.

Tin packing of edible oils

2468. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether packing/tinning work of imported edible oils was stopped at Kandla recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) which type of packing work facilities is now available at Kandla and Gandhidham in Kutch, and what type of packing work is being done by Government agency through tanners of this area?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). STC has entered into contract with various private tanners in Kandla for tinning imported refined oils for distribution under PDS allocations as per instructions of the Government. With the Government's decision to stop import of Palm Oil, the tinning work was restricted to Palmolein in 15 kg and 2 kg tins.

During the period Nov. '88 to Aug. '89, owing to easy availability of indigenous edible oils at competitive prices, imports of Palmolein and its distribution under PDS was drastically reduced resulting in no requirement of tinning imported edible oil from November '88 to August '89 in 15kg tins and 2 kg tins.

(c) Since September, 1989 Palmolein imports are being arranged on a regular basis by STC and based on monthly allocations, tinning work in 15kg/2kg tins is being done by private tanners in Kandla, who have capacities for tinning imported edible oils in 15 kg/2kg tins.

[*Translation*]

Regularisation of Jhuggi Jhonpari Basties

2469. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to regularise Jhuggi-Jhonpari basties in Delhi; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of Jhuggi-Jhonparies allotted so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Government's policy is to upgrade the living conditions in existing JJ clusters

and not to demolish old existing Jhuggis without providing alternative.

[*English*]

Handloom Exports

2470. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of handloom goods exported during the last three years; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to step up the exports?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Exports of handloom garments, fabrics and made-ups (both cotton and non-cotton) during the last three years and the first 10 months of the current year have been as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (in Rs crores)</i>
1986-87	447.39
1987-88	516.20
1988-89	630.79
1989-90	654.69

April-January, 1990

Source: HEPC

(b) The Government have a number of steps to boost handloom exports such as sending trade delegations, conducting market studies and market researches, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines and distributions of publicity material, participation in exhibitions abroad and qual-

ity improvement of handloom products.

World Bank aid for Swarnrekha Project

2471. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank aid was made available for the construction of the Swarnrekha Multi-purpose project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Design Organisation for the Bihar Sector of the project has been functioning properly; and

(d) the time by which the project was scheduled to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTALIA): (a) and (b). The World Bank credit assistance for an amount of SD Rs. 116.30 million was made available for the Subernarekha Irrigation Project during 1982-89. The credit has been fully utilised.

(c) The Design Organisation of the Irrigation Department, Government of Bihar is functioning under the Chief Engineer (Design), State Irrigation Department.

(d) The credit agreement for the Subernarekha Irrigation Project that was being implemented with World Bank assistance was closed on 31.3.89. However, as per the draft annual plan 1990-91 documents submitted by the Government of Bihar, the Project is scheduled to be completed by the year 1994-95.

Rise in Public Distribution System Beneficiaries

2472. SHRI TARIF SINGH:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS
PATEL:

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

(a) the percentage rise of beneficiaries of the Public Distribution System from the weaker sections particularly from the rural poor during the years 1987 to 1989, year-wise;

(b) the total food subsidy borne by Government during 1987 to 1989 year-wise;

(c) whether Government have made any study to know the extent of diversion of foodgrains meant for Public Distribution System to the open market in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which Government propose to check it and extend the benefits of the Public Distribution System to the agricultural workers and the rural poor to the maximum?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Public Distribution System is of universal nature. No separate data regarding coverage of weaker sections, rural poor etc. is maintained. According to the information made available by States/UTs with whom the administration of Public Distribution System rests, the population covered by ration cards as on 31.12.88 would be over 71 crores.

(b) Food subsidy released to the F.C.I. during 1986-87 to 1988-89 is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of Food Subsidy (Rs. in crores)</i>
1986-87	2000
1987-88	2000
1988-89	2200

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration has stated that no specific study on the subject has been undertaken. Some of the measures taken by the Administration to check possible diversion of foodgrains from PDS include supply of PDS foodgrains at the door step of the fair price shops, periodical inspection by the enforcement branch etc

(e) Some of the steps adopted by States/UTs to check diversion of foodgrains and other irregularities are frequent inspection of fair price shops, taking appropriate action against erring fair price shop holders under the terms of the licence, strict enforcement of the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, setting up of Consumer Advisory/Vigilance Committees at various levels etc.

To extend the benefit of PDS to rural people, States/UTs have been advised to issue ration cards to all the families in rural areas, introduce mobile fair price shops to cover people residing in far-flung, remote, tribal, hilly and desert areas, open sale centres for PDS items at haats in rural and tribal areas etc.

[*Translation*]

**E.P.F. Outstanding against NTC Mills,
Madhya Pradesh**

2473. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Employees Provident Fund outstanding against nationalised textile mills in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the action taken to recover the outstanding E.P.F. amount from the management of the mills?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) According to available information, there is no amount of Employees Provident Fund dues outstanding against the nationalised mills in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Proposal to Augment Facilities at Dr.
R.P. Centre**

2474. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to augment existing facilities at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi to make it one of the best centres of the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make other Ophthalmic Centres of the country at par with Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences in the Eighth Plan period to reduce over-crowding at Dr. R.P. Centre;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi is premier Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences at the National level. Under the National Programmes for Control of Blindness, a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs during the current financial year is proposed for establishing a Central Ophthalmic instrument repair workshop.

(c) to (e). Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, there are nine regional institutes of Ophthalmology to cater to the needs of people of different zones. Ophthalmic care facilities are augmented in these institutes in a phased manner. A list of these institutes is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

List of Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology

1. Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).
2. Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh).
3. Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Ahmedabad (Gujarat).
4. Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Bangalore (Karnataka).
5. Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Calcutta (West Bengal).
6. Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Gauhati (Assam).
7. Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Madras

(Tamil Nadu).

8. Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Patna (Bihar).

9. Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh).

[*Translation*]

Supply of Foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh

2475. SHRIYAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient quantity of foodgrains is being made available to Madhya Pradesh Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to supply adequate quantity of foodgrains to the State for onward transmission to the people of Rewa, Sidhi and Panna districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to supply 20 Kg. of foodgrains per head every month to poor people of these districts; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (e). Allocations of foodgrains (Rice and wheat) for the Public Distribution System are made to States/UTs, including Madhya Pradesh, on a month to month basis taking into account the stock position in the Central Pool, market availability, past offtake and other related factors. The allocation of foodgrains for PDS is only supplemental in

nature and not intended to meet the entire demand of the State. Allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool to the States/UTs are allotted for the State as a whole, and the distribution within the State, including scales of issue to the consumers, is decided by the State Government/UT Administration concerned.

Gandak Canal Project

2476. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated irrigation capacity of Gandak Canal Project in Bihar and the actual area being irrigated therefor;

(b) whether Gandak Canal Project is still incomplete;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether water-logging in the area has increased due to construction of Gandak Canal Project; and

(e) if so, the time by which the problem of water-logging is likely to be solved there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Against an ultimate irrigation potential of 1151 thousand hectares, 987 thousand hectares potential had been created by the end of September 1989. The area irrigated during Kharif 89 and Rabi 88-89 are about 409 thousand hectares and 216 thousand hectares respectively.

(b) and (c). While Gandak Project Phase-I has been completed, Gandak Project Phase-II is scheduled for completion in VIII Plan, depending upon the availability of the funds.

(d) Among other reasons, intensive irrigation has also contributed to water-logging.

(e) Apart from improvement of natural drainage, drainage improvement schemes have been techno-economically appraised as pilot projects in the command areas of the Gandak Canals for inclusion in the VIII Plan proposals.

Supply of Essential Items

2477. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar, edible oils, wheat and rice issued per unit at present through Public Distribution System in various States;

(b) whether there is any disparity in the quantity of essential items distributed, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any disparity in the distribution in urban and rural areas also, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Wheat, rice, imported edible oils, levy sugar are allocated from the Central Pool to States/UTs for supply through the Public Distribution System. The allocation is made to the State/UTs as a whole. Internal distribution including the scales of issue to consumers is decided by the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. In terms allocations as between Urban/Rural areas are also decided upon by State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time. Changes are made in the scale of issue of these items by the State/UTs as and when found necessary depending upon the Central allocation and other relevant factors.

[English]

Study on Blindness by Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmology

2479. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi, has conducted any study on blindness in the country; and

(b) if so, the findings of the study?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Salient findings of the Survey conducted by Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences are given below:

It has been estimated that there are 11.92 million blind persons in the country.

The predominant cause of blindness found in this Survey is Cataract accounting for nearly 81%.

Refractive errors have been found as second reading cause of blindness (7.35%).

The third leading cause found is Glaucoma (9.7%).

Schemes for Providing Water to Muvattupuzha in Kerala

2480. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for providing drinking water and water for other purposes to Muvattupuzha in Kerala are being financed by Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such scheme is already under implementation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the work for completion of the pending projects is being expedited; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f). Do not arise. However, according to the Government of Kerala, an urban water supply scheme in Muvattupuzha Municipality was commissioned in 1974 with assistance from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The State Government has also reported that investigation work is in progress to augment the water supply to Muvattupuzha Municipality.

Price of Cotton Yarn

2481. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of cotton yarn in the domestic market had been raised during the last two years, if so, the details of changes affected;

(b) whether the rate of cotton yarn in the domestic market is proposed to be further increased; and

(c) the total quantity and value of cotton yarn exported during 1989?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The prices of cotton yarn are not

fixed by Government but are determined by market forces.

(c) 52.89 million Kgs. of cotton yarn valued at Rs. 313.8 crores was exported during 1989.

Import of Homoeopathic Ointments and Injections

2482. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether homoeopathic ointments and injections are allowed to be imported in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of imports made during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

Development of Homoeopathic Combinations

2483. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies engaged in the manufacture of homoeopathic combinations in the country;

(b) whether homoeopathic combinations have been fully developed in the country; and

(c) if not, by when it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the

Sabha.

(b) Rule 2 (dd) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules permit the manufacture of Homoeopathic combinations, subject to the various provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules there-under. However the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India have, so far, not prescribed any standards for such Homoeopathic combination preparations.

(c) The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India is presently in the process of finalising the standards for single drugs.

Modernisation of Hirakud Dam in Orissa

2484. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to reply given on 5th May, 1989 to USQ No. 8188 regarding modernisation of Hirakud Dam and state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has submitted a modified project report for modernisation of Hirakud Dam in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Generation of Additional Irrigation Capacity

2485. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target for generating additional irrigation facilities during the Eighth

Five-Year-Plan have been fixed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether schemes to augment the utilisation of irrigation during this period have also been prepared; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Proposals for VIII Five Year Plan have not been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Targets of Command Area Development Programme for VIII Plan have not been finalised.

Industrial Training Institute for Women

2486. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.I.) for Women;

(b) the states where the new ITI for women are proposed to be set up and time by which they are likely to be set up;

(c) whether there is any women's ITI in Kerala; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for setting up more women's ITI in Kerala in view of the growing literacy there?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme under the World Bank Project has been drawn up for providing financial assistance to State Governments to set up new Women ITIs/Wings in various states during the period from 1989-90 to 1994-95. A list of states where these Women's ITIs/Wings are proposed to be set up is given in the statement below.

(c) There are 3 Women's ITIs in Kerala.

(d) As stated in Para (b) it is proposed to set up five more Women's ITIs/Wings in Kerala.

STATEMENT

Opening of New ITIs/Wings for Women-Statewise

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of ITIs</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Assam	3
3.	Gujarat	4
4.	Haryana	5
5.	Kerala	5

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of ITIs</i>
1	2	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	10
7.	Uttar Pradesh	9
8.	West Bengal	4
9.	Maharashtra	9
10.	Bihar	8
11.	Karnataka	10
12.	Tamil Nadu	5
13.	Rajasthan	4
14.	Orissa	6
15.	Punjab	5
Total :		100

Enforcement of Provisions of New Labelling

2487. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply given on 21 April, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 7828 regarding use of synthetic food colours and flavours and state:

(a) whether the new labelling provisions have since been strictly enforced;

(b) what machinery has been devised both at the Central and State level to check this;

(c) whether artificial colours and flavours have no nutritive value;

(d) if so, the reasons for not discontinuing their use; particularly in food articles generally consumed by children; and

(e) the details of other measures which are being taken to reduce the present maximum limit of some of these synthetic colours in some of the food articles?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The new labelling provisions have already become effective since 29th April, 1989. The Food Health Authorities of States/Union Territories have been advised to give due publicity to the provisions of the amended rule in regional languages and ensure that these provisions are complied with by the manufacturers/packers.

(c) and (d). Colour and flavour make the food appealing and thus help in the digestion and absorption of nutrients from food stuff. The Government, therefore, on the advice of the Experts has decided not to discontinue use of colour and flavour in selective food items, including confectionery.

(e) The list of permitted synthetic colours is being reduced from 11 to 8 and the quantum of permitted food colour from the existing limit of 200 mg/kg. is also proposed to be reduced to 100 mg/kg. in certain specified items of food.

Out of Turn Allotment of DDA Flats Under HUDCO Scheme, 1979

2488. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered for the allotment of LIG flats under the HUDCO—New Pattern Scheme—1979, who were sanctioned by (i) the Chairman, Delhi (ii) Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, out of turn allotment on compassionate grounds, in the category of widows, physically handicapped and infirm due to old age and have not yet been issued the demand letters/possession letters;

(b) the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which the flats will be allotted to these afflicted persons?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 27.

(b) and (c). Possession of flats is given only after the allottee completes the necessary formalities and makes payment. In the aforementioned 27 cases, the delay in issue of possession letters is due to non-completion of necessary formalities by the allottees in 24 cases, request for change of flat in one

case and requests for change of area in two cases.

Post-Matric Scholarship

2489. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any study of economic conditions of families of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students studying in post-matric classes in the country;

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students studying in post-matric classes, State-wise and how many of them come from families having income of less than Rs. 12,000/- per annum;

(c) the amount spent by Government during the last three years on post-matric scholarship to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and the number of beneficiaries State-wise with details of amount disbursed, per student for various post-matric courses; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the rates of scholarships in view of rise in price index and increased cost of books etc.?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is given below.

(d) Rates of Maintenance allowance and income ceiling under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for SC/ST Students have been enhanced and made applicable w.e.f. 1.7.1989, and in view of this recent revision in the maintenance and income ceiling there is no proposal at present for further revision.

STATEMENT

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries	Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries	Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	1,18,771	530.73	1,24,852	852.64	1,37,572
2.	Assam	94.20	39,820	—	18,589	159.31	51,834
3.	Bihar	47.58	85,800	528.28	1,42,508	644.26	1,50,000
4.	Goa	0.40	162	0.12	203	0.17	325
5.	Gujarat	4.98	8,732	3.69	72,911	124.54	83,933
6.	Haryana	7.31	8,028	10.26	7,201	24.60	9,997

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries	Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries	Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	2,750	—	4,966	14.89	4,729
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1,001	7.16	24,720	5.49	24,319
9.	Karnataka	163.17	65,750	68.78	44,572	194.26	67,020
10.	Kerala	91.15	29,469	—	1,28,232	170.93	85,720
11.	Madhya Pradesh	122.58	38,185	155.85	48,646	176.51	51,427
12.	Maharashtra	50.00	1,38,422	451.31	1,07,799	508.46	1,46,199
13.	Manipur	3.20	6,576	11.85	7,544	18.40	7,892
14.	Meghalaya	29.54	6,909	25.09	6,694	52.92	6,841

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries	Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries	Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Mizoram	1.87	5,228	—	5,716	—	5,700
16.	Nagaland	22.80	5,360	38.83	5,582	41.93	5,754
17.	Orissa	42.04	25,000	51.09	36,032	62.86	37,330
18.	Punjab	32.59	29,000	44.32	24,211	43.09	26,800
19.	Rajasthan	15.60	25,548	7.00	27,988	40.32	27,153
20.	Sikkim	—	220	—	136	0.17	255
21.	Tamil Nadu	26.84	74,157	229.22	75,310	145.58	75,233

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries	Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries	Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tripura	4.00	6,000	—	5,681	0.20	5,427
23.	Uttar Pradesh	175.00	2,33,300	501.12	1,87,300	680.00	2,10,000
24.	West Bengal	160.51	58,000	227.15	32,795	312.70	74,999
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.19	159	—	289	0.87	280
26.	Daman & Diu	—	36	—	58	0.70	78
27.	Delhi	6.00	9,584	16.20	8,634	32.57	8,768

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries	Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries	Amount released	Number of SC/ST beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Pondicherry	0.75	657	0.95	658	0.50	711
29.	Pilot Project (Guwahati)	1.00	74	2.00	100	2.00	80
Grand Total		1,155.00	10,72,399	2911.00	11,79,865	4250.37	13,07,376

STATEMENT

The applicability of maintenance allowance per student per month in respect of respective 'Groups' during the Years is as below:

Course of Study	Year of course of study	Maintenance Allowance			
		Hostellers		Day Scholars	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Group 'A'					
1(i) B.Sc. (Agr)/ B.V.Sc.	1st Year	185	195	100	110
	2nd Year and thereafter	185	200	100	115
1(ii) Medical/ Engg.	1st Year	185	195	100	110
	2nd Year and thereafter	185	200	100	115
1(iii) Higher Technical &	1st Year	125	135	75	85
	2nd Year	125	140	75	90

Course of Study	Year of course of study	Rate of maintenance allowance			
		Hostellers		Day Scholars	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6

Professional and studies like degree and post graduate courses in Agri & Veterinary Science	and thereafter	125	135	100	110
	1st Year	130	145	105	120
Group 'B'	and thereafter	125	135	100	110
	1st Year	130	145	105	115
Group 'C'	and thereafter	125	135	100	110
	1st Year	130	145	105	115

Course of Study	Year of course of study	Rate of maintenance allowance					
		Hostellers			Day Scholars		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
4. Group 'D' (General course graduate level)	Up to 2nd Year and thereafter	115	130	70	85		
5. Group 'E'	1st Year	75	85	50	60		
	2nd Year	80	95	55	70		

Post Matric Scholarship to SC/ST Students

2490. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government on post-Matric Scholarship for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations during the last three years and the number of students covered under the scheme under various groups;

(b) whether Government conducted any study/census of such families in the country and if so, the details thereof, the number of children studying in Classes VI to X and whether all such children are covered under the scheme; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the coverage of all such eligible children under the scheme and to increase the rate of scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes covers all the eligible students irrespective of any occupation of their parents. The Scheme is not intended in particular for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations. Collection of information on the no. of students covered by the scheme of children from parents/families engaged in specific occupations therefore, does not arise.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Prior to the year 1986-87, the scholarship rate under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to children of those engaged in unclean occupations for all students in Classes VI to X, was Rs. 145/- per month, and the income ceiling of the families was Rs. 500/- per month. However, the scholarship rates and income

ceiling limits were revised from the year 1986-87 onwards, to Rs. 200/- per month for Classes VI-VIII, and Rs. 250/- per month for Classes IX-X. The income ceiling was also raised to Rs. 1000/- per month. The enhancement of scholarship rates and income ceiling have helped in increasing the coverage of students amongst the children from these families.

Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes

2491. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the capacity of girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes constructed in the country upto March 1989 and the number of Scheduled Castes girl students as on 31.3.1989 hostel-wise, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have undertaken any census of Scheduled Castes girl students studying in post matric classes requiring hostel accommodation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for allocation of funds in this regard for the year 1990-91 and in the Eighth five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statutory Price of Sugarcane

2492. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:

PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to review and raise the minimum statutory price of sugarcane;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what will be sugar price in open market as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). For 1989-90 season, the Central Government has already raised the statutory minimum price of sugarcane, payable by sugar factories, to Rs. 22.00 per quintal, linked to a recovery of 8.5% with proportionate premium for higher recoveries. For 1988-89 the minimum price was Rs. 19.50 per quintal, linked to a recovery of 8.5%. There is no proposal to increase it further.

(c) Does not arise.

Addition/Deletion of Certain Castes from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe List

2494. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to add and delete certain categories of castes from the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). A Cabinet note on the comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was prepared and submitted to the Cabinet of the previous Government for their consideration. The Cabinet in their meeting held on 26.12.88 had deferred the matter. The present Government is examining afresh all the proposals, recommendations, suggestions, etc.,

received in this regard. Further, any amendments to the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to be made only through an Act of Parliament, in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

Inclusion of More Towns of Kerala Under Integrated Development of Medium Towns and Cities Scheme

2495. **SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to include more towns of Kerala in Eighth Five Year Plan for development under the scheme of Integrated Development of small and medium towns and cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). No decision on proposals for inclusion of towns in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns in the Eighth Five Year Plan can be taken before the finalisation of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Export of Coir Goods

2496. **SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in export of coir goods during last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to boost the export of coir goods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The exports of coir and coir products have increased from Rs. 31.44 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 33.32 crores in 1988-89.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The various steps taken to boost coir exports from India include sending trade delegations, conducting market studies and market research, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines and distribution of publicity material, participation in fairs in major markets, quality improvement of coir products, and thrust on more value added products.

Land Damaged by Sea Erosion In Orissa Coast

2497. SHRIGOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the extent of land damaged or affected by sea erosion in Orissa coast every year;

(b) the extent of damage caused to land by sea erosion in other coastal States; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check sea erosion in Orissa coast and other coastal States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The Orissa Coast is experiencing erosion in isolated patches like areas North of Paradeep Port, Hukitola Island, Gopalpur and Pentha Satabhaya.

(b) Nearly, 85% of coast line in Kerala and 26% in Karnataka is reported to be

affected by sea erosion. The problem in other coastal States is not appreciable and is experienced only in isolated patches.

(c) Beach Erosion Board advises State Governments in formulation of coastal protection works. In addition, a special centrally assisted scheme for coastal protection was implemented for the critical lengths of the Kerala beaches.

Major and medium Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra

2498. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plans for the major and medium irrigation projects submitted by Government of Maharashtra to Union Government for clearance during the last two years;

(b) the details of their irrigation potential;

(c) the details of the projects among those which have been cleared; and

(d) the programmes drawn up for the implementation of the approved projects and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Three major projects namely, Bawanthadi, Punand and Lower Wunna and two medium projects, namely, Bordehgaon and Bori were received during 1988 and 1989.

(b) Irrigation benefits envisaged from these projects in terms of thousand hectares are Bawanthadi (57.12), Punand (10.85), Lower Wunna (28.82), Bordehgaon (1.79) and Bori (8.01).

(c) Techno-economic appraisal of the three major projects has been completed.

(d) Anticipated expenditure on these 5 projects to end of Seventh Plan period is Rs. 22.69 crores, 1.60 crores, 30.50 crores, 1.5 and 0.28 crores respectively. VIII Plan proposals are not yet finalised.

Industrial Training Institutes for Women

2499. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop on Women's Employment and Training was held in Delhi in the third week of February, 1990;

(b) if so, the main points which formed the subject matter for discussion; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VIJAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

A National Workshop on Diversification of Women's Training and Employment was organised jointly by ILO/Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Directorate General of Employment and Training, under an ILO funded Project.

(b) The main points covered under the Workshop objectives were:

(1) Present situation, Government

policies and NGOs contribution for Employment and Training of Women,

(2) Suggestions for improving the employment and training opportunities for women.

(c) The recommendations of the Workshop will be processed by the Government, as and when received from the ILO.

[*Translation*]

Sugarcane Arrears

2500. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of sugarcane dues to be paid to sugarcane farmers by various sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh during the period 1988-90; year-wise;

(b) the outstanding amount thereof, mill-wise; and

(c) the action taken to liquidate the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) The position of cane price arrears due to cane growers from the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh as on 15th February, has been as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sugar Season</i>	<i>Total cane price payable during the season</i>	<i>Cane price arrears due for the season</i>	<i>Cane price arrears due for earlier seasons</i>
1	2	3	4
1988-89	355.38	8.64	4.53
1989-90	569.84	10.00	4.29

(b) The mill-wise details of total cane price arrears due as on 15.2.90, are given in the statement below.

(c) The State Governments are primar-

ily responsible for ensuring timely payment of cane price to growers. However, Central Government monitors the position in this regard and takes up the matter with the State Governments wherever required.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the mill-wise details of total cane price arrears due, as on 15.2.1990

(Rs. in lakh)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Mill</i>	<i>Arrear due</i>	<i>Arrears due for earlier seasons</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
WEST UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	Sakohtitanda	19.10	—
2.	Bulandshahr	116.02	—
3.	Rohanakalan	Nil	—
4.	Mohiuddinpur	98.37	1.65
5.	Doiwala	Nil	Did not work —
6.	Meerut	38.80	—
7.	Saharanpur	Nil	—
8.	Bagpat	Nil	—
9.	Anoopshahr	33.83	—
10.	Sarsawa	Nil	—
11.	Nanauta	14.23	—
12.	Ramala	Nil	0.86
13.	Morna	70.46	—
14.	Mawana	52.40	—
15.	Deoband	26.49	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Mill</i>	<i>Arrear due</i>	<i>Arrears due for earlier seasons</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16.	Iqbalpur	Nil	—
17.	Lhaksar	31.83	—
18.	Mansurpur	31.61	—
19.	Shamli	Nil	—
20.	Modinagar	10.25	—
21.	Simbholi	Nil	—
22.	Daurala	Nil	—
23.	Khatauli	20.31	—
<i>CENTRAL UTTAR PRADESH</i>			
24.	Amroha	105.91	—
25.	Kichha	Nil	—
26.	Bareilly	60.10	—
27.	Bijnor	Nil	—
28.	Hardoi	6.45	177.00
29.	Moholi	47.84	—
30.	Rampur	Nil	9.72
31.	Chhata	10.36	—
32.	Chandpur	Nil	—
33.	Experimental	Nil	—
34.	Semikhera	Nil	—
35.	Gajraula	131.11	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Mill</i>	<i>Arrear due</i>	<i>Arrears due for earlier seasons</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
36.	Bilaspur	21.30	—
37.	Nadehi	Nil	—
38.	Majhola	97.26	—
39.	Kaimganj	Nil	—
40.	Badaun	Nil	—
41.	Powayan	33.89	—
42.	Belrayan	Nil	—
43.	Bazpur	Nil	—
44.	Sitarganj	27.88	—
45.	Tilhar	Nil	—
46.	Gadarpur	Nil	—
47.	Puranpur	32.32	—
48.	Sampurannagar	Nil	0.76
49.	Bisalpur	39.04	—
50.	Seohara	Nil	—
51.	Raja-ka-sahaspur	Nil	—
52.	Kashipur	13.30	—
53.	Pilibhit	89.46	—
54.	Ghatampur	50.25	—
55.	Gola	Nil	—
56.	Baheri	Nil	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Mill</i>	<i>Arrear due</i>	<i>Arrears due for earlier seasons</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
57.	Neoli	52.78	—
58.	Dhampur	Nil	—
59.	Hargaon	Nil	—
60.	Rosa	Nil	—
60. (a)	Harduaganj	Nil	—
61.	Aira	Nil	—
62.	Paliakalan	Nil	—
<i>EAST UTTAR PRADESH</i>			
63.	Burhwal	Nil	—
64.	Pipraich	40.52	—
65.	Gughli	35.55	—
66.	Lakshmiganj	Nil	—
67.	Daryapur	40.84	—
68.	Jarwal	Nil	7.82
69.	Chitauni	3.40	—
70.	Khadda	Nil	—
71.	Munderwa	0.88	—
72.	Ramkola (Corp)	0.99	—
73.	Nandganj	18.34 (31.1.90)	0.02
74.	Barabanki	5.72	—
75.	Siswabazar	Nil (7.2.90)	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Mill</i>	<i>Arrear due</i>	<i>Arrears due for earlier seasons</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
76.	Bhatni	0.98	—
77.	Nanpara	23.11	—
78.	Kashi	21.62	—
79.	Ghosi	40.95	—
80.	Sethian	11.21	—
81.	Rasra	Nil (31.1.90)	—
82.	Sultanpur	17.76	—
83.	Mahmudabad	Nil	—
84.	Anandnagar	0.03	—
85.	Sardarnagar	81.79	0.08
86.	Ramkola	18.29	—
87.	Batalpur	0.02	—
88.	Basti	Nil	—
89.	Khalilabad	Nil	—
90.	K.M. Sugar	Nil	—
91.	Nawabganj	0.65	140.40
92.	Balrampur	Nil	—
93.	Tulsipur	Nil	—
94.	Deoria	58.41	—
95.	Babhnan	6.55 (15.01.90)	66.35
96.	Biswan	Nil	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Mill</i>	<i>Arrear due</i>	<i>Arrears due for earlier seasons</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
97.	Captainganj	101.28	—
98.	Padrauna	Nil (31.1.90)	—
99.	Kathkuiyan	39.84	—
100.	Seorahi	Nil (30.11.89)	—
101.	Pratappur	Nil	—
102.	Walterganj	Nil	—
103.	Ratna	Nil	24.04
104.	Gauribazar	2.03	—
Total Uttar Pradesh		1952.91	428.70

[English]

Quality and Packing of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines

2501. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific steps taken by Government to ensure quality and avoid waste in purchase as well as dispensing of ayurvedic and unani medicines from CGHS dispensaries;

(b) whether there is a proposal to introduce modern packing and standardisation in respect of those medicines as obtain in respect of allopathic medicines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) to (c). All steps are taken to ensure quality and avoid waste in purchase as well as dispensing of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines in CGHS dispensaries. Medicines of standard quality are being supplied to CGHS beneficiaries.

Homoeopathic and Unani Hospitals in Delhi

2502. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of allopathic and ayurvedic hospitals functioning in Delhi and New Delhi for CGHS beneficiaries;

(b) whether Homoeopathic and Unani hospitals have also been opened for CGHS beneficiaries;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to open Unani and Homoeopathic hospitals during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) A list of hospitals providing

service to CGHS beneficiaries in Delhi/New Delhi is given below in the statement.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Due to paucity of funds no Homoeopathic or Unani hospital has been opened so far.

(d) No, Sir.

STATEMENT*Name of Recognised Hospitals in Delhi*

1

2

(a) Government

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | Dr. R.M.L. Hospital | All purpose. |
| 2. | Safdarjung Hospital | All purpose. |
| 3. | Lady Harding Hospital (Smt. S.K. Hosp.) | All purpose. |
| 4. | Kalawati Saran Hospital | For children. |
| 5. | CGHS Police Hosp. Rajpur Road | All purpose. |
| 6. | CGHS Police Hosp. Kingsway Camp. | All purpose. |
| 7. | Mat. & Gyane. Hosp. R.K. Puram (CGHS) | Maternity purpose only. |
| 8. | Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodi Road. | All purpose. |
| 9. | CGHS Mat. Centre, Srinivaspuri | Maternity purpose only. |
| 10. | CGHS Mat. Centre, Kalkaji | Maternity purpose only. |

1

2

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 11. | Northern Railway (Hospital) | All purpose. |
| 12. | Army Base Hospital | All purpose. |
| 13. | E.S.I. Hospital (Delhi) | All purpose. |

(b) State/Municipal Hospital recognised under CGHS Delhi.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | L.N.J.P. Hospital | All purpose. |
| 2. | G.B. Pant Hospital | All purpose. |
| 3. | Deen Dayal Hospital | All purpose. |
| 4. | Girdhari Lal Hospital | Maternity purpose only. |
| 5. | R.S.T.D. Hospital, Kingsway Camp. | For T.B. cases only. |
| 6. | District Hospital, Gurgaon | All purpose. |
| 7. | All Centres under New Delhi Municipal Committee. | |
| 8. | All Centres under Municipal Corporation of Delhi. | |

1

2

9. Badshah Khan Hospital, Faridabad.

All purpose.

(c) Private Hospitals

1. Dr. B.L. Kapoor Memorial Hospital

For Mat. cases only

2. St. Stephen's Hospital

All purpose.

3. Lala Ram Swarup (T.B. Hospital)

For T.B. only.

4. Narendra Mohan Hospital, Ghaziabad.

All purpose.

(d) Referral Hospitals

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences

All Purpose.

2. Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, AIIMS

For eyes.

3. Batra Hospital

For Bye-pass surgery.

4. CSIR for Biochemicals (Patel Chest)

For Asthma cases only.

1

2

5. National Heart Institute

For Bye-pass surgery.

6. D.N.R. Institute, N.D.

For Ct Scan (Head).

Promotional Avenues for Pharmacists of Indian System of Medicine

2503. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the promotional avenues for pharmacists of the Indian system of medicine and Homoeopathy and modern system of medicine in CHGS; and

(b) the steps taken to remove stagnation of pharmacists in CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The matter relating to promotional avenues to the pharmacists in Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy and Modern system of Medicine in CGHS is being examined in consultation with Deptt. of Personnel/Deptt. of Expendi-

ture.

New Godowns for Kerala

2504. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has any proposal to construct godowns in Kerala during the year 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In order to augment the present foodgrains storage capacity of 5.20 lakh tonnes in Kerala, the Food Corporation of India has taken up construction of godowns at three Centres for a total capacity of 25,000 tonnes as per details given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Capacity (tonnes)</i>	<i>Likely year of completion</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Karunagapalli	10,000	1990-91
2.	Thikkodi	5,000	1990-91
3.	Mavelikara	10,000	1990-91
Total		25,000	

Problems of Indian Workers in Gulf Countries

2505. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a comprehensive scheme to deal with the various problems of Indian workers

working in Gulf-Countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However Government is considering to hold a seminar on the problems of Indian workers working in Gulf Countries.

Compulsory Sterilisation Operations

2506. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued to Family Welfare Centres for sterilisation operations;

(b) whether Government propose to make it compulsory for every married couple with one child to undergo sterilisation operation;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof, and

(d) the other steps proposed or contemplated by Government to control the rapidly growing population?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir. We have been issuing necessary guidelines to State/UT Governments for their follow up action rigidly at peripheral/service centres to improve the quality of service in National Family Welfare Programme

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The Family Welfare Programme in India is being promoted on a voluntary basis as a people's movement in keeping with the democratic traditions of the country.

(d) To keep the population growth in the country within the manageable limits, a well defined strategy has been evolved which lays emphasis on improving quality of health services, strengthening health infrastructure, enhancing child survival rates intensifying population education, enhancing community participation, adopting improved communication approaches and involving voluntary organisations. Besides, the scheme of reinforcement of training and retraining of personnel at the grass-root level, establishing and strengthening linkages with the development programmes like female liter-

acy improvement of women's status and area intensive approach are being implemented which will control rapidly growing population.

Central Assistance to Karnataka for Development of Small and Medium Towns

2507. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of central assistance given for development of small and medium towns in the country during Seventh Plan period under the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns;

(b) if so, the towns developed under the said scheme in Karnataka; and

(c) the amount of central assistance provided to Karnataka during the above period, town-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) A sum of Rs. 64.32 crores has been released as central assistance during Seventh Five Year Plan under IDSMT programme,

(b) During Seventh Five Year Plan, 7 towns of Karnataka namely, Chikaballapur, Ramanagaram, Sirsi, Harihar, Sindhanpur, Kollegal and Gokak have been covered under IDSMT programme.

(c) During Seventh Plan, a sum of Rs. 4.32 crores has been released under IDSMT for the seven towns (including *LCS) and for the spill over 6th Five Year Plan Plan IDSMT towns as per details given below in the statement.

*LCS—Low Cost Sanitation

STATEMENT

Central assistance released to the towns of Karnataka under the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during the 6th Five Year Plan & 7th Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Town	Approved Cost			Sixth Plan Release		
		IDSMT	LCS	Total	IDSMT	LCS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6th Plan							
Karnataka							
1.	Hassan	82.59	0.00	82.59	35,210	0,000	35,210
2.	Chitradurga	74.20	24.80	99.00	17,000	9,420	26,420
3.	Tumkur	79.82	27.35	107.17	16,750	10,640	27,390
4.	Raichur	74.56	0.00	75.56	15,000	0,000	15,000
5.	Hospet	54.84	0.00	54.84	13,800	0,000	13,800
6.	Channapatna	64.49	24.41	88.90	12,100	8,890	20,990

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Town	Approved Cost			Sixth Plan Release		
		IDSMT	LCS	Total	IDSMT	LCS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Karnakpura	68.00	18.71	86.71	7,250	6,810	14,060
8.	Magadi	47.00	19.97	66.97	8,500	6,990	15,490
9.	Humnabad	51.24	31.08	82.32	15,620	10,970	26,590
10.	Homenasipur	78.21	0.00	78.21	23,500	0,000	23,500
11.	Sagar	61.18	25.92	87.10	19,000	9,350	28,350
12	Sahapur	80.00	26.18	106.18	12,500	10,180	22,680
13	Jamkhandi	79.96	0.00	79.96	4,780	0,000	4,780
14	Khushal NGP	51.72	0.00	51.72	24,500	0,000	24,500
15.	Ranibennur	77.70	0.00	77.70	22,990	0,000	22,990
16.	Kerala	63.83	0.00	63.83	3,500	0,000	3,500

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No	State/Town	Approved Cost			Sixth Plan Release		
		IDSMT	LCS	Total	IDSMT	LCS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7th Plan							
17	Chikkaballapur	3 74	0 00	73 74	0 000	0 000	0 000
18	Ramanagaram	52 99	0 00	52 99	0 000	0 000	0 000
19	Sirsi	74 35	0 00	74 35	0 000	0 000	0 000
20	Harihar	78 03	0 00	78 03	0 000	0 000	0 000
21	Sindhanur	77 28	0 00	77 28	0 000	0 000	0 000
22	Kollegal	77 06	0 00	77 06	0 000	0 000	0 000
23	Gokak	44 35	0 00	44 35	0 000	0 000	0 000
Total		1567 14	198 42	1756 56	252 000	73 250	325 250

LCS—Low Cost Sanitation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Town	Seventh Plan Release			Total Release		
		IDSMT	LCS	Total	IDSMT	LCS	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14

6th Plan

Karnataka

1.	Hassan	4,790	0,000	4,790	40,000	0,000	40,000
2.	Chitracurga	21,600	3,035	24,635	38,600	12,455	51,055
3.	Tumkur	20,000	3,557	23,557	36,750	14,197	50,947
4.	Raichur	18,000	0,000	18,000	33,000	0,000	33,000
5.	Hospet	11,000	0,000	11,000	24,800	0,000	24,800
6.	Channapatna	15,000	2,809	17,809	27,100	11,699	38,799
7.	Karnakpura	20,000	1,920	21,920	27,250	8,730	35,980
8.	Magadi	15,000	1,990	16,990	23,500	8,980	32,480

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Town	Seventh Plan Release			Total Release		
		IDSMT	LCS	Total	IDSMT	LCS	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Humnabad	8,000	3,700	11,700	23,620	14,670	38,290
10.	Homenasipur	13,000	0,000	13,000	26,500	0,000	36,500
11.	Sagar	11,590	3,010	14,600	30,590	12,360	42,950
12	Sahapur	27,500	3,370	30,870	40,000	13,550	53,550
13.	Jamkhandi	4,450	0,000	4,450	9,230	0,000	9,230
14.	Khushal NGP	1,360	0,000	1,360	25,860	0,000	25,860
15.	Ranibennur	3,860	0,000	3,860	26,850	0,000	26,850
16.	Kerala	20,000	0,000	20,000	23,500	0,000	23,500
<i>7th Plan</i>							
17.	Chikkaballapur	23,000	0,000	23,000	23,000	0,000	23,000

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Town	Seventh Plan Release			Total Release		
		IDSMT	LCS	Total	IDSMT	LCS	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Ramanagaram	26,000	0,000	26,000	26,000	0,000	26,000
19.	Sirsi	15,000	0,000	15,000	15,000	0,000	15,000
20.	Harihar	36,000	0,000	36,000	36,000	0,000	36,000
21.	Sindhanur	37,000	0,000	37,000	37,000	0,000	37,000
22.	Kollegal	34,000	0,000	34,000	34,000	0,000	37,000
23.	Gokak	22,000	0,000	22,000	22,000	0,000	22,000
	Total	408,150	23,391	431,541	660,150	96,641	756,791

LCS—Low Cost Sanitation.

Facilities to SCs/STs Converted to Christianity

2508. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include converted christians in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). Some representations in this regard have been received by the Government and we are examining these in details.

Mosquito Menace

2509. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have been implementing any scheme or assisting the States in preventive and punitive measures to eradicate malaria and whether there is any contemplation to completely eradicate malaria from the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is acute mosquito menace in Cuttack city and entire Jajpur sub-division of Orissa due to water logging and flood water logging in past never implemented any preventive measures; and

(c) if so, the details of action plan to eradicate malaria in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes. Government is implementing the National Malaria Eradication Programme for effective control of the disease. Total Eradication of malaria is not feasible.

(b) The mosquito density has been reported high from Cuttack as well as Jajpur town. The State Government is undertaking regular anti larval measures through Urban Malaria Scheme in 3 towns namely, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Rourkela and through National Filaria Control Programme in 15 towns viz. Balasore, Bhadrak, Bargarh, Bhubaneswar, Chatrapur, Cuttack, Choudwar, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Khurda, Parlakhendi, Paradip, Puri and Baripada. The State health authorities have intensified the control measures to check the mosquito menace.

(c) The action plan for control of malaria and mosquito menace include:

- Insecticidal spray in the appropriate insecticide.
- Fortnightly surveillance to detect malaria cases and institute fortnightly treatment.
- Regular anti-larval operations with larvicides to eliminate mosquito breeding.

Irrigation Projects with World Bank Assistance

2510. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of irrigation projects which are being implemented with the World Bank assistance;

(b) whether the World Bank has refused further aid;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI
MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (d) A State-
ment is given below

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Credit closing date</i>
1	2	3
1.	A.P. Composite Irrigation-II Project	39-6-94
2.	Bihar Public Tubewell Project	31-5-94
3.	Gujarat Medium Irrigation-II Project	31-12-90
4.	Sardar Sarovar Dam & Power	30-6-95
5.	Sardar Sarovar—Water Delivery & Drainage Project (Gujarat)	2-7-90
6.	Haryana Irrigation-II Project	31-3-91
7.	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation-III Project	30-6-91
8.	Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project	31-8-90
9.	M.P. Major Irrigation Project	30-6-90
10.	National Water Management Project	31-3-94
11.	Periyar Vaigai Irrigation-II Project	30-4-90

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Credit closing date</i>
1	2	3
12.	Upper Ganga Modernisation Irrigation Project	30-9-91
13.	Second U.P. Public Tubewells Project	31-3-90
14.	West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project	31-3-91
15.	Upper Krishna Irrigation-II Project	31-12-96
16.	Punjab Irrigation & Drainage Project	31-3-98

Garment Export Entitlement Policy

2511. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a new Garment Export Entitlement Policy for 1991-93;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a task force to work out the new policy;

(c) if so, the main thrust of the new policy; and

(d) when the new policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has already set up a Task Force.

(c) The main thrust of the new policy would be to achieve full utilisation of quotas and to obtain higher unit value realisation.

(d) The new policy is likely to be announced by the last quarter of 1990.

Seminar on Housing and Urban Planning

2512. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on Housing and Urban Planning organised as a part of the Festival of France in India was held in New Delhi in January, 1990 in collaboration with the Housing and Urban Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal for a collaboration with France on research and demonstration projects in housing and urban planning; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Seminar was attended by over 50 professionals from India and France. It has helped in creating an awareness about Indo-French experience in housing and urban sector.

There is no specific proposal for collaboration at present.

Jute De-hoarding Drive

2513. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute de-hoarding drive launched recently by State Government of West Bengal in coordination with the Jute Commissioner's office and the Jute Corporation of India has yielded positive results;

(b) if so, the quantity of jute de-hoarded in West Bengal so far;

(c) whether the de-hoarding drive has helped in checking the fluctuation in fibre prices and increasing daily arrivals;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Jute Commissioner of India has urged upon the other Jute-growing states also to undertake de-hoarding operations; and

(f) if so, the names of the States where the States where the de-hoarding of jute operation is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (f). Concerned with the sharp rise in the prices of raw jute from December 1989 onward, the Central Government requested the Government of West Bengal to undertake de-hoarding operations and effectively deal with the unscrupulous traders and speculators. As part of the de-hoarding drive a notification was issued by the State Government on 12.1.1990 directing all traders and dealers of baled jute in West Bengal holding stocks in excess of 500 quintal to declare their stocks. State Government officials were authorised to conduct inspection, search and seizure of stocks in excess of the permissible limit. These steps were initiated under the provisions of the Jute (Licencing and Control) Order, 1961. In addition, Jute Commissioner had also requested the Governments of all other jute growing States viz., Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for undertaking similar de-hoarding operations through their Enforcement machinery. Information available with the Office of the Jute Commissioner indicates that a total of 80,000 quintals of jute has been de-hoarded in West Bengal till date. As a result of the Government's timely intervention, steep increases in prices of raw jute were considerably arrested.

Sale of Pepsico Products

2514. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the total Pepsico Project sales would be of potato chips and other snack foods during 1989-90;

(b) what percentage thereof would be of soft-drinks;

(c) the total quantity of required material purchased of rejection and the price paid per quintal to the farmers; and

(d) whether these items would be of any help to horticulture and to the farmers and if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (d). M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. have intimated that commercial sales of potato and grain-based products commenced in March 1990 and the quantum of sales in the financial year 1989-90 is not significant. The percentage sale of soft drinks for the year 89-90 would be nil. The company has so far procured about 550 tonnes of potatoes from the farmers in Punjab. The price being paid at present is Rs. 135 per quintal.

Legislation on Handicapped

2515. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge backlog of jobs for the handicapped in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to bring legislation for the welfare of the handicapped; and

(c) if so, the proposal to be included in the proposed legislation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) In Group 'C' and 'D' categories 3%

vacancies have been reserved for the blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped in the Central Government Services and comparable posts in Public Undertakings. According to the information available there is no huge backlog of jobs for the handicapped in Central Government Ministries/Depts. and Public Sector Undertakings. The backlog of vacancies reserved for Visually Handicapped and Orthopaedically Handicapped in Central Government Offices and Public Sector Undertakings was reduced by taking up a special recruitment drive from time to time.

(b) and (c). Government of India had set up a Committee headed by Justice Baharul Islam to recommend a comprehensive legislation for the disabled. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Survey of Cancer Patients

2516. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI SHANTILAL PU-
RUSHOTTAM DAS
PATEL:

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

(a) whether any survey of cancer patients in the country has been conducted by Government during 1988 and 1989; and

(b) whether more centres for diagnosing cancer cases in district head-quarters in Maharashtra are likely to be opened and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research has been conducting survey of cancer patients in selected hospitals under their National Cancer Registry Project since 1981-82.

(b) The Central Government has no proposal to open centres for diagnosing cancer in district headquarters in Maharashtra. The State Government of Maharashtra has, however, informed that at present, all the District Hospitals in the State are covered as Cancer diagnostic centre.

Autonomous Board for Water Supply and Sewage Disposal in Delhi

2517. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDEL-
WAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an autonomous statutory board for water supply and sewage disposal in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the said board is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Committee on the Reorganisation of Delhi Set up has in its Report recommended the constitution of an autonomous body in place of Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking. The recommendation of the Committee is being examined by the Government and it is not possible to indicate a time frame within which decision may be taken.

Relief to Handloom Weavers in Tamil Nadu

2518. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

give any relief to the handloom weavers of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

In order to preserve the unique role of handlooms and also to ensure higher earnings for the handloom weavers, Central Government is implementing a package of schemes for the development of handloom sector in all the States of the country, including Tamil Nadu, like (i) share capital assistance to handloom weavers to enrol them as members of cooperative societies, (ii) assistance for modernisation of looms, (iii) financial assistance to State handloom development corporations and handloom cooperative societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities, (iv) Market Development Assistance Scheme which has replaced the erstwhile schemes of special rebate, share capital assistance to State Apex cooperative societies and handloom development corporations and managerial subsidy to primary societies, (v) janata cloth scheme, (vi) thrift fund scheme, (vii) workshed-cum-housing scheme, (viii) hank yarn obligation scheme, (ix) loan assistance to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up of weavers cooperative spinning mills and expansion of capacity in the existing mills to build up captive production for the handloom sector; (x) setting up of yarn depots through the

National Handloom Development Corporation for supply of yarn to handloom weavers at mill-gate prices, and (xi) setting up of the National Handloom Development Corporation with the main aim of supplying yarn to the handloom sector. In addition certain fiscal concessions are also extended to the handloom sector to enable it to compete with the products of mills and powerlooms. Further 22 items have been reserved for exclusive production in the handloom sector through the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. Financial assistance under the above schemes which are of a continuing nature is provided to all States, including Tamil Nadu, on the basis of the proposals received from concerned State Governments every year.

Paddy Procurement in Tamil Nadu

2519. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is procuring paddy at support prices in all the districts of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make arrangements in all the districts for the purchase of paddy?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Tamil Nadu State Civil Supplies Corporation (TNCSC) nominated by the Tamil Nadu Government as their agent procure paddy in the State under price support operation.

[*Translation*]

Houses to D.D.A. Employees

2520. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Delhi Development Authority have demanded allotment of DDA houses to them;

(b) if so, whether Government have since considered their demand;

(c) if so, the conditions laid down for allotment of houses to them and the number of D.D.A. employees who have so far been allotted houses out of this quota; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). DDA employees had a quota of 5% in the allotment of DDA flats. However the Government, acting on the recommendations of the Baweja Committee, decided to abolish this quota with effect from 2.1.79. The Government do not favour revival of such a quota.

[*English*]

Despatch of Sub-standard Wheat

2521. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether enquiries in the matter of despatches of sub-standard wheat for distribution through Fair Price Shops over the past three years have been completed;

(b) the quantum of reported despatches

of sub-standard wheat during the past three years;

(c) the reasons for delay in completing the enquiries into these despatches, if any; and

(d) the other measures recommended to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) No serious complaints about despatch of sub-standard wheat for distribution through Fair Price Shops were received by FCI requiring any investigation, during the last three years. PDS is the direct responsibility of the State Administration/Governments and FCI does not generally issue foodgrains directly to Fair Price Shops. However all facilities are provided to the recipients for pre-inspection for stocks before delivery.

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

Survey of Soft-drink Units

2522. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study/survey has been conducted this year into the functioning of soft-drinks manufacturing industry;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether the findings of the survey have been questioned by representatives of the industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of licenced soft drink units functioning in 1985 and 1989 respectively; and

(f) the number of soft drink units in the organised sector functioning in Kerala as on 31 December, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries have not organised any survey this year into the functioning of soft drinks manufacturing industry.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(e) According to information furnished by the DGTD there are 54 soft drink units in the organised sector functioning in 1989. The information as in 1985 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) Two.

Assistance for Medicines

2523. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the programmes under which assistance is provided to States/U.Ts. for medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): Health being primarily a State subject, it is for the States/U.Ts. Governments to provide medicines and Surgical equipments in the General Hospital in the State/U.T. The main programme under which assistance is being provided to States/U.Ts. are as follows:—

1. National T.B. Control Programme.
2. National Programme for Control of Blindness.
3. National Malaria Eradication Programme.

4. National Filariasis Control Programme.

5. National Leprosy Control Programme.

6. Rural Health Services.

7. Maternal Child Health.

8. National School Health Services.

Purchase of Imported Homoeopathic Medicines

2524. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual purchase plan of Central Government for homoeopathic medicines;

(b) whether against this plan imported homoeopathic medicines are allowed to be purchased; and

(c) if so, details of the medicines purchased during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The budget allocation for homoeopathic medicines under the C.G.H.S. (Delhi) for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 22.33 lakhs. To the extent information is available with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, none of the other Ministries/Departments of the Government of India has drawn up such annual purchase plan for homoeopathic medicines.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Review of Industrial Relations Laws

2525. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reviewing the industrial relations laws;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the organisations which are proposed to be consulted in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (c). The Trade Unions and the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1988 seeking to amend the Trade Unions Act, 1926 and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the two main Central enactments regulating matters relating to industrial relations, had been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th May, 1988. The Government now propose to review the said Bill in consultation with Workers' Organisations and other interests concerned.

National Convention of Pharmacists

2526. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Convention of Pharmacists was held on on 4-6 March, 1990 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what specific observations and suggestions were made therein for argumentation of education and training facilities for Pharmacists in the country; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Convention has recommended the elevation of standard of Pharmacy education and to make it more patient-oriented, keeping in view the expanding role of Pharmacist in the health care services and the

research being undertaken in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

(c) The Pharmacy Council of India has recently recommended revision of Education Regulations for approval of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Greater Gangau Dam Project

2527. **SHRI RAM SAJIWAN:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Uttar Pradesh Government about the Greater Gangau Dam Project to be executed in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh is under the consideration of Union Government;

(b) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(c) the area of land likely to be irrigated in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh thereby;

(d) whether there is any dispute between the two States over this issue;

(e) if so, the steps Union Government have taken to resolve this dispute; and

(f) the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (f). After examination, the project report received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh was returned in February, 1987 to modify the same after finalisation of hydrological studies between the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The modified report has not been received at the Centre.

Agreement between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Regarding the canal Project in Banda

2528. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement had been reached in 1977 between the then Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh regarding the proposed Canal project in Banda district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether sufficient water is not made available to Uttar Pradesh for the construction of Dam in accordance with the agreement and therefore construction of dam is not being taken up;

(c) whether Government propose to ask both the State Governments to reconsider the terms of the agreement to ensure the construction of the Dam;

(d) whether a new agreement is likely to be reached superseding the 1977 agreement in order to make available sufficient water for the construction of the Dam; and

(e) if so, the time by which this is likely to occur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) In January 1977, a bilateral agreement was reached regarding Paisuni Canal Project.

(b) The project formulated by the State Government was not in conformity with the agreement.

(c) and (d). The State Government was requested in 1982 to enter into a fresh agreement with Madhya Pradesh Government. The project report was returned to the State Government in August, 1986 to modify it accordingly.

(e) Modified project report has not been received at the Centre.

[English]

Expenditure on arrangements for Republic Day Parades

2529. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Central Public Works Department for arrangements made in connection with the Republic Day Parades during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether contract for this job is awarded to private firms on the basis of tenders or by negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The expenditure incurred during the last three years was as under:—

1987-88	Rs. 58,07,662/-
1988-89	Rs. 69,69,159/-
1989-90	Rs. 54,89,013/-

(b) These works are carried out partly departmentally and partly through the con-

tractors, specialised in the job on the basis of call of tenders.

Trichur Medical College

2530. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Trichur Medical College is recognised by Medical Council of India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The Medical Council of India have recommended recognition of Trichur Medical College, Trichur affiliated to Calicut University temporarily for three years from the passing out of the first batch. The MBBS degree of Calicut University has already been recognised by the Medical Council of India and included in the First Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

[*Translation*]

Reservation in Central Warehousing Corporation godown

2531. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation in Central Warehouse godown is done according to their capacities only or it is done in excess of their capacity;

(b) if the reservation is done in excess of the capacity, the reasons therefor and in which circumstances and on which terms; and

(c) whether the reservation in Dehri-On-Sone Central Warehouse during 1983-84 was done in excess of its capacity and if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken if any, against the officers responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b).-Reservation of godowns in the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) is done according to their intake capacity and not rated capacity which is determined in terms of foodgrains stocks that can be stored therein. The fertilizer stocks, for instance, occupy lesser space and can be stacked higher than the foodgrains and, as such, at least 20% more stocks of this commodity can be stored in a godown. Reservation, in the case of fertilizer can therefore be given upto 120% of the rated capacity of a godown.

(c) In the year 1983-84, the Central Warehousing Corporation was operating a capacity of 1518 tonnes at Dehri-On-Sone. Out of this, the depositors had reserved a capacity of 1000 tonnes. As the reservation was not in excess of the capacity of the godown, the question of holding any one responsible or of taking action against any officer did not arise

[*English*]

Plants used in AIDS treatment

2532. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation has affirmed that some of the plants being used in AIDS treatment in Africa have shown biological activities for anti HIV activity and many control AIDS;

(b) if so, whether the medical researchers and All India Institute of Medical Sciences have studied the use of plants for anti HIV activity to control AIDS; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). At the Central Drug Research Institute in Lucknow, there has been an ongoing programme to screen Indian plants for a broad array of biological activities, including antitumour and antiviral effects. A few active plants have been uncovered in this programme, but useful agents have not been identified. The basis for plant collection was primarily random.

Amount sanctioned for Pepsi Foods Project

2533. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the Pepsi Food Project by the Project Approval Board of Punjab;

(b) the amount of pre-operative expenses incurred; and

(c) the items and value on which pre-operative expenses have been incurred?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Multi-purpose Dam over river Kosi

2535. **SHRI BHOGENDR JHA:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the proposed multi-purpose high-dam over river Kosi at Barahkeshtia, the project which was

sent to His Majesty's Government of Nepal in 1981; and

(b) the specific steps taken for its early execution alongwith those at Pancheshwar and Karnali and at Shishapani over river Kamla and at Nunsher over river Bagmati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Nepal's response on the Project Report has not been received.

(b) The matter has been taken up at Indo-Nepal talks on Water Resources.

Check on Induction of Indian Nurses in U.S.A. and European Countries

2536. **PROF. SUDARSHAN RAYCHOUDHURI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are keeping a check on the induction of Indian nurses in U.S.A. and European countries, with regard to their duties; and

(b) if so, how such checks are being conducted?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) No, Sir. It is not possible as there is no requirement of emigration check for nurses.

(b) Does not arise.

Comprehensive policy for welfare of SC/ST

2537. **SHRI HET RAM:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new comprehensive policy for fulfilling the national commitment

for ensuring equitable place for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all spheres of life has been prepared is being prepared by Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (c). The strategies of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes implemented during VI & VII Plan periods and Tribal Sub-plan for Scheduled Tribes implemented during V, VI and VII Plan periods have been found to be sound in the light of the experience gained during these plan periods. These strategies will be followed during VIII Five Year Plan with modifications, where necessary.

Closing of stationery depot, Calcutta

2538. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether administration and financial impact of the closure of Government of India Stationery Depot, Calcutta and its regional Depots on purchase of stationery in Government of India has been assessed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to revive the Stationery Depot, Calcutta and its regional depots and to make it obligatory as heretofore for the Government offices to arrange its supplies from there and on the Stationery Depot to procure and supply all items of stationery without compromise to quality?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Construction of flats under HUDCO scheme, 1979

2539. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target for construction of DDA flats during 1989-90 for allotment to registrants under HUDCO Scheme, 1979 and the number actually constructed;

(b) the number of flats allotted and the number of registrants still in the waiting list, category-wise;

(c) the reasons for not constructing the flats as per target;

(d) the number of flats category-wise to be constructed during 1990-91 for allotment to HUDCO registrants; and

(e) the time by which the remaining registrants of 1979 Scheme are expected to be allotted flats?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The target for construction of flats in 1989-90 was 26,489, but this had to be modified due to circumstances beyond DDA's control like non-completion of certain electrical works, failure on part of some contractors etc. The revised target is for construction of 21,687 flats and till date the DDA have constructed 20,868 flats.

(b) The positions of allotments and balance registrants awaiting allotment is as under:—

<i>Category</i>	<i>Allotment made as on 21.3.90</i>	<i>Balance registrants</i>
32,370	LIG	33,493
24,515	MIG	19,314
16,331	JANTA	39,435
	92,182	73,216

(d) The target set for construction of flats during 1990-91 category wise are given below:—

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of flats to be constructed during 1990-91</i>
EWS/JANTA	5,399
LIG	3,298
MIG	640
SFS	3,263
	TOTAL 12,600

(e) The balance are expected to be covered by 1993-94.

encroached on Government land; and if so, the details thereof;

Land to Bharat and Meridien Hotels

2540. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(d) the total covered area sanctioned by New Delhi Municipal Committee to those Hotels on the ground floor and how much is the total covered area built by these Hotels; and

(a) how much area of land is required for the construction of a 5-Star Hotel in New Delhi;

(e) the details of steps taken for non-conformity to the sanctioned plan by New Delhi Municipal Committee?

(b) the total area of land given to Bharat and Meridien Hotels;

(c) whether these Hotels are within the prescribed area given to them or they have

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) These are no fixed norms with regard to the area for a 5-Star Hotel in Delhi.

(b) Two sites one at Barakhamba Road and one at Windsor Place have been leased by Govt. to NDMC who in turn have licenced

Bharat Hotel and Meridien Hotel to construct hotels in these sites. Details of the sites are as follows:—

Barakhamba Road (licenced to Bharat Hotel)		6,085 acres
Windsor Place (licenced to Meridien Hotel)	-	4.29 acres

(c) There is no encroachment on Govt. land.
(d) and (e). Sanctioned covered area at

ground floor and build-up area at ground floor in respect of Bharat and Meridien Hotels is as under:

BHARAT HOTEL

Sanctioned covered area at ground floor	-	7156.86 Sq.m.
Built-up area at ground floor	-	7299.52 Sq.m.

MERIDIEN HOTEL

Sanctioned covered area at ground floor	-	5172.03 Sq.m.
Built-up area at ground floor	-	5295.52 Sq.m.

As the deviations were within compoundable limits, compounding charges were imposed by NDMC for regularising the same.

Commercial blocks by Bharat and Meridien Hotels

2541. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat and meridien Hotels have built extensive commercial blocks and sub-licensed the same at very high rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NDMC has given permission for the conversion of Hotel land into commercial blocks in consultation with Government; and

(d) the details of other Five Star Hotels which have been given similar permission/facilities?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that the commercial built up area in case of Bharat Hotel is 39.6% and in case of Meridien Hotel is 21.58%. Under the licence executed by N.D.M.C. with the two

hotellers, Bharat Hotel was to construct 500 guest rooms and Meridien Hotel, 350 guest rooms, of the requisite standard. Both were permitted use of balance area for commercial purposes in accordance with the provision in the relevant licence deed. N.D.M.C. did not seek permission of the Government in this respect.

(d) According to N.D.M.C. they have not given such permission to any other 5-star hotel.

Stock of Foodgrains

2542. SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to build the stocks of foodgrains viz., rice and wheat in the Central pool during 1989 as a follow-up of the 1988 drought which put increased pressure on the Public Distribution System;

(b) the present buffer stock held in the Central pool;

(c) the anticipated procurement of wheat during the current season,

(d) whether Government propose to allocate sufficient quantity of wheat and rice to State of West Bengal during the current year for release through the Public Distribution System; and

(e) if so, the anticipated allocation and how far it compares with their demand?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) A Statement indicating the required information is given below.

(b) The stock position of foodgrains (both operational and buffer stock) in Central Pool as on 1st March, 1990 is estimated at 11.18 million tonnes.

(c) The procurement of wheat during 1989-90 marketing season (April-March) is at 9.00 million tonnes up to 23.3.1990.

(d) and (e). Allocation of wheat and rice from the Central Pool to various States/UTs. for Public Distribution System is supplemental to open market availability and not intended to meet the entire demand of the States/Union Territories and is made on month to month basis taking into consideration the position of stocks in Central Pool, relative needs of States, off-take trend and other related factors. The allotment of wheat to West Bengal was raised to 90,000 MT from January 1990 compared to 80,000 MT in December, 1989 and that of rice to 69,000 MT from the same month from 64,000 MT in December, 1989.

STATEMENT

In order to replenish the depleted stocks the following measures were taken to maximise the procurement of rice and wheat during the marketing season 1989-90:—

(a) *Wheat (1989-90 Rabi Marketing Season)*

(i) 50% levy on wheat on traders in June 1989 was imposed by the U.P. Govt., from June 1989 to October 1989.

(ii) RBI increased the margin for advances to millers during the peak procurement season.

(iii) Strict enforcement of Regulatory measures adopted by the State Governments.

(b) *Rice (1989-90 Kharif marketing season)*

(i) The Kharif 1989-90 had been advanced by one month in the major rice procuring States of

Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu in anticipation of early market arrivals of grains.

- (ii) Procurement price of paddy was further increased by Rs. 10 per quintal for all the three varieties i.e. common, fine and superfine after the commencement of the kharif season w.e.f. 13.10.89, which was effective from the beginning of the season.
- (iii) Fixation of State-wise targets for procurement of rice for effective monitoring of procurement.
- (iv) State Governments were advised to enforce strict regulatory measures to ensure that the millers/dealers fulfil their levy obligations, and also to plug leakage of levy effectively.
- (v) Levy percentage was raised from 50% to 75% in case of Shri Ganganagar District of Rajasthan and from 60% to 75% in Chandigarh.

2. In addition to the above measures, during 1989, a quantity of 5.29 lakh tonnes of rice and 3.23 lakh tonnes of wheat were imported to replenish the depleted stocks.

Measurement Book of CPWD In Bombay

2543. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Bombay CPWD authorities allow contractors to write measurement book of the Department;

(b) whether any such case has come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop recurrence of such matters?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The contractors are not allowed to write the measurement books. However, in a Division in Bombay, it was noticed that representatives of contractors were allowed to record the abstract of cost in a few cases. Instructions have been issued to stop this practice forthwith.

Irrigation Projects of Punjab Awaiting Central Clearance

2544. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation projects in Punjab awaiting Central clearance; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for their early clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Comments on the water availability aspects of the SYL Part III Irrigation Project have been sent to the State Government for compliance. The State Government has to get the Dholbaha Dam Project cleared from the environment angle.

(b) Clearance of projects depends on the compliance of the State Government to the observations of the Central appraising agencies.

Expansion of Urban Cooperative Stores

2545. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop and expand consumer cooperative outlet in urban areas in different States so that the consumers get maximum benefit out of these stores: and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). In pursuance of the general policy adopted by the Government from second five year plan onwards, the consumer cooperatives have been developed and promoted to become an integral part of the distributive trade in urban areas. The total retail sales handled by urban consumer cooperatives in 1989-90 is anticipated to be around Rs. 2800 crores. The Central Government have assisted 2502 urban schemes and released a sum of Rs. 55.51 crores upto 30.1.1990.

The assistance will be continued during the 8th Five Year Plan in order to further strengthen the urban consumer cooperatives for effectively serving the common man.

Spinning Mills in Orissa

2546. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spinning mills set up in Orissa,

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up more spinning mills in that State; and

(c) if so, the places where these new spinning mills are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRISHARAD YADAV): (a) 12

spinning mills were set up in Orissa as of 31.12.1989.

(b) there is no new proposal to set up any more spinning mills in Orissa. 7 Letters of Intent have, however, been issued for setting up new spinning mills in the State.

(c) The 7 Letters of Intent issued are for setting up new spinning mills in the following Districts viz. Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar and Phulbani (2 spinning mills).

Civic Facilities for Ramzan

2547. SHRI P. M. SAYED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khidmatgar Committee has demanded special civic facilities for the Muslims of Delhi/New Delhi during the holy month of Ramdaz (Ramzan):

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in that regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that request for additional water supply during the month of Ramzan has been received, and that in fact, additional potable water is regularly supplied every year during that month from 2.30 AM to 4 A.M. in the Walled City and some areas of Sadar Pahar Ganj Zone close to Idgah. New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that it has not received any such request but during the month of Ramzan, it is normally ensured that water is supplied during morning and evening hours and water is also supplied through tankers.

No request for any other additional fa-

cilities has been received.

News Item Captioned "Child Dies of Tetanus"

2548. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "child dies of Tetanus" appearing in the Indian Express dated 16 September, 1989;

(b) if so, whether the cause of the death of the infant was spurious injection;

(c) if so, the details thereof together with action taken in the matter; and

(d) the steps taken to safeguard the lives of the patients from administering spurious injections and medicines etc?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Essential Commodities

2549. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the commodities which come under the purview of Essential Commodities Act, 1955;

(b) whether there is a shortage of these commodities in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to make available all the articles mentioned in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) A list of commodities declared "essential" under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). There has been by and large no shortage of foodgrains and most of the other essential commodities during the recent months.

The Government has, however, been reviewing the prices and availability situation of essential commodities. Appropriate measures, both short-term and long-term, are being taken. These include measures to increase production of essential commodities which are in short supply, strengthening the Public Distribution System and monitoring of prices and availability of essential commodities; strict enforcement of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and other regulatory measures; regulation of export of essential commodities and if necessary, augmenting domestic supplies through imports to check abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities due to demand and supply gap.

STATEMENT

List of Commodities Declared Essential Under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Declared under Clause (a) of Section 2 of the Act

1. Cattle Fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates.
2. Coal, including coke and other derivatives.
3. Component parts and accessories of automobiles.
4. Cotton and wollen textiles.

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 5. | Drugs. | (ii) Carding engines. |
| 6. | foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils. | (iii) Draw frames. |
| 7. | Iron and Steel, including manufactured products of Iron and Steel. | (iv) Speed frames. |
| 8. | Paper, including newsprint, paper-board and straw board. | (v) Ring frames. |
| 9. | Petroleum and Petroleum products. | (vi) Winding machines. |
| 10. | Raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned and cotton seeds. | (vi) Doubling machines. |
| 11. | Raw Jute. | (vii) Reeling machines. |
| | Declared Under Sub-Clause (xi) of Clause (a) of Section 2 of the Act | (ix) Bundling machines. |
| 12. | Jute textiles. | (x) Power looms. |
| 13. | Fertilisers, whether inorganic, organic or mixed. | (xi) Bailing machines. |
| 14. | Non-ferrous metals. | (xii) Side frames of power looms. |
| 15. | Organic heavy chemicals. | (xiii) Spare parts of power looms and ring frames. |
| 16. | Inorganic heavy chemicals. | (xiv) Woolcombing machinery. |
| 17. | Cinema films (raw). | (xv) Wollen:— |
| 18. | Press Mud. | (i) rag washing machines. |
| 19. | Cement. | (ii) rag tearing machines. |
| 20. | Manufactures and semi-manufactures of non-ferrous metals. | (iii) rag cutting machine and |
| 21. | Soap. | (iv) garnoting machine. |
| 22. | Cinema Carbon. | (xvi) Warp knitting machines including Rashel knitting machines worked by power; |
| 23. | Textile machinery:— | (xvii) embroidery machines, other than sewing type embroidery machines worked by power and used for decorating the textile fabrics with designs formed with any type of thread by the help of needles; |
| | (i) Blow room machinery. | |

- (xviii) lace making machines worked by power and used for production of fabrics of open mesh or net formed by crossing and intertwisting thread; and
- (xix) machines worked by power and used for printing of cloth by means of engraved rollers or screens.
24. Textiles made from silk.
25. Textiles made wholly or in part from man-made cellulosic and non-cellulosic spun fibre.
26. Textiles made wholly or in part from cellulosic and non-cellulosic filament yarn.
27. Matches.
28. Cycle tyres and tubes (including cycle rickshaw tyres and tubes).
29. Ferro-silicon.
30. Silico-manganese.
31. Ferro-chrome.
32. Ferro-molybdenum.
33. Ferro-tungsten.
34. Ferro-manganese.
35. Ferro-vanadium.
36. Ferro-phosphorus.
37. Ferro-titanium.
38. Ferrous scrap/containing more than:—
- (i) 0.50 Per cent Nickel or
- (ii) 0.20 Percent Molybdenum, or
- (iii) 1.00 Percent Tungsten, or
- (iv) 0.20 Percent Vanadium, or
- (v) 1.00 percent Cobalt.
39. General Lighting Service Lamps.
40. Fluorescent tubes.
41. Soda Ash.
42. Dry Cells for torches.
43. Hurricane Lanterns.
44. Household appliances such as electric irons, heater and the like.
45. Synthetic Rubber.
46. Rayon Tyres/Yarn/Cord/Fabric.
47. Carbon black.
48. Polyvinyl chloride (P.V.C.) resins and compounds.
49. Polystyrene and Polystyrene moulding powder.
50. Polyethylene and polyethylene moulding powder
51. Tractors.
52. Tyres and tubes of scooters (including scooter rickshaws and Auto rickshaws).
53. Coconut husk (Raw or retted).
54. Tyres and tubes of cars, buses, jeeps, vans, trucks, automobile of any other category whatsoever, Tractors and Tractor trollies.
55. Dry cells and Batteries for Transistor Radios.

56. Tyres and Tubes of Animal Drawn Vehicle. To be used for sowing or planting (including seedlings and tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, roots, cuttings and all types of grants and other vegetatively propagated material or cattle fodder).
57. Electric cables and wires.
58. Man-made cellulosic and non-cellulosic staple fibre.
59. Crude Oil.
60. Yarn made wholly or in part from any of the following material's namely:—

- (i) cotton,
- (ii) wool,
- (iii) man-made cellulosic spun fibre,
- (iv) man-made non-cellulosic filament spun fibre,
- (v) Silk.

61. (i) Man-made cellulosic and non-cellulosic filament yarn,
- (ii) Nylon Tyre/Cord/Fabric.

62. Exercise Books.

63. Coir fibre extracted from coconut husks.

64. Insecticides Fungicides, Weedicides and the like.

65. Tea.

66. Power Threshers.

67. (i) seeds of food-crops and seeds of fruit and vegetables,

(ii) seeds of cattle fodder and

(iii) jute seeds.

68. Surgical Implants.

69. Natural Gas.

70. Hydraulic Brake Fluid.

[English]

Quota For SC/ST in Private and Government Aided Establishments

2550. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to get quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes fixed for employment in private and Government aided establishments; and

(b) if so, details of the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

State Consumer Protection Councils

2551. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

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

(a) the States where State Consumer Protection Councils have been set up;

(b) whether Government propose to set up such councils in more States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of cases of hoarding and profiteering in respect of essential commodities brought to light by these councils; and

(e) the action taken on these cases?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) As per information available with the Central Government all the States and Union Territories excluding J&K have set up the State Consumer Protection Councils under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The Act does not extend to Jammu & Kashmir.

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

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

Area Covered by Irrigation Projects

2552. SHRI BHAJMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the area covered by the major, medium and minor (including lift irrigation) irrigation project State-wise; and

(b) the per hectare expenditure ratio based on capital cost and maintenance cost of major and medium irrigation projects State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Statement is given below.

(b) Per hectare expenditure on capital cost and maintenance cost of the major, medium irrigation projects varies with topographical and geographical features of individual projects rather than administrative boundaries.

STATEMENT*Anticipated Irrigation Potential by March, 1990*

'000' ha

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Irrigation Potential			Total
		Major	Medium	Minor	
1	2	3	4	5	
STATES					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3411.24	2861.80	5585.00	6273.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	5585.00	557.63	744.45
3.	Assam	186.82	3166.09	4544.00	7710.09
4.	Bihar	9.85	17.63	1808.80	27.48
5.	Goa	1288.00			3096.80
6.	Gujarat				

'000' ha

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Irrigation Potential			Total
		Major Medium	Minor		
1	2	3	4	5	
7.	Haryana	2083.00	1489.00	3572.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8.00	130.42	138.42	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	158.62	357.57	516.19	
10.	Karnataka	1450.52	1298.97	2749.49	
11.	Kerala	607.82	489.70	1097.52	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2213.00	2474.90	4687.90	
13.	Maharashtra	1937.86	2286.00	4223.86	
14.	Manipur	60.50	46.94	107.74	

'000' ha

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Irrigation Potential			Total
		Major	Medium	Minor	
1	2	3	4	5	
15.	Meghalaya	0	45.23	45.23	
16.	Mizoram	0	9.50	9.50	
17.	Nagaland	0	74.03	74.03	
18.	Orissa	1642.01	1327.05	2969.00	
19.	Punjab	2604.44	3250.85	5855.29	
20.	Rajasthan	1999.34	2212.94	4212.08	
21.	Sikkim	0	20.92	20.92	
22.	Tamil Nadu	1289.97	2092.83	3382.80	
23.	Tripura	10.50	83.75	94.25	

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Irrigation Potential			Total	
		Major Medium	Minor			
		1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh			7166.00	16233.00	23399.00
25.	West Bengal			1700.93	2054.25	3755.18
	Union Territories			22.05	80.67	102.72

'000' ha

[*Translation*]

New Sugar Mill in Bareilly

2553. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Union Government to open a sugar mill in Nawabganj (Bareilly); and

(b) if so, the time by which licence is likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). An application for setting up a new sugar factory of 2500 TCD at Nawabganj in District Bareilly was received by the Central Government. As the proposal did not fulfil the distance criterion of the licensing policy guidelines, it was rejected.

[*English*]

Design Defect in Upperjank Irrigation Project in Orissa

2554. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some defect has been noticed in design of the Upperjank Irrigation Project in Kalahandi district of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to rectify the defect; and

(d) the present position of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). A Discrepancy in the calculation of the capacity of the reservoir based on the area capacity curve was noticed during execution of the project. It has been decided to increase the height of the dam by about 4 meters to maintain the originally envisaged live storage capacity. The dam section has been revised accordingly.

(d) The works are in progress and an expenditure of Rs. 15.92 crores has been incurred upto February, 1990.

Expansion of Ayurvedic Medical Colleges

2555. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand existing Ayurvedic medical colleges especially Bolangir Ayurvedic Medical College in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

P.D.S. for People Living below Poverty Line

2556. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in the country who are living below poverty line; and

(b) the steps taken to cover them under the Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Based on the quick and provisional tabulation of 43rd round (July, 1987 to June, 1988) of the National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure, the number of people living below poverty line in the country has been estimated at 232.38 million for the year 1987-88.

(b) The entitlement under Public Distribution System is of universal nature. The State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been advised from time to time to strengthen the Public Distribution System especially in remote, far-flung areas, Harijan Basties, Tribal areas etc., in which the bulk of the poor people live. They have also been advised to introduce mobile fair price shops in such remote areas where setting up regular shops is not feasible. Financial assistance is provided to State Govts/UT Administrations for purchase of vans under a Scheme for the purpose.

[*Translation*]

Medium Irrigation Projects of Madhya Pradesh Pending with Union Government

2557. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of medium irrigation schemes in Madhya Pradesh which are under the consideration of Union Government;

(b) the names of medium irrigation schemes relating to Rajgarh district therefrom; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Five medium irrigation projects are Baha, Sutiapat

Mahuar, Gej and Barchar.

(b) None.

(c) Techno-economic Appraisal of these projects has been completed and comments sent to the State Government for compliance.

Import of Sugar

2558. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry in the alleged bunglings made in import of sugar during October-November, 1989; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). At present certain preliminary investigations relating to import of sugar have been undertaken by the Investigating Agencies of the Government.

Contract System in FCI

2559. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract system is still continuing in the Food Corporation of India, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Food Corporation of India have issued instructions to discontinue the contract system in the Corporation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) The Food Corporation of India is having

contract labour system in most of the Food Storage depots as the work of food handling in FCI is generally sporadic and intermittent in nature.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view adequacy of the workload, instructions have been issued to prohibit employment of contract labour in 57 depots. For the remaining depots, instructions have been issued to replace contract labour system by forming genuine labour cooperative societies or by mate system where it is not feasible to form such societies.

[English]

Labour Cases Pending in Delhi and Orissa

2560. SHRI RAVINARAYAN PANI. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases pending in labour courts in Delhi and Orissa;

(b) whether Government propose to set up some new schemes to avoid delay in disposal of these cases in labour courts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) As on 30th June, 1989 the number of industrial disputes pending in Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals set up by Delhi Administration and the Government of Orissa were as under:

1.	Delhi	:	15,623
2.	Orissa	:	352

(b) and (c). The following measures have been identified by the Central Government for expediting adjudication of industrial

disputes and action has been initiated in this regard:

- (i) Improving and strengthening of the Conciliation Machinery so that a larger number of cases are settled at the conciliation stage;
- (ii) Expeditious filling up of vacancies in the posts of Presiding -Officers of the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunals;
- (iii) Setting up of additional Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals as appropriate;
- (iv) Holding of Lok Adalats where possible.
- (v) Organising Seminars/Workshops and special training programmes for Presiding Officers of labour courts and Tribunals so as to orient them to the functions of the adjudication machinery.

Food Processing Industry in Orissa

2561. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Food Processing Units in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to set up such units in Orissa?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Food Processing Industries have not taken any decision to directly set up food processing units in any State.

Modern Food Industries (India) Limited and North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. which are public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries have set up some food processing units in different States for manufacturing bread, fruit drinks, fruit concentrate, extruded food, maida etc. None of these units is located in the State of Orissa.

**Demonstration by Leprosy Patients
Voluntary workers and Doctors at ICMR**

2562. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a notable group of prostitutes, leprosy patients, voluntary workers and doctor demonstrated outside the building of India Council of Medical Research on 28th February, 1990;

(b) if so, the demands of the demonstrators; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes,

(b) and (c). The information is given below in the Statement .

STATEMENT

<i>The demands of the demonstrators</i>	<i>Reaction of Government</i>
(i) end all forcible testing (for HIV infection and replace it with voluntary anonymous testing alongwith a scheme of adequate pension (or jobs) to all prostitutes and professional blood donors testing them for HIV as well as those who lose their job because of the stigma of AIDS.	(i) These is no forcible testing for HIV infection. Schemes for providing adequate pension to the HIV positive prostitutes and blood donors may not be practicable. However, arrangement for rehabilitation of prostitutes in remand homes are available.
(ii) issue of policy statement that medical and paramedical workers who refuse to treat patients on grounds of HIV and AIDS are liable to be found guilty of professional misconduct. Non-admission of HIV positive patients to a hospital should be made a cognizable offence.	(ii) Ten hospitals attached to Medicals Colleges including AIIMS have been identified for providing treatment facilities by establishing AIDS, unit. Funds for procurement of equipment have also been released for this purpose.
(iii) Suspend all medical persons involved in the treatment of the diplomat in AIIMS who violated the well-laid down guidelines of CDS Atlanta (USA), CBHE & NICD.	(iii) Facts connected with the death of diplomat have been ascertained on the basis of the enquiry conducted by Senior doctors of AIIMS/LHMC. It was found that there was no negligence on the part of doctors or any other staff at the AIIMS to LHMC.
(iv) institute and enforce strict screening procedures for HIV and criminal penalties for blood banks and blood bank products manufacturing companies.	(iv) Drug Controller (India) has already issued guidelines to all the manufacturers of blood products in the country. State Drug Controllers and blood Bank Officers

<i>The demands of the demonstrators</i>	<i>Reaction of Government</i>
(v) Provide high quality latex condoms, disposable syringes and disseminate non-moralistic safer-sex education with practical advice on condom use.	(v,vi&vii) The sentinel surveillance which would give an insight to epidemiological features of HIV in India has been launched by the Indian Council of Medical Research. Issues connected with organisation of medicare, and counselling of HIV infected persons are being discussed with State/UT governments and experts.
(vi) Conduct a thorough epidemiological survey of HIV infection which guarantees anonymity to participants, so that pattern of HIV spread in India is properly understood.	
(vii) release of all HIV positive people detained in jails, hospitals, vigilance homes and under house arrest all over the country.	

People living in unhygienic conditions

2563. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 15 lakh children, under 5 years of age die every year from Diarrhoea, caused by unsafe drinking water and insanitary environment, particularly in the rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). It has been estimated that 1.5 million children die of acute diarrhoea every year in the country.

To reduce the mortality due to acute diarrhoeal diseases, Government of India has launched ORT Programme in the 7th Plan which is being expanded to cover the entire country. Oral Rehydration Salt (RS) to overcome dehydration, are being made available to the Primary Health Care delivery services in the country. Steps have been taken to provide safe drinking water, improvement of food and personal hygiene, chlorination of unsafe drinking water, strengthening of health education measures and construction of low cost sanitary latrines in rural areas.

Cadre review of group 'B' Engineers in CPWD

2564. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering the proposal regarding cadre review of Group 'B' Engineers in C.P.W.D.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The Cadre review of Group 'B' Engineers in the C.P.W.D. has been taken up with the Cadre Review Committee and the Ministry of Finance. It is difficult to provide the details at this stage of discussions.

Senior Homoeopathic Physicians

2565. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS homoeopathic dispensaries/units are covered by only one senior homoeopathic physician in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware that many CGHS homoeopathic units are not covered by senior homoeopathic physicians causing great difficulties to the beneficiaries;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to appoint more such senior homoeopathic physicians to man homoeopathic clinics; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Govt. Health Scheme, Delhi has 3 Dispensaries and 10 Units under Homoeopathic system of Medicine. The Senior Homoeopathic Physician is visiting all the three dispensaries on 3 days in a week. The 10 Units have been divided into 3 nodal centres which he visits during the remaining days of the week.

(c) and (d). The question of appointing more senior Homoeopathic Physicians is also under consideration.

New Registration by DDA

2566. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. propose to open new registration under its various scheme especially for retired/retiring persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Applications are periodically invited from retired/retiring public servants who are already registered and they are given priority in allotment. However, in view of the existing backlog there is no proposal at present to start a new registration scheme.

List of "Essential Drugs" published by UNO/WHO

2561. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any "Essential Drug" list published by UNO/WHO;

(b) whether Indian drugs are conformed to said list;

(c) if not, the details of such variations and reasons for such variations; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to make Indian drugs production restricted to 'essential drugs' list of UNO/WHO?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (d). World Health Organisation has published a Technical Report Series which gives the use of essential drugs. This is a model list giving essential drugs under different therapeutic categories. However, it has been mentioned therein that this list should be finalised by the National Authorities as per the drug needs, disease pattern, availability of substitutes etc. Most of the drugs in the WHO's Essential drug list are manufactured and marketed in India. There is no proposal to restrict marketing of drug formulations which do not figure in the WHO's Essential Drug list.

[*Translation*]

Pension Scheme to Industrial Workers

2568. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce pension scheme for industrial workers like Central Government employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The Government is considering the question of providing a pension scheme for the industrial workers presently covered by the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Fake Medical Degrees

2569. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the widespread problems of fake medical degrees in the country as appeared in the Statesman dated 29 January, 1990; and

(b) the remedial measures taken by Union Government in this regard and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Shortage of Doctors, Nurses and other Staff in Government Hospitals of Delhi

2570. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware about the shortage of Doctors, Nurses and other technical and clerical staff in Union Government Hospitals of Delhi; if so, the details thereof (Hospital-wise);

(b) what were the reasons for the shortage of such staff and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether Government have made any future plan to recruit the requisite staff and Doctors in phased manner to avoid any major difficulties; if so, the details of such proposed plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

Strikes, Agitations and Dharnas in Government Hospitals in Delhi

2571. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes, agitations/dharnas which took place in each Government Hospital in Delhi for the last three years including 1989-90 (so far), Hospital-wise-year-wise;

(b) the main demands of the doctors, nurses and other employees of the Hospitals, please give details hospital-wise;

(c) what action has been taken on the demands of the employees;

(d) whether any commitment/demands which were promised by Government; and not fulfilled; if so, details thereof; and

(e) the period by which these pending demands are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deteriorating condition of Government Hospitals in Delhi

2572. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the deteriorating conditions of Government Hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether periodical surveys/inspections by any high level team are being conducted to see the unhygienic conditions of these hospitals and if so, the details of

such inspections for the last three years; Hospital-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether complaints regarding shortage of medicines, medical equipments etc. in Government hospitals have been revived if so, details thereof for the last three years and also during 1989-90 (hospital-wise and year-wise); and

(d) the remedial measures taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a). Functioning of Government Hospitals is reviewed from time to time. The Committee headed by Dr. K.P. Mathur has also examined the working of 3 Government Hospitals in Delhi.

(b) to (d). Steps have been taken to streamline the procedure regarding inventory control and placement of orders to ensure availability of medicines, including life-saving drugs. Whenever, any essential or life-saving drug is not available, arrangements are made to procure it from Super Bazar utilising imprest money with the Medical Superintendent. There is no shortage of essential medical equipment in Central Government Hospitals.

[*Translation*]

Amount spent on Indira Gandhi Canal Project

2573. SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the first phase Indira Gandhi Canal Project by Union Government and the State; and

(b) the total amount proposed to spent on its second phase and the amount pro-

vided by Union Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-I was being implemented under the State Plan for which block grants and loans were provided by the Central Government. For Canal works of Stage-I an expenditure of Rs. 261.39 crores has been incurred till January, 1990.

(b) The approved cost of Stage-II of the project is Rs. 931.24 crores including Rs. 744.24 crores for canal works. An expenditure of Rs. 436.92 crores has been incurred till January 1990 on canal works of which Rs. 125.70 crores was Central assistance.

[*English*]

Setting up of more research centres for treatment of Cancer

2574. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increase in number of cancer cases, Government propose to set up more specialised research centres for treatment of cancer patients in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide free treatment to economically weaker sections in these research centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). There are at present 10 specialised Cancer Research and Treatment Centres located at : Bangalore, Gwalior, Ahmedabad, Madras, Trivandrum, Cuttack, Guwahati, Calcutta, New Delhi and Bombay, recognised by the Gov-

ernment of India. The central Government has no proposal at present to set up any more such specialised Treatment and Research Centres.

(c) In all the existing 10 Specialised Cancer Research and Treatment Centres, various facilities are provide either free of cost or at a subsidised rate.

[*Translation*]

Irrigation projects of Rajasthan pending with Union Government for clearance

2575. SHRIGULABCHANDKATARIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) the names of irrigation projects of Rajasthan pending with Union Government for approval;

(b) the reasons for delay, if any, in according approval to these projects; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Sidhmukh and Nohar irrigation project has been appraised techno-economically and recommended to the Planning Commission for investment clearance. For the Jaisamond modernisation scheme, the State is yet to obtain environmental clearance and comply with the Central Water Commission's comments. Compliance of remarks on Gararda Irrigation Project has been sent by the State only in March, 1990. As regards Gambhiri modernisation project, comments communicated to the State in 11/89 have not been complied with. The clearance of the projects depends on the compliance of the prescribed requirements by the State Government.

[*English*]

Birth of Disabled and sub-normal children

2576. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether disabled and sub-normal children are born in monazite rich belt of Kerala;

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

(c) whether Union Government have received a report of survey conducted by Kerala based Centre for Industrial Safety and Environmental Concerns; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

New Wage Scheme

2577. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Personnel Management, Western Region held a conference recently to devise a New Wage Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of subjects discussed at the conference;

(c) whether any formula for a New Wage Scheme has been evolved; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following subjects were discussed at the Conference: (1) Wage theories and Judicial decisions; (2) Importance of Dearness Allowance as a component in wage structure; (3) Wage distortions causes and remedies; (4) Wage-structure in selected industries in Pune regions and analysis; (5) Wage structure in selected industries in Bombay region and analysis and (6) The abolition of Dearness allowance system to avoid wage distortion.

(c) and (d). The Conference has neither drawn nor forwarded any conclusions to Government.

Soft drink Production

2578. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of soft-drinks has grown sharply during recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to further increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). On the basis of the information furnished by the Directorate General of Technical Development the estimated production of soft drinks in the organised sector during the last three years is as follows:—

1987	2063 million bottles
1988	2250 million bottles
1989	2364 million bottles

(c) Soft drink industry is delicensed for Non-MRTP/Non-FERA companies and for MRTP/FERA companies it is treated as delicensed subject to certain conditions. There is no restriction on creation of fresh capacity for the manufacture of soft drinks and it is open to anyone to set up a soft drink manufacturing unit subject to the locational policy of the Government.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects in the country pending with Union Government

2580. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major irrigation projects pending in the country;

(b) whether Gandak and Kosi irrigation projects in Bihar are still incomplete;

(c) whether any scheme for the construction of a water reservoir in Kadwan under the Sone irrigation project is under consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) There are 199 major irrigation projects under construction during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) Gandak Phase II, Kosi Western Canal and Kosi Eastern Canal Phase II are among these projects.

(c) The detailed project report has not been received at the Centre for appraisal.

(d) Out of 199 major projects, 162 projects will spill-over to the Eighth Plan.

[English]

New Medicines to check Heart attack

2581. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increase in heart attack cases, any new drug has since been developed anywhere in the world to check the same;

(b) whether Government have made special arrangements for treatment of heart attack cases; and

(c) the funds allotted for the purpose for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) There is no scientific data available on trends of incidence of heart disease in India. An apparent increase in heart disease cases may be due to increase in awareness amongst doctors and the public about the disease and better diagnostic facilities available. The new drugs that have been approved for treatment of diabetes mellitus are highly purified insulin injection and Glipizide oral tablets. Newer calcium blockers like Nifedipine and Diltiazem and newer ACE inhibitors like Enalapril Maleate tablets have been approved for the treatment of hypertension.

(b) and (c). Organised facilities are available for treatment of heart disease at secondary/tertiary level. A number of Cardiac Centres with facilities for diagnosis and treatment on modern lines are available in

the country. Under the Rheumatic Fever/Rheumatic Heart Disease Control Programme there is a budget allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1989-90.

Deaths due to food poisoning in Delhi

2582. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people died/fell sick after a feast due to food poisoning in Delhi on 19-20 February, 1990;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this case; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) As per the information received from Delhi Administration no person died after feast on 19th February, 1990. However thirty persons were reported to have been affected due to food poisoning after consuming stale food in a marriage party.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Assistance to Wool Industry in Rajasthan

2583. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of wool being produced in Rajasthan, out of the total production of wool in the country; and

(b) the steps taken for the development

of wool industry and the assistance given to the Government of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) According to Ministry of Agriculture estimates for the year 1988-89, the percentage of wool produced in Rajasthan amounts to around 40% of the total wool production in the country.

(b) Ministry of Agriculture have provided an assistance of Rs. 68 lakhs to the Rajasthan State Cooperative Sheep and Wool Marketing Federation and to Large Sheep Breeding Farm, Fatehpur, Sikar during the 7th Five Year Plan.

Diverting flood water of Ganga to barren areas of Rajasthan

2584. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ganga Flood Control Board have conducted any study on the demand of Rajasthan Government for diverting flood water of Ganga to barren lands of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the demand of Rajasthan for share from Ganga waters is

likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). The expert Committee of Ganga Flood Control Board could not reach a consensus on the availability of surplus flood waters in the Ganga.

Demolition of illegal construction in Delhi

2588. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of illegal construction detected in Delhi during the year 1989;

(b) the number of illegal construction out of those demolished so far; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check illegal construction in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The number of cases of illegal construction detected and the number of cases in which demolition action taken by Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee during 1989 are as under:—

Number of cases of illegal construction

	<i>Detected</i>	<i>Demolished</i>
D.D.A.	7387	2316
M.C.D.	4371	87
N.D.M.C.	251	25

(C) As and when cases of illegal constructions are detected, necessary action as per the law is taken by the authorities concerned. The machinery has been activated in this regard. Under the instruction of the Lt. Governor of Delhi, a Control Room has also started functioning to facilitate prompt reporting of unauthorised construction by the public.

[English]

Purchase of Cotton by CCI

2589. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India this season;

(b) the quantity of cotton offered for purchase and the quantity which could not be purchased by the Corporation; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to purchase all the cotton offered for sale?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Cotton Corporation of India has purchased 9.78 lakh bales of cotton till 21.3.90 during the 1989-90 cotton season.

(b) and (c). The Corporation undertakes price support operations, without any quantitative limits, in the eventuality of fall in prices of cotton of fair average quantity below minimum support levels. There has been virtually no need for price support operations so far nor have any reports been received of distress sale by farmers. However, CCI has been directed to step up volume of purchases in respect of such varieties of cotton whose prices approach support levels. Government have also released quotas for the export of 12.85 lakh bales of cotton of various varieties, 50,000 bales of Soft Cot-

ton Waste and 1 lakh Kgs. of Hard Cotton Waste so far during the current season to provide farmers with the benefit of higher international prices.

Mysore Spinning Mills

2590. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received an appeal to take steps to reopen the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Mills (Raja Mills) which was destroyed in fire on 18 January, 1990; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government have been receiving references from various quarters regarding reopening the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Mills (Raja Mills), Bangalore, which was destroyed by fire on 18th January, 1990. Government/NTC is making all out efforts to reopen the Mill at the earliest.

Use of *Cineraria Maritima* as Homoeopathic Medicine

2591. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that scientists of Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy have discovered a plant viz. *Cineraria Maritima*, an exotic of Nilgiri Hills whose juice is extensively used for the manufacture of homoeopathic medicines for Eye ailments, as reported in 'National Herald' dated 15th February, 1990; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to popularise the cultivation of this plant?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Survey of Medicinal Plants and Collection Unit, Ooty under Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy during a survey tour in 1982-83 was able to locate and collect *Cineraria Maritima*, supposed to be an exotic plant in the Nilgiri region of Tamil Nadu.

(b) No specific scheme has been drawn up by the Council to popularise cultivation of this plant.

[*Translation*]

News Item Captioned "Shishyon Mein Phailta Rog Thalassemia"

2592. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn in the news item appearing in the *Dainik Hindustan* dated 20 January, 1990 under caption "Shishyon Mein Phailta Rog Thalassemia":

(b) if so, the number of children in the country affected by this disease; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to cure them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Yes, the Government has seen the news item. A study was carried by Indian Council of Medical Research on Thalassaemic gene frequency in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. It was found that the incidence of beta-thalassaemia trait (heterozygous) was 2.7% in Bombay, 5.5%

in Delhi and 10.4% in Calcutta. This shows that the thalassaemic gene frequency varies in different population and regions. Overall estimates of Thalassaemic gene frequency in India cannot be made precisely but would be in the range of 2-5%. The estimate that about 5000 children with thalassaemia major (homozygous beta-thalassaemia) are born every year, could be realistic.

(c) The NDMC Hospital in association with the Indian Red Cross Society is providing blood transfusion facility for these patients, for adequate therapy, following measures are necessary:

- (i) Regular blood transfusion under specialists, trained for management of thalassaemia and attached to hospitals where diagnostic facilities are available.
- (ii) The blood transfusion should be leukocytic-free.
- (iii) Maintain H6 at appropriate level.
- (iv) Regular chelation using a syringe pumps for removal of excess iron.

[*English*]

Storage of Rain Water for Useful Purposes

2593. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to collect and store surplus rain water for useful purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). A large number of storage schemes on the river in India—small and large, are in different phases of construction by the States and will be progressively completed according to the availability of Plan funds.

Suggestion for Linking the Ganga and Cauvery

2594. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the linking of the Ganga with the Cauvery through a vast canal as proposed by the late Shri K.L. Rao has been given up altogether;

(b) if so, the reasons for rejecting this suggestions; and

(c) if not, the time by which the project is likely to be taken up for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The scheme formulated by Dr. K.L. Rao required large blocks of power for lifting water and the cost was also found to be prohibitive. Therefore, the proposal was not pursued further. As an alternative, the Government have prepared a national perspective for water development, envisaging 17 river links. Studies on 5 of them are planned to be completed by end of March, 1990.

(c) Does not arise.

Facilities for patients in AIIMS

2595. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether patients coming from different parts of the country to get treatment in AIIMS, and Safdarjung hospitals in Delhi are not only ignored but also humiliated; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No Sir, Specialised and adequate attention is given by the doctors, Nurses and other staff to all patients admitted in the various wards and also to patients reporting to the General Out Patient/Department including the Casualty out Patient Department of AIIMS and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

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

Surplus Water at Tejawala Head Works of Yamuna

2596. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any surplus water available at the Tejawala Head Works of Yamuna; and

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to supply this water for irrigation purposes to Jhunjhunu district in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir; flood waters spill-over the Tajewalla weir.

(b) No, Sir; there is no such approved scheme.

[*Translation*]**Special Plans and Sub Plan for SC/ST
In U.P.****Board for Construction Workers**

2597. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proper to set up a Board for labourers engaged in construction work;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the facilities proposed to be provided to these labourers; and

(c) the time by which the Board is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) to (c). One of the suggestions made at the National Seminar for workers in Construction Industry held in New Delhi on 12.2.1990 was that a piece of legislation be brought forward to provide *inter-alia* for constitution of construction labour boards at various levels. These and other suggestions are being considered by the Government.

2598. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress achieved during the last three years in respect of Special Plan and Sub-plans chalked out for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to monitor these plans; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) and (c). Details of progress achieved during the last three years (1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89) in respect of Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes, and Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes are given below:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Financial Progress</i>		<i>Physical Progress:</i>
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		<i>No. of families benefitted</i>
	<i>Amount Allocated</i>	<i>Amount Spent</i>	
SCP of Scheduled Castes	80463.00	67087.00	12,04,263
Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes	463.73	397.79	12,522

(d) The State has set up an elaborate mechanism for effective implementation,

monitoring and evaluation of the programmes relating to Scheduled Castes and Sched-

uled Tribes. These monitoring arrangements, inter alia include the setting up of Committees at various levels i.e. District, Division and the State levels for the Scheduled Castes. Similar Committees have been set up from the Project level to the State level for Scheduled Tribes.

Apart from this, there is also a Tribal Sun-Plan Committee at the State level, which includes the Agriculture Production Commissioner, which includes the Agriculture Production Commissioner, Members of the Finance and Planning Department of the State, the Director of the Tribal Development, and the Managing Director of the Tara Anusuchit Jati Vikas Nigam. The Chairman of the Tribal Sun-Plan Committee is the Secretary of the Department of Harijan and Social Welfare.

[English]

Shortfall in Production of Rabies Injections

2599. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in production of rabies injections in the country.

(b) whether the shortfall has been leading to death of 50,000 people every year in the country due to rabies; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check the alarming deaths of people in the country on this account?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). There is no shortfall in production of anti rabies injections.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture has

launched a National Canine-Rabies Control Programme during Sixth Five Year Plan. Under this programme, 30 Rabies Control Units have been set up in different States of the country to supplement the control activities undertaken by State Governments and Local Civic Bodies. Municipal by-laws empower the Municipal Health Authorities to catch and destroy stray dogs in Municipal areas. Anti-Rabies Vaccines are supplied to the patients free of cost by all Government Institutions/Hospitals.

Godowns of Central Warehousing Corporation in Kumaon Region of Uttar Pradesh

2600. SHRI M.S.PAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers of Kumaon region of Uttar Pradesh are finding difficulty in the absence of warehousing facilities in the region;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open godowns/Branches of Central Warehousing Corporation in the region during the year 1990; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Central Warehousing Corporation has reported that no complaints/representations have been received that farmers in Kumaon region in Uttar Pradesh are facing any difficulty for want of warehousing facilities.

(b) and (c). The Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) is operating storage capacity of 42,969 tonnes in the region. A further capacity of 15,000 tonnes is proposed for construction by CWC during the year 1990-91 in the region.

The U.P. State Warehousing Corporation is also operating warehouses in Kumaon region with a total capacity of 52,674 tonnes. The Corporation is also constructing in the region additional capacity of 10,654 tonnes which is expected to be completed during 1990. It is also planning to construct further capacity of 16,000 tonnes in the region during 1990-91.

Supply of Edible Oils to Gujarat

2601. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have requested Union Government for supply of imported Palm-oil and other edible oils to the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Allotment to states is made keeping in view the domestic production and the level of imports. However the allotment to Gujarat has been increased from 1600 MT in *Feb., 1990* to 2600 MT in *March, 1990*.

Post-Sterilisation Deaths in Punjab

2602. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post-sterilisation deaths in Punjab during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 (till date) and the reasons therefor;

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the next of the skin of those who died; and

(c) the preventive measures adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The number of post-sterilisation deaths recorded in Punjab State are as follows:

<i>Years</i>	<i>Number of deaths recorded</i>
1988-89	6
1989-90	Not yet available

The causes of deaths are as follows:

1. Septicaemia, peritonitis, and paralytic illious.
2. Surgical Shock.
3. Anaphylatic/Neuroganic Shock.
4. Cardic Embolism.
5. Tetanus Infection.
6. Meningitis and Encephalitis.
7. Injury to the Bowel and Arteries.
8. Cardio-respiratory Arrest.
9. Hyperpyrexia.

(b) An amount of Rs. 10,000/- is paid to the next kin of those who die due to sterilisation operation as compensation as per policy laid down by Government of India. Complete information is being collected from States.

(c) A number of guidelines and instruction have been issued by the Government of India to State/ U.T. Governments including that of Punjab for their strict compliance at the peripheral/service centres to avoid death and complications developed due to sterilisation. These are as follows:

- (1) Establishment of Centres of Excellence at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras for imparting training to doctors in standards for male and female sterilisation to bring about quality control and assurance to the acceptors of the family welfare methods,
- (2) Constitution of District/State Level Committee to oversee the complications and mortality occurred due to sterilisation/MTP/IUD and to investigate into the causes of death for their prevention to the extent possible
- (3) Central Laparoscopic Training Centres are functioning in leading medical colleges/ institutions to impart training to doctors in laparoscopic sterilisation techniques to bring about quality control and assurance in the National Family Welfare Programme
- (4) Supply/introduction of the best of laparoscopes and tubal rings for administration under the National Family Welfare Programme to prevent complications and deaths after sterilisation, and
- (5) Holding of meetings of the state

Directors of Health Services/ State Family Welfare Officers and senior gynaecologists working in States/UTs to evaluate the working of the sterilisation programme in States/UTs as per the guidelines/instructions issued by the Government of India for their strict compliance and follow up in the field

Sericulture in Orissa

2603 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the extent of production, export, employment generated by Sericulture and production of Mulberry, Tasar, Eri and Muga etc in Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) the acreage under rainfed and irrigated Mulberry covered and proposed to be covered in the near future in Orissa and employment potentiality being targeted for the said cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The following table shows the production (variety-wise) and employment generated in Orissa during the last three years:

Year	Production in Tonnes			Employment (in Lakhs persons)
	Mulberry	Tasar	Eri	
1986-87	3	55	7	0.32
1987-88	1	45	8	0.33
1988-89	1	70	6	0.40

Muga Silk is not produced in Orissa. Exports are also made from outside Orissa, as such, data regarding the extend of exports is not maintained.

(b) The following table shows the acre-

age under rainfed and irrigated Mulberry covered and proposed to be in near future and the employment potentiality being targetted for the said cultivation in Orissa:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area under mulberry (in acres)</i>			<i>Employment target (in lakh persons)</i>
	<i>Irrigated</i>	<i>Rainfed</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1988-89	52	2589	2641	0.40
1989-90	123	2780	2903	0.44
1990-91	148	2941	3089	0.48

Capital Involvement In Sick Textile Units

2604. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick textile units, both medium and big, State-wise; and

(b) the total value of the capital involved

in these sick textile units?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) An amount of Rs. 948.23 crores Bank credit was outstanding against the 222 non-SSI Sick textile units as at the end of December, 1987.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of the unit</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Bihar	3
3.	Goa	1
4.	Gujarat	52
5.	Haryana	7
6.	Karnataka	10

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of the unit</i>
1	2	3
7.	Kerala	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	8
9.	Maharashtra	60
10.	Orissa	1
11.	Punjab	7
12.	Rajasthan	14
13.	Tamil Nadu	23
14.	Uttar Pradesh	9
15.	West Bengal	13
16.	U.T. of Chandigarh	3
17.	U.T. of Delhi	3
		222

Sutlej and Beas River Water For canal Irrigation

2605. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total water available for canal irrigation from Sutlej and Beas rivers;

(b) the shares of Punjab, Haryana,

Rajasthan and Chandigarh in terms of quantity; and

(c) the share of Bhatinda district from Sutlej and Beas rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The average annual flows in rivers Sutlej, Beas and Ravi are as under:

Sutlej at Ropar

17003 Mm³

Ravi at Madhopur and Beas at Mandi Plain

25350 Mm³

(b) Based on Bhakra Nangal Agreement, 1959 on Sutlej Waters and 1981 inter-

State Agreement on Ravi-Beas Waters, the shares of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in the average river flows are as under:

	<i>Sutlej waters</i>	<i>Ravi and Beas waters (including pre-partition)</i>
	(.....Mm ³)	
Punjab	9926 (including 74 for Chandigarh)	7645
Haryana	5314	4316
Rajasthan	1763	11972

Besides the above, Punjab has pre-partition use of 395 Mm³ from Shah Nahar Canal offtaking from the River Beas. The actual shares change from year to year depending upon the availability of flows.

(c) 1492 Mm³ out of Punjab's share as reported by the State Government.

Textile Mills in Punjab

2606. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Textile Mills in Punjab in Public Sector;

(b) whether there is a proposal for expansion of any of these mills and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in implementing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Workers in Public Sector Textile Mill in Punjab

2607. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of skilled and unskilled or semi-Skilled workers in public sector Textile Mills in Punjab;

(b) the number of such workers from local cities and from nearby villages; and

(c) the number of such workers from outside the state in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employment to Rural and Unorganised Labour

2608. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken/propose to take steps to provide statutory

guarantee of minimum conditions of employment to the rural and other unorganised labour;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the States that have implemented the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (c). Various suggestions have been made regarding Central Legislation to protect wages and employment and to provide for social security and other protections to workers in the unorganised sector including in the rural areas. The Government is considering these suggestions

Blind Persons in Andhra Pradesh

2609. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of male and female blind persons in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) the number of such persons in the age group of 18-35 years.

(c) whether there are separate schemes to provide employment to blind males and females; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) According to a Sample Survey conducted in 1981 by National Sample Survey Organisation there were 622 male and 920 female blind persons in rural areas and 323 male and 534 female blind persons in urban areas per 1,00,000 of population in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The information for this age group is not available. However, there were 104 male

and 79 female blind persons in rural areas and 81 male and 71 female blind persons in urban areas per 1,00,000 of population in the age group of 15-39 years in Andhra Pradesh in 1981.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. There is no separate scheme of the Central Government for providing employment to blind males and females. Both blind males and females are covered under the various existing employment schemes. However, there is 3% reservation for the physically handicapped which includes the blind, speech and hearing impaired and the orthopaedically handicapped in Group C and D posts in Central Government Ministries/Departments and Central Public Sector Undertakings. State Governments/Union Territories have also reservation for the physically handicapped varying from 2 to 3 percent.

Coverage Under E.S.I. Scheme

2610. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees State Insurance Corporation has extended the wage limit for coverage under Health Insurance Scheme to Rs. 3000/- per month;

(b) if so, whether it has caused considerable discontentment amongst the workers due to poor service of the scheme; and

(c) whether Government will reconsider the above scheme and take steps for providing better services to existing members covered under the scheme only?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The proposal of ESI Corporation to enhance the wage limit for coverage of employees under the ESIC Scheme from Rs. 1600/- to Rs. 3000/- per month is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. However, it has been the constant endeavour of the ESI Corporation as well as the State Government to provide better service to the members covered under the Scheme.

News Item Captioned "Processed Food Cause More Heart Disease"

2611. SHRIK.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Processed Foods cause more heart diseases' appearing in the News-Times dated 14 February, 1990;

(b) whether consumption of processed food results in more heart attacks;

(c) if so, whether any study has been undertaken in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

I.S.B.T. in Trans-Yamuna Area

2612. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct in ISBT in the trans-Yamuna area in Delhi; and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be completed and estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that there is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Jhuggi Dwellers

2613. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT:
SHRI GANGA CHARAN
LODHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision that the jhuggi jhopri clusters will not be demolished until a scheme for their relief and rehabilitation is drawn up;

(b) if so, whether the instructions of Union Government are being followed properly; and

(c) the details of the areas in which demolitions were carried out during the months of December, '89 and January, '90?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) While it is the policy of the Government not to demolish old existing jhuggies without providing an alternative and to upgrade living conditions in such clusters, the Government is firm that no fresh unauthorised construction or encroachment is permitted to come up.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the areas in which fresh jhuggis were demolished during the months of December, 1989 and January, 1990 are as follows:—

December, 1989

1. Gali Shatara
2. New Moti Nagar
3. Anand Parbat
4. Jahangirpuri
5. R K Puram
6. Shahzadabagh
7. Shalimar Bagh
8. Janak Puri
9. Sarai Rohilla
10. Hyderpur
11. DIZ Area

January, 1990

1. Anand Parbat
2. Jhilmil Colony
3. Sarai Rohilla

Scheme for Jhuggi Dwellers

2614. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme followed by the Union Government/Delhi Administration to provide relief and rehabilitation to jhuggi-jhopri clusters till November, 1989;

(b) whether any change in this regard is proposed to be made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). In order to provide relief to Jhuggi Jhopri dwellers, Government have decided to issue ration cards to Jhuggi dwellers. Implementation of this decision has already been started. The following basic amenities are provided under the scheme of Environmental Improvement of Jhuggi Jhopri Clusters:

- (i) Drinking water;
- (ii) street lighting;
- (iii) 'Pay and Use' toilets and bathrooms,
- (iv) paved pathways in the streets;
- (v) drainage and
- (vi) garbage bins

This scheme is being continued with greater emphasis.

Production Cost of Sugar

2615. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of sugar manufactured by vacuum pan process in sugar mills, Statewise;

(b) the agency or agencies that worked out the cost;

(c) whether ex-mill cost of production is worked out every year and if so, the cost per quintal determined during last three years, year-wise;

(d) the various components taken into consideration in the determination of production cost of sugar and the percentage of

each to the total cost during last three years, year-wise; and

(e) total production of sugar vacuum pan process during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) to (d). For the purpose of levy price determination, the country has been divided into 18 sugar pricing zones. The zone-wise cost of production of sugar for levy price

purposes during the last 3 years viz., 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are shown in the statement given below. These prices have been calculated on the basis of minimum cane prices notified for the respective years and the parameters of conversion cost and return recommended by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in its report of July, 1987.

(e) The total production of sugar by vacuum pan process during the last three years namely 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 has been 85.02 lakh tonnes, 91.10 lakh tonnes and 87.52 lakh tonnes respectively.

STATEMENT

A Statement showing ex-factory levy prices of sugar notified for 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 sugar years

(S-30 Grade)

(Rs./Qtl. of Sugar)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Zones</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Punjab	420.42	437.12	490.96
2.	Haryana	430.53	442.03	490.97
3.	Rajasthan	539.83	566.58	639.54
4.	West Uttar Pradesh	453.41	462.61	529.89
5.	Central Uttar Pradesh	430.94	441.13	498.64
6.	East Uttar Pradesh	458.30	473.65	530.31
7.	North Bihar	453.83	474.88	528.47
8.	South Bihar	547.25	574.42	643.46

(S-30 Grade)

(Rs./Qtl. of Sugar)

Sl. No.	Zones	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
9.	South Gujarat	397.36	414.83	474.27
10.	Saurashtra	434.41	439.15	492.81
11.	Madhya Pradesh	495.72	507.65	565.17
12.	South Maharashtra	396.30	406.60	456.69
13.	North Maharashtra	433.47	447.42	495.08
14.	Karnataka	398.40	408.88	469.77
15.	Andhra Pradesh	414.57	434.26	498.71
16.	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	425.33	450.38	520.22

(S-30 Grade)

(Rs./Qtl. of Sugar)

Sl. No.	Zones	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
17.	Assam, Orissa, West Bengal & Nagaland	457.33	481.65	543.35
18.	Kerala & Goa	479.42	492.10	567.34

Recommendations of Central Cement Wage Board

2616. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of Central Cement Wage Board have been implemented;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). Government did not monitor the implementations of the recommendations of the Central Cement Wage Boards because this was a non-statutory Board and the Managements were requested to implement the recommendations. The Central Cement Wage Board was appointed in 1964. It submitted its recommendations in 1967. Government accepted its recommendations in February, 1968 with some modifications. The recommendations were to remain in operation for a period of 5 years.

The Government did not monitor the implementation of the Board's recommendations.

(c) Union Labour Minister held meetings in the year 1968 with representatives of trade unions and the concerned Government departments to ensure smooth implementation of the Wage Board recommendations.

Criteria for Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies

2617. SHRIGANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of unauthor-

ised colonies in Delhi and the period fixed for their regularisation and the criteria to be followed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): According to the existing decision only those unauthorised colonies which were in existence as on 30.6.77 were to be regularised. 607 unauthorised colonies were found to have come up before that date. 543 unauthorised colonies which conformed to the criteria laid down by the Government (vide Annexure) have already been regularised. There is no fixed period for regularisation of the remaining 64 unauthorised colonies which have been found not to fall within the prescribed criteria. No survey of the unauthorised colonies which might have come up after 30.6.77 has been done.

ANNEXURE

No. J-13037/113/74/UDI/UDIIB
Government of India
Ministry of Works and Housing
(Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya)

New Delhi, the 16th Feb., '77

To

The Lt. Governor,
Delhi.

Subject:— Unauthorised colonies in Delhi—Approval of.

Sir,

Government had appointed a Committee on 26th August, 1974 to make a case by case study in respect of all unauthorised colonies which have come up in Delhi from time to time in particular before 15th June, 1972 with a view that the Government could take a decision in regard to the future of such colonies. The Committee submitted its re-

port on 26th February, 1975.

family do not own a house/
plot in Delhi.

2. The report of the Committee has been examined by Government and it has now been decided that various unauthorised colonies which have come up in Delhi including those around villages outside the "Lal Dora" as also the unauthorised extensions of approved colonies from time to time will be regularised on the terms and conditions set out below:—

- (i) Both residential and commercial structures will be regularised.
- (ii) Structures will be regularised after fitting them in a layout and after keeping clear space for roads and other community facilities. To the extent land is already available for roads and other community facilities in the immediate vicinity or neighbourhood such land be utilised for these purposes.
- (iii) Development charges as determined by D.D.A./M.C.D. will be payable by the owners of the properties in such manner as may be laid down by these bodies.
- (iv) The families which are displaced in the process of providing space for roads and other community facilities will be rehabilitated in the following manner:—
 - (a) Owners of the house, who or any of whose family members do not own a plot/house in Delhi will be provided alternate land/flat.
 - (b) The tenants will be allotted alternate accommodation provided they, or any of their dependent members of

- (v) In the process of regularisation, wherever, necessary, change of land use will be considered with reference to the provisions of the Master Plan/Zonal Plans.
- (vi) Colonies which have been notified for acquisition will also be considered for regularisation and wherever necessary other consequential steps will be taken.
- (vii) D.D.A./M.C.D. will take up the work of completing the case by case study of all the colonies, which could not be done earlier, on a top priority basis.
- (viii) A High Level Implementation Body will be set up to watch the progress of regularisation and development of unauthorised colonies in accordance with the policy laid down by Government. The D.D.A. and M.C.D. will be implementing authorities.
- (ix) The civic services which will be provided in future in the colonies to be regularised, as also those which may already exist in these colonies, will be maintained by M.C.D.
- (x) The M.C.D. will take immediate steps especially to provide water and electric connections in all the unauthorised colonies. Those who have already deposited the money would be given preference.

3. Constructions already done in areas earmarked for roads and other community facilities in the colonies which had been regularised earlier, will also be regularised

provided land for such facilities is available in the immediate vicinity or neighbourhood. Otherwise, they will be given alternate sites/flats.

4. While deciding upon the regularisation of unauthorised colonies in the manner indicated above, it is also to be emphasised that Government will not countenance any activity or action on the part of any individual or body to put up fresh structures whether in the existing unauthorised colonies or in any other areas within or outside the urbanisable limits of Delhi. Any attempt in this direction will be viewed seriously and defaulters will be dealt with severely.

Yours faithfully,
sd/-

(K. Biswas)
Director
T. No. 372854

[*Translation*]

Supply of poor quality of Foodgrains

2618. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice and wheat supplied to the Fair Price Shops in Union Territory of Delhi is of inferior quality for all areas;

(b) if not, the considerations for which different quality of rice and wheat is supplied to different areas; and

(c) whether any complaints have been received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):
(a) and (b). No, Sir. The Food Corporation of

India issues wheat and rice of uniform quality conforming to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act standards for all areas. However, as procurement is made from various producing centres in the country, slight variations within the specified standards in the quality of the foodgrains released simultaneously from different godowns, are not altogether ruled out.

(c) Delhi Administration has stated that 13 complaints have been received during the last six months regarding the quality of rice and wheat. Whenever any complaint regarding quality is received, the same is immediately investigated, and appropriate measures, including replacement, are taken.

[*English*]

Emergency Ward in Sanjay Gandhi Hospital, Mangolpuri

2619. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Emergency Ward has not yet been started in the Sanjay Gandhi Hospital, Mangolpuri, New Delhi and emergency cases are not being admitted and this causing a great difficulty to the people in the surrounding areas; and

(b) if so, what steps are being contemplated by Government to make emergency ward functioning in the said hospital and the time by when it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Emergency services in the Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital will be commenced only after obtaining necessary approvals for provision of additional funds

and other related facilities.

**Completion of 100 Bedded Hospital,
Pooth Khurd, Delhi**

2620. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction work of 100 bedded hospital in Pooth Khurd near Bawana, Delhi was started and by what time the hospital was to be completed;

(b) the details of the progress made in its completion and the period by which it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the completion of the said hospital?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) to (c). The construction work of 100 bedded hospital in Pooth Khurd near Bawana, Delhi has not been started as yet.

....(Interruptions)....

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I am quite generous in giving you time. Please, speak one by one. All of you, please, take your seats.

[English]

I have seen all of you. Unless you take your seats, I am not going to call you.

....(Interruptions)....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: All of you, please, take

your seats.

....(Interruptions)....

MR. SPEAKER: I will call all of you one by one. All of you, please take your seats. No, no. Those who have already met me, I will call them; and then I will take care of others.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. All of you please take your seats. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Maran, order please. Mr Chhedi Paswan, what are you doing? Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you, please take your seats. Everybody, take your seats. Those who have met me, I am calling them. Next, I will also call others.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Is this the condition? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: No, no. It is a bad precedent if you say that you will first call those who have met you in your Chamber. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, I am not permitting you. Please take your seat. I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: No; we are not agreeing to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We have given notices, and we should be allowed to raise it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not told 'no' to you. Mr. Poojary, first take your seat.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: No.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on regard.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I will call you. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: You said that you will give priority to those who have met you in your Chamber. It is a bad precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: I said I will call you later. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIDHARAM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, attempts were being made, for quite sometime by the anti-national elements to destroy the peace and amity in the Jammu region and there has been infiltration of extremists in this region. The Government had the information that some Kashmiri extremists had been apprehended while crossing the border through Rajouri and Poonch. Large quantities of arms

and ammunition were recovered from them. Earlier also arms and ammunition were recovered thrice R.S. Pura and once at Jammu border. But the Government paid little attention. A head of a calf was found slaughtered on the premises of a religious place in the evening of 26th March. The police post was in the nearby. The head could have been removed. The people came out on the street and approached another locality where people belonging to another community lived. There was exchange of fire from both sides. The Police had to intervene and thereafter, firing in the air took place so that the situation could be brought under control. Curfew was imposed on that locality of Janipura on the night of 26th March. The unfortunate fact is that the administration should have visualised the situation in advance and curfew should have been imposed, over the entire town on the 26th March. What happened was that a procession was brought out on the very next morning of 27th March. Shops were looted and 4 persons were injured in the process in Jain Bazar in Jammu and one shop had to suffer much damage. Thereafter, the procession reached Talab-Khateeka which is dominated by people belonging to another community. There was a communal flare-up and as a result of which 5 persons were injured and one shop was damaged. As such the people of Jammu have always lived with peace and amity, I would like to appeal through the House that the nefarious designs of the anti-national elements and extremists may be foiled and peace and harmony may be established. The administration should extend its support to control the situation so that the normalcy could be restored.

MR. SPEAKER: Sharmaji, that is all, please, conclude your speech.

SHRIDHARAM PAL SHARMA: It is the conspiracy of the anti-national elements to maintain this atmosphere. In connection with the attempts which are being made to vitiate

the atmosphere, it is the duty of all of us to assist the Government and the administration in improving the situation.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I had given a Calling Attention on 16th. This week also I have given a Calling Attention. This is regarding a serious matter about the Intelligence Report submitted to the Government of India regarding the biggest scandal of the century stating that the West Bengal Government has amassed wealth to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. We want that Report. It is with the Central Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I have told you that I have asked the Government for facts; and I have yet to decide about it. It is under my consideration.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: How long? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not rejected it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Krishna Kumar.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Krishna Kumar.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Krishna Kumar?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Ajit Babu what is the

matter?

[*English*]

I have not called you.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Please hear your friend, Mr. Krishna Kumar.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Order. Mr. Basudeb Acharia, please take your seat. Mr. Sivaji Patnaik, take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker is on his legs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Somnath Babu, I am on my legs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told Mr. Poojary that I have asked the Central Government for facts. I have not given my final decision. It is under my consideration.

Yes, Mr. Krishna Kumar?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Krishna Kumar.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want to listen to Mr. Krishna Kumar I will proceed with the scheduled business.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Qullon): I

come from a State where the three language formula has been faithfully implemented. We love Hindi; we are for the promotion of Hindi as a national language. But the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has banned English from all State Government offices and threatened that the teaching of English in the schools will be stopped.

MR. SPEAKER: No reflection on a State Government here.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR: This is against the interests of the linguistic minorities. They are stoking the fires of linguistic fanaticism adding to the problems of communalism, secession and terrorism. This is against the unity and integrity of the country. We want a statement from the Government clearly that the Government of India stands for the unity and integrity of the country and for linguistic harmony.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. This is a State matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basudeb Acharia.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter which I am raising today will receive the support of the whole House. Sir, six thousand families of erstwhile East Pakistan have settled in a railway land in Maligaon and Pandu of Assam. We met the then Prime Minister and the then Railway Minister and both of them assured an All-Party Delegation that these families, who have settled in Maligaon and Pandu of Assam, would not be evicted till an alternate arrangement is made. Now, a preparation is being made to evict these families because a portion of land is being handed over to Pandu College authorities. So, Sir, I want that these hapless families of

erstwhile East Pakistan, who have settled in the railway land, should not be evicted unless some alternate arrangement is made. There is a railway land near that place and that land can be given to them. They can purchase, they are ready to purchase that land at market price. So, some arrangement should be made and they should not be evicted. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): We support him fully.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: So, the Railway Minister should send instructions of N F railway that they should not evict these hapless families from that land... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, this is a very important matter... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Chitta Babu, you should hear to them also who are sitting behind you.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxur): A serious crisis of drinking water supply has been created in Bhojpur district of Bihar on account of power shortage. I would like to ask the Government to make arrangements for ensuring supply of water by installing generator there.

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV (Faizabad): 25 armed men in uniform, have killed 6 persons in Lakhawar village under Thana Ghosi in district Jahanabad of Bihar State. Consequently, terror has spread among the people. This is a serious incident.

MR. SPEAKER: This matter has already been raised under 377 when you were not present in the House.

[*English*]

That has already been raised Mr. Yadav.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Let it be raised under 193.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday in Kanpur, the police fired upon workers and peasants who had collected on the road when one of their colleagues, a worker of a factory, had been killed, demanding compensation for him. And the police fired on this crowd last night killing atleast one person. I would like to bring to the attention of this House that last time also when there was police firing in Kanpur, Janata Party was in power.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER. Law and Order is a state subject. Please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: I would like to demand that action must be taken by the concerned authorities and the next of kin must be given adequate compensation... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): There is a Bank called Bolangir Anchali Grammin Bank in Bolangir District of Orissa. This Bank has already sustained a loss of Rs. 3.75 crores due to mismanagement. The employees of that Bank are on indefinite strike from 22nd... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State matter.

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA: No, it is under the direct control of the Finance Ministry. I request the Government to take note of it.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, only day before yesterday, that is on 25th March, there was a bomb-explosion in a cinema hall in Kashipur in Nainital district of Uttar Pradesh in which 10 persons died and many were injured. Similarly, a large haul of most sophisticated weapons was seized in Pilibhit on 19th March. About 15 days before the said incident, a bomb explosion took place at Haldwani in district Nainital in which 5 people were killed. The occurrence of so many incidents of such kind in the Terai region is an indication of danger. I would like to hon. Minister to make a statement in the House on this subject.

....(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the lawyers are on strike in Delhi today. Yesterday it was stated in the House that the report of the Wadhwa Committee which had been constituted to investigate into the charges levelled against Shrimati Kiran Bedi must be placed here because its interim report has already been placed. Yesterday, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs stated that the Government would place the report. If the report had been placed before the House the situation could not have been what it is today. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point is that Delhi Administration has not yet sent the report to the Government. I would like that the report should be placed before the House at the earliest.

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough.

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, you should direct the Government to get the

Wadhwa Committee Report placed before the House. You had said so yesterday.... *(Interruptions)*....

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in the Kashmir valley was already very serious but during the last three days, the situation in Jammu also deteriorated very much and there is so much tension among the people that it seems as if the Government and the administration have virtually collapsed. Jammu has always been a secular State. It is a very serious situation. I want the Government to pay attention in this direction.

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a matter which is of concern to all. The Government has been informed by the Intelligence Agency that attempts are being made to create a situation similar to that existing in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, in the North and North Eastern parts of India particularly in the State of Nagaland, Mizoram and Assam. The extremist organisations have created such organisations as the ULFA in Assam, NSCN in Nagaland and PLA in Mizoram which are engaged in accelerating their activities collectively. Not only this, as per intelligence reports, the situation there would be more grave than the situation in Punjab and J & K. The Government should make a statement as to what action has it taken on that report?

[*English*]

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central): There is an imminent danger for national integration. I am really afraid that the country may divide into Hindi speaking States and non-Hindi speaking States if you allow the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh to ban English which is a link language. It is very dangerous...

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State matter.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Therefore, I want a full debate in this House. What is the policy of the Government? Are they following three-language formula or two-language formula? What is the policy of this country? They should come forward with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not accept it. This is a State matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee is bringing a big representation to meet you because... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I am interested in you, Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They are coming under the leadership of Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat, an hon. Member. I want to bring it to your notice... *(Interruptions)*. You are also concerned with it. Sir, the cause is the rise in prices of petroleum products and other things which is affecting the people in Delhi. The milk price has gone up, the water rate has gone up... *(Interruptions)*.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The water rates, prices of milk and everything are going up..... *(Interruptions)*....

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a concern of all sides. They are going to meet you. Kindly receive them.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Hannan Mollah.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, you are aware that after partition, lakhs of people came from East Pakistan to India, leaving their property there, and only 54,000 people were able to register their names for

compensation under the Enemy Property Scheme. But the cases have not been completed. Thirty-five thousand cases have not yet been completed but this Government is going to close the office in Calcutta... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. It is cover. Please sit down. Shri Maheshwar Singh.

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last week i.e. from 17th March to 24th March, there was an unprecedented and heavy rainfall, hailstorm and snowfall in Himachal Pradesh which has caused heavy damage worth crores of rupees to life, property, roads and drinking water projects. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to provide immediate financial assistance to the Himachal Pradesh Government to enable it to cope up with the critical situation. A fact finding team should also be sent there by the Central Government to assess the damages and it should present its report to the Union Government, on the basis of which adequate amount of compensation should be immediately released to the State Government to make up the loss caused by the damages. In this regard, I, alongwith two of my colleagues, have given a notice for a Calling Attention Motion. Kindly look into it also... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (Domariaganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to persistent atrocities and oppression in Nepal, hundreds of people have fled from Nepal and crossed over to my constituency, which is on the Indo-Nepal border. I would like you to take up the motion, for which I have given a notice.... (*Interruptions*)....

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi and the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi for 1988-89 alongwith Statements showing reasons for delay in laying these Papers

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—555/90]
- (3)(i) a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) a copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—556/90].

Central Wakf Council (Amendment Rules, 1989)

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Wakf Council (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 770(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 8 D of the Wakf Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—557/90]

[English]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi for 1988-89 alongwith the Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions)

of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 together with Audited Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—558/90].

Notification Under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Fifth Amendment Order, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1035(E) in Gazette of India dated the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—559/90].

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Brahmaputra Board for 1988-89 and a Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these Papers

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Kotadia. I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Brahmaputra Board for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (a) regarding Review by the Government on the working at the Brahmaputra Board for the year 1988-89 (b) showing reasons for delay in lying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—560/90].

I said in the House, today also the matter was raised by Mr. Madan Lal Khurana about Wadhwa Committee Report. The Government has given an assurance that it will be placed very soon in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, matters under Rule 377.

12.30 1/2 hrs.

12.29 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fourth Report

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:—

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee, presented to the House on the 27th March, 1990."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th March, 1990."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Matters under Rule 377.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): One point, Sir. Yesterday also

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(1) **Need to give recognition to the Association of Bharat Natyam Artists and concessions for Artists in Rail fare and Air fare**

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTIMALA BALI (Madras South): The performing arts are being given a lot of importance and the Government of India is promoting the culture and arts through various incentives and other activities like the Festivals of India. But the artists are not being given their rightful recognition and the facilities given to them are negligible. They need better treatment and respect as professionals also.

12.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the House that the Association of Bharatanatyam artists (ABHAT) have requested the Government for their recognition since the main object of this Association is to look after the welfare activities of these artists. The idea was that if this Association is recognised then it could recommend to the Government the eligible artists for various concessions in Railways. Also the demand of the Association was that the artists should

[Shrimati Vyjayantimala Bali]

be given concessions on the 1st class Railway and air journeys. I request the Government to consider these requests favourably.

- (ii) **Need to declare Arakkonam, Tamil Nadu, as 'drought-prone area' and provision of funds for exclusion of Rural Water Supply Schemes**

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Sir, Arakkonam, in my constituency, covers mostly rural areas under Sholinghur, Pallipat, Ranipet, Katpadi talukas, lakhs of people living there are engaged in agricultural work, daily wages earners, wavers, tannery workers etc. They are mostly backward and belong to weaker sections of the society. They have been facing acute drinking water problem. They are finding it extremely difficult to get drinking water, leave alone finding water for other use. The underground water table is so scarce that even after boring the ground for 250 ft. or 300 ft. deep, water source is bleak.

It is, therefore, requested that the Government may declare these areas as drought prone areas and immediately arrange to provide funds for execution of rural water supply schemes in these areas on priority basis. The rural water supply schemes can be taken up and executed by the military personnel drawn from the Madras Regiment who can complete the work expeditiously.

- (iii) **Needs to set up, Fisheries University in Kerala**

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): It is learnt that the Government of India proposes to set up a University of fisheries. Kerala has a strong case for establishment of university of fisheries.

Kerala is the leading producer of marine products. The State has the highest population of fishermen in the country. The State have also pioneered several new ventures

as the shrine hatchery at Azhikode and the sea farm at Malapuzha. A number of Central institutes such as Central Marine fisheries Research Institute, Central Institute of Fisheries Technology etc. are located in Kerala.

In view of these facilities already existing, the University will be able to operate successfully right from its inception.

In the light of the above facts, I request the Government to set up a fisheries university in Kerala.

[*Translation*]

- (iv) **Need to set up mineral based industry in Chhota Nagpur (Bihar) to provide employment to unemployed youth**

SHRI JORAWAR RAM (Palamau): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Chhota Nagpur region which is predominantly inhabited by the tribals, Harijans and other backward communities, is an immeasurable storehouse of innumerable minerals. Despite this, development is a dream for this area because none of the Governments which have been hitherto in power, has formulated any plans with a specific view for the development of this area. As a result thereof, the people of this region have been indulging in separatist and parochial politics in the name of Jharkhand and Bananchal movements.

Particularly in Palamau, there are vast deposits of coal, farnicle, Lime stone, Dolomite, Magnetite, Graphite, China clay, Bauxite, Granite, Felspar, and quartz Marble. Pata, Lac and Mahua trees are also found in large numbers in Palamau. Unemployed youth could be provided with employment by setting up Mineral—based industries in this area.

- (v) **Need to provide jobs to trained apprentices in Ordinance factories**

SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the

past many years, trade apprentices are being imparted training and on the successful completion of such a training they are absorbed in service by the ordnance factories. Till 1985, the trained young trade apprentices upto 22nd Batch had been absorbed in service by the ordnance factories and thereafter, a restriction was imposed on the new recruitments.

For the last five years, many such trade apprentices are jobless, even after undergoing the said training.

During the past few years, a system of purchases from the private sector has been in vogue in the ordnance factories and a major portion of their spare parts' and machineries' requirements are being purchased from the private parties. While on the one hand, this has encouraged corruption, on the other, the number of unemployed, trained, trade apprentices is also increasing on that account.

I would like to request the hon. Defence Minister to stop forthwith the ordnance factories' practice of making purchases from private factories and also to provide jobs to these thousands of trained trade apprentices, who have remained unemployed.

[English]

(vi) Need to direct ONGC to explore oil potential in Bengal basin

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, according to experts, the Bengal Basin is positively believed to have a very large oil reserve. ONGC has also admitted this. A section of Geologists, some of them involved in exploration work since the days before the birth of ONGC maintain that the Bengal Basin has actually given indication of nearly 28.5 billion metric tonnes or 28,500 MMT which can put some Middle-Eastern countries in shade. But in spite of this very large deposit of oil and gas in Gangetic West Bengal, authorities like ONGC have been consistently showing a very indifferent attitude in the matter of drilling. Only a few drillings in the Bengal Basin have so far been

undertaken.

In a recent seminar organised by the West Bengal Science Forum held in the Geology Department of Calcutta University, the matter has been discussed in some detail. In a subsequent discussion more details in the matter have come out. For a country like India whose oil import bill is about Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 7,000/- every year, no further neglect of this great oil potential of the Bengal Basin should be allowed.

I would urge upon the Government of India to immediately ask the ONGC to take up the matter in right earnest.

(vii) Need to launch dredging operations for desilting rivers in Sunderbans Area of West Bengal

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while nature was bounteous to the Sunderbans area in West Bengal by giving it scenic beauty and unique flora and fauna, it remains poverty-ridden. Only profession for its inhabitants is small-time agriculture and that too on the mercy of the rains and rivulets which are fed by the high tidal waves from the adjacent Bay of Bengal. All these rivulets are highly silted and the water does not pass through their sluice gates to the fields which are situated on the lower level. These rivulets which are becoming cause of sorrow for these small agriculturists—who do not have any other means of livelihood pass through Canning, Basanti, Ghoshaba, Kultali Police stations in the Sunderbans area. Now, Sir, it is high time that the Government launch upon a dredging scheme for these rivers/ rivulets and remove the accumulated silt. Sir, as you know, the West Bengal State is already in the grip of acute industrial unemployment and is unable to spare any sizeable funds for desilting operations in these rivulets.

I, therefore, request the Central Government kindly to come to the rescue of the poor inhabitants of these areas and launch upon desilting operations before it is too late.

[*Translation*]

(viii) Need for steps to check erosion caused by the Gandak river near Gopalganj, Sewan and Saran districts

SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Gandak river originates from Nepal and passes through Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and joins the Ganga near Sonapur. The L.R.P. Department has constructed a long bridge over this river near Dumaria Ghat. On account of the construction of this bridge the flow of this river has been obstructed although the bridge serves to link Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Samastipur. Due to the obstruction in the flow of the river there is soil erosion in Gopalganj, Sewan and Saran districts. This is causing danger to the bridge also. The soil erosion has also ruined the farmers financially.

Therefore, I request the Government to take suitable steps to check soil erosion and formulate welfare programmes for the affected farmers so that they do not face problems during the coming monsoon.

[*English*]

12.44 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1990-91—GENERAL DISCUSSION;

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL), (1990-91)

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) (1989-90)—
CONTD.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up discussion on item Nos. 8 to 10—

General Discussion on General Budget.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to compliment my old friend and old colleague in arms on this side of the House, when we were there for many years together, Mr. Madhu Dandavate...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I am still colleague in arms.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ...in the House, but not on this side.

I would like to compliment him on the first Budget which he has presented for 1990-91.

We welcome very much some of the objectives of the budgetary policies which he has, on behalf of the Government, announced in a very bold manner, I should say. Of course, those objectives cannot be realised overnight nor even in a short space of three or four months. Their objectives which have been spelt out in terms of certain schemes and plans will take time to fructify, will take time to realise. The Government has also said that it wants to alter and change the whole perspective and outlook of planning including the emphasis on agriculture, the orientation towards providing more employment opportunities, particularly in the rural areas, lessening of the dependance on foreign loans, decentralisation of planning and various other things.

It is my duty also to point out to the Finance Minister that there were some other features of the budgetary policy during the last few years which we consider to be retrograde and I am, of course, hoping that those features also will be reversed by the present Government—though as I said, it cannot be done in one day. The process of reversion of those retrograde features should be started. For example, a very welcome factor is that he has given up the old habit which the previous Government had, of introducing steep hikes in the Centrally-ad-

ministered prices, just on the very eve of the Budget.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): What about tele-communications?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am talking about the Budget. Tele-communication, Postal and others are separate from the main Budget. To the extent it has been done, I deplore it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): That was done before the Parliament Session started.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In order to avoid the Parliament, this was being done for the last two or three years on everything, on coal, iron and steel, petroleum products, cement and so many things. As far as I can make out as a general policy, that policy has been given up by the present Government, I compliment them for that.

Secondly, I must say that the trend which was being followed all these years was to rely more and more on indirect taxes and less on direct taxes. It is, in our opinion, a retrograde feature because the bulk of indirect taxes necessarily imposed a burden on the people, the community at large, while direct taxes naturally impinge upon those people who have sufficiently large incomes in order to pay direct taxes. This time I find that the total quantum of direct taxes which are to be raised remain below 20% of the total, whereas the share of indirect taxes again is nearly 78%. I think that this process has to be reversed and unless it is reversed, you have this curious spectacle where the consuming public, generally, is apprehensive and distressed by the fact that there will be inflation, cost-push, due to the type of indirect taxes which have been levied. All economists and economic journals have commented that there is no way of avoiding this cost-push which will lead to a cascading effect on inflation. On the other hand, generally speaking, the business community, with some exceptions, has welcomed this Budget. Why? The reason is that they had an appre-

hension that in the long-term fiscal policy which was adumbrated by the Rajiv Gandhi Government soon after it came to power—the long-term fiscal policy, meaning thereby something unprecedented happening—an assurance was given to the corporate sector that for the whole duration of the Seventh Plan, no new impositions would be levied on the corporate sector. This was supposed to be a novel way of providing an incentive to them for further investment and expansion on production and so on. I know the hon. Minister has removed the investment allowance which they were enjoying. He has also removed the tax on minimum profit which had been imposed. It had to be imposed because big companies, well-known companies, well-established companies, were showing zero tax liability. The previous set of tax laws were enabling them to cook up their accounts in such a way that they ended up by showing that they had no tax liability at all and, therefore, this tax on the minimum book profits was brought into existence; and that has been abolished. Why, I do not know.

Secondly, this investment allowance which has been removed, of course, will perhaps hurt the Indian domestic companies more than the foreign multi-national companies because multi-national companies operating in our country generally do not go in for large expansion at regular intervals, but domestic Indian companies try to do it. To what extent it will benefit whom, I do not know.

Before the Budget, two or three months ago, by an executive order, the Government has reduced from two years to one year, the period required for declaration of bonus shares. Previously, bonus shares could only be done once every two years. Now it has been made once every year. This means an addition to the capital of those companies which are able to float bonus shares and on the basis of that they earn higher profits, higher dividends and so on. So, I am not surprised to see that the business circles were afraid that the long-term fiscal policy was going to be scraped. But we were not told anything about that—whether it is going to

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

be scrapped or modified or retained or what is going to be done to it. So, by and large, the business community understand that the main benefits which were accruing to them by the long-term fiscal policy will continue. The only thing they are grumbling about is the removal of the investment allowance. Further, the tax rate has also been reduced on the Corporate Sector from 50 per cent to 40 per cent. So, that counter-balances the removal of the investment allowance. My point is that the hon. Minister should carefully examine whether these changes which are being brought about in the structure of Corporate Taxation do not put the foreign collaborators, the multinational corporations in a more advantageous position vis-a-vis the Indian companies. This is very important.

The other thing I want to say is that of course there has been a record increase in new taxes leaving a still large uncovered deficit of Rs. 7206 crores which I am happy to say, of course, is much less than the Rs. 11750 crores which was estimated at the end of the year owing to the previous Government's policy. He has brought it down from Rs. 11750 crores to Rs. 7206 crores. That is not a mean achievement within these two months.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): By borrowing more...3 per cent

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No. There is no borrowing more.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Yes, you can see the Budget. You can see Page 2 of the Budget at a Glance... (*Interruptions*) All right, you don't want to see it. Leave it.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: It cannot be said like that. I will set the record straight. I want to make one point and it will help your argument. Last year, as far as the Corporate Sector is concerned, the additional tax i.e. the additional resource mobili-

sation from Corporate Taxation was Zero. This time, it will be Rs. 800 crores.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is Rs. 800 crores. But that is the direct taxation. But the burden of Indirect Taxation is something like Rs. 4654 crores. I am talking about the ratio, the imbalance. I don't expect that in one year or half-year or in a quarter of a year you are going to reverse that whole trend which has been followed over the years. But still this trend continues and this ratio requires to be carefully gone into because the new tax amounts to Rs. 1790 crores. My friends are insisting on the postal tariff, telephone charges, the railway freight and fares, petroleum products particularly petrol and high-speed diesel. It will, of course, have a cascading effect on prices. There is no doubt about it. These things are quite a heavy burden. Here, I want to point out one thing. Who is the main consumer of petrol in this country? It is the Government. It is the Government, the Public Sector Undertakings, all their institutions, their officers, State Transport etc. who are the main consumers of petrol. I would like to know whether the Government has made any calculation as to who gains and who loses on this round about. You are increasing the price in order to earn more revenue. But the expenditure on petrol at the price in order to earn more revenue. But the expenditure on petrol at the higher rates, at the higher prices is mainly coming from the Government consumption. Therefore, on the balance, what is it? It is taking something out of one pocket and putting it in another or what? What is the gain or loss on the balance? We would like to know about this. I don't think there will be any reduction in petrol consumption as far as the Government is concerned or the Public Sector is concerned. I think some measures of economy should be thought about. I am glad that the Prime Minister has issued some kind of a directive to the Ministers that whenever he is leaving to a foreign country or arriving from a foreign country, the whole retinue of Ministers should not necessarily go to the Airport to see him off or receive him. This has always been done in this country. It is essential spending so much petrol to drive

to Palam and drive back from Palam? The whole fleet of Ministers and their cars go to the Airport. Why is it necessary to do so? Only the other day we went with the Prime Minister to Namibia. At Palam, I saw the same thing happening. Is it essential that all the 25 to 30 Ministers should stand in a line to see him off and then again, when he comes back? You can save quite a lot of petrol. It is one example I am giving you.

According to the Finance Minister's speech, I have just noted and I am quoting his words: "The pressure of inflation is closely linked to the fiscal imbalance." Obviously. He has also said that the management of inflation is one of the priority areas for this Government. He has also said that fiscal imbalance is the root cause of the problem of inflation and the difficult balance of payments position. All this points to the fact that we cannot get out of this situation unless we see, how this fiscal balance is to be restored or at least fiscal imbalance is to be reduced. It has to be done by constantly trying to reduce the uncovered deficit in the Budget and to raise more resources and to step up production.

Agricultural community, generally, I think, has welcomed this Budget for several reasons. One is, there are concessions given. The whole budgetary thrust is towards development of the rural sector, the agricultural sector. Of course, this is raising some corresponding apprehensions in the minds of those sections who are not concerned so much with agriculture but with industry and business. They think that it may lead to corresponding neglect of their sectors. But, anyway, generally speaking, since we are living in a country where 75 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, you see, it is quite correct that the worst poverty and the worst unemployment are in the rural areas. So, it is necessary that the Government should concentrate deployment of its resources in the rural sector in order to solve these burning problems.

As far as debt relief question is concerned and writing off of loans up to Rs.

10,000, I would kindly request the Minister, when he replies, to clarify once more, what exactly is the modality of doing this writing off because great expectations have been roused—he knows, I am sure—in various parts of the country. Everybody has taken for granted that everybody who has got a loan of up to Rs. 10,000, the whole thing will be written off as early as possible. That day, he replied to certain supplementary questions. The hon. Minister was good enough to qualify this general commitment. They cannot go back from that commitment. And we welcome that commitment. But he qualified it by saying that all loans up to Rs. 10,000 taken from (a) public sector banks and rural regional banks, and (b) those loans which are overdue up to the 2nd of October, 1989 would be written off and all the other loans taken from cooperative agencies or cooperative banks as well as those whose period was spilled over beyond 2nd October were not being written off at the moment and the main burden as far as loans from the cooperative agencies were concerned were, of the State Government. The Centre is willing to help them, to assist them. How they will assist them that he is going to discuss with the Chief Ministers of the various States. But the direct burden which the Central Government wants to bear is only in respect of public sector banks and regional rural banks those which are well overdue up to 2nd October, for which, he has now provided Rs. 1000 crores in this Budget. Nobody is clear as to what all this means. Only yesterday I was being told by some friends who are very closely connected with the rural areas that the majority of these small loans of small farmers are from cooperative banks and cooperative credit agencies.

We do not have any data; we do not have any statistical data to confirm this. But if it means that the net result, at the end, will be that the bulk of the loans which are up to Rs. 10,000, will remain uncovered by this scheme because they come from cooperative banks and agencies and only a relatively small portion, which come from the public sector banks, will be dealt with, the burden will be shouldered by the Central Govern-

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ment, then we should know clearly where do we stand—not we, but those people who have actually taken the loan.

13.00 hrs.

It is not clear to them at all as to what the actual implications of this scheme are.

While presenting the Budget the hon. Minister has made a remark—irrespective of land holdings. He said this benefit is going to all irrespective of their land holdings. Obviously it does mean and it cannot mean by the very logic of it that big land holders, those who have taken loans of much more than Rs. 10000 are going to get the benefit. Obviously they are not. How can they? It relates only loans upto Rs. 10000 even of defaulters also. People who have the capacity to repay but are not repaying, obviously should be excluded from the benefit of this scheme. But for the rest it should be made amply clear so that no doubts are left. It is no use talking about something as though it is a pie in the sky. Whatever is realistic, practicable, they should do. What they cannot do, should be explained. There is no use in keeping it vague so that people do not understand what is going on.

We welcome the Employment Guarantee Schemes for the drought prone areas and the areas with acute problem of rural unemployment. These have got to be worked out. They will fructify only in due course. I want to know about the non-resident Indians' contribution to this resource mobilisation. Is it or is to not a fact that bulk of the money which has come from the non-resident Indians abroad is not going into the productive investment at all? It is going into bank deposits only. It is not being used in productive investment. Have they got any scheme or any plan by which this money which has been earned abroad by these non-resident Indians can be utilised for productive investment in our country and is not just put away in banks in order to earn interest? I want to know what is, more or less,

the quantum of the amount which has been remitted by the non-resident Indians to our country.

Obviously the Minister himself realises that despite all good intentions there is going to be a further inflationary spurt. It cannot be controlled. That is why he has provided for additional dearness allowance to the Central Government employees in the coming year. That means there is going to be price rise; otherwise why should he provide for more dearness allowance?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Ghosi): Price rise has taken place.

✓ SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, this always goes on. I don't remember any period in which there was no price rise.

The point is that the Government had said that there should be an anti-inflationary thrust in the budget. I am afraid, I don't think that it is there to the extent which we would like to see.

For the additional dearness allowance a provision of only Rs. 100 crores has been made in the Central Budget. The remainder, if it is required, is to be absorbed by the various Ministries and Departments in their respective Budgets. I don't know whether all these Ministries and Departments are either capable or willing to do this. How will they do this?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: By cutting the Plan.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not by cutting the Plan. They might do it by cutting the staff also. I do not know what they will do. They may do it by carrying out various rationalisation measures in the name of economy. Has this been discussed in the Ministries and Departments and have any clear guidelines been given to them about what they should do and what they should not do while providing money from their own budgets for the purpose of additional dearness allow-

ance in the coming year? It is not clear to me at all.

I would say that there was a lot of talk about widening the tax base. It is going on every year. I raise this point every year which is a very unpopular thing. Now also it will be unpopular. That is, whether at any stage at least some section, the affluent section of the agricultural community, those who are by no means poor or needy, those who have profited a lot from the subsidised supply of fertilizers and pesticides and new varieties of seeds—we do not grudge that—are going to be taxed. A good agricultural production has been there and their earnings have gone up. At some stage at least are they not going to contribute anything to the revenues of the country? Always are they to be let out from the net of the income tax? What is your idea? You fix up some category, some gradation or some ceiling above which only some people will have to pay something. If you do not want them to pay much, let them begin to pay very little. Whenever I used to raise this—every year in the Budget, I used to raise this—the former speaker, I regret to say, used to get very angry with me and used to say you know nothing about agriculture; how can anybody, who is not a farmer, say anything. It is not possible. He cannot afford it, this and that. But, I think the country at last has now reached a stage after so many years of Independence and we are so proud of our progress in the field of agriculture. We have become self-sufficient. In the earlier years we were importing so much food from abroad which we do not have to do now. But why the prosperous section of the farmers, who have certainly got surplus in their hands should not be asked to contribute something so that the tax base got broadened? We have a very narrow tax base at the moment which impels the Government to go on imposing indirect taxes.

About black-money, concealed income and all that, I do not say anything. He is thinking of some schemes and plans. I do not know how they will be operated and how they will fructify. In the past, they have failed. But this black-money, of course, has be-

come a very dangerous parallel economy which ends up by confronting every Government with practically insoluble problems. So, I hope the Government will take steps they will get the full support, I know, of this country, if they take effective measures really to combat this menace of blackmoney. That is all I want to say.

There are huge expenditures on Defence. Of course, nobody at the moment is able to say, "it is not necessary", because of what is going on our borders. So, I believe, there is room within the Defence Budget for quite a lot of saving and pruning and wasteful expenditure being cut out—that is there Rs. 15,750 crores. There are the interest payments of Rs. 29,850 crores. I hope the Government will not go in for further borrowing, at least, external borrowings. Even if they do not borrow from the IMF, which has conditions attached to it, they should not also borrow from foreign commercial banks—private commercial banks—which may not have conditions attached, but they will charge us an exorbitant rates of interest. We are not able to service our existing debts and I do not know what will happen if we get further into this threatening debt trap. Then, of course, there are the major subsidies of Rs. 8,516 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The interest on IMF loan is higher. It is 9.5%, whereas the interest on commercial loan is between 8 and 9%

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think the rate of interest of the foreign commercial banks is much more than that.

Anyway, the point is that, now, Sir, this Budget is being opposed on the ground that it is going to push up prices. There is no doubt of the inflationary impact of any Budget which imposes indirect taxes on goods and then on the freight rates. It is not a part of your Budget, I agree. But, the railway freight rates plus the other things are certainly going to have an inflationary spiral effect on the economy. Therefore ordinary people are very much distressed. But I do not know whether

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there are any alternatives which can be suggested. We can always suggest that the taxation can be removed. But we should always suggest as to how resources are going to be raised and when you come to that part of it, our friends here would not like it...*(Interruptions)* They have already tested and tried. All these years, they have tried. Anyway, money which should be available for developmental purposes, should not be smuggled out of this country and put in banks in Switzerland and Sweden and all these places. They may be brought back also and used for developmental purposes...*(Interruptions)* I would broadly agree with what Mr. Palkiwalla has said though he is no great ideal of mine; I am no fan of Mr. Palkiwalla, nor of you, I hope—He has summed it up in his speech in Calcutta by saying, "this is not a Budget to make you deliriously happy nor a Budget to drive you to the verge of suicidal despair." It is a kind of Budget which has its positive and negative features and it is a very difficult situation in which he has framed this Budget. I wish them well in the coming days. But they must keep an eye on the people who have put them in power and we are with them on that. Therefore, I would support the Budget, despite my reservations.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the budget presented by the National Front Government. Sir, a discussion on the general budget has been going on since yesterday. The Opposition does criticise the budget but it has been seen that hon. Members of the ruling party as well as those belonging to parties supporting this Government are also criticising this budget. This is because this budget is not public-oriented. Our views and comments on the budget hardly make a true assessment of the budget, the real evaluation is done by the general public, in the villages and markets. An ideal in the country budget is one which provides relief to the commonman. The proposed hike in the prices

of petrol, diesel, railway fares and freight charges is bound to affect the common man as it will directly push the prices of essential items of daily use like cloth, foodgrains and grocery which are transported from one part of the country to other parts of the country. That is why the common man did not welcome this budget. The public had a high hope of the National Front Government that it would present a budget that would provide them with some relief in deference to the assurances given by them to the public but this budget has belied all their expectations. Everywhere in the country, in shops offices and streets people are saying that this budget is not in favour of the common man. This is the reason why I am opposing this budget. As was said by hon. Members who expressed their views of it prior to me, this budget was prepared by a person who has been well-known for his socialistic bent of mind all over the country. I am also among one of these who think that the hon. Minister is a thoughtful person who would never think of burdening the common man. Perhaps it is the pressure of responsibility that has made him do so and I am sure he is not very happy in taxing the people. Sir, tax hike on certain commodities has imbalanced the country's economy. Attention should be paid in this direction and the prices of diesel and petrol in particular should not be increased. As there is a lot of wasteful expenditure in the Government offices on non-productive items. According to one estimate two-third of the budget amount is spent on un-productive items and in maintaining the Government machinery. Only one-third of the budget amount is spent on developmental activities. This also has an adverse effect on the country's progress. Last year the amount of unproductive expenditure was Rs. 7337 crores and this year the figure has jumped to Rs. 11780 crores. Today a large number of people are migrating from villages to cities. This Government had announced that it would try to stop this tendency by setting up agro-based cottage industry in villages so that people living there will not feel the need to migrate to cities as they will get plenty of job opportunities these itself. But the budget does not mention how this will be achieved.

This should be clarified. The masses will have to bear an additional tax burden of Rs. 4325 crores. The budget allocates 49% of the total funds to rural development but nothing has been mentioned about how and on which item the amount will be spent. And, can the Government expect the required support from the officials who have to implement these schemes? It remains to be seen how far the Government succeeds in its objective. Inflation will affect not only the common man but also Government employees to whom the Government will have to pay a higher rate of D.A. There could well be an agitation for this and Government should be prepared for it. It was mentioned that loans upto Rs. 10,000 taken by small farmers would be waived. But it is not clear as to the category of farmers who would be covered and the type of loans that would be written off.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Many hon. Members have already raised this point.

SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: I apprehend that unscrupulous elements will take advantage of this scheme. Such elements will get their loans waived in connivance with Government officials depriving the people who really need the benefit of a loan waiver. This could also breed corruption. So the Government should proceed with caution in this direction. Through I have a lot more to say I shall wind up here as there is a shortage of time.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the budget for the year 1990-91 presented by the hon. Finance Minister in very difficult circumstances is praiseworthy indeed while discharging his responsibility the hon. Finance Minister has had to work under severe constraints considering the country's internal debt of 2,00,000 crores and external debt of 90,000 crores. Of all the countries in the world which are under debt, our country's position is the worst. The previous Government put us into this debt trap and we are finding it very difficult to come out of it. The total debt burden is Rs. 2,90,000 crores. If

someone sits down to count this amount and takes one minute to count Rs. 100/- then the total time taken to count the entire amount will come to 55175 years 13 days 21 hours and 20 minutes. Sir, the previous Government put the country in debt and now this Government talks of inflation. The currency of a country is bound to get devalued if its foreign debt burden is very high. Yesterday I was listening to hon. Shri Faleiro's speech. He said that the Rashtriya Morcha Government had promised to reduce the budget deficit. Then he, called it a fraud on the part of the Government as there is no reduction in the budget deficit this time. Similarly on another occasion when a discussion was held on the inclusion of the 'right to work' in the Constitution he had used the word 'fraud'. He does not even know that such words should be used here or not. Elected representatives of the people are serving the nation. The previous Government had left a deficit of 1,37,90 crores which we reduced by half to Rs. 7206 crores. This is no ordinary achievement. This is a courageous step. Higher the level of deficit financing lower would be the value of the rupee leading to a rise in prices. This budget deficit has been reduced to control prices but they say that the deficit will increase in course of time. Sir, one who doubts brings his own doom. 'Sanshayatmo Vinashyati' So you should not have doubts. This Government is determined to restrict this deficit to this limit only. Sir, expenditure on unproductive work in the past has led to this situation wherein 18% of the budget has been allocated towards payment of interest alone. Due to the sins of the previous Government we are forced to pay 2850 crores as interest on foreign debt. If all this money had been spent on productive work we could have done something for the welfare of the masses also. These are reasons for the sorry state of affairs in the country with debt-burden, budget deficit and depletion in foreign exchange reserves due to trade imbalances.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Many hon. Members are waiting to speak. You can speak on an issue on which nobody else has spoken.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI : I was submitting that at present our country's foreign exchange reserve is Rs. 5000 crore only which is not sufficient to meet even two months' import bill of our country. When we fail to gear up our economy, the real value of our currency falls. As per my estimate, the value of one rupee has now come down to 8 paise only. The hon. Finance Minister has laid special stress in the Budget on increasing the production so that inflation can be kept under control and the value of our currency could be raised. In order to stepping up production, a number of measures have been taken up by the hon. Finance Minister. These include concession to small scale industries, grant of subsidy for setting up industries in villages, concession in excise duty on the raw materials such as thread for the weavers, etc. used by small scale industries, all such measures will help in stepping of production. Apart from this, 49% of total budget outlay have been allocated for the agricultural sector. This has been done first time as previously not more than 15% of the budget outlay was allocated for agriculture sector. Can they not see the difference? This is certainly going to bring drastic changes in the living conditions of the small and marginal farmers. The Government has not only raised the budget allocation for rural sector, it is also going to implement waiver of loans upto Rs. 10,000 for the farmers. This is not a small achievement. When we included this in our election manifesto, persons belonging to Congress party ridiculed us as to how we would do that. But when the Janata Dal Government was formed in Haryana, it announced waiver of loans of upto 10,000 for farmers. Then not a word of praise was said by the Congress Party. Nor did they consider it a scheme to be worth adopting by them.

in fact, this scheme of waiver of loans is limited to the loans given by the Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks only. Loans given by the co-operative banks do not come under this scheme as they come under the domain of the state Governments. But our hon. Finance Minister has stated in clear terms that the loans of Co-operative Banks will also be waived and in this connection he

will hold consultations with the State Governments and, it need be, also provide financial assistance for this purpose to them. With the waiver of loans pertaining to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks, the farmers will feel liberated and work with a new found zeal to produce more and more.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit through you that the previous Congress Government did not provide any incentives to the farmers last year, as a result of which our agricultural production last year witnessed only a marginal increase of 1% only. Just now a member belonging to the Congress Party was saying that they made a record production of foodgrains. Sir, how can a marginal increase of mere one per cent in production of foodgrains be termed a record production? As against 1% increase in foodgrains, growth of population is 2.2%. In such circumstances, people are found to starve. They believe in talking big but in reality they did nothing for the farmers. Now the new Government is providing a lot of facilities to the farmers and I am sure agricultural production will certainly register a substantial increase over the last year.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our hon. Finance Minister has made a mention of implementing employment guarantee scheme. This is not a small thing. Till now this scheme has been implemented only in Maharashtra in our country. But now in this budget it has been proposed to extend this scheme to all those areas which are drought or flood prone. Now these areas will be covered by the employment guarantee scheme and this is the first step in the direction of providing employment to the people. We made a promise in our election manifesto that we would make 'Right to Work' a Fundamental right so that every young man could get work. In order to achieve this and, we will have to create employment opportunities. This is a welcome step towards that direction. Another important indication that has been given by the hon. Minister in the current budget is this that the Government propose to reserve certain items to be produced exclusively by the small scale and village industries, or

cottage industries and the big industries will be debarred from producing such items. This is a very important step in the direction of providing help to small scale units. This would also result in increased employment opportunities for the farmers, artisans and youth living in rural area and will help in reducing the economic disparities in our country. The previous Government also used to talk about such measures but it never put them into practice. In the current budget, 40% tax has been imposed on the corporate sector. It will yield a revenue of Rs. 800 crores for the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shastriji, now you please conclude your speech.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Earlier there was no income from the Corporate Sector and still it is being said by the members of opposition that the Budget has put burden on the poor only. The previous Government has lighten the tax burden of the rich in the name of providing investment rebate on the fictitious investment. With the imposition of tax on the corporate sector, out of a total resource mobilisation of Rs. 1900 crores, as much as Rs. 800 crore will be mobilised from corporate sector alone

That would be drawn from Corporate sector. Therefore, if on one hand it would keep the level of capitalists lower, on the other hand the rural people would get work and their income would be supplemented due to the reservation in industry. Thus it is a step in the direction of socialism.

Lastly, I would like to add something more. A large part of country suffers severely from acute shortage of drinking water. In Rewa it is being sold at Rs.2 per bucket and the animals have to be taken to 50-60 miles for water and fodder. You must attend to the problems of drinking water on war footing.

The projects which had been started 10 to 20 years ago e.g. Bana Sagar project, are yet incomplete. This project should have been completed in 6 years but it is still incomplete. In 1978 when the then Prime

Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai had inaugurated it, he had said that the project would be complete within six years. Twelve years have elapsed and it is yet incomplete. If the projects are not completed in time, they cost much more due to inflation and in turn increase the inflation itself. Therefore, I would suggest that you must get all these projects completed as soon as possible.

You must remove regional imbalances otherwise nation's unity and integrity would be seriously jeopardised. With these words, I heartily welcome the present budget and the entire nation is welcoming it. With this, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. SULTAN SALAUDDIN OWAISI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the budget for 1990-91. It is admitted that you have raised the income tax exemption limit from Rs. 18 thousand to Rs. 22 thousand but it would benefit only those who are near that limit. If you had increased it to Rs. 30 thousand it would have benefited many more persons.

You have increased the prices of diesel and petrol. This has resulted in price hike of many things including railway fare. I wonder how would you control the prices of commodities of daily-need. I think it would be impossible. The increased price of diesel and petrol would lead to increase in the bus fare, while the taxi and auto-rickshaws fares have already increased. You have enhanced telephone charges also. All these have increased the hardship of the people a great deal.

When you wish to end black money you could have demonetized the currency notes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000. This would have had the needed effect on the persons who are having black money. It seems that you are helping those who have black money and, therefore, the poor and the helpless people are facing hardship.

Just as you have fixed the rural land holding, You must fix the urban land ceiling too. The present fixation of their property is not adequate. You have provided just one

[Mr. Sultan Salauddin Owaisi]

thousand crores for the waiving of loans upto Rs. 10000, in rural sector; how would you manage it? You give facilities to rural poor, but what has prevented you from extending the same facilities to an urban poor who gets a loan of Rs. ten thousand from a bank and becomes a footpath vendor, runs a small tea shop or drives a hand-cart? You should provide some facilities for the urban poor also. Why should all facilities go to the rural poor alone and not to the urban poor? You have a proposal about land holding limit, but I think you must have a provision for land tax also which should be realised from the big landlords. Now -a- days we find a great deal of discontentment among unemployed people. Government should make necessary provision in the budget so that their discontentment is removed. If you had announced an unemployment allowance at least for those who have been unemployed and registered as such with employment exchanges for the last 10 years, this would have created more confidence among the masses. But we find no such thing in the budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you allow me two more minutes, I would be grateful. You said that I would be given about 5 or 7 minutes. Please give me some more time so that I may put before you the points which, according to me, need your immediate attention.

When our Finance Minister was in the Opposition, he with his smiling face, used to criticise most poignantly. I request him not to do the same with the poor. However, the budget presented here needs a lot of modifications so as to make it people-oriented in the real sense of the term and the poor people may get some relief. The people had great expectations from you. I hope you would fulfil the hopes and aspirations of people. As for deficit financing, you said that you would not let the deficit increase, but our experience of past 30 to 40 years shows that whenever we tried to contain deficit, it has increased. At the time of Budget, when there

is a good production, if the deficit is evaluated it can be checked to some extent but the position today is not so and this would go on increasing. On the other hand, I would also like to submit that you may be observing the international situation. Today whether it is USA or USSR they are constantly reducing their defence expenditure and we are constantly increasing it. Tell us, how long can it continue and what would be the results?

With these words, I express my gratefulness for having provided me an opportunity to make my submission.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say at the outset that the hon. Finance Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, has tried to do the best of the very bad bargain. This is not his fault. The situation was such that within a short time of just three months he could not have done a miracle; and he tried his best to balance the budget, make it at least appear that it is not going to be harsh on the common man; and the first impact of the Budget pudding with jam and pickle and making it more palatable has been not so shocking.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Sathe has appreciated it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: She has actually sent to Mrs. Dandavate a whole bottle of pickle made at home.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Thank you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Today normal budgetary things have been discussed. I want to take this opportunity to raise certain more fundamental issues of resource mobilisation. I have noticed, whether it is our Government or whether it is this Government, that the question of fiscal exercise is not so easy. You can find enough jargons for suggesting ways and means within the existing limits of Budget to find resources; that

does not help. What we have seen during this period of 40 years since independence is this; what we have seen is that inspite of our best effort to have an egalitarian society, a democratic, socialist State, as we enshrined in the Constitution the richer are becoming richer and the poor, if not becoming poorer are remaining poor. This distortion has grown in spite of all that. I still remember Dr. Lohia's 4 annas speech in this very House. Panditji took a strong note of that and said, "I would like this to be examined." Malanobis Committees were appointed to go into this question. The phenomenon of un-accounted money growing and escaping the net of accounting and taxation, A committee after committee was appointed. Dr. Kaldor was called. So many other people were there. We found that this phenomenon had grown to such an extent that the very magnitude of it seemed to flabbergast the corridors not only in the Planning Commission but also in the Ministry of Finance. I have never seen uptill- now that any serious exercise has been made either in the planning process or in the budgetary process which could really attack this phenomenon and come to grip with this phenomenon.

Kindly see. The Government's own committees that were appointed the latest being of the Institute of Public Finance. A committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Raja Chellaiah on the entire assessment made till 1983-84 gave its report in 1985. Their estimate was- and although people keep on constantly saying "Oh, well what to do? This is a guesstimate"- call it by whatever a name, guesstimate, estimate, but all those who have made this exercise have come to the conclusion-World Bank, the International people, our won people have come to the conclusion- that the amount estimated on the figures of assessment for 1983-84 was Rs. 37,000 crores per year. that is annually.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Excluding smuggling.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is excluding smuggling. Smuggling is also an outgo

which comes to the tune of about five to ten thousand crores. That is different. Today if you make that just mathematical progression, and nothing more, in 1990 that amount of unaccounted money would come easily to Rs. 60,000 crores. Sixty thousand crores is a very big ocean of resource generated in an area, if you take today the assessed incomes of those whose income assessed to income-tax is more than one lakh are less than 30,000. I do not know if the figure has changed. It might about 40,000. That is, whose assessed income is more than Rs. 10 lakhs in the entire population of 80 crores people the assessed income is more than ten lakhs are less than 50,000. What are we talking? Imagine this source. These people, whether corporate or individual, it is they who control this fifty to sixty thousand crores generated annually. What exercise can you make, Mr. Finance Minister if you cannot take this resource and this money is not put in lockers? It is all in circulation. Either it is put outside India in Swiss banks or wherever it is or it is in circulation in this country. Whom can it not corrupt? If fifty thousand people can control Rs. 50,000 crores, Imagine the influence this whole resource will have in the economy. And, therefore, can we not tackle it? If you try by the methods that have been suggested up till now what have we seen? You do not touch even the fringe. If you try to raise through bonds, they are still suspicious. Nothing comes. They take the bonds and the bonds are later on sold. No real gain. If you try to get it by the form of raids you only succeed ultimately in making the capital in the market shy, and creating a scare and those very people who are trying to help the growth go against it. That also does not work well. How much have we got ultimately? From All these raids etc., I do not think it is even more than thousand crores.

So, let us quietly and boldly think of how to do it and is there any distinction between unaccounted or what is called back money or white money? Is there any difference in the two hundred rupee notes? Is there a mark to distinguish the two. Therefore, how will this resource become available for growth? That is the essence.

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

My humble submission to you is that the major area where resource is to be generated and mobilised will be where we have invested the maximum. Now, more than Rs. 80 thousand crores have been invested in the public sector alone in the country. What is the resource generated from there? Your own CAG's report that was placed here today has said it, and with your permission, Sir, I would like to quote from it.

"That its report on commercial companies of 1989 laid in Parliament today, the CAG said that 90 companies in which capital employed was Rs. 13,213.74 crore incurred losses of Rs.1,524.09 crore."

The cumulative loss - it is a strange thing. I quote:

"The report said 56 companies had accumulated losses exceeding their paid-up capital. The cumulative losses is Rs. 6,712.98 crore of these 56 companies worked up to 219 per cent of their paid-up capital of Rs. 3,065.79 crore."

Is it not strange?

We talk of profit. You also say that they are showing good things and profit is being generated. It is fine, Let us see this para. Again I quote:

"Dealing at length on the corporations of the Government, the report observed that out of 8 statutory corporations, seven corporations in which capital employed was Rs. 13,461.61 crore earned profit of Rs. 2,534.91 crore. Of this ONGC alone earned a profit of Rs. 2,294.30 crore in which capital employed was Rs. 5,782.65 crore. The remaining six corporations in which capital employed was Rs.7,678.96 crore earned profit of Rs. 240.61 crore."

What are we talking Sir- always the admini-

stered prices are deliberately increased. Again you have increased it. This will show the profit. There is a profit of Rs.2000/ in petroleum alone. Are we not deceiving ourselves that public sector is earning profit? Six companies have earned only Rs. 240 crore. What I am trying to submit is that this is not a party matter. Some day, you and we, all of us, will have to seriously apply our mind on this. If this big resource of public money put in public sector is not going to efficient sector, then all these labelling public sector and private sector has lost its meaning. What is important today is efficient sector and inefficient sector. You must treat all economic activity as a national activity. And it must become efficient. It must generate resources. This must be our objective. For that, I will make some concrete suggestions. Criticism is all right. I am making bold suggestions. You restructure our economic activity, mainly begin with public sector where investment is the highest and make it result-oriented and accountable. I would suggest a formula. I call it the ACA factor-authority, continuity, accountability. If you introduce this, you will find a revolutionary change. Have a participatory work culture introduced. Consider it for developmental and growth oriented sectors. Please examine it. Unless you have have a participatory work culture with accountability and authority, you will not get results. We can begin with public sector. You will find a lot of changes. You have estimated in this Budget that you are going to generate 21,984 crore total internal and extra budgetary resources of public enterprises. Out of which, I believe, you are hoping to have Rs. 13,000 crore raised as internal resource from the public sector. Uptill now we have never achieved it. If you are not able to achieve it, then all this will add to your deficit. And this deficit of Rs. 7000 crores will automatically be more if you do not get resource. So it will only be illusory. My submission is that some very strong, bold, courageous and determined measures are necessary to revamp, re-orient our economic activity. I make another bold suggestion. If you want to remove the distinction of accounted and unaccounted money, then do away with income-tax. It might appear that I

am suggesting something which is populist. You may say, how can you do this; this is paying a premium on default etc. I am simultaneously suggesting to introduce expenditure tax on very high and ostentatious expenditure because expenditure is identifiable whether it is five-star hotel, whether it is in the form of buying real estate or having marble tiles or whatever it is. I have a feeling that if the people in this country know that hereafter nobody is going to be treated as a thief, nobody has this odium on him of having deceived or having avoided income-tax or defaulted, you will get lot of money by way of investment in banks as fixed deposit, etc. Then you will also be able to suggest that it can be diverted to some constructive areas. You can then simultaneously say that if this money is used for building bridges, roads, railways, power houses, steel plants or if they invest in backward areas or whatever developmental works you name, you will give further concession. If you do this, I have a feeling that you will get Rs. 50,000 crores. Even if you get Rs. 25,000 crores, people might feel encouraged. Instead of keeping their money in Swiss banks and then get losing it when they die, they will bring it to India and you will be benefited by that. Let us think courageously on this. There is no populism about it. This is a realistic proposal how to divert this big ocean of resources for growth proposes, for development purposes. Development alone will generate employment. Employment cannot be generated merely by promising jobs because those jobs have to be productive jobs. In other fields jobs can be given but that will not help production. Increasing services does not help. Therefore, I beg of you to consider this. As a confirmed and well known socialist, please take the initiative of calling some people from all sides and even outsiders and seriously think of long-term and positive measures to generate resources because ultimately that is the real key. What is inflation? More money supply and no commensurate goods. More goods must get produced and particularly of interest to common man. Unless that happens, all your hopes of containing inflation will be belied because you will be forced to pay D.A. That you

cannot stop. Organised sector will be pressurising you. You will not be able to resist it. No Government has been able to resist it. Money supply will grow if more goods are not produced. Simultaneously inflation is bound to take place. Therefore, let us have a growth oriented approach, result oriented approach, My humble submission is that there is no soft option left but to re-structure your economy. Holistic re-structuring even of political and other things may be essential. This is what Gorbachev is doing there. In our system, we need to do similar things because the need here is greater as our problems are greater. I hope, our progressive Finance Minister will take some initiative in this direction.

14.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAND RAM (Hardoi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as regards what Shri Sathe has stated today, which is a fact, it would have been better if he could have got it implemented when he was in power. I was paying attention to his submission very carefully. I am not indulging in any criticism whatsoever. I am supporting him but I would like that these principles should find place in the Budget which is to be presented. On the one hand, whereas I would like to congratulate our socialist Minister of Finance, I cannot resist submitting that he has not taken a good measure by enhancing the prices of petrol and diesel. If instead restrictions had been imposed on vehicles of high officials and Ministers, there could have been curtailment in the consumption of petrol and diesel to a large extent. But I cannot comprehend one point that when we were students at Lahore University, we were taught by our professors that the Budget is kind of medium through which redistribution of wealth and income is made possible and whereby imbalances are removed. But I cannot understand why these principles of economists such as Prof. Dyson and Dr. Marshall have not been realised so far in the world and it is particularly true in case of India. I can recall and it still rings in my ears what Dr. Marshall had stated:-

[Sh. Chand Ram]

[*English*]

"Poverty is the greatest degradation of mankind."

[*Translation*]

When we agree now that during the past 42 years the rich have grown richer and the poor, poorer why these principles have not been kept in view while preparing the budget. It is true that some relief has been provided to the farmers but a beginning in this direction was made by Ch. Devi Lal in Haryana. At that time we had a Congress Chief Minister, who used to say that had it been possible to write off loans worth Rs. 10,000, he would have not handed over this job. to Ch. Devi Lal. But this measure was taken in Haryana. Besides, the policy of granting old age pension worth Rs. 100 was adopted and the old people are getting it today. This was included in the manifesto of the Janata Dal and it was adopted and I am happy that it is being implemented at the national level. But along with it, I would also like to submit that on the one hand where loans worth rupees ten thousand have been waived, on the other, by increasing the price of petrol and diesel a burden has been imposed on the farmers. Farming is done with the help of engines and engines are run by diesel. I would like to point out to the hon. Dy. Prime Minister that whereas they have waived the loans on one hand, on the other they have put extra burden on them by increasing the prices of petrol. There has been a increase in their diesel expenses by 54 paisa per litre. Was this the only available option before the hon. Finance Minister? I think that the hon. Minister of finance should travel in different part of the country and in different wholesale market of foodgrains and vegetables after the Budget has been laid to get the information about the prices today. If the hon. Minister is unable to pay a visit, his wife should do this work so that the price situation become evident and as to how much increase there has been in the prices. To expect that there is no need to pay attention to the rising prices

in spite of the Budget being the maiden Budget of the Janata Dal and which has given rise of inflation, I think that it is not right. As such there has been different reactions in several newspapers about the Budget and there have been various suggestions, but while preparing the Budget the Finance Ministry, the Finance Secretary and other top officers should have considered that instead of levying taxes on the aforementioned items, more taxes should have been levied on the luxury goods. There would have been no difficulty if taxes were imposed on shoes costing more than rupees two hundred, refrigerators cars and such other luxury items. If tax worth Rs. 4 thousand was imposed it would have fetched a revenue of Rs.4 thousand crores. I would not like to go into the figures because of my age. I have studied economics but my knowledge of the subject is limited. However, I have been born in a poor family and the extent to which I have studied the subject is enough for me. Apart from this, there were many other luxury items the taxes on which could have been enhanced. I am aware that the hon. Minister of Finance never usually retraces his step but if there is a viable alternative there should never have been any hesitation in altering the stand. As such there are welcome feature in the Budget for example. The policy of allocating 49 percent of the Budget for the development of rural areas. The credit in this regard goes to Shri Devi Lal. He constantly hammered the fact that maximum funds should be allotted for agriculture. Will 49 per cent of the Budget allocation earmarked for agriculture suffice. Today we ask our farmers to increase the production. But we shall have to look at their income. Have we provided them with irrigation facilities. Is the Government not aware that only 28 to 30 per cent of the agriculture area has been covered by irrigation so far. Is the Government not aware that our many rivers such as Ganges, Yamuna, Kaveri, Narmada and rivulets tend to overflow during the monsoons and all that water get wasted. We are going to construct multi purpose Dam on the river Narmada. Similarly if water reservoirs were to be constructed near each river and rivulet and arrangements made to store rain

water at a distance of every 15 to 20 kms. water could be supplied for irrigation purposes wherever it was necessary. I can recall that at the time when demands were being made for a separate state of Haryana, it used to be said that the state would not be viable but today it is the second in number. It is so because every village of the State has been provided with roads and 200 to 300 tubewells have been installed in each village. The people themselves installed the tubewells first and thereafter tubewells were installed by the Government after power reached the rural areas of the state. Today in Haryana power supply remains for 16 to 17 hours daily. But today instead of looking at these points, the Meham case gets more publicity and similar examples of other places are cited but no one bothers to realise that the Opposition had a hand at Meham. Some leaders in the Opposition are not able to appreciate the achievement made in Haryana. No one is impressed by the positive work undertaken in Haryana. A lot of work has been done for farmers, labourers, poor etc. I am not submitting these points because of Shri Devi Lal's presence but it is a fact that every scheduled caste woman is granted Rs. 300 by the Government at the time of childbirth so that she can eat ghee. When a small state can take such steps, why cannot Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or some other state do the same. In Haryana we have merely provided water, power, seeds and fertilizer to every field. Every village has been provided with roads, power and the farmers have been made to stand on their legs. I have been elected from Hardoi District in U.P. In that state about 3 lakh acres of land lying barren. Similarly crores of acres of land is lying barren in the country. Some provision should be made in the Budget to make this land fertile. The only solution here is to put primary emphasis on agriculture. As such we advise the farmers to enhance the yield. At the same time, our primary duty would be to ensure that every field gets adequate water supply and arrangements are made for supply of power. I am able to recall that in 1922 or 1923 the great Lenin had raised the slogan 'Power-Power' for the whole world or in other words he wanted

electrification to be undertaken. What percentage of our country has been electrified so far? Today the situation is that it is necessary to pay bribe for getting electricity connection. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take much of your time and therefore, I would like to offer some suggestions to the Government. I do not want to blame anyone here. First I had said that taxes on all luxury items should be enhanced and from cars alone you can earn a revenue of Rs. 4 thousand crore. Similarly, taxes on cigarettes could be increased. As such it is written on the cigarette Packet that cigarette smoking is "injurious to health". When it is harmful, why do people smoke it. It would not matter if the price of a cigarette packet is increased by Rs. 2 or Rs.4. I know that I am a student of that Professor who used to teach that a Budget which proposes levy of direct taxes is a good one and a Budget which proposes levy of indirect taxes is not a good Budget. In this Budget, tax has been imposed on diesel of petrol and this Budget is faulty because it affects the people in the form of indirect taxes. Petrol and diesel are mostly spent by Government departments and when the Government expenditure increases, it will affect the citizens of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I was the Transport Minister. We had formulated a plan to construct over-bridges and under bridges above railway level crossing and road crossings because when gates are closed at railway crossings, the vehicles remain with their engines on as a result of which a lot of petrol is wasted. Similarly, when there is a red signal (stop signal) at the road crossings, the vehicles stand with their engines on, a result of which a lot of petrol is spent. We can reduce the consumption of this petrol, by constructing overbridges and underbridges. Due to the increase in the price of petrol, the fares of taxis and three wheelers have been hiked from today. Had the tax been imposed on the vehicles instead of on petrol, it would not have made much difference, as it has made in the case of petrol. Similarly, taxes have been imposed on V.C.R., V.C.P. and other elec-

[Sh. Chand Ram]

tronic appliances. What was the harm in imposing fare on high class liquor? Similarly, there are many other items which need to be taxed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is sad that the Pound which we got for Rs 13 in 1977 is today available for Rs. 27 and the Dollar, which we got for rupees 6-7 is today available for rupees 17-18. You say that, there is a general rise in prices through out the world, but the increase in prices is a bit too high in our country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to give some suggestions-there should not be any increase in the prices of diesel and petrol, on the country taxes on luxury items should be increased. As you have said unproductive expenditure has increased

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chand Ram, you please conclude your speech now. I have got with me the names of many members. Everyone should be given the opportunity to speak. Therefore, you please conclude you speech now.

SHRI CHAND RAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will take my seat, after giving some suggestions and I would not give you another opportunity to ask me to sit down. I am talking about the need to develop barren lands (wastelands) and provide them with irrigation facilities. Barren lands on riverbanks should be provided with water by constructing small dams along the rivers. Water should be provided to the land by constructing reservoirs and dams along the course of the rivers. Today, we are capable of exporting things to the world. Why is there an imbalance in our international trade balance? When will that imbalance be removed? This imbalance can be removed only when we start exporting agricultural commodities. We should export rice, grain and other agricultural products. We are exporting tea and garments. If more cotton is produced, we would be able to increase the export of garments. Garment exports to U.S.S.R. alone

is worth 200 crore rupees.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the third thing, I want to say is that we had great expectations from the cottage industries, the handloom/ handicraft industry. Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri was right when he said that we would make some reservations for such industries, but I fail to understand the harm in closing down the Bata shoe factories. Why are you increasing the burden on the Government treasury by declaring the big mills of the Birla Group as sick and by providing them with subsidy? Please tell me, what is the harm in closing down their cloth mills or in giving them orders to make up for their losses through exports and by going to the international market. Today, the cobblers and the weavers, who are in a majority in the villages occupy a second position there and they have not been provided with any relief. No one cares for the pattern of living in the villages and nobody is aware of what is happening there. Slums are mushrooming in Delhi. Why are people forced to come to Delhi? There is no one to look into it and think about it. There was a demand for running special trains from Bihar for the movement of labour from Punjab and Haryana. I feel grieved. What a matter of shame it is? It is a matter of great regret and shame that we are not able to provide even digging work to people within their states and they have to migrate to other States in search of work. Labour comes to Delhi from Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa, so it is not possible for us to make the same arrangement there? Then, what will happen to that planning?

It is a matter of regret that no person belonging to the Scheduled Caste and no person belonging to any backward community is there in the Planning Commission. Only those who suffer, can be aware of the actual State of things. In this regard, I have written a letter also to the Prime Minister yesterday. You please do some effort in this direction. Dr. Ambedkar even tendered this resignation, when he was not included once in some plan. He wanted to present his point of view on the plan. I insist you to take some steps for the progress of the weaker sections

of the society. I understand that they would not be able to move ahead with the 51 crore rupees provision. You have made for this purpose. 5000 crore rupees would be spent on the plan alone. A large section of the population is living in poverty. Under the Poona pact, Dr. Ambedkar had reached an agreement with the people of India. He wanted to raise the living standards of the poor people, especially those belonging to weaker sections. I insist upon you to immediately get implemently the Mandal Commission Report. We would not feel jealous, if reservations, like the one provided to Scheduled castes are made available to the poor, whether they be Brahmins, Rajputs, Sikhs or Muslims. Rather, this would be a good step.

Though I have a lot of things to say, there is very little time. I am thankful to you for giving me time and I hope that you would reduce the prices of petrol and Diesel. If, in order to compensate for it, you have to impose tax on luxury items, then you should certainly do it. With these words, I thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar. Only ten Minutes are left with the B.J.P. You please start your speech, keeping that in mind.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank you providing me the opportunity to speak for the first time, in this Lok Sabha. A lot of discussion has taken place on the Budget. For this reason, I do not want to go into what has already been said. During 40 years since independence, all the discussions that has taken place on the Budget, has been centered on the farmers. The result is that while the number of doctors attending, went on increasing, the condition of the patient also went on deteriorating and the situation has come to such a past that the patient is breathing his last.

There is a ray of hope in the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. It would benefit the farmers. It is easy to say that a picture (painting) be kept on the road and let it be asked that, what are the short-

comings in this picture, but in the evening one would find the whole picture (painting) spoiled. However, if people are asked to paint a better picture, rarely would people raise their hands. Without saying more, I would like to say only this much that we have to take loans even to pay back the interests of the loan, we had taken earlier. In such adverse circumstances, is it possible to run the affairs of this country, without imposing taxes or without bringing forward such proposals? We are living in a country where half of the population lives below the poverty line. Our country is included in the list of very poor nations of the world.

In such a situation our policies should be framed in accordance with the problems facing the country Dr. Lohia and Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay were people who did a lot of thinking on the country's economic situation. Accordingly we should try to take concrete steps towards uplifting the poorest of the poor in the country. I would like to give some suggestions regarding the country's rural areas.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which was introduced by the previous Government has taken care of village Pradhans but has neglected the other villagers. The Government should take steps to see that the common man in our villages stands to gain in the complementation of this Yojana.

Apart from this, there are 5 crore unemployed youth registered in the country's employment exchanges and almost equal number of youth are such who are not even registered. If we do not generate job opportunities for these unemployed youth, the country's problems will keep multiplying.

A fertilizer plant costing Rs 1000 crores has been set up in my home district . But employment opportunities have been generated for barely 1000 people. The Government should consider this aspect if the country's problems are to be solved.

So far as education is concerned the present education system in the country is

[Sh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar]

such that at every level there are 4-5 varieties of syllabi for the same course. Families in villages cannot afford to spend even one rupee on fees for the education of their children and there are parents spending as much as Rs. 1 lakh on the education of their children. I suggest that disparities in the syllabi be removed by making a common syllabus that would be applicable all over the country. There is an old proverb which says that true socialism is one in which "the children of the queen and the children of the sweepers sit together and study in the same classroom." So we must take steps in this direction.

So far as health is concerned, it is our misfortune that even 40 years after Independence, we have to indirectly depend on foreign countries for the supply of drinking water in our country. Only when we get Financial aid from foreign countries are we able to install taps in rural areas for the supply of drinking water. So, our efforts have been concentrating all these years on drinking water alone, leave apart facilities like roads, schools and hospitals etc. I would also like to draw your attention towards India's pitiable position in the field of sports and games. Today India has 1/6 th of the world's population, but barring a few exceptions our performance in this field has been rather shameful. It seems that budget provisions in this field have been made keeping in mind the needs of cities like Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay only. It should be seen that budget provisions are made keeping in view the needs of rural areas in the matter of sports so that rural youth could be encouraged to participate in sports and games.

I want to raise a point about Harijans. The previous Government may have done something tangible for Harijans like constructing dwelling units for them but these houses were located very far away from villages. I suggest that the Government should take steps to bring Harijans closer to the people of other castes. A lot has been said about the Mandal Commission Report.

I want that a decision should be taken in this session itself as to when the recommendations of the Mandal Commission are going to be implemented.

For the development of villages it is necessary that rural banks be set up in rural areas. As time is short I shall briefly touch upon 2-3 points related to my constituency. I want the Government to solve the problems being faced by the side industry in Uttar Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This matter is related to the State Government.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: The problems of the rice industry are related to the Central Government since it is a question of disparity in the matter of levy on rice. Besides, priority should be given for the Completion of the Tehri and Unpradhi Projects. Bareilly is the centre of the catchu industry. The Government should safeguard the interests of this industry by stopping the import of 'gambier' which is an item used by the industry for the the past 10 years, my constituency was represented by the former first lady of India who tried to pay attention to these problems but no solution could be found. Therefore I want that the Government should pay attention to these problems.

Since Bareilly has been declared a counter-magnet city, a provision of at least one thousand crores should be made for this city Bareilly should be linked by Vayudoot service. In view of the demand Sugar mills should be set up in Mirganj and Nawabganj in Bareilly. The Central Government should announced 25% concession to industries in Bareilly

There should be more facilities for tourists who visit the fort of Pandavas in Bareilly and the famous Jain temple at Ramnagar. There is a Zari industry in Bareilly collegium produced here is exported to foreign countries. Kite-flying material is also exported in large quantities to foreign countries. In the matter of export these industries should be accorded priority.

Sir, in the end I want to give an important suggestion. Currency notes of the denomination of Re.1 Rs 2/-, Rs. 5/- and Rs10/- are not accepted even by bankers if they happen to get mutilated. This causes a lot of inconvenience to the public. The Government should do some thing in this direction like introducing coins of these denominations. Now I shall list give things which should be the objectives of this Government

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not now please. I have allowed you to continue as you are speaking for the first time.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Upliftment of Harijans, respect for women, debt-free farmers check on price use employment opportunities for the unemployed and Lord Rama's temple in Ayodhya. These should be our objectives.

[*English*]

DR. DEBIPROSAD PAL (Calcutta North West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we were expecting that the present hon. Finance Minister, who is a confirmed socialist, would present a new direction and a new thrust to the present budget. A budget is not merely an income and expenditure account but it represents the economic programme and policy of the Government in power. From that angle, this budget has disappointed all classes of people. It has no direction. It has no thrust for the people although lofty phrases and tall expressions appeared in the budget speech. There has been a total increase of revenue by more than Rs. 19,000/- crores. A sum of Rs. 800 crores is sought to be realised from the Corporate Sector. Rs. 839 crores are sought to be realised from Customs, of which the increase in the duty on petroleum products accounts for Rs. 400 crores. We have got the Excise duty of more than Rs. 390 crores. Out of the total revenue, Rs. 250 crores have been given by way of relief to the Commonman by way of income-tax reduction. But out of Rs. 250 crores, the States will lose a share of Rs. 170 crores. Out of the total revenue of Rs. 19000 crores, the States will get only Rs. 3 crores because

the increase in the revenue has been made from the Corporate sector, from the excise and customs duties where the States are not to share the fiscal realisations. In the earlier budget, Rs. 287 crores were the total revenue and the States were given Rs. 390 crores. In spite of that, there was a big tumult, there was uproar saying that the States were being deprived of their share of the Central revenue. What is the position today? Today, out of the revenue of Rs. 19000 and odd crores, the States are to get only Rs. 3 crores, thus the States have been deprived of Rs. 170 crores by way of giving income-tax reduction to the common man. The taxes which have been realised are not to be by the States. The present Government is very kind and generous towards the States. In particular, the Left Front Government in West Bengal is clamouring that their aim is to get increased revenue from this sector. But now there is no feeble voice of protest even in spite of the fact that out of the Rs. 19000 crores only Rs. 3 crores are to be distributed among the States. The hon. Finance Minister has raised revenue from Corporate Sector to the extent of Rs. 800 crores. There is no impetus to the capital development, to the industrial growth of this country. They have emphasised very much that the rural sector of the population is to be given better attention. I will immediately show to this House that neither the rural sector nor the industrial sector has been benefited. We were told that Section 115 (J) of the Income-Tax Act, which in the earlier years imposed rate of tax on 30 per cent of the book profits has been abolished. But that does not give any relief at all because the major relief which is provided to the corporate sector is the investment allowance. Big industries which are capital-based are given 20 per cent or 25 per cent of the relief by the investment allowance on the programme of capital development and that will be carried forward for several years. Now this has been totally abolished. Relief of 20 per cent on capital investment account has been totally abolished. Once this relief has been abolished, Section 115(J) necessarily has to be abolished because the difference between the book profit and the taxable profit arises

[Dr. Debi Prosad Pal]

because of the relief which was allowed to capital-based industry and that relief has been taken away. Therefore, no benefit is sought to be given to the corporate sector. Otherwise, how could the Finance Minister expect to raise Rs. 800 crores from the corporate sector? The investment allowance has been granted for several years for capital expansion, for modernisation of plant and machinery. As a result of withdrawal of this investment allowance, the big industries which are capital based, will be sharply affected: Take for example the Haldia Petrochemicals, the industry which will be investing Rs. 1500 crores for the expansion of capital growth, they would have got near-about Rs. 500 crores by way of investment allowance. If that has been taken away, the internal generation of capital will be seriously affected. There will be a total disincentive to the growth of capital formation, modernisation of plant and machinery in this country.

Come to the rural sector. The rural sector has been given an allotment of Rs. 2,100 crores. That is exactly the same regarding the rural development in the earlier years budget. So, how has the rural sector been more benefited by the present Budget? This has been on the same footing as was allowed in the earlier year. The common man has been given, we are told, some doles of relief from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 22,000 at their marginal rate of exemption limit. But compared to the inflation rate at seven to eight per cent, the common man cannot get any relief excepting a satisfaction that the exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 22,000. Compared to this high price, which will definitely to be further increased as a result of increase in the prices of petrol, as a result of increase in the price of aluminium, because aluminium is the major raw material on the basis of which all the capital-based industries have to grow. Compared to this, the railway freights and also the railway fares which have increased the prices, are bound to have a cumulative effect upon the rise in prices. Even now when the Budget is

being debated before the House, you will find in Delhi, how much taxi fares and the scooter fares have been increased. It has been increased from Rs. 17 to Rs. 30. So, it will have a cumulative effect upon the total rise in prices and the little dose of relief which has been provided to the common man will be completely eaten away, obliterated by the increase in the rise in prices. Compared to this, the Finance Minister has observed in his preparatory speech in paragraph 13 that the fiscal imbalance are the major causes of inflation and the balance of payment. Little attempt has been made for curbing this inflation. We were told that as a result of this write off of loans to the farmers up to Rs. 10,000, he has made a provision for only Rs. 1,000 crores. But even from the modest estimate, it will appear that if the debt relief is to be allowed to the extent of Rs. 10,000 for each farmer, they will require at least Rs. 2,842 crores. If only Rs. 1000 crores have been provided for in the budget, the deficit of Rs. 7000 crores and odd which has been shown will be an illusory one. It does not disclose the real picture of deficit. Therefore we are apprehending that in the course of the year, in the supplementary budget more doses of deficit expenditure will have to be introduced if the scheme in which farmers are to be given debt relief, irrespective of their financial capacity, irrespective of the fact whether the farmers are big *Jotdars* or not, is to be implemented. Because if you give relief to the extent of Rs. 10000 to all the farmers whether they are in a position to pay off the loan or not, that will also lead to evasion and complacency among the farmers. Which will breed inefficiency.

The Finance Minister has made a provision of Rs. 100 crores for additional DA to the Central Government employees. The Additional DA undoubtedly will be for further increase in the cost of living. Even on a modest estimate for such additional DA the provision has to be not less than Rs. 400 crores. Therefore this budget does not represent the real deficit which will have to be ultimately shown for the current year. We were told that in the earlier year the budget deficit for the entire year was Rs. 13000

crores. But here the beginning is only about Rs.7000 crores. In the earlier budget also the beginning was not more than that. Now if the real expenditures which will lead to further deficit have not been disclosed the picture of deficit will not be a real one.

The Finance Minister has said that the subsidies in this year are to be narrowed down and curtailed. But if you look at the figure of subsidies for this year compared to the earlier year, they are almost the same. If you look at the Plan expenditure and the Non-Plan expenditure, the Plan expenditure has been reduced to a size of 18.5%; whereas the Non-Plan expenditure has been increased much more than what it was in the earlier year. The increase in the Non-Plan expenditure will lead to further inflation and the curtailment of Plan expenditure will result in economic stagnation. There will be no growth in the capital formation and also for the modernisation of the industry.

You cannot give employment by giving only a tall expression that right to work will be enshrined in the chapter on fundamental rights. Right to work, even if it is to be incorporated in the chapter on fundamental rights, against whom it has to be enforced? Either the State Government or the Central Government or the Public undertakings which are sometimes treated as States will have to bear it. Unless you increase the growth potential, unless you increase the development of industries it will not lead to increase in employment in this country. For the rural employment scheme which has been referred to in the budget, there is no provision. If real implementation of the rural employment scheme is to be made, there has to be a further expenditure to the extent of several thousand crores of rupees. The budget does not disclose as to what will be the estimated expenditure on the rural development schemes. On the other hand Rs. 2100 crores have been provided—exactly the same figure which has been provided in the earlier year—for the rural employment schemes.

The Finance Minister has trodden the beaten track, that is by increasing the deficit

he wants to meet the expenditure. But by raising the revenue he has completely ignored the industrial growth and the expansion of the country. The common man cannot profit unless the country is on the path of industrialisation. In this respect the budgetary estimate for power and for telecommunication is really disappointing. The quantum of expenditure which is provided for in the earlier year is the same that has been provided for in the earlier year also for power and tele-communication.

In the rate of inflation is taken at 7 to 8 per cent, in that event, the allotment of expenditure for power and telecommunication will be much less than the earlier year. In a country which has to make strides upon industrial expansion, the power problem has become an acute one. We had expected that larger amount of money would be provided for power and tele-communication. The budgetary deficit, we are told, has been because of the balance of payments. I would invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that the external payments have no relation to the excess of import over the export. If you look at the figures—although imports have exceeded the exports—the external payment is much more than the excess of the imports over the exports. In that event, it clearly shows that the external payments have not been meant simply for the use of meeting the import deficits. It has been mis-utilised. Therefore one has got to take a serious view of how the balance of payments have to be met. In this regard, I would like to give one suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are making very good points. But, please wind up soon.

DR. DEBIPROSAD PAL: When there is dearth of finances, when the country is passing through the economic and financial paucity, why should we not take a bold decision, not merely following the beaten track? There are public sector undertakings; there are at least 30 companies which are showing huge profits. The Government, by

[Dr. Debi Prosad Pal]

retaining 51% control over them, can invite the contribution from the public at large and thereby fleet the shares in the public and in this way if the shares are floated on subscription from the public, it will raise, at least, an amount of more than Rs. 10 thousand crores. We shall be happy if we meet the financial problems by raising shares in this way, although the Government will be retaining the full control. In England, that has been done.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You shall have to wind up now.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: Yes. I am winding up. I am giving a suggestion to the hon. Minister. I will try to be brief.

In England also, there has been an increase of revenue by floating the shares of the public sector undertaking in this fashion—the Government retaining the control over the companies.

Lastly, I would like to point out to the hon. Finance Minister that when we are making this sort of a Budget, we have to see whether we are really thinking of the commonman or not. The commonman will be completely eclipsed by the rocket high inflation which is bound to rise because of the increase in the prices. It is here that we expected the Finance Minister to give a new direction and a new thrust. But, unfortunately we have been sadly disappointed.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in complimenting Prof. Madhu Dandavate for having come forward with a Budget in which he has taken some bold realistic steps. Nevertheless, I must also confess my great disappointment. Much of what was needed to be done has not been done. Prof. Madhu Dandavate gave us a very interesting picture of the economic health of our country. Yet, for someone like me, who is non-aligned between the Government and the Opposition benches, I find myself in a rather difficult situation. The picture given by Prof. Madhu

Dandavate has been strongly repudiated by Shri Poojary, a former Minister of state in this House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is also a third category. There are non-aligned, aligned and maligned.

SHRI INDER JIT: Well, I shall not malign you.

We also face a situation in which the former Finance Minister, Mr. S.B. Chavan, has accused Prof. Madhu Dandavate of juggling with figures and has in fact, almost suggested as though a fraud has been perpetrated on the people of this country by the kind of picture which Prof. Dandavate has put forward. In my opinion, this raises a basic question—the basic issue of the right of our people to get reliable, credible information. However this problem has not arisen today. We had this problem in 1977 too when the Janata Government first came to power. They then accused the previous Government of having brought the country's economy to sack and ruin. When Mrs. Gandhi returned to power in 1980, she used exactly and precisely the same language. The Janata Government, she said had reduced the country's economy to sack and ruin. We have now an identical situation. The previous Government is stated to have played havoc with the economy with all huge deficit financing and so on. So, my basic appeal, at the moment, to the Finance Minister is that he should give this country an institution which can inform the people honestly, credibly and reliably. We should be able to know what is the truth and what is not, rather than leave it to successive Governments to put across claims, which may or may not be relied upon. This is my first point. In fact, I recall that one or two years ago, I found in one meeting three Ministers of the previous Government giving us different figures in regard to the number of people below the poverty line. Within one hour—I shall not mention the names—one Minister gave us the figure of 30 per cent, another 40 per cent and a third 55 per cent. When I remonstrated with all the three, they separately turned

around and said: "Well, these are my figures. Take them or leave them."

I think the time has come, Mr. Finance Minister, when there is a need to set up an institution which could be relied upon to give us facts and information which we all deserve. At one stage, the Reserve Bank was rendering this service. But unfortunately, I am sorry to say its credibility has come to suffer somewhat over the years. Therefore, I would like the Finance Minister and other Members of the Government to devote time and attention to this basic issue the right to reliable public opinion which we face in our country.

As I said earlier, there was need for much to be done and this has not been done. My greatest disappointment on this score is the absence of any specific measure to fight corruption and the malady of black money. Nothing has been said about how we are going to tackle the scourge of black money and corruption which continues to play havoc with our country and its economy and morality.

I regret to say that the Government of the day has not even carried out some of the solemn undertakings and commitments that it made prior to the election and on assuming office. Specifically, it had been announced that all Ministers would, on assumption of office, make a declaration of their assets and that these declarations would be made available to Parliament. To this day, there has not been a single such declaration.

Likewise it was stated by the Government leaders that they come forward with legislation requiring all Members of Parliament to make declarations of their assets. The basic philosophy behind this was, what our first President Dr. Rajendra Prasad advocated repeatedly. *Yatha raja, tatha praja*. I made both these points in the course of the debate on the President's Address. I was glad to see the Prime Minister, in his reply, accept my suggestion that there was need for legislation regarding MPs and said, something would be done. But he was totally

silent on the question of declaration of assets by Ministers. I think we have to set the pace and do what needs to be done. We really have to go by what Rajen Babu emphasised repeatedly.

The third thing I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the wholly inadequate reference in his budget to some aspects of resource mobilisation. I am glad that the Finance Minister has talked in terms of mobilising Rs. 21,000 crore from the public sector. Mr. Chavan, in the other House, doubted whether it is possible. Well, I earnestly hope that the Finance Minister will be able to mobilise the resources from the public sector. The truth is that we have not done enough and we have not acted strongly enough to ensure that the public sector gives us the kind of return which it ought to give. In this context, I would like to draw the attention of this House to how some of the socialist countries like Yugoslavia and Tunisia have tackled the matter.

It was my privilege in 1968, I had accompanied Dr. Zakir Hussain to Yugoslavia. I was present during one conversation between our President and President Tito. Dr. Zakir Hussain then asked President Tito about the secret of the success of their public sector. President Tito replied that they regarded their investment in the public sector as a trust on behalf of the people. They therefore insisted on a minimum return. If that return did not come, heads rolled. He also told us that on one occasion, in a particular undertaking, the trade union had created a major problem. It insisted on the employment of a certain number of people in not withstanding the resultant losses. President Tito went on record to say that he then sent for the people in-charge and told them. "If the undertaking does not yield the minimum return, we shall be forced to close it." The same Trade union President Tito said soon proposed that they shed the surplus labour. For desired results. The surplus labour was shed and the undertakings became profitable.

In other words, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir,

[Sh. Inderjit]

what is needed is a demand from every public sector undertaking for a minimum return on investment, which has to be treated as a trust on behalf of the people. This money does not belong to the Government. It belongs to the people. When the Government invests it on their behalf, the people have a right to demand a minimum return. Let heads roll. In this computer age, it should not be difficult for various undertakings to tell us what exactly they need to make the undertakings profitable.

I have much else to say but will try to make a few points quickly. I do not think that enough attention has been given to another area of resource mobilisation, namely, tourism. This country, our great country, has almost everything to offer to the world at large. But it merely earns Rs. 2000 crores annually from tourism. Even small countries like Singapore and Thailand earn infinitely more. We can surely earn not merely double the present amount but many times more than those countries if we are prepared to make the kind of investment which is necessary, in terms of the infrastructure. Not long ago, the Government set up a National Tourism Committee. This Committee made several good suggestions. The Committee's Report was accepted. But it has not been implemented. Therefore, without going into the details, I would say that there is a need for much greater attention to tourism. As the representative of Darjeeling, I am tempted to say much that can be done in my constituency. But I do not want to take the time of the House now in that regard.

I would like to make two or three more points. The First is in regard to the tax on petrol and diesel. I think the proposed tax is very unfair. I would therefore like to make a specific suggestion in this regard. My suggestion is beyond what was as hinted by the Prime Minister. There is need to take a good look at the possibility of introducing rationing in fact I say we should go in for a twin system, i.e. both rationing and free sale namely a twin pricing system in which a certain amount

of petrol and diesel should be available on ration cards at a given price and we can also have free sale of petrol at a much higher price. This morning, before coming to Parliament, I talked to the man from where I take my petrol. I was told that the hike in price of ordinary petrol had not made any difference in the last week. But it had made a difference in regard to the uptake of octane. In the case of octane, the white petrol, the price had been pushed up from Rs. 8.56 to Rs. 11.98 and the fall in consumption is almost 40 per cent. In this context, I would like to suggest to the Finance Minister that we should also go in for a twin pricing policy in regard to the sale of ordinary petrol. Rationed petrol could be sold at Rs. 8 per litre, a lesser price than that prevalent before the Budget. The free sale of petrol could be at the rate of Rs. 12 per litre. But this by itself will not be enough. Much of the consumption is by the Government. I think it is time that the Government really moves towards some austerity measures. Having lived in Delhi all along, I remember the time when the Home Secretary of the Government of India would drive to his office in his own car and use the office car only for official purposes. Now, Ministers and each Ministry have fleets of Government cars. These are being used by Ministers and senior Government officers and are kept running virtually for twenty-four hours. There is no limit on consumption of petrol. Something has to be done.

Much has been proposed in regard to the field of agriculture. I am happy that the Government is going to come forward with a resolution on agriculture policy. I am also glad that much greater attention is to be paid to the agricultural sector, but the decision taken by the Finance Minister to raise about Rs. 4 crores from the food processing industry is likely to prove counter-productive. Some time ago there was a report—Swaminathan Committee Report—which said that the post harvest losses of vegetables and fruits so far as the farmers were concerned added up to something like Rs. 3000 crores. What are we trying to do about that? We are now taxing the food processing industry at every stage. The industry has a total invest-

ment of Rs. 250 crores. We are going to earn only Rs. 4 crores from the taxes proposed. The net result would be that while, you would be helping the agriculturists in one sphere, in this particular sphere you would add to their woes and the tyranny from which the farmers are suffering.

Just one more concluding remark about the exemption limit on income. You are perpetrating a hoax on the people by merely raising the exemption unit for income tax from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 22,000. I do think that in real terms, it means nothing if you really go by the fact that, the value of one rupee today is not even ten paise by old standards. Therefore, I think the least the Finance Minister must do is to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 30,000, otherwise it would be a fraud and a hoax on the people.

I have much else to say. But because of the paucity of time, I now conclude. I am grateful to you Mr. Deputy Speaker for giving me, even this brief opportunity to participate in the discussion.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am on a point of order. This House has had a tradition of calling independent Members and Members of small parties in the end. I am an old Member of this House. Today I see that independent Members and Members of smaller parties are being called first and being given more time to speak whereas this should have been the privilege of Members belonging to larger parties.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: According to what he says, my name should have been first on the list.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are we untouchables?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. In this House every Party is allotted some time. Within that stipulated time limit, hon. Members of every party have been given an opportunity to speak. But independent Members should also get an oppor-

tunity to speak. Who should be given and who should not be given this opportunity is something that the Presiding Officer of this House has to decide. Every effort will be made to let as many hon. Members as possible express their views. The same thing will apply to independent Members also.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL (Morena): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir several hon. Members would like to express their views on this matter (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So far as time limit is concerned, yesterday also we sat upto 9.00 p.m. We could have done the same to day also. Time is posing a problem for us because the Appropriation Bill after being passed by this House has to go to the upper House. This is the reason why we want to give limited time to each Member. Otherwise we could have sat upto 10.00 p.m. or even beyond that.

[*English*]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget for 1990-91 is indeed a harsh Budget. The Budget may not be as harsh as it was generally feared because of all the talk about empty coffers and so on and so forth. Nevertheless, that does not detract from the harshness and that too avoidable harshness of the Budget that we are discussing.

Sir, I need not reiterate and emphasise that this increase in the prices of petroleum products, rise in the railway freight and fares, rise in charges of postal articles and so on and so forth will have a chain effect and a devastating effect upon our economy. The common man will have to bear the brunt of all these increases.

Sir, I must say that the Budget represents a missed opportunity—an opportunity missed—for the purposes of restructuring of our finances. We find the same old tradition continuing which we have been objecting to—

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both he, the Finance Minister and ourselves in the earlier Lok Sabha. Sir, we find that the non-plan expenditure continues to rise. The non-plan expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure has been steadily rising every year. It was around 65 per cent 2 years ago. It is now nearly 68% to 70% per cent. The Centre's revenue expenditure was also 72 per cent a few years back, just 2 years back, which has now been hiked to 75 per cent.

Sir, the same unhappy features continue. The net increase in capital expenditure is merely Rs. 560 crores, i.e. from Rs. 23006 crores to only Rs. 23565 crores. I must say that the Budget is an unimaginative Budget. For example much is being made about the Gift Tax. Now, it is the donee who comes into the picture. But, Sir, this innovation also does not lead us anywhere because while going through various figures I found that the receipts from the gift tax would remain almost the same instead of this innovation. On the contrary there would be several lacunae and opportunities for evasion. Now, a person instead of giving a gift to one person may give gifts to more than one person and has only to take care that this gift is restricted to Rs. 20,000 each in order that the gift tax does not come into play.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Only once a girl gets married.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It is not a question of mere marriage; I am talking of a Gift Tax, Sir.

The Budget has been launched with a great fanfare about the rural orientation. I submit that this rural orientation is not to the extent to which it is being made out in the Budget. Things are not what they seem and the rural orientation is more apparent than real. It is more illusory than being concrete in terms. In the limited time that I have I may only illustrate this particular point with just a few examples.

Take for example the allocation for rural development. The allocation for rural development is increased from Rs. 3083 crores to only Rs. 3115 crores. In other words, though much is being said about the pro-rural bias of our Budget, the allocation for rural development increased by only one per cent. That is the situation. Take for example the question of rural employment. I must point out that for rural employment, the Budget provides for the next year, exactly the same amount as was the revised estimates of the current year, namely, Rs. 2100 crores. The revised Budget estimate for the current year for rural employment is Rs. 2100 crores. In the next Budget also the thing remains the same. Not only that. But with the inflation rate of 7 per cent to 8 per cent in real terms, the allocations for rural employment is much less than what it was in the revised Budget estimates of the current year.

We talk about debt relief. But then the debt relief is hedged with several conditionalities which will make its management extremely delicate, extremely difficult. Moreover the amount is hardly Rs. 1000 crores and that too is brought about by the reduction in food and fertilizer subsidies. So, I must say it is a jugglery.

The co-operative societies are also to be left to the various streets.

I must emphasise that in order to be pro-rural, you need not necessarily be anti-industry. If industries suffer, where will our rural youth go for the purposes of employment? The Budget has several anti-industry features which are regrettable. We are being told about the reduction in the Corporate Taxes. But despite the reduction in the Corporate Taxes, the revenue from Corporation Taxes will be increased by 28 per cent in a year, because of abolition of investment allowances and investment deposit accounts. This will adversely affect new industries as also the modernisation of the existing industries. Not only that. This reduction in the Corporation Tax will benefit the multi-nationals more than our own domestic industries. The hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta had

dealt with only one aspect of it. In view of the constraint of time, I will not repeat that aspect, but please remember that when the Corporation Tax is reduced, then our multi-nationals, the foreign firms, have a new opportunity for repatriation of dividends. And there will be a greater outflow of foreign exchange; and the balance of payments position is difficult. With this reduction, those multi-nationals will be declaring more and more dividends, and repatriating that dividend, as a result of which there will be a greater outflow of foreign exchange.

Yes; there is one more point, viz. that this reduction in the corporation tax may lead to promotion of labour-intensive industries, as against capital-intensive industries. That may be a good orientation to the Budget. But, at the same time, one must remember the harsh realities of the situation, viz. That there are certain industries which, by their very nature, are capital-intensive industries; and we cannot totally ignore that particular fact in our economy.

Look at the allocations; and we find that the allocation for Power and Telecommunications which are a crucial infrastructure for our industries, have really been reduced. In the last five years, the allocation for Central Power sector had increased by 120%. The Budget cuts this allocation for Power by 2.4%. The crucial infra-structure for our industries will, therefore, suffer. The allocations for Telecommunications in the last five years had increased by 23%; but in this Budget, the increase is nominal, viz. 4.3%.

To sum up, I must say that given the inflation rate of 7% to 8%, the outlay in real terms is reduced in the case of the Power sector by about 10% and in the case of Telecommunications sector, by about 5%. This, as I was submitting, is a particular problem and will hit our industrial growth further.

Our Finance Minister has been very unkind to the States. When he was here with us in the Opposition benches, he was always forward; and several others who are today

sitting on the Treasury benches were very vocal to protect the interests of the States. But here, we find that in the mobilization of additional revenues, such sources have been tackled where the share of the States does not come into the picture, or the States do not get much. The nature of taxation proposals is such that the States' share suffers very much. For example, there is this increase in the prices of petroleum products. We have an increase in the prices of petroleum products, and not an increase in the Excise duty on petroleum products. Had there been an increase in the Excise duty on petroleum products, -I do not advocate that—had you taken that particular method instead of the increase in prices, then at least the States would have come to share in the additional mobilization of revenues.

The Centre is expected to mobilize an additional Rs. 1400 crores through increase in administered prices. If the same amount had been mobilized through increase in Excise duties, the States would have got a 45% share, amounting to Rs. 630 crores.

Therefore, I am taking a serious objection also to the method, to the various instruments for the mobilization of additional resources. The total additional tax revenue mobilised in 1990-91 would be Rs. 1790 crore, but the States would receive only Rs. 3 crore. Though the additional mobilisation will bring revenue to the extent of Rs. 1790 crore, our States could get a share of only Rs. 3 crore. Compared this with the earlier Budget, in 1989-90 Budget, the States received 30 per cent receipts of new tax. At the same proportion today, from Rs. 1790 crore of additional mobilisation, the States ought to have received Rs. 540 crore but the States are being robbed; they are being deprived; and instead, we find that such nature of taxes have been used which would give to the States hardly Rs. 3 crore.

Now I will refer to the problem in Kerala. The central investment in Kerala is continuously failing. In 1974, it was 3.27 per cent of the total central investment in the country; now it is even less than 1.58 per cent while

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the population there is 4 per cent; at least looking to all India population level, more justice is wanted for Kerala. Therefore, I must emphasise upon the Government that greater Central investment he made in Kerala.

Take the question of foreign exchange tax. People going for *haj* have been exempted from the foreign exchange tax. Very good, but not thank you. I thank the earlier Government, but then an anomaly remains.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You thank for not having removed it.

SHRIG. M. BANATWALLA: The anomaly remains in that particular tax structure; and that is that only those who go on the *Haj* permit, their foreign exchange tax is exempted. But there are others who go for the same *haj* and *ziarah* on the international passport, same purpose, same objective even if you look at the passport you will find that it is stamped only for *haj* and *ziarah* - but then they do not get that particular exemption from foreign exchange. That lacuna should be removed. Similarly, in the case of *Umrao*, those going for *umrao*, on the same lines, there also foreign exchange tax was not applied.

With these words, I conclude by emphasising upon the Government to raise exemption limit for income tax to at least Rs. 30,000 to withdraw postal hike and hike in the petroleum products. Some attention is needed for the common man and the common man is looking upto Madhuji. His aspect of Dandavate is over. But let that aspect of Madhu at least now flow. The greatest achievement of the Finance Minister is that a Budget of a confirmed socialist has received an applause even from Mr. Palkhivala which even the earlier Government could not get. Thank you.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR (Chittorgarh): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you forgiving me this first opportunity

to make my first speech in my first term as a member of this august House.

First of all, we have to examine the influences that have gone into the formulation of the financial exercise. The efforts towards those below or close to the poverty line is the barometer. I am very happy that the hon'ble Prime Minister has made it clear that the social rights of the people are a matter of their right and not a question of charity. While this sets the goal for our financial exercise, we are certain that we will achieve a growth that we have not seen so far despite the problems that might have been inherited by the present Finance Minister. There are many theories and theorists, Trickle-down Benefits, New Classical Economics, Supply Side Economics, Keynesian Multiplier and many others. But ultimately each exercise has brought in a small section of privileged people, leaving the vast majority of people helpless in the face of Government and its laws. I would perhaps describe it as a variation on the balloon scene. We can imagine the shape of a balloon. If we push one part of it, the entire shape changes. If we pull another part, the entire shape changes. The exercise here does not depend on one theory, but it will be a cumulative effect of every single item that we have under consideration. The past result show that the deficits have been higher than budgeted. the deficit in 1985-86 was Rs. 5315 crores and it rose upto Rs. 8,240 crores in 1989-90. the estimated deficit in 1990-91 is Rs. 7,206 crores.

15.21 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

I think we have all noted that there has been a transfer of Rs. 5,826 crores from the capital account. The Seventh Plan period is virtually over and the Eight Plan period is also in the stage of finalisation. We are all aware that printing more notes or raising taxes has not been the answer and deficit financing can only be just so as long as inflation is not aggravated.

The Budget that has been presented, to me, reflects a confidence of the National Front Ministry after the Vidhan Sabha results in various States because of the fact that right policies and not populist policies have been followed, even to the extent that I have on my hand a postcard received from my constituency, which objects to the fact of raising of postal rates.

The major problems facing our nation might appear as a hydra headed monster, but they can be broken down into four important aspects.

The first aspect is this; are we a solvent nation? The revenue account deficit and the balance of payment position are rather acute. The NRI repatriable amount is a multiple of our foreign exchange reserve and one fifths of our national expenditure is for interest payments. Are we going to curb our non production expenditure?

The second aspect reflected in our Budget is our relations with our neighbouring countries and the possibility of a nuclear bomb, its delivery system, and insurgent activities have found its place in the Budget Defence Expenditure.

The third is our ability to cope with our internal problems at the earliest.

We are aware that the public confidence is in inverse ratio to the time taken to contain this. Along with this is the fact of our electorate's confidence. The hon'ble Prime Minister deserves full compliments on the statement he had made that he shall consider the poll situation whether it is in Meham, Amethi or any where else in the same light.

Sir, the hon'ble Finance Minister deserves congratulations for having shifted the emphasis to the rural sector. We presume that the effectivity in stopping leakages will become an actuality.

Just as it was categorically admitted that the Gold Control Order was not successful and therefore it is being put an end to,

there might be other similar steps that need to be taken. We look forward to them. The corner stone of our exercise here is the self-employed sector. The self-employment opportunities are in urban, rural, industrial and agricultural sectors. I have the comments from the apex body of the Government of India, Indian Council of Small Industries, which feels that the Finance Ministry has been hypnotised by the large scale sector and has ignored small scale industrial production which is one-fourth of the total production. The jobs in that sector are far more numerous and the export potential is enormous. But the fact is that it is keeping the small sector back is the non-availability of finance and it must be rectified in order to increase its capacity utilisation.

In the present situation I draw your attention to some specific points in the Budget. For example, in para 83 of the hon. Finance Minister's speech it has been pointed out that a person with a salary income of Rs. 42,000 per year who saves Rs. 8000 per year in provident fund, etc. Will not have to pay any tax at all. As opposed to that, let us consider the case of a self-employed person who has the same income and puts the same amount into savings, he will have to pay a tax of Rs. 3600. If he wants to reach the no-tax position, he shall have to invest Rs. 18,000 plus Rs. 8000. He will have a sum of Rs. 16,000 left to look after himself and his family. This would certainly put him to a great disadvantage. This needs rectification.

There are a few more examples. Status quo has been maintained in the matter of inclusion of agricultural income for rate purposes only under the Income Tax Act. Similarly, in the wealth tax, in case the wealth has gone beyond a level, a similar has not been considered.

There are more points to be raised. But since you have rung the bell, I shall raise them as and when opportunity comes.

I would request that all the matters be thought of collectively on a national basis for we have the blessings of nature's bounty by

[Sh. Mahendra Singh Mewar]

way of natural resources, our man power and we have the collective brain power. I hope, that the Budget is going to give us an accelerated growth for the economy.

[Translation]

SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would like to congratulate hon. Minister of Finance on presenting a balanced budget. He deserves felicitations for this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in a democratic system Government should be changed in a democratic manner. This is very important. It is very significant to bring about a change in the entire system after the Government has changed. And the most important thing is to make the policies reach the common man once the system has changed. The budget for 1990-91 has a proposal to waive the loans upto Rs. 10,000/- and hon. Minister of Finance has made a provision of rupees ten thousand crores for this purpose, and has directed the State Government to waive such loans and relieve the farmers from their burden and the State Governments have to arrange for a sum of rupees one thousand eight hundred crores. Nearly 70% of poor farmers, artisans and weavers who had taken loans upto rupees ten thousand will be benefited from this scheme. I would like to request hon. Minister that our election manifesto has raised high hopes among the people. We had promised to change the entire system as soon as the Government is changed. There has, of course, been certain anomalies in the schemes of the previous Government. The previous Government had formulated some policies and also arranged funds for the weaker sections. We have some knowledge about the economic, social and geographical conditions of rural areas since we belong to villages only. Previous Government did provide some funds to villages but did not pay proper attention to it. They drew up some policies also but their

intentions were not good. The administrative system of previous Government was not oriented towards development of the exploited class. I remember two lines "Moojhko Kya Dariya, Agar Labraij Maikhane mai hai, Mai to itna janata hoon jitana paimana Mai hai, Gar Koi poochhega jannat ka rasta humse to raheghar harijan bataige hame ahle-vatan, ahle-vatan, ahle-vatan. The hon. Minister is a known socialist and has devoted whole life to the nation. As a common citizen, I would say that we are familiar with the problems prevalent in rural areas. When we listen to the members of ruling as well as Opposition parties here in this House we find that every Member speaks for the poor classes. But why is it that the poor people of villages do not get any benefit of our developmental schemes. Our Constitution is socialist, economic policies capitalist and social system feudalist. When such a system is prevailing, then no economic and social differences can ever be ironed out. And as a consequence, we are facing problems in Punjab and Kashmir. If the problem of inequality is not dealt with soon, then it can give rise to question of national identity in our nation. The draft of Eighth Five Year Plan is before you. I would like to state that water level is very low in our country. We are receiving complaints from various villages the wells are drying up. My constituency is Mohanlalganj which is in the country-side of Lucknow. We are receiving complaints from three legislative Assembly constituencies—Mohanlalganj, Sarojini Nagar and Malihabad in Lucknow and two legislative constituencies Hasanganj and Ppoorave in Unnao district that the level of water is going down in the wells very fast. I would like to suggest that a proposal of constructing tanks in the fallow land of villages should be included in the draft of eighth five year plan. In one acre of land, if we have pond in half acre and start pisciculture in the remaining half we can earn approximately rupees one and a half crore every year and the income will be as high as rupees seven and a half crore if we do it on five acres of land. It will provide employment to fifteen harijan families and improve their standard of living. In this way our promise of providing employment by

changing the system will be fulfilled. Lucknow district is an undeveloped area in terms of industries. Even today there are no industries or any other means of providing employment to its inhabitants. Therefore, a sugar mill should be established there. There are a large number of unskilled labour and retired defence personnel who flee to places such as Bombay and Calcutta to earn their bread due to scarcity of resources in the district. I wish that a sugar mill should be established there and tubewells should be set up. Weaker sections Housing scheme and Harijan Component Scheme were drawn up by the previous Government but it did not intend to implement them. The shops constructed by previous Government were not utilised. Poor people did not receive any benefits from various housing schemes. Therefore, a scheme that does not prove useful should not be formulated. Schemes should be drawn up with honest intentions. The grants provided by the Government should be utilised properly and a strict watch should be kept on its expenditure. Policies should be formulated to help the farmers and harijans of villages to rise above the poverty line and join the national mainstream. With these words, I support the budget.

[English]

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, let me dissociate myself from those sitting on my right side, who have been criticism the budget from their own standpoint. I find their speeches confusing, self-contradictory and adopting 'holier than thou attitude' which is totally unwarranted by their own past records. I will give you a few examples. Shri Ajit Kumar Panja who spoke first on the Congress side, said that the debt relief scheme was meant for the 'kulaks'. But, then, he himself argued for more money to the 'kulaks' and was unhappy that only one thousand crore rupees have been allocated to them and no more. The rest of his speech was meant for the West Bengal State Assembly. Then, we heard the speech of Shri Eduardo Faleiro. He started by saying that if the Government fail to maintain the deficit at the

estimated level mentioned in the budget, that would amount to a breach of trust. Then he said in the same breath that all the former Finance Ministers, in the past, had done exactly the same thing, that is, committed the same breach of trust.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dasgupta, I have no objection to your answering all those criticisms. But your time is restricted. Please make your points.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Sir, when I speak on the budget, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister a few points. While on the one hand I support the budget, on the other I have some serious reservations about some of the proposals made in the budget. I would like the Finance Minister to consider the budget once again in the light of these comments. Some hon. Members have mentioned in this House about the mobilisation of resources. I feel that not enough has been done, for example, in the case of Corporation Tax. It is true that Rs. 800 crores of additional Corporation tax have been proposed. But if you take its contribution as percentage of total tax revenue, there has been no increase. In fact, yield from Corporation tax as percentage of the total revenue, has remained the same. If you look at some of the other taxes which should have been imposed like wealth-tax on agriculture, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister why this wealth-tax has not been reimposed, although this tax was withdrawn in 1982 by the previous Government. Or, for example, the agricultural income-tax which has been discussed for such a long time, why this was not imposed? Or, for example, the Estate Duty which was abolished in 1985. The question is, why this Duty was not-re-introduced. Or, for example the point that has been mentioned about Expenditure Tax by our hon. Member from the other side, Mr. Sathe. The Expenditure Tax was introduced in the Fifties in response to the recommendations made by Nicholas Kaldor. Unfortunately that expenditure tax was withdrawn later on, the ground that it was not effective. I would like to know why more thought has not been given to the

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expenditure tax.

Taking all this into account we find that the direct taxes have been increased only by one per cent. That is not sufficient. On the other hand, even in the Western developed capitalist countries for instance in U K we find that the direct taxes, taxes on profit, taxes on income and assets, account for more than 40 per cent of the total tax revenue. In the United States even, these taxes account for more than 50 per cent of the revenue. I would like to know what stops this Government from imposing these taxes in order to increase the share of the direct taxes. I would very much like the Finance Minister to listen to me. Dandavateji, I would very much like you to listen to me, not to talk to him. You don't mind. I have some important things to say.

So, the direct taxes could have been increased and it was not done.

I have a feeling that no structural change has been brought about. Even now this heavy dependence on indirect taxes leads to two types of problems. First of all, inflationary pressure about which we have all talked, but it is also inequitable because indirect taxes are more burdensome on the poor. It is also necessary to make the budget more equitable and to make it clear that the Government is committed to fighting inequality both in the rural and the urban areas.

I find from the *Economic Survey* that industries have expanded by something like 8 per cent or so over the past few years, but the single biggest (growth among the) items covered by industry of 22% has been in the case of consumer durable items which are mainly consumed by the urban rich. What is going to be done to bring down urban inequality by taxing those people? Similarly, coming to the rural areas, there has been a tremendous increase in rural inequality. For example, the agricultural census for 1980-81 has mentioned that something like 11.5 per cent of those operational holdings hav-

ing more than 10 acres of land account for 52.5 per cent of the land. On the other hand 74.5 per cent with less than five acres of land operate only 26.3 per cent of the land. This is the measure rural of inequality, on the one hand more and more land accumulating in the hands of some people and on the other hand some other people becoming landless and losing their land. In that situation, what would this loan concession do? The question has been raised by others and in the report also I find that Dandavateji said that wilful defaulters will not be allowed to get the advantage of this concession. Let us find out who is the wilful defaulter. If somebody having 20 acres of land has not repaid the loan, should we not assume that he is a wilful defaulter? If we linked it with agricultural holdings in some ways, that would have taken care of the problem of wilful defaulters. Unfortunately that has not been done. As a consequence, there is a possibility that a good part of the benefit would go not to the poorer rural masses, but to the richer section of the rural society. In fact, what I find is this, because the link with holdings has not been established, in the case of Punjab for example, we find that about four-fifths of the total loan given by the banks goes to the farmers with more than 10 acres of land who account for something like 13 per cent of the total holdings. The question is: Are we going to benefit those people or should we not impose certain restrictions to ensure that this concession is not taken advantage of by the the richer section of the rural society? I find that apart from the loan concession which could have been given to the people who are affected by the floods, affected by the drought, to the very poor who are not in a position to repay the debt, the agricultural labourers, the landless farmers, if we make it general for everybody, there is a risk that those who will be getting the benefits would be the ones who should not have been given the benefit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Dasgupta, the time written against your name here in the list is over now, but I do agree that your Party has got more time. So, if you want to help the Finance Minister to answer to the debate in

time, you please conclude quickly.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Sir, I will conclude in just five minutes. I would have suggested to extend the banking system to the poor which has not been done. For example, the Debt and Investment Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey shows that those having more than Rs. One lakh of assets account for 7.95 per cent of the households and 36.2 per cent of the loans disbursed. We find that a large number of people depend upon the non-banking sources for funding despite everything which has been done for improving the banking system. In six States, i.e. Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam, more than half of the total debt is accounted for, not by the banking sources but by other sources. I find in three other States, i.e. Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab more than half of the household people depend more on non-banking sources than the banking sources and only in six States i.e. Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, banks account for both more than half of the debts and more than half of the households. This is the problem which should also have been taken into account in the Budget, but it has not been done. I would also like to raise the question of foreign assistance and trade deficits. A few days back, when Mr. Arun Nehru was here, I asked him this question. Why the share of India in the world trade is declining? Why the share of world trade in India today is half per cent? In a country like Singapore which is no more than a dot on the world map, the export is double the size of India's export and in countries like Hong Kong and South Korea, it is four times than that of India. Why is it that India's export is not expanding? Mr. Arun Nehru gave me the answer that the percentage is not 0.5, but it is 0.6. For a country of India's size, this is no good. He appears to be happy with India's progress in the field of exports. I don't know why. Apart from that, we have a trade deficit which is enormous. Almost 40 per cent of it is covered by invisible income, i.e. the income of the Indians who are in Gulf coun-

tries. That accounts for Rs. 3,000 crores which compensate partly for the deficit. But, this is an unstable source of foreign income. Tomorrow, if we demolish the mosque and build the temple which we are talking about, that money will disappear in thin air. What will happen then? So, this is an unstable source of income from foreign sources which has to be taken into account. Then, I feel that there is a serious question, i.e. about oil which has not been handled properly in the budget document. According to predictions, in the next few years, the oil prices would increase very steeply. Further, the oil production is declining in our country. In Bombay, High offshore oil production is going down. This is a serious problem, which I would like the Finance Minister to consider carefully. I would like to discuss one more point and that is about the balance between the Plan and the Non-Plan expenditure which has been raised by some of the Members. The balance between the Plan and the Non-Plan expenditure was about 40 per cent to 60 per cent in 1982-83 and today it is 31.88 per cent to 68.12 per cent. That means there is a steep decline in the share of Plan expenditure. There are commitments like commitment for subsidies, commitment for defence etc. These are all very important non-plan expenditures. The question is how to solve this problem? Most of the money which is spent by the Government is not going for the development of the people. So, something has to be done in this regard. I do not see any plan in the Budget to handle this situation about restoring the balance. This has to be done either by cutting down the wasteful expenditure or by increasing in the income in various ways. Something has got to be done. Previously, we did not do anything. Something has got to be done now. Unfortunately that has not been done.

Sir, I come from Calcutta. Now we have a complaint, not only on behalf of Calcutta but also on behalf of other metropolitan cities like Bombay and Madras. The National Commission on Urbanisation in their interim report produced four chapters and one of the chapters was on national cities. They made the point that these national cities play a very

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important role in our Indian socio-economic life. If the national cities collapse, than the whole economy of India would collapse and there is a vital need to protect these national cities. They also made the point that the national cities cannot be protected-their needs cannot be satisfied by the State budgets alone. The State Budget is insufficient for this purpose because you are dealing with thousands of crores of rupees which the state budget does not have. So, they made three specific recommendations. They said, these cities-not only Delhi, as Delhi gets a lot of money in various ways-but also Calcutta, Bombay and Madras should also be accorded recognition as national cities.

Number two, the financial responsibility for these major cities should be taken up by the Centre, not by the States. It is because, it is not possible for the State Budget to satisfy their need. Thirdly, they suggested that the Central Government should set up a fund of something like Rs. One thousand crores out of which the needs of the cities should be satisfied. That was there in their interim report. Unfortunately after 14 months, when the final report came up, none of these recommendations appeared in the final report. Some political manipulations took place for that side and all the interim recommendations were not accepted in the final report. My point is, what the Government is going to do about this.

In the same report of the National Commission on Urbanisation, there is a recommendation that the proportion of expenditure spent on urban areas should be increased. It is now a little less than about 1%. It should be increased to 2% to 4%. Now my question is, some people try to argue as if there is dichotomy between urban and rural areas, as if there is a fight between the "India" and the "Bharat". I think, that is a false dichotomy, Even for the development of rural areas, development of the towns is important. Rural prosperity is correlated with the development of towns. So, you cannot have this false dichotomy. You need to have

certain amount of funding for the urban development, too without that you cannot have the rural development, because for the development of rural areas, you require urbanisation pattern which conforms to the need of the rural society and which is hierarchically, properly organised and uniformly distributed throughout the country.

Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in those days when Madhuji used to be in the opposition, if any executive order or any other order of that kind was issued by the Government just before the budget, then Madhuji alongwith his party colleagues and entire opposition used to oppose it vehemently in the words that the Democracy was being throttled; but Mr. Chairman Sir, now you might have noticed that just only three or four days before the budget, the Ministry of Communication has increased telephone and postal rates. The entire House is seized of it.

Dear Sir, the House is discussing the increase in the prices of petrol, diesel and mobile oil. The railway fare and postal rates have also been enhanced. No doubt we are opposing this increase, but all those parties who have been supporting this Government, I means the parties like B.J.P. C.P.I. and C.P.M. have also opposed this move. I think that an increase in the prices of the aforesaid items would hit the common man. In this sense this budget is nothing but a force. In fact the price of Petrol has gone up by Rs. 1.25 per litre. It will also make its impact on the common man.

When you increase the rate of D.A. to Government employees, it has its impact on the entire Country as it creates a feeling that such an increase in fact reflects the increase in prices. Therefore the allocation made for that purpose in the Budget should be withdrawn by the Finance Minister. Just as the Railway Minister has brought down the price

of platform ticket from the proposed Rs. 2 to Rs. 1.50 and also the rate of passenger fare in certain cases. You may also follow suit in this regard and reduce the prices likewise.

The Minister of Finance have raised the income tax exemption limit from Rs. 18 thousand to Rs. 22 thousand. It may be raised further upto Rs. 25 thousand. I was listening quite attentively to the honourable Member Mr. Chand Ram who also referred to the Meham elections. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know what has happened in Meham as it falls in my district. There they had throttled democracy. The Meham election is an ugly blot on the democracy itself. At least 22 police personnel have been killed. there.

(Interruptions)

Please maintain decorum in the House and listen to me attentively. Just now when I was coming from my constituency Karnal, on my way to Delhi I saw near H.A.P. complex a crowd of 300-400 people consisting of men and women who were asking about the fate of their bread winners who had been recruited as the police personnel after a payment of Rs. 30 thousand for the same.

SHRILAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. Presently we are having a discussion on the Budget. Hence no other point should be allowed to be raised during the discussion.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. You kindly read the rules when you can raise the point of order. This has no relevance to point of order. There is absolutely no point.

[Translation]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Honourable Mr. Chand Ram had referred to the elections and in case I keep silent on that point, it would not let me feel contented. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know what had happened there in Meham. A lot of hue and cry is being

raised on this issue in the entire country and they are demanding the dismissal of the present Government. It is there that police personnel have been recruited after a payment of Rs. 30 thousand for the same. I have been saying these things with a responsibility. There was a Police revolt in Rohtak. Eight thousand policemen shouted slogans against the Chief Minister and the D.I.G., and it led to a situation where control of the law and order in ten areas had to be handed over to the B.S.F. & the C.R.P.F. and troops had to be called in from Hissar. This is Democracy! I would like to let you know about my own constituency. I fought the election. (Interruptions)

[English]

Election comes under it. Don't try to interrupt. Try to learn the Parliamentary etiquette.

[Translation]

They are new to the House and do not know how to speak in the House !

16.00 hrs.

I know it fully well that at the time of elections in my constituency when the work of counting was almost over and the returning officer was under the sword of Democles as the then Chief Minister Honourable Mr. Chaudhary Devi Lal who is now the Deputy Prime Minister of the country had ordered him to hold a fresh counting in any case, to which I had objected and asked under what rules he was doing it. So, the Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, it was on that account that the result of election was not announced till 5.30 in the morning. The then Chief Minister said that I had got the result declared at gun point. This makes me recall a couplet:

"Ya Rab Nigahe Naz par licence kyon nahin,
Yah bhi to katl karte hain, talwar ke tarah."

At this the Khuda (Allah) relied:

[Sh. Chiranji Lal Sharma]

"Ae ashiq nigahe naz par licence yonz
nahin,
katl to karte hain, magar zahira nahin.

So quite contrary to Mr. Devi Lal said that Chiranji Lal has got the result declared in his favour at gun point. But I wielded no pistol. Instead my words did that work for me. So this was a matter of shame for the Government which was represented thereby its Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police and Executive magistrate who could withhold the result for four and a half hours at the behest of the Chief Minister and Chautala Sahib; it should die of shame. It was only an account of my boldness that I could get the result declared. It was the tenth elections I had contested in my life.

The foundation stone of refinery in Karnal was laid by the then Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. This project has been set up in Russian collaboration at the cost of Rs. 1500 crore... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is quite unfair. Everybody will get the turn to speak. Then you can speak. Please don't interrupt. Please order. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: They will be given an opportunity to reply. This interruption is not going to distract me. What I want to say is that it is being unnecessarily delayed. And I would like to request the Government, through you, to commence the work on that project as soon as possible. After a long struggle, the work of four-lanning of road on Shershah Suri Marg, National Highway No. 1, was initiated. Initially, the work was done upto fifty kilometres only. A loan of Rs. 53 crores, was received from the World Bank for this purpose. No sooner had the work begun than the contractors were at loggerheads as a result of which the work

was left incomplete. That work should have been completed by the end of the current year. I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, to the fact that the difficulties of the people have increased on this account. What to talk of converting it into four lanning, the existing double lanning poses great traffic impediments because of the heaps of sand etc. lying at places.

Chowdhary Chand Ram said that Rs. 300 each were paid to Harijan women during post delivery confinement to take ghee for nourishment, this was what he said while speaking on the Budget. But this is as untruthful and unfounded as the claim of writing off loans upto Rs 10,000. I belong to Haryana. With great regard, I would, like to caution the hon. Finance Minister no to follow the footsteps of the former Chief Minister of Haryana, and presently the Deputy Prime Minister in giving assurances to the people. He says that 49 per cent is being spent on agriculture. 44 per cent has been spent in 1989-90 on agriculture and I am glad that an increase of 5 per cent has been made in the budget by the hon. Finance Minister. But the question is that there is a provision of Rs. 1000 crore. Now take the provisions of debt-relief on writing off loans. Ample scope has been left in the exercise of discretion. A person may be exempted from it on the grounds that he was not in a position to repay and another person may be deprived of the exemption saying that he did so deliberately. Who will decide it? With whom does the discretion rest? It is the Banking authorities alone. There is a proposal to give relief to peasants, but it is not being implemented in the real sense. I do not think the provision of Rs. 1000 crore is enough. The hon. Finance Minister might have made an assessment as to how many people in the country have taken loans of Rs. 10,000 or less. Has the provision in the budget been made keeping in view that assessment? Secondly, when the relief is being given to poor peasants, the poor labourers; harokers, cobblers and the down trodden in the urban areas should also be given the same relief so that they could earn a living. With these words, I support the Budget and conclude.

16.07 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI R. MUTHIAH (Periyakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for providing me an opportunity to speak on this General Budget.

Sir, this Government has a penchant for the word "Change." Even our hon. Prime Minister, in his address to the nation, soon after he assumed office, has categorically told that his Government is for a change. Now to my dismay, I find only the change of the budgetary year and the name of the Minister who has presented the Budget to the House. The speech of our hon. Finance Minister is packed with words and lack concrete commitment to the nation. Since this being a maiden Budget of this National Front Government, people have naturally expected some agenda for the implementation of their manifesto in the last elections. In the last elections, in their manifesto, they have categorically told the poor farmers that loans up to Rs 10,000 for small, marginal and landless cultivators and artisans, as on 2nd October, 1989 will be written off. That is all. They have plainly told like this. To fulfil this assurance, our Finance Minister Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said in his speech that we are now ready with the scheme for implementations of debt relief to fulfil the promise and redeem the pledge given to the kisans and artisans. Then it can be said in a single sentence that as on 2nd October, 1989, all the loans will be written off. Is it like that? In their manifesto, it is very clear. But when it comes for action, it is painful to note that even in single sentence or in a single word we can tell the people that their promises will be fulfilled. For that, he has taken some four paragraphs in his speech. That is the trouble.

Another promise in the manifesto is that not less than fifty per cent of the investible resources will be deployed for the develop-

ment of rural economy. To implement this promise, our Finance Minister in his budget speech, in paragraph 27 says:

"We are committed to ensuring that fifty per cent of the investible resources are deployed for the development of agriculture and rural development."

In their manifesto they are straightaway saying that 50% of the resources will be made available for the development of rural economy. But in the budget they are telling that for the development of agriculture and rural development they are allotting 50% of their investible resources. The Finance Minister in his budget speech says that 50% of the investible resources are deployed for the development of agriculture and rural development. However, the figures are mystifying.

Nowhere in the speech he has made a clear-cut demarcation of allocation of resources between the agriculture and rural development and other services. For all these only 49% budgetary support in the Central Plan has been allocated. Out of 49% allocation also, that is, out of Rs. 17344 crores provided as budgetary support, Rs. 905 crores is proposed for the agricultural department and cooperation. That is okay. Then again Rs. 155 crores for agricultural research and education has been provided under this head. I wish to request our hon. Finance Minister to enlighten me whether this Rs. 155 crores is meant for the rural upliftment as mentioned in their manifesto. Will any portion of this amount be utilised for the development of the rural economy? Almost all this Rs. 155 crores will go for your seminars, meetings workshops and giving stipend to the research scholars and so on. Not a single paisa from this Rs. 155 crores will be utilised for the upliftment of the poor agriculturists.

In your speech you are stating that in all the programmes of the health and family welfare services special attention will be paid to the needs of the rural people. I am

[Sh. R. Muthiah]

doubtful about this. A major portion of Rs. 950 crores which is proposed for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will directly benefit the urban masses and not the rural people.

To unearth the black money you have so categorically stated in your manifesto that effective administrative and economic measures will be taken to curb tax evasion etc. But here in your budget speech instead of unearthing the black money you are going to give some social status for the black money. What is your proposal to unearth the black money?

Instead of punishing the black-money holders, they are going to be provided with a packet of relief. Hon. Minister has suggested in his Budget that the money of the black-money holders will be used for slum clearance, for buildings and for small scale industries. This would definitely encourage black-money. This will encourage the generation of black-money and therefore you regularise it by contribution, in any way in which the Government wants. If your proposal is to unearth the black-money, please adopt some stringent measures to curb the black-money from the country.

Then, I will come to the areas which you have referred to in your Budget speech. In your Budget speech, in some two or three pages, you have dealt with the problems faced by the textile industries. In Tamilnadu, we have got some 15 sick textile industries which have been closed for the last two or three years. The State Government has promised, as soon as they assumed Office in our State, that within three months we will reopen those sick mills. But now they are saying that they are approaching the Centre to take up the case of those mills, through NDC. Here, I regret to point out that there is no mention, in your Budget speech, about the sick mills. Like this, if you go through the speech point by point you will find that you are just going away from the manifesto. I want to tell that this Budget is not only a

betrayal of the people, but a betrayal of your own manifesto. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should be brief. There are three more speakers, before the hon. Finance Minister replies.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are very kind enough to nation my time. It is, in a way, helping me also, because everything has been said by many hon. Members about the Budget. I would only make some comments. I am here, neither to support the Budget nor to oppose the Budget, but to expose the Budget.

When I read Prof. Dandavate's document, I am reminded of one observation of late Shri Ashok Mehta, which he made in his book, 'Democratic Socialism'. He described Socialism, in this way:

"We come by the turn of the century to the Fabians, all very gentlemanly, all dressed in top hats, frock coats, striped trousers, grey hairs very respectable old moderates, modest. Why did this transformation come about? Partly because most of the protagonist had grown old. Fabian tortoise believes that by its slow, yet persistent movement, it would win against the marxist-here."

When you read this Budget, it does not contain a single word like socialism. There is no mention against multi-nationals. There is no mention also, regarding how to tackle the rural rich and how to tackle the monopolists in the country. It is this budget which we are discussing. Many Members complain that this budget is very harsh. But my complaint is that the budget is selectively soft to certain sections and otherwise harsh to other sections. It has been said that this budget will help in restructuring our industrial scene. But there is no word about the wind of change with which the budget has started in the beginning. (*Interruptions*) There are certain draining point in the Indian economy, namely, subsidy, defence, interest payments and imbalance in our trade. We can understand

the necessity about defence because of our political compulsions. Regarding the interest payments, I would like to propose that there should be strict adherence to self-reliance. I would like to suggest to the Finance Minister that he should call a meeting of all the scientists and technologists of this country and discuss whether this country can be industrialised with the help of our own know-how and talent.

Regarding our subsidy, we must increase efficiency. It is no good giving subsidy on the things which are having low productivity and are only aiming at easy profit-making.

So far as balance of trade is concerned, we must follow austerity. This is a harsh option which should be pronounced in the House itself that we must go in for austerity.

Lastly, I must say that we should have a model regarding economic development before us. I propose that model should be announced in the House. All these things should have been indicated in the speech of the President. We must resurrect and follow very scrupulously the Mahalanobis model. That is the only model by which industry and agriculture can have a balanced growth and we can usher in a new society.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Piyare Lal Handoo. Please be very brief.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): Mr. Chairman, at the very outset, I must thank you for having noticed this small group of three Members. We have been waiting anxiously for the last two days to make some submissions about the budget during the general discussion. Somehow the procedure is such that we have to keep waiting and ultimately are called at a point of time when we are told that we should be brief as possible. I would try to take as short a time as possible.

I have a slight difference with my friend who spoke before me and said that The Word socialism does not exist in the budget.

Prof. Dandavate has been fair to himself by having used the word of non-doctrinaire socialist with his perceptions to grapple with the economic difficulties faced by the country.

Fortunately enough, we are so placed in the House as to find that the non-doctrinaire socialists have got the maximum support for whatever is in the Budget even is from dogmatic socialists as well. I want to make one or two submissions about the Budget. Two very important sectors need a re-look at Prof. Madhu Dandavate. I would not have made this appeal if he would not have been the Finance Minister. In a single sentence, he has dealt with a very important problem, that is, land relations in the country and said they should be subject to discussion in this House. This is one important problem which he has not disposed off. The Second important problem in which he has postponed the decision is regarding the dealing with the parallel economy run by blackmoney holders. Prof. Dandavate says that there should be a debate about this matter in the Parliament and later on, we would find ways and means to deal with such an important subject, particularly, with the kind of resources constraint that we have. I would appeal to Prof. Madhu Dandavate to give greater thought to these two matters, namely, land relations in the country which he disposed of in a single sentence in his Budget speech and how to deal with the current problem of blackmoney development in the country. These two things, if well done, will certainly see us taking steps towards an alternative model of Government which formed, not only the manifesto, but the Prime Minister's first policy speech in the country. But these things remain unattended to. Whichever words you may use, you will be walking on the beaten track, the track that has been followed for the last forty years. In addition to this, I want to make a mention about the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Prof. Madhu Dandavate knows that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is under the Governor's Rule. He also knows that under the kind of dispensation of the Constitution of the country or the Constitution of the State, there is no

[Sh. Piyare Lal Handoo]

forum during Governor's Rule which can consider the Budgetary proposals of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. All that is required to be done for the Governor is to sit in his office and conduct the bureaucratic exercise and frame the Budget proposals. He has not to come before the Parliament as in the case of the rest of the country. I would make an appeal to him to constitute a committee of Members of Parliament from the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and bring the Budget proposals made by the Government before that committee and then take a decision which needs to be taken. This is necessary to be done in the absence of a provision for Budget proposals if the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is under the Governor's Rule do not come before Parliament. My second submission about Jammu and Kashmir is that there should be a little bit of re-thinking about Kashmir as a special category State. During the course of the Second Five Year Plan, you have rightly placed some States as a special category States. Somehow, Kashmir has been neglected in this regard. The method of dispensation of Central finance has been 70 per cent as loan and 30 per cent as grant. In the case of other States which belong to special category States, the case is the reverse. It is 30 per cent loan and 70 per cent grant. The ratio of 90 and 10 is also available in certain cases.

I request the Finance Minister to have this aspect reconsidered in the light of what the Finance Commission has said about this. Two more matters require the attention of the Minister. One is about the lack of public investment in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Our friend from Kerala has complained that it was below four per cent. I have not come to complain. But I want to bring an important fact to your notice and consideration. In case of Kashmir it was less than 0.5 per cent. It was 0.6 per cent some time back but now it has gone down to less than 0.4 per cent.

Another important factor which should have been taken care of and dealt with

greater emphasis is about the problem of unemployed youth in the country particularly the unemployed youth in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. We that making an experiment and testing the results thereof will show the relevance of economic perception. I fully agree with you. But what needs to be done is that besides setting up vocational centres, kindly extend the employment guarantee scheme, which you have suggested for the drought-prone areas, to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. We have only one district which is characterised as drought-prone. Can we extend this scheme to desert development areas also? Two very important districts of Jammu and Kashmir, that is, Ladakh and Kargil require much development. If you can assure full employment or nearly full employment in these districts, many problems of Jammu and Kashmir can be solved. I would again request you to constitute a committee of MPs from Jammu and Kashmir and bring the Budget proposals before it. The method that the Governor, Shri Jagmohan, follows at the time of passing of the Budget is to go to All India Radio and speak from there. This time perhaps he may not be able to do it from Srinagar. If today's developments do not stop him, I am told, he is coming to Delhi to record his speech at the All India Radio and relay it from the Srinagar station and say that the Budget is thus being passed. That very kindly may not be followed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak, though quite late. I had thought that the Budget, as presented by the socialist Minister, would reflect his political thought and philosophy; but it seems that the traditional bureaucracy of the Ministry of Finance has formulated the Budget on the lines of the previous year's Budget. There can be no two opinions about the proposals incorporated in the budget leading to inflation. I would like to say that we have succeeded in bringing about a change of Government and on that basis we have made our entry into the House. At the time of elections,

we had promised the people of this country that we would eradicate corruption. For eradication of corruption from our society, the transfer of power took place and we promised to the people that we would not only change the persons in power but would bring about a transformation of the whole system. But, today, we are limiting ourselves merely to a change of person in power. Therefore, we have to think what steps we are taking for the basic issue for which we brought about this change. But, to my dismay, corruption is continuously increasing in our country today. We swear by the name of Dr. Lohia who had resolved to eradicate corruption from this country. While forming Jan Morcha with Shri V.P.Singh, we had declared in our policy statement that we would come forward to eradicate corruption. We had started our mass movement specifically for this purpose, but, today, we see that no steps, to remove corruption, have been proposed in this Budget. How do we evaluate this budget? We boast of spending so many crores of rupees but where are they spent? Nothing has been said about the commission being pocketed by the middlemen and the measures proposed for checking this practice. The country is embroiled in corruption but nothing is being done to check it. I am told that 2/3 of the total Government expenditure is non-plan expenditure and only 1/3 is spent of developmental works. There is a lot of corruption in these development works, especially in Banks, whether it is in the public sector or in the private sector. Nobody can get loan without greasing the palms of officials. Corruption is there in every construction work. The former Prime Minister had said that only 15 paise, that is, 15 per cent was being spent on developmental works in the country and 85 per cent is going into the pockets of middlemen, contractors and politicians. Until this continues, there is no hope for the upliftment of the poor people and the workers in our country. Another disease is the increasing criminalisation of politics. Some days back we had organised a conference in the Parliament House against the criminalisation of politics but ironically as we are trying to cure our politics of this disease, it is aggravating. More and more

criminals are entering politics today and are holding positions of powers. Some leaders say "Garva Se Kaho Hum Hindu Hain (Say proudly, we are Hindus) but there are many leaders who proclaim "Garva Se Kaho, Hum Criminals Hain" (Say proudly we are criminals). Therefore until this tendency is not curbed, criminalisation of politics cannot be stopped and welfare of the poor cannot be undertaken. Crores of rupees are being spent on welfare programmes like social forestry etc. but in vain. Saplings, trees and jungles exist only on papers and the entire money is swallowed. There is no body to check it or keep an eye over it. Under the Family Planning programmes even the old people are being sterilized. On the one hand the family planning programmes has been turned into a farce whereas on the other hand fictitious data is being presented before the nation, with no tangible results coming forward. On the face of it 25% provision has been made for literacy; in fact all literacy programmes whether it is adult literacy, information education, primary education, Secondary education or university education are in disarray. Many of our hon. friends lament that even after 42-43 years of Independence the rate of literacy is still low. I would like to remind them that this period includes those two and a half years of Janata rule also. Why do they forget that? What is needed is introspection. We have been allocating 25 to 30 per cent funds for literacy in every Budget but this has not helped much. The entire funds have been wasted and gone into the pockets of few individuals. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had launched the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in a bid to win over the Pradhans of villages who would ultimately ensure his victory in the elections. But what happened is not secret. The Gram Pradhans unseated Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He was planning to win the election but instead he had to savour defeat. I would like to submit that here was no control on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana either of the Central Government or the State Government or the state machinery ever. The money was directly being sent to the Gram Pradhans with no monitoring whatsoever. The same situation is continuing in our country even today. And this is true for all employment

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oriented programmes also. Today all the funds that are being spent on developmental activities are being drained by corruption and there is no mechanism to control this corruption. It has been said in the House that 49 per cent of the Budgetary resources have been allocated for rural development; but is the development taking place in the villages in the real sense or are the agricultural labourers and the Harijans and the Adivasis benefiting, from the schemes? Who after all is benefiting? The big and mighty rich farmers and the Kulaks. It has been said that the bank loans of the poor farmers will be waived off; but has anything being done in respect of the money lenders. Even today a villager is born as a debtor, he remains a debtor throughout his life and dies as a debtor. His children and other members of his family are forced to become bonded labourers for generations to come; but no system is being evolved to put an end to this evil practice. Even today the Harijans and the Adivasis take loans from the money lenders. But no effort is being made to waive off such loans. Something should be done in this direction so that people are relieved of the burden. The Government announced that agriculture based cottage and small scale industries will be established, but no action has been taken in this connection. Regarding agriculture it was announced that there will be no increase in the prices of the tyre tubes for tractors and trailers. But how many Harijans, Adivasis or the poor people own tractors and trailers? Alright the prices of these items will not be increased; but what about the exploitation of the poor? Who will see to it? The exploitation of the poor by way of indirect taxes is going to increase. There will be no relief for them. Rs. 14 thousand crores should have been arranged for waiving off all the loan of the farmers; but only Rs. 1,000 crores have been provided for it, whereas even the minimum requirement is of Rs. 2842 crores. What will happen to the loans pertaining to the cooperative banks and the rural banks. Loans have been taken in the name of Harijans. Even then Harijans and Adivasis are forced to repay it. What steps have been

taken to put an end to such practice? Was this what we aspired for our country, was this for what we had bargained? Bogus loaning was done in the name of Harijans and Adivasis and now these people are being made to repay the loans they never took and no one is paying attention to their misery. Our young colleagues who represent Madhepura etc. have been elected to this House due to our patronage and now these very people are passing remarks on us. There is popular saying "Rome Pope Ka Aur Saharsa Gope Ka." (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR RAVI YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. Shri Ram Dhan is a responsible person and he should not say such things. I represent Madhepura constituency. He should know that the slogan 'Rome Pope ka aur Saharsa Gope ka' was not raised by the people in Madhepura but it was raised to nullify the election in which Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra was defeated and Shri Bhupendra Narayan Mandal was elected... We have been elected not because of you, we have come here on our own strength ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM DHAN: Sir, I have not said about Madhepura but about Saharsa... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that waiving of loan is merely an eye wash because the poor and the labourers will not be benefited by it. It was promised in the election manifesto that reservation policy for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be implemented effectively. What is being done in this regard? Is it being implemented effectively? No, it is not. It was said that statutory power would be given to SC and ST Commission. We do not know as to what is being done in this regard. It was also said that special courts would be

set up to hear the cases of atrocities committed against Harijans, Adivasis and down trodden. What has happened to that proposal? Untouchability is the greatest sin but not eve a single word has been said about it in the Budget. We raise finger at other countries of the world but here in our own country, we are not able to take steps to abolish untouchability. We talk a lot about human rights and also give away Nehru Award. A delegation was also sent to Namibia for this purpose, but in our own country, we do not make any efforts to improve the condition of the weaker section. I would like to know whether such thing happen in any other country of the world. In our country, night soil is still carried on the head by the sweepers. The House should think over it. No preventive measures have been taken in this regard. This malpractice should be abolished. It was said that special arrangement would be made for the sweepers, but nothing has been said about them in the Budget. The practice of carrying night soil on the head should be declared an offence. Rs. 269 crores and 320 crores have been earmarked for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan respectively. The Government might be well aware that the Adivasis who used to collect flowers, leaves and firewood from the jungles, have been deprived of this right after independence. Atrocities are still committed on them. Their women are criminally assaulted through the contractors. The Forest contractors, employees of the Capitalists and leaders are responsible for this.

Many thing are said here about the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but it is a matter of regret that not even a single member belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribe has been nominated to the Rajya Sabha during the last few years. I would say that the Government should abolish Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishads. Anti-reservation movement was launched in the country. Have the reserved posts been filled? I am the National Convener of the Jan Morcha. We got a Schedule Caste member elected to the Rajya Sabha with the help of BJP.

'The Times of India' and the 'Indian Express' are called 'Pravada' of the National Front Government. Today an editorial has appeared under the caption 'Defeat Him'. We have heard such a thing for the first time in the history of Parliament. Such vicious propaganda is being made today. Even during the partition such news did not appear in the press. It is also being said that if they go to High Court or Supreme Court they should be beaten up. We must think in which direction we are heading towards.

I would like to thank the hon. Finance Minister for giving the concessions available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Neo-Budhists. But one thing I would like to say is that no one seems to be concerned about the temple and mosque dispute and the growing trend of conversions in the country. People are quarreling over petty things. Sant Kabir said to the Muslims:

"Kankar pathar jod kar masjid layee
banaye,
Ta chadh mullah bang de, kya bahra
hua khudaye".

To the Hindus, he said:

"Pathar pooje hari mile to mein poojun
pahad,
Tase to chakki bhali, jaka peesa khayee
sansar"

Today, conversions are taking place but in spite of that the feeling of casteism has not ended. I would like to cite two instances. A Brahmin young man embraced Christianity but he remained bachelor for quite some-time. When his friend asked the reason, he told him that he would marry only when he comes across convert Christian girl of Brahman descent. At the time of ticket distribution, we were told that if a Muslim Tyagi was given a ticket, both Hindu Tyagis and Muslim Tyagis would support him if a ticket was given to a Muslim Rajput, Hindu Rajputs would also support him and if Sikh Jat was given a ticket, all Muslim Jats and Hindu Jats would support him. What is happening in this country. In Kerala, the Scheduled Caste

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converts have their separate church and they cannot go to other churches. When I was the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Parliamentary Committee, I went to Kerala. During my stay, some church priests came to me and demanded that they should also be given all facilities which were available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In Lakshdweep, all Muslim avail of facilities which are available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, the problem is that doors of all religions are open for conversions and nobody is thinking to check this trend. There is a need to think over it seriously.

There is problem of black-money. Political Workers, Political leaders and Political parties are generating blackmoney. Earlier, there was a provision for the companies to donate to the political parties and accounts were maintained there of but today most of the blackmoney is used in the elections. All the elected members come her due to this blackmoney. How then its use can be checked? It is a big problem. I would like to tell Shri Madan Lal Khurana that-'Kadua Kadua thoo, mitha, mitha gap'. (You accept what is convenient to you are reject the rest). Therefore, I would like to say that... (*Interruptions*) Naikji, please sit down. With whom are you wrangling?

I would like to say that if we sincerely want to eliminate this menace of blackmoney, we have to bring about some radical changes in the electoral system. The Government should bear the election expenses and proper account should be maintained for that. There should be a list system for the parties. So long as we do not bring about electoral reforms, it will be ridiculous to think of eliminating the blackmoney. The previous Government had given full freedom to the big Industrial houses. Any Government may come to power, the capitalists will have full freedom.

No efforts are being made by the Gov-

ernment to check extravagance. Recruitments of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or the recruitment of the people of other higher castes are being banned but no action is being taken to control the extravagance in the Government expenditure. I am myself a freedom fighter and therefore, I would like to say that as per the existing practice if a Harijan is killed Rs. 10,000 is paid as compensation to the next of kin by the State Government, whereas if a person other than Harijan is killed, Rs. 50,000 is paid as compensation to the next of kin. If they are killed in riots, the compensation amount is increased to Rs. 1 lakh. My submission is that a uniform policy should be formulated in the country. Same principle should be adopted in case of harijans on whom atrocities are committed or who are killed. A uniform policy should be formulated and all the State Governments should be directed to pay same amount of compensation. A sum of Rs. 1000/- per month has been granted for the dependents of those killed in the Delhi riots whereas the freedom fighters who fought for the independence of the country and who actually deserve the credit to liberate the country, get a nominal amount of Rs. 750 per month. I would like to tell that a number of freedom fighters are on the verge of death. The number of such persons has been decreasing day by day. In view of the prevailing circumstances, I would like to urge the Minister of Finance to sanction Rs. 1000/- per month as minimum pension to these freedom fighters.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Already we have decided that the Minister will reply at 4.30 PM. Now it is 4.55 PM. Shall I call the Minister to reply?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV
(Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Ramdhan

has stated that I have won the elections on his strength. My submission is that I have been a Member of Bihar Legislative Assembly from the year 1977 to 1980, 1980 to 1985 and 1985 to 1990. My submission is that my political achievements are not based on his strength. Instead his politics is based on other people's strength. He has only 6 years experience of politics. Thus my political life in the Legislative Assembly and in the Parliament is more than that of him... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM DHAN: I know ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some groups have been left out. Now, I call Shri Vamanrao Mahadik to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me time to make my submission. I have been sitting here for the last 5 hours. My feet has also swollen up.

I have realised that the hon. Minister of Finance has presented a very good Budget. When I was coming here from the aerodrome, I had to pay Rs. 94 for the card which one could buy for Rs. 65. I enquired as to why this was so? He said that the price of petrol has gone up. It seems that this Budget will result in price rise. If prices of luxury items increase, it will not matter. Delhi is the capital of India but Bombay is the heart of India

17.00 hrs.

In the Budget, proposals no such provision has been made for Bombay which is the heart of the country by which some measures may be taken for the welfare of the common man of the city. Last Time, the Hon. Prime Minister granted Rs. 100 crore which provided some relief. One tenth of the total revenue from income-tax is received from Bombay only and at least some share of it should be spent on the city. The total popula-

tion of Bombay is 1 crore, out of which 50 lakhs are poor and live in the 'jhuggi-jhonpri'. This Government is committed to the welfare of the poor and number of poor people living in Bombay is quite high. The housing problem is very acute. The Government should provide them with built-up houses free of cost. No provision has been made in this Budget in this regard.

17.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Not only this, the Railways, Bombay Port Trust, Life Insurance Corporation, Telephone Department are under the Central Government and in areas allotted to these organizations 'jhoppar-pattis,' have been set up there. The Government of Maharashtra and the Municipality of Bombay have provided them with water, electricity, toilet facilities. Similarly, the Central Government should also provide them with some assistance but no such provision has been made in the Budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Municipality of Bombay allots Rs. 3 lakhs to each of its members and the State Government of Maharashtra provides a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs to each legislator every year so that they could spend it at their discretion on welfare activities. Similarly, for every Member of Parliament, a sum of Rs. 2 crores should be allocated so that he could spend it at his discretion on welfare, activities.

The hon. Minister of Finance has raised the exemption limit of income tax to Rs. 22,000 and for which we congratulate him. But even several sweepers of the Bombay city earn Rs. 2500 per month. With a view to provide relief to the law paid employees, the exemption limit from income tax should be raised to at least 30,000 and for which we shall all be grateful to him.

On one hand, there is an acute shortage of coal, firewood and kerosene in the Konkan region of Bombay whereas on the other hand, gas is produced in Bombay High in

[Sh. Vamanrao Mahadik]

such large quantities which could fill up 2 1/2 lakhs of gas cylinders and all this gas is being burnt out everyday. Some arrangements should be made in this regard so that this gas could be utilised and which may benefit the people.

Previously, the Central Government provided 50 percent amount as subsidy and remaining 50 per cent as a loan on a concessional rate of 4 per cent interest for slum clearance activities. This process should be started and Rs. 1,000 crores should be allocated for this purpose in the Budget. There are lakhs of such poor people in Bombay who do not have any shelter and it is necessary to provide them with some or the other kind of assistance.

We all welcome the announcements made for the waiving of loans of the farmers. But it is necessary to take some other measures also for this purpose. For example, in the case of industrial sector, if a factory remains closed for 4 months, the workers demand remunerations of these 4 months when the factory re-opens. Similarly, in case there is no rain for 4 months and the crops wither away and for which the farmer is not at fault in any way because they depend on rains for agricultural production, some arrangements should be made and relief provided to them by way of insurance and other methods so that he may be able to look after his family. Old age pension is provided in other countries but it is not so in our country. Apart from that, old homes are also not there. The Government does not provide any kind of protection to the destitutes and helpless widows. We say that 50 per cent of the voters consist of women but we refuse to look after their welfare. Old age is neglected completely. The voting age has been lowered from 21 years to 18 years. However, the practise of giving unemployment dole to the unemployed existing in other countries is not in existence in our country. They are neglected. The Budget should carry some relief for every sectors of society. This is a popular Budget. Measures should be taken

for the welfare of the masses. The basic pay of the salaried class has been eroded in value. When there is an increase in the price-level, dearness allowance is paid by the Government. But when the basic pay diminishes in value, no compensation is granted. His purchasing power declines and he is dissatisfied. It is all right that the rate of D.A. is enhanced but compensation should be granted at the level of basic pay. That is why today the corrupt people indulge in black marketing. If Government promises not to take any action against those who invest black money in Government activities, people will invest their black money openly. You should ask for black money investments without any hesitation. The N.R.I. are prepared to invest in India. When you take money from your own citizens, some interest can be paid. People keep their agricultural income in I.D.B.I. at 9 per cent interest and no income tax is levied for it. On the subject of participation of labour, I want to say that the owners are afraid of making the workers partners in their business, So the owners resort to lock-outs and closures. They close down their units and give work on contract basis. Thus the worker does not get any work. This has been started by the new Government. Therefore, if the workers do not get work, they go on strike. We should find out a way to solve this problem. No one should be allowed to declare a lock-out without the permission of the Government. If the lock-out is declared according to the law, than it is all right, but nobody should be permitted to declare a lock-out, in an arbitrary manner. Therefore, orders should be issued not to declare a lock-out, without the permission of the Government.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, by departing from the unhealthy tradition of hiking prices before the Budget, the new Government has done a commendable job. Last year, some amount was transferred from the Oil Pool Account to the Revenue Account, in an improper manner. This time, the methods was changed by effecting the transfer into the capital Account. I welcome this step also.

The Finance Minister has said that additional resources to the tune of Rs. 1790 crore would be mobilised through taxes. For this, he proposes to mobilise Rs. 800 crore by withdrawing major incentives like investment allowance and investment deposits, but studies reveal that the Government would not be able to mobilise more than Rs. 300 crore. Then, the withdrawal of Section 115 (J) of the Income-Tax Act would render many companies zero-tax companies and thus it is doubtful whether the Government would be able to mobilise additional resources amounting to Rs. 50 crore through direct taxes, leave alone the estimated Rs. 500 crore. As far as the increase in the exemption limit of personal income-tax is concerned, it is to protect that income, to provide relief to that income which has risen due to inflation and not because of any increase in efficiency or productivity. This cannot be termed as an achievement of the Government.

It has been said that there would be increase in taxes on items used by affluent sections of the society. The Finance Minister has proposed to realise a sum of Rs. 20 crore through taxes on 10 luxury items. Excellent! There is a meagre increase of Rs. 35 to Rs. 125 in the prices of Refrigerators. Similar is the case with V.C.Rs and Air-conditioners. The back of the affluent people is indeed stooping with the heavy burden of taxes imposed by the socialist Finance Minister.

In the Budget speech, the Finance Minister has expressed his confidence in providing the right to productive and profitable employment. Interestingly, last year the revised outlay for rural employment was Rs. 2100 crore and this time it has increased by Rs. 16 lakhs. That is to say, there is an increase of a meagre 0.9 per cent. This illustrates their socialistic considerateness towards the rural poor and commitment towards their manifesto. What does Shri Madhu Dandavate propose to do by putting just a drop of Madhu (honey) into the bottomless ocean of poverty?

A massive increase of Rs. 1500 crore has been effected in the Defence Budget

without indicating any reason therefor. It is not acceptable to us. In 1965, the defence expenditure was merely 4 per cent of our total national income and in 1971, when we had successfully fought a war, it was only 3.9 per cent. Last year, our expenditure on defence was as high as 4.4 per cent of the total national income. So, after all, what is the reason that we are so nervous that despite there being no apprehension of a war, we are unable to get a guarantee of security even with our defence expenditure being as high as 4.4 per cent of our total national income?

If the transfer from the oil pool is separated, then the deficit would be at last year's level. Definitely, the most important reason for this huge deficits is the deficiency in tax collection. For this, the need of the hour is to take stringent action against tax evasion. Real estate business has become the hot-bed of tax evasion. The Government will have to launch a drive against it and circulation of black money would have to be checked.

With regard to the decision to waive the loans upto Rs. 10,000 taken by the farmers, it is essential to determine the maximum limit of land holdings otherwise all the concessions would be usurped by the Kulaks and the big farmers. The basis for providing any kind of relief should be conditional and nothings else and for this, the maximum limit of land holdings—should be determined. In the agricultural sector, persons with taxable income, especially the big farmers, should be taxed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever you have in written form, you may send the same to the hon. Minister.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, let me express my gratitude to all Members of this House from both the sides who participated in the debate and I must say that even when

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

they criticise certain aspect of the budget, there was no acrimony at all in the entire debate. Sir, the spirit of Parliamentary practice and debate demands that the Minister must be amenable to the constructive suggestions and criticisms and I can assure the House that after the Finance Bill, I will be able to take note of various suggestions made by the Members. And I will take due note, of course, according to my understanding. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I plead ignorance.

Sir, I stated at the very commencement of my budget speech and that again without illwill towards none that there are certain ground realities on the basis of which I have to formulate my budget. There were certain constraints and one of the constraints arose out of the security environment. If you look at various figures of the Defence Budget you will find that the Defence Budget allocations have gone up from Rs. 15,750 crores—I mean, Rs. 13000 crores budget estimate, then the revised estimate Rs. 14,500 crores, and it went up to Rs. 15,750 crores. Sir, I was happy to note that no matter to which side of the House we belonged, all noted the fact that when we have certain security environment and there are certain border problems, we cannot tinker with our security, we cannot tinker with our security, we can not tinker with our Defence, and this is one of the constraints we had to face. If I was able to bring down about Rs. 2000 crores from the Defence expenditure itself, I am sure I would have been able to cut down the deficit considerably. But that would have been done at the cost of the security and no nation considers the security of the country less than any other problem and there are people who have sometimes sacrificed bread in order to defend our freedom and defend the country, and that was the constraint that we had to face. I am glad that on that there was no difference. As rightly said by many Members here, on the background of the situation which existed at the time of the framing of the budget containing the inflationary pressure of the economy was the priority of the coun-

try and there have been some differences of opinion, and understandably so. So, the inflationary pressure goes up and the prices go up and there is an overall inflation in the country and in the economy due to two factors. One is, when we try to increase the prices of certain sensitive commodities, then the cumulative effect of this rise in prices also leads to the overall price behaviour in a particular manner in the upper direction. But, Sir, you will agree with me that just as rise in the prices of certain sensitive commodities contributes to the inflation in the country, similarly, if we allow the deficit to be widened to a very great extent and if the trend that is there continued unabatedly, all students of Economics and Finance accept the fact that all deficit finances do not necessarily result into rise in prices, but there is a limit to that. Sometimes if the deficits are created and build up, then the augmentation of production sometimes neutralises the inflationary effect of deficit financing, but there is also a limit to that and therefore, when deficits go on increasing, the problem becomes extraordinarily difficult and therefore, I think even my critics will give me this much benefit without indulging in any exercise of window dressing, I can assure you that. I have been able to bring down the entire—if you have seen in the budget all the three comparative figures, you will find that originally it was Rs. 7,337 crores, in the revised estimate it has gone to Rs. 12,436 crores. I am referring to the revenue deficit and it is Rs. 13000 crores; over all deficit, of course is Rs. 7,337 crores, that has gone in the revised estimate to Rs. 11,750 crores and I have been able to settle it down to Rs. 7,206 crores.

Some critics have rightly pointed out, and they were rightly disturbed about the trend of the revenue deficit and our former Finance Minister, Shri Poojaryji, rightly pointed out that even here the revenue deficit, leave aside the overall deficit of Rs. 7,206 crores, is Rs. 13,032 crores. It is alarming. It was pointed out that even the Revised Estimates was Rs. 12,436 cores and it has gone up. Sir, with due humility let me point out to the House and particularly to the new Members of this House by hon. Shri Chavan,

I raised a very significant issue through Privilege Motion. I have raised the question that from the Public Oil Fund, a surplus of Rs. 2300 crores which was kept in the Capital Account was transferred to the Revenue Account and as a result of that, the Revenue deficit came down from its original value by Rs. 2300 crores.

SHRI K.S.RAO : What are you doing now?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will tell you; you asked a very good question and that gave me an opportunity to give good explanation.

Sir, Rs. 2300 crores was shifted and as a result of that apparently the Revenue deficit was decreased by Rs. 2300 crores on paper. I called it as an optical illusion, to use our physics terminology. What was the response the Presiding Officer? I am very proud that the Speaker then gave the ruling that I do not think the Finance Minister deliberately tried to transfer it from the Capital Account to the Revenue Account. But, obviously because of the transfer, it appeared as if the Revenue performance was better. He gave a warning to the entire House; he gave a warning to the then Finance Minister and he also gave a warning to all the prospective Finance Minister. He said that such a transfer from the Capital Account to the Revenue Account should not be undertaken, only to show that the Revenue deficit decreases. So, when I became the Finance Minister, I made up my mind that I should be bound by the decisions given by the Speaker on the Privilege issue raised by me and I shall not indulge in this type of exercise. Therefore, I have told my friends very categorically that we are not going to show this Rs. 2300 crores or anything else which was transferred last time. So, it was bound to be there in the Revised Estimates. I did not want to undermine; it was shown. But, as far as my Budget projections are concerned, I did not indulge in that exercise.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, even then the Revised deficit is Rs. 9312

crores. Even after transferring that, it is... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Hon. Member, without any insult to you I may say, you are good in economics, but you are bad in mathematics. If Rs. 2300 crores also is taken into account, then the Revised Estimates will not be Rs. 12,436 crores, but it will be Rs. 14,736 crores. I do not want to score over you in debate, but that is the reality.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (*Dumdum*): He is wrong in economics also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I may say, it is a question of common sense. (*Interruptions*) In fact, I pointed out the difference in my Budget proposals itself. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has given the Budget Estimates of 1989-90. Even after inclusion of Rs. 2300 Crores from the Oil Coordination Committee, it comes to Rs. 9312 crores, whereas in the 1990-91 Budget Estimates— I am referring to the Budget Estimate of 1990-91—it is Rs. 13,000 crores and odd. Please do not compare with the Revised Estimates, but compare with the Budget Estimates of 1990-91. Please do not mislead the House. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have clarified the point. I have clarified the point.

Against this background, my emphasis was, in our entire exercise in checking the inflation of the country, I have wanted to see that we try to restrain the deficit. Of course, there are various factors. No.1, we have to restrain the deficit. No.2, we have to mop up the excess liquidity. No.3, we have to bring out as much blackmoney as possible. We will have to avoid or minimise the non-developmental expenditure of the Government. These are the various ways by which we can try to reduce the inflationary pressure in our economy. I assure this House that we will continue this exercise.

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There is one more assurance, which I am modifying now. If you look at my original speech on 19th March, I have said, the question is raised that every time the deficits as surpluses are projected. But the performance always gets worsened by the end of the year. Permit me, let me modestly point out that when I happened to be the Railway Minister in the country, I had introduced an exercise, which I would like to try in the Finance Ministry. In the first year of my Railway Budget, I had projected, after a long time, a surplus of Rs. 80 crores. We projected that at the end of the financial year, the difference between the total receipts and the total expenditure will be surplus. I tried an experiment in the very first year of my Budget. That I made the revenue projection as well as the expenditure projection month by month, when I framed the Railway Budget, because some months are lean month, some are prosperous months. For instance, when the sugar is already manufactured, then the movement of sugar is more. When the crops are cut, the movement of foodgrains is more. Taking into account all these aspects, I was able to project the revenue as well as the expenditure month by month. Every month, I used to go around the country in all the concerned Railway Zones, meet the officers, sit with them for five hours and tried to get the accountability for the foodgrains movement. For example, this was the target for the month and the achievement is this. When we started the monitoring, the officers themselves told: "Here is a Minister who wants monthly account". The net result at the end of the financial year was, whereas I projected a surplus of Rs. 80 crores, the actuals over the year were the surplus of Rs. 126 crores. That was the achievement, as a result of the monitoring month by month.

Therefore, Sir, I announced in my Budget proposals that there would be half-yearly appraisal of the progress of our exercise to contain the deficit. My Prime Minister suggested to me, I should undertake a 4 monthly exercise and if possible, I should come before Parliament after every 4 months and try

to explain to them, what are the steps that we have taken and what are the results we have achieved. That will be an indirect pressure on the administrative machinery and officers will realise that after every four months, we have to give a report to Parliament and as a result of that, probably there will be restraining effect. That is the exercise, we will try to undertake.

The next important aspect is, we have tried to make modest beginning about the fulfilment of the promises. Sir, our election Manifesto contains a number of assurances. I am sure, even our bitterest critics do not take it for granted that if he has jotted down hundred items of our programme in the Election Manifesto, nobody in his wildest dream expects that all the 100 items will be completed within two weeks or seven weeks. I was surprised that eight Chief Ministers of eight States came out with a statement from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari—you try to complete this process of debt relief within seven days. They did not do it in 40 years but they wanted us to complete it in seven days...(Interruptions)

I have received the letter and I have sent them the replies also.

SHRI KOTLA VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY (Kurnool): They have not told that they are going to wipe out. But it is your commitment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Hon. Member, when you spoke, including your former Minister spoke, I patiently listened to them and I never interrupted when they were speaking.

I beg of you to give me a patient hearing and reject me totally when you find that you have misunderstood what I am saying! But the onus will be on you.

Therefore, you gave certain promises and we try to implement them. I am extremely thankful for a balanced contribution to this debate by Shri Indrajit Gupta. He did strike a critical note also. But, at the same

time, he was one of the speakers who took note of the fact that we are trying to give some new thrust and new direction and we are trying to bring in certain structural changes in the entire tax structure. In some matters, we have succeeded. In some matters, we have not adequately succeeded. In some matters, we might have failed. But that is our honest effort. We want to give a rural orientation. It is a fact. Even in the figures that have been given in the budget estimates, you will find even the Congressmen admitted that we have increased the Budget allocation for rural development from 44% to 49%. I would like all our hon. Members to realise that this excludes even Rs. 1,000 crores for debt relief and even Rs. 4,000 crores for fertilisers and if you take that into account,—of course, it is not there in the Budget, it is no-plan expenditure, but the contribution to the rural development is quite high. I do not think it is a unique contribution. But at least concede to us, our will, the desire. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We have done it. You are pointing out the figure. I have given the figure. We have given 55%. I stand by it. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Poojary, you need not shout. My hearing capacity is perfectly normal. Even if you get up and say it is 50%, I shall accept it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Members please not to interrupt. you have made your points. The hon. Minister is replying. Please hear him patiently, this side also. If any hon. Member gets up and if the hon. Minister yields, will let him have his say. The hon. Minister is quite capable of replying to the points made by the Members.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You

leave it. I will manage it. I do not need your help.

[English]

You know it very well that in the debate I never get rattled by interruptions. In fact, I thrive on interruptions very often. So, I am not worried about it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But not in this debate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It has been the convention of the House that when the Minister replies afterwards you can say anything. That is the convention. *(Interruptions)* I never did it.

When Prime minister was replying or Minister for Finance was replying, after the debate was over, I might have sought clarification. But I never disturbed the reply. *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In case I had done it, do not follow me. Follow you leader. That is what I would like to tell you.

In fact, if you go through the records of the Debate, there are many Members on the Congress side who themselves took note of this fact and they said we do take note of the fact that in our case it was 44%. You have taken it to 49%. After all, 5% increase is not much. You cannot argue both ways. You cannot argue that 5% is not much and you cannot argue that the figures are not correct. Therefore, truth can be on either side. What I would like to point out is this is our priority and we have done it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Janardhana Poojary, please.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He cannot reconcile himself to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to hear him. Whatever he wants to say, he can say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why should you yield to every interruption?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I wanted to yield once and for all. (*Interruptions*) Then there is the question of right to work and our hon. friend who initiated the discussion, at a very highly dignified level pointed out that this right to work is a fraud. I am sure on both sides people will realise that when we say that right to work should be introduced as Fundamental Right in Part III of the Constitution, it is a justiciable right. That means once you amend the Constitution, next day if any youngster does not get work, he can go to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court can direct now that right to work has become a Fundamental Right in Part III of the Constitution, it is justiciable, then they can immediately direct even the next day and tell the Government to give them either work or give them unemployment allowance. Therefore, this demand about Right to Work came from all sides. Those of us who come from the working class movement and the kisan movement, who demanded and who demonstrated for that, even while demanding that we made it clear that if you amend the Constitution on Monday, all over the country that right can be implemented from Tuesday onward. We have never told our supporters and followers in the mass rallies of workers and kisans. All that we have said is that in order that this right should be implementable, the priority is to create a greater work potential starting with the villages, Why should we start with the villages? Our former Finance Minister Shri C.D. Deshmukh had rightly said that the unemployment figures which were revealed by the employment exchanges in the cities were not the correct picture because it is only the educated in the urban areas who go and record their names. But as far as our rural population is concerned, sometime they become so cynical of our employment exchanges. They ask: "What is the use in recording our names? We are only hiding the stigma that we are unemployed. Therefore, so many of them do not record their names." Therefore, Shri C.D. Deshmukh once said in this very House— he was the former Finan-

Minister— "The figures of my employment exchange do not reveal the real unemployment. The concealed unemployment in the villages is not at all revealed because it is not recorded in the employment exchange offices at all. Therefore, there is more unemployment in the villages." Therefore, I would like to say that we must make a beginning from somewhere. So, in Maharashtra—of course it is under the Congress regime—the Employment Guarantee Scheme was very effectively implemented. We are the supporters. Even while sitting on the Opposition benches, my colleagues in the Maharashtra Assembly always supported the Employment Guarantee Scheme and congratulated the Government for that scheme not forgetting that it was a Congress Government's scheme. We insisted and we suggested some modifications. They were accepted. That ideal scheme was implemented in Maharashtra. Therefore, we have decided, in our manifesto, that it should be extended throughout the country. While extending throughout the country a beginning has to be made from somewhere. Therefore, we have given priority to those village and rural areas which are drought-prone, famine-prone. We shall take them up and try to see that the employment potential is increased. For that very reason, one of our radical friends asked: "What is your model? Ours is the model which will suit the genius of India. We will not borrow the models from highly developed countries. We have the model that suits India. 70 per cent of the population stays in the villages. Major chunk of unemployment comes from the rural areas. There is highly centralised planning and top-heavy planning. Its implementation is not going to development will be not development for the affluent people at the top and trickling down of the gains of development so that those who stand with the bowls of begging at the lowest grass-root get only the development gains by trickling. We have to reject that. Therefore, we are suggesting a modes in which the large-scale industries, small-scale industries and the cottage industries will co-exist without co-destruction. Sometimes we have favoured the co-existence of the three sectors. But it is not fruitful because there is

co-existence and co-destruction. If the large-scale factories manufacture the same commodity which is allowed to be manufactured by the small-scale sector, in that case there is competition and the small-scale sector just dies. If you allow the cottage industry to produce the same product which is being produced in the small-scale sector, in the competition the cottage industry will just get destroyed. Therefore we will try to have gradually, in a phased manner, some sort of a phased programme for reservation of commodities for all the three sectors. We will take the big industries—cement, iron, electricity, power all these are to be manufactured in the large-scale sector. I am one among those and when I was speaking Prof. Ranga pleasantly interrupted. I said that the infrastructure of this country has to be built up. He said: "Thank Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru." I said: "I join you." Because whatever we have differences with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one has to be accepted that giving the stress on infrastructure for planning in this country, he gave the basis for the planning in the country. And that was one contribution only where, Pandit Nehru ought to have combined with Gandhiji to go a step further and tried to bring about the centralisation of industries—technique as well as poet. That was missing. And, therefore, Nehru's initial work did not fructify as a result of complementarity that ought to have been there between Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Nehru. I am referring to the old Gandhi. Please note this. Therefore, these are the aspects that are to be noticed. We would like that model of development and the model of industry to be developed. And if that is done, therefore, you will see that it is not an accident. So many organisations belonging to the small scale sector came to me. They said: "We are not hundred per cent satisfied. But the process has begun. you have started giving more facilities. You are re-defining the excise duty for the small scale sector. You are allowing them expansion. You are giving them better relief. You are giving them subsidy in the rural areas. Where there are backward areas, fifteen per cent subsidy was already cancelled. You have restored that subsidy. Not that, hundred per cent satisfaction is

there. But we want to encourage and that also we are trying to do."

And the third was about the debt relief. It is very good that some of the friends from the opposition and some of our friends who support us, they have, in a precise manner, raised certain issues. Sir, I will not hide the facts. I will like to take this House into confidence and tell them why did different types of estimates have come forward before you. And ultimately because of the particular parameter that we have suggested, why did that ultimate incidence has come to Rs. 2,800 crores? Let me tell you that there can be various variables in the debt relief. One attitude can be and that may be advantageous to Kulaks—no matter, whatever be the loan taken. A small peasant may take it for the seeds and the big Kulak may take for huge tractors, not only one but more than that. Therefore, they take the loans which are of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 60,000. We have gone through the loan structure. We have got the record. Kulaks do not take loan of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000. Invariably, they take Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 1,00,000. And they say that we have the assets against which you can give us the loan. Kulaks do not worry about Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000. Therefore, we are not extending this facility of granting loan on loans taken up to Rs. 10,000 irrespective of the size of the loan. If some rich peasant has taken a loan of Rs. 1,00,000, he would not be told that out of that, He would be relieved on Rs. 10,000. Only the size must be restricted up to Rs. 10,000. There can be two parameters.

Secondly, the loans when they are to be taken, the beneficiaries are to be identified. Suppose, I have taken a loan of Rs. 9,000 from one bank, Rs. 8,000 from the second bank and Rs. 10,000 from the third bank. They are already recorded in various banks. Therefore, the beneficiaries will have to be identified. They cannot manipulate. They cannot show only the loan taken from one bank and try to hide the loans taken from five, to six banks. Therefore, it must be a loan from one particular agency. This is the second parameter.

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The third parameter is, we have said in our election manifesto, that loans up to 2nd October. Even if it is up to 2nd October, there can be two interpretations. The overdues which accumulate up to that date and the current dues which spill over. We have made it very clear that it is only the overdues up to 2nd October, 1989.

The next point is, there can be short-term loans and long-term loans. We have included them by putting other restrictions. And one more parameter is there. I must tell you, from the present moment I have accepted that. This particular concession and reform which you want for the poor people, we would not allow the richer sections to exploit them. Our record shows that as far as poor people are concerned, at least they make partly payment as far as loans are concerned. And friends, you will be shocked to know that our records of the Reserve Bank and many other banks include that as far as rich people are concerned those who have the capacity to pay, would have made it a professional habit not to pay. You asked me the question as to who is a wilful defaulter. Shall I tell you? A wilful defaulter is one who has the capacity to pay but deliberately does not pay. He goes with the feeling that he has many assets, worse comes to worst and punitive action is taken he shall sell his assets; but as far as possible he will try to make his debt as bad debts. There are such elements. Therefore even those who have worked in the movement of *kisans* also do not want the wilful defaulters to take advantage of this reform which is basically meant for the poor people. Therefore we excluded them.

If you exclude all that, the total amount comes to Rs. 2800 crores. How does Rs. 14000 crores came first? That amount came with no restrictions; no size of holdings; Rs. 10000 or Rs. 50000 no size of the loan and the first Rs. 10000 will be waived; no worry about current dues and overdues; and no wilful defaulters. If you take that entire spectrum into account it can go beyond Rs.

10000 crores or Rs. 11000 crores. That is why different estimates have come.

The Finance Minister has played no trick on you. If one tries to play the trick, he can do it in one speech. But somewhere it will be exposed. Therefore I do not want to indulge in that. I am one among those who believe that if I tell untruth to the House and that too in a budget speech I indulge in telling a deliberate untruth the House, it would be a breach of privilege. Rest assured, I will not submit myself to the breach of privilege at all and that is why I have not resorted to that. That is why Rs. 2800 crores came.

SHRI K. S. RAO : What is your intention in telling, irrespective of land holdings?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On my bended knees I appeal to you young man, please listen to me first and then make up your mind afterwards if you have one.

Let me tell you further Sir. Shri Indrajit Gupta had raised that question in the Question Hour one day. As far as Rs. 2800 are concerned, that is the total liability of loans of Rs. 10000 subject to other parameters, of loans taken from banks in the Central sector—that is public sector banks, regional rural banks as well as cooperative banks in districts which are in the jurisdiction of the State. As a first step we have made it clear that we take a hundred percent responsibility of writing off the loans subject to these parameters in all the banks, public sector as well as regional rural banks, which is the Centre's responsibility.

We have said that straightaway in one stroke we will do it. Why will not do it in a phased way? Because the Reserve Bank is right in telling us that if you drag the process for a long time the recovery process of the banks will suffer. When they become insolvent and deposits do not come to the banks, the depositors may start saying that the credibility of your bank is destroyed, nobody is returning the loans, the whole process is getting dragged, your credibility is getting destroyed and we will not put our deposits,

on the contrary we would like to withdraw our deposits. Therefore, in order not to destroy the credibility of the banking system, we would like to do it in one stroke and whatever be our responsibility, we will do it one the basis of the budgetary provision.

One more aspect . What happened about loans taken from the cooperative banks which are in the jurisdiction of State Governments? I have written to all the Chief Ministers and assured them. Some of the State Governments told us—particularly the non—Congress Governments—that they will take the responsibility. But as far as those, who say that there are constraints in their resources, are concerned I shall sit with those Chief Ministers— I will not distinguish between the Congress Chief Ministers and non—Congress Chief Ministers because I am not the Finance Minister of the National Front, I am the Finance Minister of India and I must take care of the finances of all the States, no matter whether they are ruled by the Congress or non—Congress party—and if they have any financial difficulty I have told them that let us sort them out, if they want a certain percentage to be borne by the Centre, we will try to made necessary arrangements and we will do that. That is how we are trying to solve this problem.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 355. We are here as responsible persons. Sir, it is the duty of the Opposition Members also, to seek the clarifications and the nation should know what the Government is doing. Sir, at certain point of time, even interruption is tolerated and the treasury including the Minister should yield

Now, the hon. Minister has stated that he is going to write off the loans—that is over—dues—as on 2nd October 1989. I will give an example. (*Interruptions*) It is a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You come to the point, Shri Poojary.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know which Rule has been violated.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Rule 355. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will please not try to interrupt. You leave it to me to control the House. Shri Poojary, you will please come to the point of order.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
Rule 355 says,

'When, for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any Member has occasion to ask question of another Member.....'

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is about 'another Member'.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The Minister is also a Member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please take your seat. This is a rule which enables you to ask a question not from the Minister, but from another Member and this Rule, you will not be entitled to interrupt the debate. You understand the difference. You are entitled to ask questions from the Ministers, but at the same time on occasions if you want to ask a question from another Member, you are allowed to do so under this Rule. So, this Rule does not enable you to ask questions in this fashion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request Members not to interrupt.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: If he yields? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not yield. I cannot go on yielding after every five minutes. There is a limit for yielding. (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Poojary, if yields. you can, otherwise, not.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is a former Minister. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are having a genuine doubt, I think, Shri Dandavate will be very happy to discuss it with you. But why are you disturbing like this?

SHRIJANARDHANAPOOJARY: I have got a genuine doubt, Sir, in the interest of the public. I have been a Minister also. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The public will take care of us; do not worry about it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request the Members to allow me to conduct the business of the House.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, with your permission, let me point out one thing. You have been in this House for a long time and I have been here for 20 years. No matter whoever is the Finance Minister in the past, whenever the presentation of the Budget takes place, at the time in the last several years, I have never seen even the Budget being disturbed. He is not only interrupting now. But even on the 19th, our former Minister was getting up and interrupting. I told him that this not the convention of the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, the hon. Minister will be happy to discuss it with you later on .

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Ask Prof Ranga. I have never done that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDHANAPOOJARY: We

are not here as spectators. We can seek clarifications. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not here to interrupt; you are here to put forward your arguments.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I may announce prospectively that I am not going to yield till the end of my speech. He need not take the trouble of getting up.

Sir, allied with that is the question of small scale units. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as small-scale industries are concerned, I cursorily refer to that. 15 per cent central investment subsidy has been revived for small-scale units. Exemption limit for excise raised from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs and assessment procedure has been simplified. I don't want to go into the details. Limits for composite loans have been raised and the tax rates on partnership firms have been reduced. So, in the course of the debate, some Members had referred to that. As far as partnerships are concerned—whether they will suffer—we want to make it clear that the tax rates for partnership firms have also been reduced.

Now, let me come to the general postulation. On that basis, I would like to spell out the details. Throughout our budgetary process, you will find that our cardinal principle is. "Burdens on the affluent to be increased and burdens on the other sections to be commensurate with their capacity to bear the burdens".

Income-tax relief for lower income-tax payers has been compensated, particularly by restructuring of exemption to increase the tax burden on the rich. If you see that, comparatively it is difficult for the rich to get those benefits and it is easier for the low income groups. There is a higher tax revenue from the corporate sector. I will spell it out: additional taxation on items of

non-essential consumption, like air-conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, VCRs, etc. I was surprised to find some critics saying: "Why have you increased the prices of ice-cream? Why do you unnecessarily touch air-conditioners?" I said, "We are more concerned with the people living below the poverty line." The Finance Minister is more worried to see how a poor man gets two meals a day, not how he gets two ice-creams a day. That is not my choice at all. We are trying to put more duties on luxury goods. The increase in cigarettes is only 15 paise for cheaper varieties and 75 paise for costlier cigarettes. (Interruptions) There is no taxation on *bidis* because drivers use it more. The excise duty on textiles restructured to low incidence on duty on cheaper fabrics; prices not increased on naphtha which is used for fertilisers, Housewives use kerosene in rural and urban areas. They have not been taxed. We have seen to it that low speed diesel has not been taxed. We have seen that furnace oil has not been touched. We are trying to avoid this. It was a painful duty to see that the petroleum prices had to be increased. But at a slightly later stage, I will come to the point how the consumption is increasing and how we are required to depend more on imports (Interruptions) You may shout to your hearts content. I am not going to be cowed down. Even if 200 of you shout, my voice will not be cowed down. I have demonstrated it. (Interruptions) For twenty years, I have demonstrated it. (Interruptions) I don't want the background music. I was pointing out to you that some Members raised the question: When drinks are an evil, why is it that on the manufacture of liquor, there has been no tax? I tell our friends who may have made this suggestion that the manufacture of liquor being a State subject, we cannot go ahead as far as the Centre is concerned. It is left to the States.

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They only drink.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Some people get drunk without drinks. I will come to the question of direct and indirect taxes.

When we change the structure, gradually the ratio between direct taxes and indirect taxes has to be changed. Now, those who allege that we have made more concessions to rich and we have thrown burns to the poor, as far as direct taxes are concerned, Sir, I would like this House to take note of the fact that in the last year's budgetary proposals, what were the additional taxes which were actually imposed on the rich corporate sector? Big 'zero'. It was not a mathematical error. I checked again and again whether through mistake some digit is missing. It was 'zero' additional taxation. This time, how much have we taxed? We are going to have Rs. 800 crores towards corporate tax. Here, I will try to explain the paradox.

18.00 hrs.

Apparently, it appears—if you do not go into the details—that 50 percent taxation rate has been reduced to 40 per cent for the corporate sector. I will now tell you the fact. Sir, you know it well. Leave aside that additional minimum taxation which was introduced some years back. Otherwise, when it was not there, what was the state of affairs of high profit-making companies? I need not name them. They are identified. They got investment allowances rebate. They got investment accounts deposits and on their used investment they again got a big rebate and the rebate was almost equivalent to the tax that they would have been required to pay. They cancelled each other. And the paradox at that situation in the corporate sector was that high profit making companies in the country were paying zero tax. Sir, you will be surprised to know that they are paying zero tax. The first thing that I did—some are disturbed that development will suffer—at one stroke was I have removed the investment allowance. I removed the investment account deposits. Why did I remove them? It is because of the rebate that the big and rich were escaping from the tax net and paying zero tax. When these rebates were taken away, they came into the tax net. I told them that their contention for years has been that the tax rate be reduced and compliance will be possible. I said that I would like to test

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them by first taking them out of the tax net. Therefore, by cancelling these two incentives and investment allowances and investment account deposits, I first brought them into the tax net and then said that now 40 per cent is to be paid. Formerly, they were paying zero tax. They will now pay 40 per cent and as a result of that, I will be mopping up Rs. 800 crores from the corporate tax when the previous Government did not get a single additional pie from the corporate sector and rich sector. This is how we are managing. Sir, the corporation tax restricted to bring the capital intensive companies into the tax net. Some friends here said that probably by removal of investment allowances and other facilities, the big companies will have nothing to loss. They will have to lose because they will be inferred. But the trading and investment companies will suffer. Even for them, there is another provision. Everything including their expenditure is actually deducted and then the taxes are imposed. So, their case is different. They will not suffer. On the contrary, many company owners and even smaller company proprietors told me that for years together— have raised this from the Opposition side in this House—the monopolists and big fishes are swallowing others and they are honest tax payers and big fish is escaping. It is this section which has been brought into the tax net and therefore, this is not pro-rich policy at all. Sir, the corporation tax during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 251 crores and for 1990-91, the amount is Rs. 800 crores, the income-tax figure for 1985-86 was Rs. 197 crores, for 1989-90 it was Rs. 245 crores and for 1990-91 it is Rs. 250 crores. The excise duties for 1985-86 was Rs. 259 crores, and for 1989-90 it was Rs. 792 crores. The total picture is that as far as total accruals or additional measures of resource mobilization are concerned, in 1985-86, it was Rs. 430 crores, in 1986-87, it was Rs. 488 crores, in 1987-88 it was Rs. 514 crores, in 1988-89 it was Rs. 615 crores, in 1989-90 it was Rs. 1287 crores and in 1990-91 it is Rs. 1790 crores. Mr. Banatwalla raised a very relevant question. I will tell the fact. Last year, they did not collect anything

from the corporate sector and now, we are collecting Rs. 800 crores. It is a fact that no portion of the corporate tax goes to the State. But I have already announced in my Budget proposals that we fully endorse the Finance Commission's recommendations, thanks to Mr. Salve, he has come to the help of the Centre as well as the States. We accepted that 85 per cent of the personal income tax will go to the States and similarly 45 per cent of the excise duty will go to the States. We had increased all these accounts and thus we will be able to give the corresponding help to the States. Of course, it is a fact that instead of increasing the corporate tax, if we increased the personal income tax, in that case, States would have more but the people would have shouted. And, therefore, we followed this.

There is one more aspect on which there is a lot of confusion and I would tell you my interesting experience by quoting the anecdotes. The moment I presented my Budget, some friends issued a statement that we have let them down, the limit of exemption for income tax is only Rs. 22000; it ought to have been Rs. 30000 and if it was more, they would not mind it. Some members of the Delhi Action Committee—Shri Khurana will be aware of that, because they are his friends—came to me and institutionally they came with garlands and they said: **We heard your speech on the television, but we read it at night and then we came to realise that every Provident Fund payer, that is every salaried employee would have zero income tax up to Rs. 35000 and more.**" Then, I will give you another instance. This is the classical expression, I had said it. Suppose my monthly income is Rs. 3500, my annual income will be Rs. 42000. There is a standard deduction of Rs. 12000. From Rs. 42000, Rs. 12000 go, and then Rs. 30000 remain. Out of that, there is no income tax on **Rs. 22000.** Rs. 30000 minus Rs. 22000, that means **Rs. 8000** balance remains. On that **Rs. 8000**, I have to pay 20 per cent tax, therefore, my tax will be Rs. 1600. But if I have got an annual saving of Rs. 8000 in the form of Provident Fund, LIC, National Savings Certificates etc. On that there is a tax

rebate of 20 per cent and that comes to Rs. 1600. Therefore my tax will be Rs. 1600 and my rebate will be Rs. 1600; both cancel each other and my income tax would be zero. Everyone of you, who has got a salary income of Rs. 42000 and saves annually Rs. 8000, his income tax will be zero.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): You are talking about Government employees. What about others, who too have fixed incomes?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has raised a very good question.... (*Interruptions*) Because he was the first to intervene, I would clarify it.

It is a good question; this question was also asked by so many people. As far as the non-Government employees and others are concerned, there is the Provident Fund Scheme; ten per cent contribution is compulsory; it is not left to your choice. As far as the self-employed persons are concerned, though this may not be there, there are other benefit accruing to them. A number of expenditures are deducted from their total income before they arrive at the taxable income. As regards big magnates, they are not much worried, whether you raise it to Rs. 25000 or Rs. 30000. It is basically for the middle classes. Therefore, as far as the salaried employees are concerned, this type of restructuring has been done.

I would clarify one point. Many colleagues have been asking why we raised the limit up to Rs. 22000 only and why we did not raise it directly to Rs. 25000 or Rs. 30000. Let me humbly tell this House that when you increase the tax exemption limit from Rs. 18000 to Rs. 19000, only by Rs. 1000, the net loss of revenue is Rs. 105 crores. If you raise it to Rs. 20000, it is Rs. 105 crores multiplied by two. If you raise it from Rs. 18000 to Rs. 25000, by Rs. 7000, you lose as much as Rs. 105 crores multiplied by seven.

I have restructured it in such a way that up to Rs. 22000, I give you the full exemption, and then I have tried to give tax rebate on savings by which I would avoid the loss of revenue and at the same time I give the necessary benefit to those who are salaried employees and they are tax payers. If I have used my ingenuity to restructure the tax, I am sorry for it, but it is to your benefit. That is what I would like to say.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You please increase it a little more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It has been increased. Go and tell them that it has been increased.

[English]

Then, the petroleum consumption problem is a very big problem. Do think that it is a pleasure to us? You are aware of the huge deficits. Everyone who comes to me, says; "Give us this facility, benefits and loans, and that you must give us right to work." They want everything on the revenue side. But when huge deficits are mounting up, they do not want us to resort to resource mobilization. I have taken an unpopular stand; it is not a popular stand. Certain products have been kept out. But I would like my hon. friends and my supporters to realise that the petroleum consumption has been growing very rapidly and import dependence is increasing.

The growth rate of consumption in the year 1987-88 was 6.3 per cent in 1988-89 it was 7.2 per cent and in 1989-90 it is 7.8 per cent. The growth rate of domestic crude oil production is 4%, 5.5% and 6.9% respectively. Therefore, import has been going up vulnerably. The import has been increasing. Therefore, it is not a pleasant duty but, we have to take up this task. These are the wide programmes that we have undertaken.

As far as transfer of resources to the States is concerned, I have already told to

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you we are implementing in to to Mr. Salve's Report of the Finance Commission- the second Report as well as the original report. The Central assistance for states and U.T. plans will be increased to 18 per cent relative for 1989-90.

As far as defence is concerned, I have already referred to that point. But in this context I would like the House to take note of one aspect especially the trading institutions. Many friends, not only the critics but those who are supporting the Budget, say that we have shown only Rs. 100 crores as the budgeted amount for the payment of Dearness Allowance and their contention is that this amount is insufficient. They should remember that this Rs. 100 crores does not include big amount to be paid as Dearness Allowance to the defence workers. We have made a separate provision for them. By discussing the matter with other ministries we have found out the way and means by which certain expenditure will be curtailed which will raise the funds and money from their respective departments and ministries. As far as defence is concerned separate provision is made and apparently it may appear that Rs. 100 crores dearness allowance is less but it is not so.

Now, I will very briefly come to the problem of black money. I fully agree with my friend, Shri Ramdhan. We have known each other from years together. An all party Committee has been set up and we have decided which are the electoral reforms to be taken up first. I must tell this House that one of the factors that is responsible for the practice and amassment of black money, besides all other factors, is the present electoral machinery and the election system. Therefore, personally I am of the opinion, I would like the House to express its opinion. In West Germany, probably after some time there will be nothing like West and East, there is an electoral system which is a combination of our system and the List System which eliminates the defects of both systems. Sir, if it is merely a list system then

the human element will disappear. None of us gets elected will nurse our constituency. Even if Dandavate gets elected in the List system in Parliament and does not go to the electorate, does not attend to their grievances, nobody can do anything because I have got elected on an impersonal basis; on a List system. So, the List system is non-human though there are human elements. If you take only the present system, as it exists, we will have a paradox

SHRI RAMDHAN: I don't agree.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will come to that. There is a way out. There is a combination of Ramdhan and Madhu Dandavate. I will come to that. If it is only a personalised election, as it happens today in the present single member constituency-right from 1952-89-you see the paradox. The paradox is when political consolidation takes place one party gets 40 to 45 per cent votes; Opposition gets 55 to 60 per cent votes. The party with 40 to 45 per cent votes comes to power because the vote splits away.

In West Germany the system of State funding of elections has achieved two things. They have linked up the State funding of elections to a minimum percentage of votes. Suppose they have fixed 6 per cent, then the party which gets less than 6 per cent vote in the previous elections will get State funding of election for their candidates. What will be the effect? All splinter groups start feeling what is the sense in retaining only a small splinter group in the lanes and by-lanes of some cities. Let us try to merge with the mainstream party with which we are nearer. So, consolidation takes place. Division of votes is avoided and at the same time we find that in this system.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dandavateji, this is a very complicated issue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will finish it. I don't want to complicate your mind.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think many

people have their own views on this point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am not imposing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What you are saying is acceptable to many of them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is all right. Generally what I say is acceptable to a very few. I realise that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are discussing election reforms....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I take a hint from you. I will restrain myself within one minute.

So, what I say is that firstly consolidation takes place. State funding is linked up with the votes. So, state funding of election takes place. There some people say that Birla may take Rs. 10 lakhs many and Dandavate may get from the state only Rs. 5 lakhs. But really speaking many of us are of the opinion that minimum infrastructural expenditure that is available to us is sufficient for us. Our opponents may spend even Rupees One crore. If the minimum that is required for us is available we can ensure our victory. Therefore, this is one thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the guarantee the candidates will not spend?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I said that. You did not listen to my last sentence. I said some others may get Rupees One crore- State grant plus their own grant but my position is that one who does not get even the minimum to get victory at least that is available with us. That is what I am saying. That is the advantage. (*Interruptions*) I will close on the question of black money.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not on black money. You can go on, on black money but not on election reforms.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is all right

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: About black money, you are well within your jurisdiction.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will take black money outside the fold of the elections. I will only deal with the financial aspects.

Sir, we have tried various experiments and I don't blame. For instance when Venkataramanji was the Finance Minister, he had introduced the system of bearer bonds, through which the black money could be given. No name will be which the bond. No question will be asked. After some years, you will get back with more interest. But I myself had said at that time—Mr. Poojary will remember — to Mr. Venkataraman that we are such a genius in complicating issues that some people will purchase the bearer bonds and they will use them as an alternate currency and sell it off. That is what is happening, inside the country and outside the country. So, the black becomes white and the white becomes black. Therefore that won't serve. Demonetisation did not produce much results. It was tried three times. Therefore one of the methods which many Members from both sides have suggested for the development rural industries is this. I may differ with Mr. Vamanrao Mahadik on a number of issues but one very good suggestion he had made was that if large amount of money is coming for the development of small industries, for housing the poor, the lower class and the slums, in that case, that can utilised for developmental activities. I think that can be waived. This is one of the methods.

Some people have suggested that even the gold should be allowed to be imported with some sort of a duty that is to be paid in foreign exchange. These are various alternatives which we can discuss. I will collect the opinion of the house and we will try to go ahead. So, these are the various aspects which are connected with it. Some people have felt that there are no structural changes; there are no thrust and directions; planning has not been given enough direction after 100 days of the Government. One hundred

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days cannot shake the world. Sometimes, ten days shock the world. But I cannot do that in one hundred days. There are limitations. There are constraints. There are Constitutional hurdles. But I can assure this House at least one thing. I am proud to be a democratic socialist that is gaining ground all over the world. I must say with that commitment to pragmatism as well as socialism that my effort will be to give a thrust not in the direction of *status quoism* but more in the direction of social mobility, economic equality and try to see that largest rural sector gains maximum by our economic policies. I do not want to add anything more.

In conclusion, I can assure the House that every suggestion and every criticism that have been made in this House is not *mala fide* criticism, it is a criticism and a suggestion to improve matters. As Mr. Sathe has said that in the worst of times, I have produced the best of results out of the bad bargain. That is what he had said. These are the constraints. I had tried my best and again and again you are referring that the bureaucrats have prepared this Budget. Let me tell you that in my forty years of political life, I have never been guided only by what advice the bureaucrats give. It is not that the Finance Minister works under the bureaucrat. The bureaucrats work under the Finance Minister. That is the equation.

I want to compliment him say: I am not one among those who take the attitude, that if blunders are committed, I throw the responsibility on my bureaucrats; and if some laurels are coming, I say it is to my credit. I am not for one of the philosophies of Heads I win, tails you lose'. That is not what I tell my bureaucrats. If they bureaucrats commit a mistake, I shall hold the responsibility on my own shoulders and I will be accountable to this House, because they are not answerable to this House. I shall take that responsibility.

Friends, once again I thank all of you who have given constructive proposals, and

I express a desire that the vote on Account for the next three months should be voted unanimously.

SHRI K. S. RAO : Mr. Finance, I have heard your giving details of the waiver of Rs. 10,000/-. May I know your intention in using the words 'irrespective of the land holdings'. You yourself have said this in the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My friend, you did not listen to it. I have my knowledge about the *kulaks*. I know them very well, because I have fought against them. My understanding of *kulaks* and others, after seeing their credit pattern from the banks—I am not saying it theoretically—is the *kulaks* do not get a loan of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000. The moment you say that the bigger size of loan will not be permissible, but only Rs. 10,000 and less, automatically you say it is the middle and the poor kisan that is brought into the picture. This is how we have put it. (Interruptions)

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Mr Dandavate has very frankly and very nicely projected his Budget; but I would like to request him, if he can kindly share the information. I am one of his neighbours. What was the reaction of Mrs Madhu Dandavate that day when he went back home?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: My Wife only said: 'I might not be fully satisfied; but compared to Congressmen, I am more satisfied with you'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It involves a confession.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The hon. Finance Minister was pleased to speak about the writing off of loans upto Rs. 10,000/-. He referred to current dues. Now I want a clarification. If a poor agriculturist, not a marginal or a small agriculturist, had taken a loan of Rs. 10,000 in the year 1985 and he has to pay a small instalment every month or every year, and if the instalments are so spread that they has to be paid throughout the period of ten years i.e. from 1985 to 1995

and upto 2nd October 1989 if he has not paid the amount of Rs. 3,000 out of Rs. 10,000, is the Minister going to write off only Rs. 3,000, or Rs. 10,000—which is going beyond 2nd October 1989 ? That is my point.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: In fact, the clarification I gave, makes it very clear. He was a Finance Minister. The current dues and overdues are very clear. He might have taken the loan at any time. A part of it he will go on repaying; so, ultimately it goes on reducing. So, whatever does not spill over beyond 2nd October 1989, all of them will be completely freed. (Interruptions) If he had already paid the loan, even then it is to be waived. It is the same logic. (Interruptions)

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur) : The Finance Minister spoke about petroleum products. Can he not at least consider reducing the price of diesel which will affect the common man? He can forget about petrol. What about diesel? Can he consider reducing its price?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I cannot leak out whatever I am likely to say. It will be a breach of privilege, with prospective effect.

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): I want one clarification with regard to wilful defaulters. I have heard him. I am just coming from the rural areas. I am very much apprehensive, not only apprehensive but I am almost sure, that this will open the gate for corruption. I want to know whether any method is being evolved to take care of this. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have fully understood your mind because I was with you for a number of years.

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA: The drought prone areas have been given some relief.

But what crime have the flood prone areas committed ? They are the worst affected area; they are the loser. So, can you not give them some relief ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as flood affected areas are concerned, their conditions are different.

We will take them into account.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the hon. Finance Minister has given clarifications on everything, but he has said just a sentence about petrol and diesel. That means that he himself is convinced that the hike in the prices of petrol and diesel, has been too much.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will continue. Let us stop it here.

18.26 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1990-91 to vote. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fifth column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the fourth column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 27, 29, 30, 32 to 86, 88, 90 to 95".

The Motion was adopted

Demands for Grants-Budget (General) for 1990-91 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
1.	Agriculture	376,74,00,000	3,11,00,000	1130,21,00,000	9,33,00,000
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	96,22,00,000	47,63,00,000	288,68,00,000	142,90,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	81,75,00,000	—	245,25,00,000	
4.	Department of Rural Development	1898,45,00,000	7,00,000	1244,16,00,000	23,00,000
5.	Department of Fertilizers	1320,78,00,000	33,86,00,000	3962,34,00,000	101,58,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION				
6.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	19,42,00,000	1,25,00,000	58,25,00,000	3,76,00,000
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE				
7.	Department of Commerce	616,79,00,000	94,16,00,000	1850,36,00,000	282,49,00,000
8.	Department of Supply	6,85,00,000	—	20,57,00,000	—
	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS				
9.	Ministry of Communications	2,02,00,000	—	6,05,00,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Postal Services	327,35,00,000	13,40,00,000	982,04,00,000	40,20,00,000
11.	Telecommunication Services	1041,57,00,000	582,50,00,000	3124,70,00,000	1747,49,00,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
12.	Ministry of Defence	238,17,00,000	39,13,00,000	714,50,00,000	117,40,00,000
13.	Defence Pensions	374,94,00,000	—	1124,83,00,000	—
14.	Defence Services—Army	2045,99,00,000	—	6137,96,00,000	—
15.	Defence Services—Navy	225,20,00,000	—	675,60,00,000	—
16.	Defence Services—Air Force	519,66,00,000	—	1558,97,00,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Defence Ordnance Factories	90,32,00,000	—	270,98,00,000	—
18.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	—	1198,88,00,000	—	3596,66,00,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY					
19.	Department of Coal	38,60,00,000	247,50,00,000	115,79,00,000	742,50,00,000
20.	Department of Power	97,18,00,000	840,94,00,000	291,54,00,000	1747,82,00,000
21.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	30,06,00,000	1,46,00,000	90,18,00,000	4,39,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS				
22.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	66,69,00,000	1,10,00,000	200,06,00,000	3,31,00,000
	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS				
23.	Ministry of External Affairs	130,25,00,000	18,33,00,000	374,04,00,000	55,01,00,000
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
24.	Department of Economic Affairs	106,29,00,000	60,04,00,000	318,89,00,000	180,11,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	75,56,00,000	52,25,00,000	226,69,00,000	156,76,00,000
26.	Payments to Financial Institutions	64,67,00,000	888,38,00,000	193,25,00,000	956,33,00,000
27.	Pensions	125,16,00,000	—	375,48,00,000	—
29.	Transfers to State Governments	955,42,00,000	28,75,00,000	2866,27,00,000	86,25,00,000
30.	Loans to Government Servants etc.	—	52,75,00,000	—	158,25,00,000
32.	Department of Expenditure	26,77,00,000	56,00,000	80,31,00,000	1,70,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Audit	64,35,00,000	—	193,06,00,000	—
34.	Department of Revenue	33,43,00,000	40,00,000	44,21,00,000	1,20,00,000
35.	Direct Taxes	55,13,00,000	30,00,00,000	165,41,00,000	90,00,00,000
36.	Indirect Taxes	87,09,00,000	36,69,00,000	261,25,00,000	110,06,00,000
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES					
37.	Department of Food	594,17,00,000	41,52,00,000	1782,52,00,000	124,57,00,000
38.	Department of Civil Supplies	2,15,00,000	1,01,00,000	6,43,00,000	3,05,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES					
39.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	5,70,00,000	2,90,00,000	17,10,00,000	8,71,00,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE					
40.	Department of Health	128,66,00,000	41,78,00,000	385,98,00,000	125,32,00,000
41.	Department of Family Welfare	188,98,00,000	1,00,000	566,93,00,000	4,00,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
42.	Ministry of Home Affairs	77,26,00,000	4,25,00,000	231,78,00,000	12,75,00,000

MARCH 28, 1990

(Gen.), 1990-91 and 596
Suppl. Dem. for Grants
(Gen.), 1989-90

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Cabinet	3,35,00,000	—	10,07,00,000	—
44.	Police	349,78,00,000	39,68,00,000	1,049,33,00,000	1,19,03,00,000
45.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	83,61,00,000	30,47,00,000	2,50,83,00,000	91,39,00,000
46.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	22,07,00,000	9,64,00,000	66,22,00,000	28,93,00,000
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT					
47.	Department of Education	4,24,39,00,000	25,00,000	1,285,10,00,000	75,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	26,27,00,000	57,00,000	78,81,00,000	1,71,00,000
49.	Art and Culture	28,90,00,000	5,00,00,000	87,71,00,000	15,00,00,000
50.	Department of Women and Child Development	92,82,00,000	25,00,000	273,77,00,000	75,00,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY					
51.	Department of Industrial Development	95,38,00,000	68,40,00,000	286,15,00,000	205,21,00,000
52.	Department of Company Affairs	2,25,00,000	1,00,000	6,74,00,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	Department of Public Enterprises	12,63,00,000	74,68,00,000	37,87,00,000	224,03,00,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING					
54.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	23,12,00,000	1,71,00,000	69,36,00,000	5,41,00,000
55.	Broadcasting Services	170,06,00,000	86,54,00,000	537,18,00,000	259,60,00,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR					
56.	Ministry of Labour	92,00,00,000	28,00,000	275,99,00,000	82,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE				
57.	Law and Justice	19,73,00,000	—	59,18,00,000	—
	MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS				
58.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	25,00,000	—	75,00,000	—
	MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS				
59.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	11,10,00,000	1,19,00,000	33,31,00,000	3,56,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS					
60.	Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas	25,42,00,000	37,50,00,000	76,26,00,000	112,50,00,000
61.	Department of Chemical and Petrochemicals	3,48,00,000	1,03,00,000	10,43,00,000	3,07,00,000
MINISTRY OF PLANNING					
62.	Planning	12,67,00,000	3,43,00,000	38,01,00,000	10,27,00,000
63.	Department of Statistics	10,80,00,000	—	44,49,00,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1					
2		3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION					
64.	Ministry of Programme Implementation	21,00,000	—	64,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
65.	Department of Science and Technology	57,05,00,000	7,69,00,000	173,91,00,000	23,06,00,000
66.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	60,68,00,000	1,37,00,000	182,05,00,000	4,13,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
67.	Department of Biotechnology	16,27,00,000	30,00,000	48,80,00,000	90,00,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES					
68.	Department of Steel	6,89,00,000	256,41,00,000	20,06,00,000	211,17,00,000
69.	Department of Mines	34,44,00,000	10,62,00,000	103,31,00,000	31,86,00,000
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT					
70.	Surface Transport	8,92,00,000	44,36,00,000	26,75,00,000	118,08,00,000
71.	Roads	93,86,00,000	161,59,00,000	281,60,00,000	388,76,00,000
72.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	30,18,00,000	55,32,00,000	90,27,00,000	165,95,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES					
73.	Ministry of Textiles	176,40 00,000	67,88,00 000	529,19,00,000	203,64,00,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM					
74	Ministry of Tourism	15,10 00,000	5,23,00,000	45,32,00,000	15,69,00,000
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT					
75.	Urban Development and Housing	71,00,00,000	34,82,00,000	212,99,00,000	104,46,00,000
76.	Public Works	53,57,00,000	39,32,00,000	160,69,00,000	45,95,00,000

No. Dem.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
77.	Stationery and Printing	21,58,00,000	1,02,00,000	64,72,00,000	3,08,00,000
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES					
78.	Ministry of Water Resources	66,36,00,000	4,55,00,000	199,06,00,000	13,65,00,000
MINISTRY OF WELFARE					
79.	Ministry of Welfare	94,00,00,000	2,29,00,000	281,98,00,000	6,88,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY					
80.	Atomic Energy	110,28,00,000	148,08,00,000	330,86,00,000	444,24,00,000
81.	Nuclear Power Schemes	59,61,00,000	48,75,00,000	178,82,00,000	146,24,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS					
82.	Department of Electronics	24,08,00,000	7,04,00,000	74,82,00,000	21,61,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT					
83.	Department of Ocean Development	8,96,00,000	1,33,00,000	27,40,00,000	5,47,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE					
84.	Department of Space	80,70,00,000	23,64,00,000	258,58,00,000	71,91,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
85.	Lok Sabha	4,64,00,000	—	13,93,00,000	—
86.	Rajya Sabha	1,86,00,000	—	5,59,00,000	—
87.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	6,00,000	—	18,00,000	—
	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (Union Territories without Legislature)				
90.	Delhi	255,63,00,000	171,51,00,000	766,90,00,000	514,55,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
91.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36,06,00,000	24,93,00,000	108,19,00,000	74,80,00,000
92.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7,71,00,000	2,11,00,000	23,15,00,000	6,31,00,000
93.	Lakshadweep	9,41,00,000	3,12,00,000	28,25,00,000	9,34,00,000
94.	Chandigarh	41,25,00,000	11,07,00,000	123,75,00,000	33,22,00,000
95.	Daman & Diu	4,73,00,000	2,22,00,000	14,19,00,000	6,68,00,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1989-90 to vote.

ending 31st day of March, 1990 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

The question is:

* That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year

Demand nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 25, 27, 31, 34, 36, 38, 41, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 63, 64, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 82, 84, 88, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95."

The motion was adopted

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1989-90 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1.	Agriculture	1,00,000	—
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	3,30,00,000	—
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	22,00,00,000	—
5.	Department of Fertilizers	353,89,00,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM			
7.	Department of Tourism	1,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
8.	Department of Commerce	24,77,00,000	199,89,00,000
9.	Department of Supply	64,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
10.	Ministry of Communications	93,00,000	—
12.	Telecommunication Services	—	117,48,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
13.	Ministry of Defence	157,06,00,000	1,00,000
14.	Defence Pensions	250,00,00,000	—
15.	Defence Services—Army	546,46,00,000	—
16.	Defence Services—Navy	54,35,00,000	—
18.	Defence Ordnance Factories	54,49,00,000	—
19.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	—	328,86,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
21.	Department of Power	36,12,00,000	8,93,00,000
MINISTER OF FINANCE			
25.	Department of Economic Affairs	55,67,00,000	2,00,000
27.	Payments to Financial Institutions	46,03,00,000	689,56,00,000
31.	Loans to Government Servants etc.	—	11,00,00,000
34.	Audit	18,72,00,000	—
36.	Direct Taxes	16,80,00,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES			
38.	Department of Food	274,52,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
41.	Department of Health	12,87,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
45.	Police	45,36,00,000	—
46.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	1,32,00,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
47.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	1,58,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT			
48.	Department of Education	4,00,000	—
50.	Art and Culture	2,00,000	—
51.	Department of Women and Child Development	26,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
52.	Department of Industrial Development	36,00,00,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
54.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	310,00,00,000	—
55.	Department of Public Enterprises	344,29,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
56.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	2,01,00,000	55,00,000
57.	Broadcasting Services	116,94,00,000	19,87,00,000
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE			
59.	Ministry of Law and Justice	8,78,00,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS			
61.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	58,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF PLANNING			
63.	Planning	—	7,81,00,000
64.	Department of Statistics	5,89,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
67.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	2,27,00,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
69.	Department of Steel	21,89,00,000	167,63,00,000
70.	Department of Mines	2,09,00,000	125,51,00,000
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT			
71.	Surface Transport	720,52,00,000	1,00,000
72.	Roads	27,62,00,000	1,00,000
73.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	14,70,00,000	4,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES			
74.	Ministry of Textiles .	2,00,000	85,50,00,000
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
75.	Urban Development and Housing	1,00,000	
76.	Public Works	14,87,00,000	1,00,000
77.	Stationery and Printing	4,83,00,000	—
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS			
82.	Department of Electronics	3,84,00,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
84.	Department of Space	13,88,00,000	—
PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENT ETC			
88.	Secretariat of the Vice President	1,00,000	—
UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE			
90.	Delhi	69,09,00,000	116,61,00,000
91.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20,46,00,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
93.	Lakshadweep	3,97,00,000	—
94.	Chandigarh	14,61,00,000	—
95.	Daman and Diu	98,00,000	—
total		3737,37,00,000	1879,30,00,000

18.28 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON
ACCOUNT) BILL,* 1990**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1990-91.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1990-91."

The motion was adopted

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce** the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move.**

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

Before the hon. members make their points on the Appropriation Bill, for the bene-

fit of the hon. members and because the time at our disposal short, I would like to bring to your notice what can be discussed and what cannot be discussed.

The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the Grants covered by the Bill, which have not already been raised while the relevant Demands for Grants were under consideration.

It is only those points which have not been raised in the House can be raised at the time of Appropriation Bill. Please bear this in mind.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I may tell the hon. Member that he will get an opportunity to discuss all the other points at the time of discussion on grants.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to give a small suggestion with regard to the Appropriation Bill which I hope will be supported by the entire House. This system is practised in Maharashtra. A provision of Rs. 21.5 lakhs is made in the budget in respect of every Assembly constituency. This amount is spent on various schemes within a constituency keeping in view the suggestions given by the Member representing that constituency. This system is followed in the Bombay Municipal Corporation also. These every Municipal ward is allotted Rs. 10 lakhs. I suggest that a similar system be followed in case of Lok Sabha constituencies also by setting aside Rs. 1.5 crores for each constituency. This system has been followed in Maharashtra for the last 5-6 years. Sir, yourself and the hon. Finance Minister must be aware of this. This system will help in constructing lavatories and bathrooms in urban areas and roads and schools in rural areas...

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28.3.1990.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This point has already been raised by Shri Mahadik.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: I will take just two minutes. If such a system is followed the total amount would come to about Rs. 800 crores per annum. The total budget outlay is 2,85,153 crores. So it comes to less than 0.3% of the total budget outlay. We can get all the necessary work done if each of the Lok Sabha constituencies gets even 0.3% of the total budget outlay. This will also help in people's participation in the work. I think the entire House agrees with my suggestion. This is being implemented in Maharashtra. I hope the entire House will extend its support.

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, we heard the reply of the hon. Minister. The Government has taken into account the expenditure for three months while the expenditure for nine months is yet to be considered. Nothing worthwhile will be achieved unless there is a ceiling on expenditure. I heard that all sections would be given concession, be they the salaried class or the upper class on incomes of Rs. 30,000, Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 42,000. But what is the concession for those who have no income at all? To what extent will the Government fix a ceiling on expenditure. If expenditure exceeds this limit then tax should be charged not at the rate of 1% or 2% but at the rate of 500%. When a company director gets married he goes abroad for his honeymoon. On the other hand there are people who marry and spend their nights on footpaths of Delhi. So the matter of ceiling on expenditure has to be discussed in depth.

Secondly, minimum and maximum wage limit and the income of the lowest common denominator has to be fixed. There should

not be a situation wherein one man has a daily income of 0.50p and another has a daily income of Rs. 5,000. So the minimum and maximum wage-limit should be fixed in the Budget.

Thirdly about prices. There is no mechanism to find out the cost of production of goods produced in industries. The selling price of a commodity cannot be fixed without knowing its cost of production and margin of profit. Hence, a commission should be set up to fix the cost price of various commodities. Once the cost of production is known the ceiling price can also be fixed. During the time of Dr. Lohia we used to raise the slogan of "Anndaam ka ghatna barhna aana ser ke landar ho Ded guna ki laagat parkarkhaniyar maal bikri ho" This is the pricing policy which the Government should keep in mind. Otherwise budgets will come and go but the lowest common denominator of society will not benefit at all.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, I also want to speak on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is one more provision regarding Appropriation Bill.

"The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and he may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be of sufficient public importance."

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Here there is an option.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rule is

that you have to.

[Translation]

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in principle the suggestion given by Shri Hukumdeo Narayan is quite valid. We have made a beginning through this Budget. The hon. Member wanted to know how a newly-wed couple could manage to go abroad for their honeymoon. People give large amounts of money and gifts to their daughters at the time of their marriage and they use this money to go abroad for their honeymoon. Till now tax was levied on the donor but now tax will be levied on the donee.

It has been observed that after marriage Reception is organised. This is the occasion when there is display of black money. The one who receives the money says that 200 people have given the gifts. Now a beginning has been made by levying a tax on such gifts also. I can assure the hon. Member that ultimately the effort of the Government will be to go further in the light of the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

As regards the question raised by hon. Shri Ram Naik the grant which has been demanded by him for Members of Parliament on the pattern of Maharashtra cannot be met at present. Right now we do not have adequate funds. If such a demand is made now then I will not have the courage to face you next time. The hon. Member will have to wait for some time. The Government may consider it later.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidate Fund of India for the services of

a part of the financial year 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause by clause discussion. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Schedule stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Schedule was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may you move that the Bill be passed.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

18.41 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL,* 1990

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may move for leave to introduce the Appropriation Bill, 1990.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Prof. madhu dandavate: Sir, I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums

from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28.3.1990.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

18.43 hrs.

[English]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1990, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha in accordance with the provisions of article 368 on the Constitution of India, at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1990."

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1990 AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1990, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

18.44 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Law and order Situation in Kashmir—
Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up discussion under rule 193. Dr. Sudhir Ray was on his legs. He may continue please.

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Sir, I said on the other day that the situation in Kashmir is very dismal. Now thousands of families have migrated to Jammu and Delhi. But it is the people of Kashmir who, with arms in hands, fought against the Pakistani raiders in 1947. Though the majority of the people there is that of Muslims, yet they linked their faith with India. Kashmir was the proud banner of our secular democracy but due to various lapses, the situation in Kashmir has come to such a passe Pakistan and other agencies are taking advantage of the situation day-in and day-out. The miscreants, separatists and terrorists are raising anti-Indian slogans from house-tops. Political leaders and activists have been gunned down. Mr. Mir Mustafa was hanged; Mr. Lasha Kaul was gunned down. What is the way out? I must say that the Governor, Shri Jag Mohan committed a grave blunder by dissolving the Assembly because we cannot forget the role the National Conference played under the inspiring leadership of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and Mr. Gulam Mohd. Sadiq. We know that it is under the National Conference land reforms were first undertaken in Kashmir and there was no compensation paid to the landlords. In Kashmir education became free up to Post-Graduate level. But we find also that this National conference fought against the Dogra Raj, against the British Imperialists. But the Governor, Shri Jag Mohan, by dissolving the Assembly has destroyed the

[Dr. Sudhir Ray]

buffer between the people and the separatist. Therefore, now, in order to solve the crisis what is required is political initiative and all the Nationalist forces must make a common call so that peace and normalcy is restored in the Valley. I do not assume a "holier than thou attitude". All the Nationalist forces, Congress-I, the Communist parties and other political parties should strive together so that dialogues are opened. I do not want that the dialogues should be opened with the separatists because they will not listen to any reason, because they are aided and abetted by Pakistan which suffers from internal contradictions. But anyway, the political party must be allowed to operate freely and they must be taken into confidence. There must be a joint effort so that normalcy is restored in the Valley.

Then, Sir, there must be economic measures. We all know that because of the agitation, tourism has collapsed in Kashmir and tourism has come to a stand-still. The food vendors, the shawl weavers and other people are suffering and therefore they should be given economic relief. Not only that. There are hundreds of educated youngmen in Kashmir who remain unemployed—doctors and post-graduate students are unemployed. Therefore these people should be given employment. If necessary, they should be inducted in the All-India services. If necessary, the C.R.P. and the B.S.F. should raise more units in the State. Anyway, the economic problems of the Valley must be solved.

Then, Sir, there must also be firm administration because there cannot be any 'dove queen' to the separatists. Everyday Pakistan is crying from house-tops that they will go to Kashmir and we know Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, promised Rs. 10 crores to the separatists while her rival Mr. Nawaz Sheriff Promised Rs. 15 crores. Therefore, what is required is alertness. The Government must deal strongly with the separatists. There should be police

patrolling in the rural areas of the Valley because the Assembly has been dissolved, because the National Conference cannot operate peacefully, and because one after another political leaders and activists are being gunned down, the separatists, the terrorists, have spread out to the rural areas. Therefore, there should be police patrolling even in rural areas.

In this connection I would also like to say that some people are trying to communalise the issue over the exodus. My suggestion is that the refugees should be better settled in the Batote area. That is between Srinagar and Jammu. They should not be encouraged to come to Jammu or to Delhi. They should better be asked to remain at Batote.

Then what is required is diplomatic offensive. I must praise the Government that because of the diplomatic offensive, even many Islamic countries have not agreed to side with Pakistan. Egypt or Iraq or even Bangladesh have not supported Pakistan's stand on Kashmir. We should tell that we want this problem solved in a bilateral way in the light of the Simla Agreement. And we should also tell the non-aligned countries that this is purely a bilateral issue between Pakistan and India.

Sir, Kashmir is an integral part of India. We cannot compromise with our national integrity or sovereignty; Kashmir shall remain an integral part of India because India is the third biggest Muslim State as regards population, even Pakistan has less Muslim population compared to India. Therefore, we must make a diplomatic offensive.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, under Rule 193 we can discuss this matter for two hours. Already we have consumed one hour and 33 minutes plus the time taken by the hon. Member now. So, very little time is now available for us. I would like to find out from the Members for how much time we should discuss this matter. May be...

AN HON. MEMBER: Two hours. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think for one more hour we can go on with this. I would like the hon. Member to restrict their observations to the issue before the House. The issue before the House is "the grave law and order situation in Kashmir resulting in kidnapping and killing of officials as well as political workers including an ex-M.L.A. by the terrorists." The ambit of discussion should not go beyond that. You can refer to certain points because the issue is very big and you are going to discuss the Home Minister also, you would have occasion to express your views on that also. So, I would request the Members now to please restrict their observations to the points which are relevant to the subject.

SHRI K.S.RAO (Machilipatnam): Put a time limit, Sir—5 or 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May be 5 to 7 minutes should be there. Now, Shri Janak Raj Gupta may speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of Jammu and Kashmir is a very serious one. The circumstances have never been so grave in the past as they are today. I think the circumstances have worsened because of the wrong policies of the present Government and Administration. There is no law and order in the State. Law and order machinery has broken down completely there. This is the reason why people are being killed there in the broad day light and so many people are fleeing their homes in desperation. Not only this, a deliberate attempt was made to throw out the people in power, and relevant political parties in Kashmir were weakened. The National Conference and the Congress party have their own place in the history of Kashmir as they have been the only relevant political parties throughout there. The Government create such feelings in the hearts of the people of Kashmir that the coalition

Government of National Conference and Congress was compelled to resign. The dissolution of the Assembly by the Governor was another blow. Earlier there was link between the people and the Government as the legislators used to meet the people and sympathised with them. But after the dissolution of the Assembly, the terrorists took the complete control of the situation there. I would say that the dissolutions of Assembly is an illegal step. The hon. Home Minister said in the Rajya Sabha yesterday that this issue has been referred to the Ministry of Law and Justice. I would appeal that the Assembly should be revived. If the Government wants to start political process there, it should be initiated through legislators. There was time when the Congressmen used to face the bullets chanting 'Hindustan Zindabad' but now the situation has gone out of control. Law and order situation has deteriorated to such an extent that the people are migrating from there in thousand and the administration is blind folded. Hindus, Sikhs and even some Muslim families have been compelled to migrate from there. Day before yesterday my name was also there in the list for calling attention. There was some confusion. I was under the impression that it would be taken up after 6 p.m. and after that the hon. Minister would reply so I was not present. I would urge my friends belonging to the B.J.P. that they should treat it as a human problem and not try to gain political mileage out of it. I would appeal to the Government that special steps should be taken to provide shelter, food and other such facilities to the migrants who have arrived here. The hon. Home Minister has stated in his reply that each family will be provided Rs. 415 for ration and Rs. 1000 for purchasing beddings and utensils. What will a family do with Rs. 415 or for that matter Rs. 1000. This provision is very meagre, and it will not be able to meet the requirements of a family. If one goes to the market with this much money, leave aside bedding one will not get even 2-3 utensils. Therefore proper attention should be paid to this aspect. The first mistake was that these people were allowed to leave the place. The Governor and his advisers should have stopped them, by providing proper

[Sh. Jansh Raj Gupta]

security arrangements to them. But now that these people have arrived as refugees from there, we should provide them full security and comfort here until it becomes possible to send them back. They should not be unduly troubled and should be persuaded to go back. Law and order situation was discussed in detail here and a special Ministry has also been constituted to solve this problem. But instead of showing any signs of improvement, the situation is deteriorating further and the incidents of violence which were so far limited to Kashmir Valley only have spread to Jammu also which is under curfew for the last three days now. At the moment there is lot of tension in the State, but not a single meeting of the Special Ministry for Kashmir Affairs has taken place so far.

19.00 hrs.

In my view the newly constituted Ministry is totally irrelevant as the Minister in charge during his visit to the State was more busy in politicking and strengthening Janata Dal there. He neither tried to solve this problem nor paid any attention to the task of starting political process there. Jammu is under curfew for the last three days but the concerned Minister is nowhere in sight, to take care of the situation. I had urged in the morning also that he should make a statement on the situation prevailing there but so far we have received no information about the situation there. I would urge upon the hon. Home Minister to apprise the House of the situation in Kashmir and also what steps the Government is going to take to diffuse the situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as starting political process is concerned, the Government should try to take in confidence the National Conference and the Congress Party also. There are some people even among the terrorists who are not the hard core ones. A dialogue should be opened with them. The people of the State should be involved to start the political process there so that law and order situation can be improved. Apart

from this proper arrangements should be made to persuade the migrants from Kashmir to go back. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to tell the House as to what is his action plan to tackle the situation. With this, I conclude and thank the Chair for providing me a chance to express my views.

[English]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kashmir is not only part of India but it is the most important part of India. Kashmir it is like a shining pearl on the *turban* of India. On Kashmir, many poets including Tagore and Goethe have said: Where heaven and earth combine in one name it is Kashmir.

This Kashmir is in distress and in agony. It is not true to say that Kashmir is only in distress or Kashmir is in agony, I feel, all of us are in distress, all of us are in agony. Now, the way Mr. Mustafa was hanged, other officials and political workers were killed, is one of the most inhuman and brutal acts which can happen in a civilised society. It was a dastardly behaviour of some mad, insane people which we must strongly condemn. The entire House should condemn this. As it was suggested, we must send our condolences to the bereaved family.

That apart, since this situation is very grim—there is no question of hiding it—we must seriously think what would be our perception to tackle the present situation in Kashmir. A new method has been evolved by this Government to arrive at a consensus. On such national issue, all-party committee has been formed and the deliberations are going on. Some ways are being found. I should say, this is a new approach of the National Front Government to solve major issues. We must give full support to the all-party committee and its functioning, we should try to make it very active.

Having said that, I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the hon. Members of this House that the Prime Minister of Pakistan openly says that she will be

aiding the terrorists with Rs. 10 crores.

The other communal organisation leaders occupied Kashmir leaders are saying that they will donate Rs. 5 crores to the militants. I see some trouble again. I see some black clouds hovering around Kashmir. When the snow will melt, I fear there may be a bitter time for us for which we as a nation must be prepared to meet the situation. I do not want to go into the past. The past is very bad. We have erred. We have blundered in Kashmir. I do not want to spoil the atmosphere today by recounting all the ugly past because at times they have been told and re-told here also. I would only like to point out—my friend Shri Kumaramangalam who tabled the Resolution is not here—that he pointed out that as soon as Shri Jagmohan was appointed as a Governor, there has been a sea-change in Kashmir. This is absolutely a distorted version. It has been repeatedly said in this House how the situation was bad in Kashmir before Shri Jagmohan was appointed. I do not hold any brief for Shri Jagmohan or anybody who does not act according to the dictates and wishes of the Parliament and the Government. There has also been a demand that Shri Jagmohan should be removed immediately. Well, the Home Minister will reply on this point. But I would like to ask, whether we diagnose the disease and try to find out a solution and offer it to the hon. Minister and to the All-Party Committee on Kashmir or go on harping on a point which is not very relevant today. The need of the hour is to isolate the terrorists, to start a political process and to rush civil amenities, basic needs, to the people of Kashmir. It was said the other day that even medicines are not available there. People are crying and dying in the hospitals. If that is the situation, has Shri Jagmohan stopped them? Because the political climate is such, perhaps these things cannot reach to the people. All the political parties must act on this. Therefore, my submission would be that we must have a national approach to the problem. We must rise above the party. We must give up the partisan attitude to Kashmir problem and we must have a national approach to the whole problem and strengthen

the hands of the Government, the Home Ministry, the Minister in-charge of Kashmir. However you may belittle saying that by only appointing a Minister of Kashmir nothing has been done, the fact remains that two persons are not prepared to come to the streets in Srinagar and meet the people. The Minister in charge of Kashmir Shri George Fernandes pulled courage and met some people there. This is no mean achievement. I would like to see the Government should pursue the policy of isolating the terrorists and rushing relief materials to the people and start political process.

One big achievement has been that in the international arena Pakistan has been isolated. This a very big achievement for our Government. I guess Pakistan, perhaps, will take up this in the United Nations in a big way and we must also prepare from now to see that our point of view is also forthrightly put us in the United Nations.

There cannot be any deviation from the Simla agreement. Repeatedly, the Simla Agreement is being violated. It is said that there is a dispute between us and Pakistan which does not cover Simla Agreement. I think Simla Agreement does admit all dispute. It admits all concerning Kashmir should be settled bilaterally. So, to this proposition, some months earlier I think the Pakistan Government had agreed. But I find there has been a change. I do not know whether the hawks, the military bosses and the political situation compelled the present Prime Minister Ms. Benazir Bhutto to adopt this line. This is a very dangerous line. Our Prime Minister has very correctly, very boldly pointed out on a number of occasions that Government of India would never yield to any sort of threats and we can go to any length to defend our territory. I hope Pakistan will listen to this voice of our Prime Minister.

Two years back, I had gone to Pakistan and to some other neighbouring countries—Sri Lanka and also to Maldives—as Leader of the delegation of an organisation 'friends of Neighbours' I found that the people in Pakistan are very much eager to have our friend-

[Sh. Samarendra Kundu]

ship. They embarrassed me by requesting that they should get more facility to come here to meet their old friends. We started the period of liberation in 1977-79 and they felt that it was closed during the last 10 years. I think we must address ourselves to the people of Pakistan. We must not only address to the people of Pakistan, but also to the people of other neighbouring countries also and in particular the SAARC countries. I would suggest that apart from what the Government does, as citizen of our country who are very much concerned with the deteriorating scene in Kashmir, must go and talk to the people of our neighbouring countries and tell them: and convince them that if peace and stability is disturbed by some hawks in Pakistan, by some military junta which wants to come back to power, then the future of this region will be shattered and future of peace and stability will be destroyed.

With these words I would give full support and beseech the Members' full support to the Government to see that the problem is solved. I cannot imagine that it can be done in a day or two. But I am sure, as time comes, we will overcome it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE (Bilaspur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, till now it has been argued that problem of Kashmir can be solved with the removed of Governor Shri Jagmohan and revival of the legislative Assembly in that state. I know that Shri Shaikh Abdullah was arrested for his involvement in such activities in 1950 and 1956 at the instance of late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. We also know that flag of Pakistan was hoisted there on 14th August, but we did not take any action against those persons because of our leniency gentleness and forbearance. Pakistan has always been encouraging militant forces in our country. This is not a matter of today or past three months but it was initiated almost fifteen—twenty years back. We had been giving them undue liberty and lakhs of in-

habitants have been paying the price. After all, what is the reason that we have not been able to control these militant forces? The answer is that we had been indulging in politics of vote and the then government did not pay any attention to it. We have deployed all our C.I.D., Intelligence and House Guards forces and thousands of our defence troops. In spite of all that, what is the reason that we have not been able to combat these militant forces and gangs who are creating disturbances and raising Pro-Pakistan slogans openly in the streets and mosques and bringing, women in the fore front? Are we deliberating avoiding these elements? Are we hesitant conducting investigation as to who these gangs are, with whom are all these people associated and what are their motives, only for the reason that if we take strict measures against them, then it will definitely displease people belonging to the minorities, who are quite large in number, or that will create labour or mutual disharmony in the country. It is for this reason that the Government is not prepared to take any action against them. Are you apprehensive of it that political activities going on there have taken such a turn that our political influence in Kashmir will completely diminish if we take some strict action against them. The local political parties of Kashmir will also grow more powerful and then it will become very difficult to put them under control. It is also feared that too much of action on our part will lower our prestige in these areas. In my opinion, these are the reasons why you are not taking any strong action in Kashmir.

I would like to know the exact figure of population of minority communities in Kashmir Valley as in 1971, 1981 and as at present respectively? What are the factors responsible for the continuous decline in their population. Would you like to make efforts to know as to how many temples have been demolished there recently? Did you ever try to collect these figures? Instead the Government is deliberately hiding the actual facts. We can not expect the situation to improve merely by providing them with facilities of rehabilitation or some concessions to the students or increasing the quantity of

ration. These steps will not be able to create harmony and peace in Kashmir Valley. It is entirely a different issue as to whether religious harmony will be restored once again or not. However we would like the Government to deal with the terrorist groups ruthlessly and strictly. Today Pakistan is trying very hard to create such a situation in Kashmir which will lead to internationalisation of this problem and bring disgrace to our country. Pakistan wants to put the Simla Agreement to a naught. We will have to meet this challenge.

Removal of Shri Jagmohan or holding of elections legislative Assembly will not solve the problem. To reach a solution the Government will have to adopt a hard time attitude even if it invites displeasure or wrath of a few people. We should care a fig for it. Instead it should be dealt with strictly. We have been able to contain the telangana, Naxalities and Goa movements successfully in the past then what is the reason that we have failed in controlling the situation in Kashmir. The fault lies within us only. We could not move ahead due to politician of votes. I would request the Government to take any notice of annoyance of a handful of people. To maintain the unity and integrity of this country the Government should take Stern steps to combat the situation in Kashmir it is not an issue caste and community or the issue of Hindu and Muslims. Pakistan supporters and people belonging to the majority community in Pakistan have been instigating the people of Kashmir. We have to settle the accounts with them. We all know it very well that we enjoy the support of Muslim brothers as well as Hindu brothers also but they become helpless when it comes to fighting with the militant gangs. I would like to visit upon you to curb the terrorism prevailing in Kashmir valley. What is needed most is to deal with the militant groups with a heavy hand. However we feel that Government is showing laxity in dealing with them. Ultimately it will lead to an explosive situation in Kashmir which will be a very difficult situation to handle. All these militant activities are controlled from Muzaffarabad and Mirpur which are the night boring border districts and

quite close to these areas. For their operation they receive instructions and ammunitions from Pakistan and other neighbouring countries. We shall have to put a check on these linkages. That is all I want to say.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while sitting here or through reading newspapers we can understand the grovity of situation in Kashmir. We have contacted such people who are still residing there and also those who have migrated from Kashmir. From these people, we came to know that the situation in Kashmir has taken very serious turn. Certain news do not appear even in the press. A very large number of people including intellectuals have been killed there. May be that some mistakes might have been committed by the coalition Government of National Conference and Congress. But that Government had very good control over the administration. During its regime, nearly 70 to 80 terrorists had been nabbed by them and arms and ammunition had also been raised from them. But now the situation is deteriorating very fast and it was started with the release of five terrorists in the month of December.

Ever since the Governor rule has been imposed and Assembly dissolved, the situation has deteriorated fast and now gradually it is going out of control. Five I.B. Officers Director of Doordarshan, Lassa Kaul, Assistant Director of Information, Shri P.N. Handoo, Deputy Director of Food Supply Shri A.K. Raina have been killed. Recently Deputy Superintendent of Home Guards, Gulam Hassan also met the same fate. Mir Mustafa a top leader of the Congress was kidnapped and hanged. Similarly a Junior Engineer of Telecommunications, Shri Ganjee too was killed by the terrorist. It was only yesterday that a revolver was snatched from an A.S.I. and Shri Inaitullah, a constable was injured who is now in the hospital. Dead body of a man from Kupwara was also found yesterday in Srinagar. The Chief Secretary Shri Hamidullah Khan who is in-charge of Law and Order resides in circuit House near the bungalow of the former minister Shri Han-

[Sh. Dharam Pal Sharma]

doo and that entire areas has been converted into Mini-Secretariat and no one can go there. The situation has worsened to such an extent that even Governor has to go to the airport by a helicopter from Raj Bhavan if he has to go to Jammu. No one can move there freely. Amidst all this, where is your intelligence agency? Flags of J.K.L.F. and Pakistan hoist on every roof top. The sons of topmost police officials and bureaucrats are involved in terrorist activities. All this has been going on there for a long time. You do not know the things which we know. The houses of the people who have migrated from there are marked with a big red circle. Only recently, 30 people were suspended for having links with terrorists. A junior Engineer who was suspended used to recruit the youths for sending them to Pakistan for training. Everyone knows about that surgeon of Sher-e-Kashmir Medical Institute and his links with terrorists and also that he gives medical aid to them at their homes. I would like to say that at least 7 lecturers and Assistant Professors of Sher-e-Kashmir medical Institute and some bank managers and engineers have been trained in Pakistan. They have such a network that they spot out any top journalist who goes there. I would like to mention that when a lady journalist of Indian Express went there, she was taken by terrorists to their camp. She later said that they were very hospitable and well educated youths. They showed her their weapons and communication network through which they could contact the B.B.C. We may not know, the intelligence agencies may not know, but Pakistan Radio and T.V. know all about it. The news of Mir Mustafa's kidnapping was first of all broadcast by Radio Pakistan. The hon. Home Minister is from my own state. Does he know about the activities of Javed Nalka or Hamir Sheikh, the so called area commander? The I.S.I. people are present there and every thing in Kashmir is happening under the direction of F.I.U. and Pakistani intelligence.

I would like to raise a few more points and the hon. Home Minister should correct

me if I am wrong. Hamir Sheikh who was released alongwith five other terrorists was injured in the premises of Sher-e-Kashmir Medical Institute in the firing by security forces. What made it possible for him to manage to go to Jaslok Hospital, Bombay for treatment and then to slip away just as the I.B. men came to know about it?

A big procession was taken out in Srinagar which ended at Chirar-e-Sharief. The estimates of participation in the procession vary from 5 lakhs to 15 lakhs people. But this is true that 2000 Government buses were there which were carried by the drivers and conductors of the Government. The procession was not a sort of pilgrimage but the fact was that Afghan Mujahiddin had arrived there through the pass of Yusemarg. A large number of them were staying there. I can give their number also but I am afraid I may be incorrect. The hon. Home Minister might be knowing that even in 1965 there was infiltration through this very Yusemarg pass. So, that procession went to Pakistan. Since there was picketing upto Srinagar it was not possible for the Afghan Mujahiddin to cross over. Therefore, in the third week of February the procession went there to escort the Afghan Mujahiddin with them.

There is a top police official whom I would not name. He issues curfew passes marked 'official' to the militants. What would you do? It is correct that the Muslim Officers have also been killed, particularly from the C.I.D. So there is no communal issue over there. They spot out the patriots and Hindus-tanis and kill them, be they Sikhs or Muslims. There is no question of communalism to say the least. This is the position there. I know a top police official, though I would not disclose his name, who hosted a feast in which local terrorists were also present. I would not say anything beyond that. This is the situation there. Many people have been killed there and many more are being killed. The dead body which was recovered yesterday was of a Muslim. So the situation is very serious. It is not your orders that are obeyed there. You have simply surrendered before the terrorists. Doordarshan and Radio in

Srinagar broadcast new from Delhi. Your authority seems to be absent there. The news should have been coming from Kashmir to Delhi but it is the other way round. This is where we stand there. you say that the previous Government was very weak. At that time, there was a coalition Government but the authorities used to visit every where and apprehend the terrorists. The Government had an authority on the administration. Now that authority is seen nowhere. Perhaps the Governor too has become disappointed. He has been in Jammu and Kashmir for a long time. I do not know what difference did it make following Shri George Fernandes' deputation? You have appointed him Minister of Kashmir Affairs and formed an advisory committee as well. Your Deputy Prime Minister has also been there.

AN HON. MEMBER: But you have walked out of the advisory committee.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SHARMA: When the Committee reached there, we made an offer. The country is more important than the party. What I am saying here is not as a partyman but as an Indian citizen and a resident of Jammu and Kashmir. The situation is deteriorating in the valley. Pakistan's involvement in these subversive activities is open for quite a long time. Nawaz Sharief has allocated Rs. 5 crores as assistance to the terrorists whereas the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shrimati Benazir Bhutto is allocating Rs. 10 crores as assistance to the Pak Occupied Kashmir. There is a competition between Islami Jamhuri Ittihad and Benazir's Pakistan people's Party in the matter of assistance to the terrorists. We know that in the Azad Kashmir's Budget an amount of Rs. one crore is allocated every year for subversive activities and Rs. 50 lakh are provided to the Jammu-Kashmir Liberation Front. What I mean to say is that there is a competition between Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front and Hizbul Mujhaideens. They all belong to Jamai-e-Islami. They are kidnapping the people, interrogating them and hanging them to death. These people are responsible for the killings of 5-6 prominent persons including Mir Mustafa in the valley. They talk of

mujhaideens and JKLF also talk of independent Kashmir but the goal of both of them is the same. The hon. Home Minister might be aware of the fact that the most dangerous thing which is happening in Kashmir is that Hizbut Mujhaideens are recruiting the youths in the rural areas for imparting local training to them. The youths are being recruited in Anantnag and Baramulla. IB cannot do anything against them because they are taking shelter in mosques. I would, therefore, like to say that the provisions of prevention of Misuse of Religious Places Act, as passed by the Parliament, should be extended in Jammu and Kashmir. Now there is no hurdle in implementing it because the Government can ask the Governor to recommend the same. As at present, the minarets of the mosques have been fitted with loudspeakers on which they make announcements to give a call to the people to come forward to struggle, to ask them come out on the roads to stand in revolt and appeal to the ladies to open fire on the forces. Pakistani cassettes are being played there all the twenty-four hours and people are being asked to come out for 'Jehad'. That is the situation in the valley. My party and all of us are prepared to extend our cooperation in the interest of the country. What is this committee? what is its use, because on one occasion Shri George Fernandes, who was entrusted with the charge of Kashmir Affair, had to go to Jammu but due to the resignation of the Deputy Prime Minister, he rushed to Delhi to persuade him to withdraw the resignation. Once again when he had to go to Jammu, he reached Goa to topple the State Government. What is a happening in Kashmir today? I would like to say to Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed that so many extremists and terrorists have been arrested while crossing over the line of demarcation in snowbound area of Rajouri-Poonch sector in Jammu region. As per my information, youths are being recruited at several places and a sum of Rs. 10,000 is being given to each family of the youth and it is being assured that if they become martyr for the cause of independence, their family will be given life long pension. The Governor, Shri Jagmohan has announced that 3000 teachers will be re-

[Sh. Dharam Pal Sharma]

cruited and five new B.S.F. bus will be raised. The Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front has said that in B.S.F., the Government would pay each of its jawans an amount of Rs. 1500 per month, whereas they would pay each of them Rs. 5000 per month. The situation in Kashmir has become so serious. In such a situation all have to work unitedly leaving aside their own political interests and considerations. Now-a-days the Bharatiya Janata Party has become the champion of the cause of the Kashmiri Pandits. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to say that we all are Indian and they are our brothers and we have full sympathy for them. Shri Handoo is sitting here, he is himself a Kashmiri Pandit and is also their representative. Therefore, political colour should not be given to it. The act of registering names and distributing ration by the party itself, is not a good thing. We all have sympathy for them. We agree that adequate relief is not being provided to the migrants. Only a sum of Rs. 500 and 11 Kg. of ration is being given to them and the Government employees are not being given anything. Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed knows that every Kashmiri Pandit family has at least one Government employee, therefore, bogus registration has been done, as you have also said to go in for verification. Therefore, the migrants living in Jammu, Delhi or in any other state should be given full assistance. The Maharashtra Government have said that it would extend full assistance to the migrants. Similarly, the migrants living in Delhi or in any other place should be given full assistance. It is the duty of the whole country to come forward to help the people who are in trouble. It would have been much better if the conditions were made conducive by the Administration for their comfortable living in Baramulla, Kutwala, Anantnag or the places to which they originally belong. They could be provided tented accommodation and para-military forces could be deployed to their safety and from there they could look after their property also. Even now such conditions can be created so that

migrants can go back to their native places.

Mahatma Gandhiji had also seen a ray of hope in Jammu and Kashmir. We cannot forget Shri Sheikh Abdullah. At the time of Kashmir invasion, he gave a slogan.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should have spoken briefly.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SHARMA: I am just concluding within two minutes. At that time he gave a slogan that 'Hamlawar hoshiyar, har Kashmiri Taiyar' In 1947, the slogan was 'Shere Kashmir Ka Kiya Irshad, Hindu-Muslim-Sikh etihad'. That is how he saved the Sikhs at that time. There are several such instances. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to say that today the situation in Jammu and Kashmir has become serious. While replying in Rajya Sabha, the day before yesterday, the Prime Minister gave a strong warning to the Pakistan, even then arms were seized yesterday in R.S. Pura sector and day before yesterday, some more incidents took place in Jammu. Therefore, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is very serious. We know as to what is happening in Rajouri-Poonch areas and also at the international border Kathua. The situation in Jammu is also deteriorating. Anti-national elements and terrorists are living in Jammu also. One such person, who was also a harbourer was arrested there. There are also several others with whom we have to deal. Therefore, I would like to say that if Pakistan does not respond favourable to our appeals, statements and to the world opinion and continues to interfere in our internal matters, we shall have to snip off our diplomatic relations with Pakistan and call back our Ambassador from Islamabad. We have to take such steps. The Kashmir has always been and will remain in integral part of our country and whatever sacrifices we need to make for it, we are ready to do that as we have also laid it down in our constitution. Thousands of our soldiers have been guarding the border and have lost their lives there

since 1947. Our sole aim was the liberation of Pak Occupied Kashmir and to get it settled under Simla Agreement and to achieve that end, we had decided not to resort to military action against that country. Kashmir is an integral part of our country. (*Interruptions*)

Under such circumstances we shall have to make concerted efforts with strictness and with the cooperation of all the concerned leaving far behind all our political considerations because country is greater than any thing else. Some Sikhs and Muslim families have also migrated to Delhi and about 400 Sikh families have migrated to Jammu. Therefore, facilities should be provided to all the migrants. Our full cooperation is always with you for improving the situation. Six MPs from Kashmir are sitting here, they should have been called. The I.G. has ruined us, he may not do the same with you. You can call us at any time. The Minister incharge of Kashmir Affair is also not available. He does not find time to call the members of the committee. It should be viewed quite seriously and political colour should not be given to it. Members of all political parties such as the Janata Dal, the Congress, the National Conference and the BJP are sitting here. Political parties in Kashmir should be provided protection, because no political party is prepared to work there. People in Janata Dal are my friends but they have not uttered even a single word against terrorism. With these words I conclude.

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the burning problem of Kashmir which has been raised by Kumaramangalam is of much significance I have been listening careful to the views of the hon. Members, particularly from Kashmir who have been participating in the discussion on the General Budget, during the last two days. I felt that the Jammu and Kashmir problem is a national problem. Unless we consider this issue rising above narrow party politics and win the hearts of the Kashmiries, we shall not be able to create an atmosphere of peace and harmony in the State. Mere allegations and counter-allegations cannot help in solving the problem.

The Hon. Prime Minister had convened an all party meeting and the hon. Members of all the major political parties participated in it. Efforts have been made to create an national consensus in this direction. I agree that the terrorists are indulging in large-scale terrorist activities in the Kashmir valley. This is not a problem which was created one or two days back. This problem is not a creation of last three-four months as well. It was already there. The situation deteriorated because the Pak supporter terrorists of Azad Kashmir have been indulging in terrorist activities by infiltrating into our borders. This is why Srinagar city has been deserted and about 30,000 families have migrated from there and taken shelter in Delhi, Jammu and at other places. We should create such conditions so that the migrants can go back. But in order to ensure their return, the terrorists have to be dealt with an iron hand and steps should be taken to solve the Kashmir problem by consulting all the national parties.

Efforts should be made to solve this problem rising above party politics as it is not a problem of the Congress Party or the Janata Dal or the National Front. Unless we all discuss this issue and find a solution together, we shall have to face difficulties. This would mean a threat to our sovereign existence. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was listening to the speeches very carefully. I rise to speak not for an intention to deliver a speech but to offer some suggestions as desired by You. My first suggestion is that the way the hon. Member have made their submissions in full throated voice in the House about which it can also be said that

[*English*]

they have carried their conscience on their shirts sleeves

[*Translation*]

it should have been done in Jammu and

[Sh. Yadvendra Dutt]

Kashmir. What happened when Shri Handoo went there? Why has there been a deterioration in the situation? The entire administration has collapsed. The reason behind the non-functioning of the administration is that the people of Ladakh and Jammu are not represented in it. All such persons have been selected who are traitors. Just now an ex-M.L.A. was hanged. The Home Minister will state whether I am submitting a fact or not. Didn't Shri George Fernandes have a telephonic conversation with him? It was only thereafter that he was hanged. Right from bottom level officials such as telephone operator, etc. to the top level officers, all are in collusion with terrorists. There is hardly any administration worth the name there. I would suggest that all officers of IAS and IPS cadres should be called back and new officers should be posted there. There has been much uproar about the fact of their being Kashmiri Pandits. Whether they are Hindus or not why are they being driven out? In view of their being Hindus would the Government of Kashmir accept them in their fold in due course of time? Why have they deserted their land? My suggestion would be that the Government should get them rehabilitated in Rajouri, Dada and Poonch areas and they should be given arms to protect themselves. People migrate when they feel helpless. Why are they not given weapons? Are you afraid of them? They are patriotic people. What arrangements have been made for their security? You provide them with foodgrains worth Rs. 450. Are they animals that they will survive on grass alone? First of all, arrangements should be made for their security. You should rehabilitate them. The entire administration from top to the lowest level is involved in spying. And here we have been crying over shortage of medicines there. Who are suffering from the shortage of medicines? It was the kith and kin of those traitors who are suffering from it.

[English]

'Do not call him a terrorist, he is a traitor.'

[Translation]

If the traitor could not get medical aid it should not be a matter of concern. When the civil war between the North and the South America broke out, did President Lincoln initiate any political process? This suggestion about holding talks is meaningless. Can there be any negotiation with a traitor?

[English]

First treachery must be crushed and crushed ruthlessly.

[Translation]

Can there be any negotiation? Their morale gets a boost while the question of political process is raised. They want that they should form a parallel government. Therefore, for God's sake, this talk about starting a political process should stop and treason should be crushed.

[English]

Crush brutally and ruthlessly.

[Translation]

I would like to submit one point more. The hon. Home Minister's residence is at Anantnag. Is it not true that six training camps have been set up there. There are also forests nearby. Women are also being given training. I would like to know as to what steps have been taken to prevent it? My suggestion is that steps should be taken to bomb these camps with the help of Air Force.

[English]

Bomb the camps, Sir, it does not matter if hundred thousand people were killed. The integrity of the nation must be maintained at any cost.

[Translation]

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ (Baramulla):
The Minister of Home Affairs must reply to

this point.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: What should said

[English]

I am confused. So, what to talk with a confused man.'

[Translation]

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ: "You do not understand English," I did not say so.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: You said so. My second suggestion is that we have fed Kashmir and today

[English]

those persons are biting the hands that have fed them.

[Translation]

Therefore the subsidies should be withdrawn and then let us watch the reaction.

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ: Who are you to feed them?

[English]

you withdraw this word.

[Translation]

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: The Government is ours. Are you getting subsidies or not. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I object to this. He must withdraw his words. I am prepared to listen to him but... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Sir, is it not a fact... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, we are living in a democratic country. We are not having a military rule. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please take your seats. When I am standing you have to sit down. When I am on my legs, you have to sit down please.

I would request the hon. Member to pick and choose his words. Every word you utter here, has its implications. So, please be careful.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Sir, if my friend is so annoyed, shall I say that all subsidy granted to Kashmir should be withdrawn? Will that satisfy him?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ: What is this subsidy? Sir, here in the House people should speak with responsibility. What is this subsidy? He is not an educated man as to what is the situation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, you please take your seat. You please allow me to control the House. If you shout like this then it is very difficult to control the House. I have heard what you have to say. I am conducting the House. You please take your seat first.

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ: Sir, I will take the seat but he will have to withdraw his expression.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You don't understand, Mr. Soz. What you want, you will get it but why do you shout like this. I have understood it. Please sit down. You have made a very good point. I agree with you. You please allow me to control the House.

Dattaji, I would request you to withdraw what you have said.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: All right, Sir. If you say so. I withdraw my words.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are a responsible Member of the House. Please see that the feelings of others are not hurt. you are dealing with a very delicate issue.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT. Finally, Sir, I would say that all the trouble started when the Government started releasing the so called terrorists. It was wrong on the part of the Government of India to have released them but it was equally wrong on the part of the Jammu and Kashmir Government to have released from July 1989 to December, 1989, 70 terrorists. Sir, they were those who were trained to make bombs and other armed equipments. You should also remember that one of the Ministers in Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Shaffi Jaffri—I may not be knowing his name rightly—released about 45 terrorists. I would like to know why all this upmanship. It was wrong. We must stop it.

If necessary, if this revolt goes on. I would appeal to the Government to hand over Jammu and Kashmir straightaway to the Army for maintaining the integrity of the nation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the terrorist are holding the reins of the a administration in Kashmir. This fact has been revealed by hon. Shri George Fernandes himself. The people belonging to J.K.L.F. broke the jail and flew away. The way vultures collect around a crops, these people are similarly active in Kashmir to take advantage of the condition of Jammu and Kashmir. This can be illustrated by the Jammu incident. Sir, I had made three points that the situation is serious, delicate and we can observe it in this light. When an all party meeting had taken place at the behest of the Congress party we had been struck with a ray of hope. Three points emerged out of the meeting. Firstly, a separate Ministry shall be formed for the Kashmir affairs. The Government will come

out with an action plan in the all party meeting and by taking it as a national problem it would be discussed together and concerted efforts would be made to find a solution. A Minister was appointed and a committee was set up to assist him. Before the Committee could pick up political threads, some members resigned on the plea that they were being neglected. Today a report has appeared in the Press that the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister for Jammu and Kashmir have some differences over the Kashmir issue. The Governor is trying to advance his own political interest by creating a rift between them. So far as the action plan is concerned, nobody knows what has happened to that plan. We are repeating it time and again that some action plan should be brought immediately in this regard.

We do not say that you inform the Members of Parliament whether the Government has drawn up the action plan and whether he is working on it. What we are saying is that we should start working on some action plan immediately, so that the situation is brought under control.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as the question of taking a national initiative on Jammu and Kashmir, based on consensus, is concerned, today I have to say painfully that our whole national leadership, including of course those from our side did not say that they are aware of the problems, difficulties or hardships faced by the people of Jammu and Kashmir and that they would endeavour to solve those problems. We had hoped that the challenge that we faced in Kashmir would be grasped fully and that the Government would be competent enough to solve the problem in all seriousness. It is not just a problem of Jammu and Kashmir, but the values and standards charished by India are in question here. We cannot take it lightly. Sir, I want to tell those people who do not agree with our views on many issues, that the people of Kashmir and other hill areas like the people of other far-flung areas including the North-East, have always been vigilant in preserving their special identity and they have been more explicit about it but

when a new Government at the Centre came to power and certain qualitative changes came about in its train a doubt was created in the minds of the people of Kashmir due to the fact that the new Government has come to power with the support of such a political section, which has its own predilections about the special identity of Kashmir. I would like to ask those friends of mine, who have a commitment to scrap Article 370 and which they have been demanding for years. There may perhaps be some logic or reasoning in what they have been saying all these years. I do not want to go into it, but I would like to say that we should all think deeply about it whether by constantly repeating the demand for scrapping Article 370, are we not helping, knowingly or unknowingly, those forces which are bent upon separating Kashmir from India? It may be that, today those people who are talking about scrapping Article 370 are getting widespread support in other parts of the country on that account. I am not saying that they are demanding it deliberately, but it may be that indirectly they are cultivating their Hindu Constituency. Today, it is necessary to think seriously whether this demand is having any negative impact because they will have to rethink about it and those who have made a resolve to scrap Article 370 and are repeating that demand over and over again, should tell this House to whom they want to give a message through that demand? I have no objection, if they want to give this message to any other part of the country, be it Delhi, Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh. They may give these political message to them, but if they want to give this message to the people of Kashmir, then by repeatedly demanding the abrogation of Article 370, are they not weakening those nationalistic forces which include our hon. Home Minister, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed as well, who are ready to assert with determination that Kashmir is an inalienable part of India? Do you want to weaken those forces? Do you want to enfeeble those voices? Today, in Kashmir, it is only National Conference and Farooq Abdullah who can put across their points forcefully. Therefore, our endeavour should be to see that the National Conference or Farooq Abdullah do not feel isolated, or alienated from the p

of Kashmir. I have great personal regard for the hon. Home Minister. I have seen him working there as the P.C.C. (Pradesh Congress Committee) President. I still praise the work he has done in strengthening the nationalist forces there, but since he took over as the Home Minister, it appears that he is being guided by some of his predilections. So I am not demanding here any clarification from him. I only want him to do some introspection and find out whether he has any predilection in his mind and whether the same predilection had inspired him and his Government at the time of Jagmohan's appointment also. If he had any predilection, he is now getting the opportunity to shed it. I will conclude my speech within two three minutes. Today many forces are projecting the Governor as the protector of Hinduism.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my humble submission is that we have been listening to the same thing for the past eight days. Almost everyday, the same thing is being repeated. I wish that instead of repeating the same things, if the hon. Member gives some suggestions to solve the Kashmir problem, it would be better.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please take your seat. Let him speak in his own way.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you please look into his earlier speech. The same things have been said again and again.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I did not name any party specifically.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: But, you have repeated those things again and again.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He would not speak the way you want him to speak. You please sit down.

20.00 hrs.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in categorical terms I want to

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

tell all those who are taking recourse to politics in the name of Article 370, those who are doing politics by demanding more powers for the Governor and those who instead of asking the Hindu migrants to go to Kashmir and telling them that any sacrifice done for the country, if necessary, would be less, those who instead of doing this, are inciting the Hindu psyche, I want to tell them that they are helping all those who have been waiting for an opportunity, since 1971-72, when we created a new nation namely, Bangladesh, on the map of the world, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi...
(Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since that day they have been on the look-out for an opportunity to weaken India and behind all this, there is a big power, whom we challenged in the Bangladesh war. I urge upon the hon. Home Minister to kindly look into this aspect. I feel that knowingly or unknowingly and perhaps under compulsion, your Government is tilting towards that big world power. I am not talking about any Fairfax or Hershman connection. I am referring to the political tilt. That power which is helping the mujahideen in Afghanistan and the terrorists in Punjab through Pakistan and today that power is helping the extremist forces in Kashmir. Need of the hour is to recognise that power and stand up against that power with firmness and raise voice against it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that our Government has some compulsions, but you will have to tell Pakistan in categorical terms that the people of India have not forgotten the occupied Kashmir. Therefore, if Pakistan tries to provoke us in any way, then the actual line of control would not be where it is today and it would be somewhere else. Merely repeating these things in Parliament would not do, but with national preparedness, the Government should be courageous enough to convey this to Pakistan, through diplomatic channels and at whatever levels, we can speak to them, in clear cut-terms.

Sir, I know that the Union Government has some weakness. It is standing with the support of two crutches. In this way, some handicap has naturally come to it..(Interruptions)....

I have not said anything unparliamentary in this and Sir, the designs of one of the crutches are very clear and if it had its way, it would not miss any opportunity to bring about the fall of the Government even by leg-pulling. The Home Minister should comprehend it. This Government may be weak, but India is not weak and on the issue of Kashmir, we are neither the Congress, nor the Janata Dal nor anything else. We are all Indians and if you work for solving the Kashmir problem with firmness, the whole nation will stand by you. This is what I wish to say here. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
(Dumdum): How long will the House continue to sit?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are some members who want to speak. So, the House will continue to sit upto 8.30 p.m.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: (Khajuraho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Actually I rise to speak not for the sake of saying something but to join my other colleagues in expressing concern and anguish over the crisis in Kashmir.

The Kashmir problem is not so complicated and there should not be any hesitation on the part of the Government in solving it. Just now we were listening to our hon. colleague Shri Harish Rawat who said something about our demand of scrapping Article 370 of the Constitution in respect of Kashmir. Whenever we express our intentions in this regard...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I have not mentioned the name of your party.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: I have not said anything that is beyond the hon. Member's level of understanding. People like me have not yet learnt the art of beating about the bush. Gradually I may also learn to do so like you. But I very well make out the meaning inherent in his submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The subject under discussion today gives little scope for beating about the bush.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: I really don't want to waste the time of the house. I just want to make 2-3 points. But if someone interrupts while I am speaking, I shall not count the period of interruption as part of the time allotted to me.

Sir, on my visit to Tanzania I met some Kashmiri families settled there. At that time I did not know much about this matter. They told me that the Kashmiri families which were uprooted from Pak-occupied Kashmir have settled in Himachal Pradesh and other parts of the country. Even these people do not have the right to buy land in Kashmir. I do not understand why they have been deprived of this right. I suggest that Kashmiris who have been uprooted from their homestate should be given the right to return to Kashmir, buy land over there and settle down. What I cannot understand is why Shri Jagmohan is being blamed for the Kashmir crisis. In fact, the speech of hon. Shri Soz on virtually every other speakers for that matter seems to indicate that the crisis in Kashmir started with the appointment of Shri Jagmohan as Governor of the State and with his removal as Governor of J&K the crisis will come to an end. Didn't the Kashmir problem exist earlier? Before blaming Shri Jagmohan it must be kept in mind that the Kashmir problem was already existing at the time of the appointment as Governor. The solution to the Kashmir problem lies in dealing a heavy blow to the secessionist forces which are active in the State. The Government should keep these secessionists under pressure till

they come into the national mainstream. Looking for any other way to solve the Kashmir problem will result in loss of precious time leading to a further deterioration in the situation.

The Pak-occupied Kashmir radio is indulging in poisonous propaganda which is influencing the minds of the people in Jammu and Kashmir. Government should in its own way, jam this broadcast. I don't want to say much. To the hon. Home Minister I would say that the Kashmir problem and the Punjab problem are totally different in nature. The Kashmir problem is quite clear. The Government should not hesitate in taking a decision. The secessionist forces in Kashmir should be sternly dealt with.

As far as Article 370 is concerned, we feel that the Kashmir problem cannot be solved without abrogating this Article. Only a person with a strong conviction like Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee could make a suggestion like this. And we are not saying this with an eye on catching Votes.

With these words, I conclude and once again thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): It is not my intention at this late stage of the debate to repeat any of the points that have been made earlier by my friends and colleagues. My colleague, Shri Rawat, has already put forward very forcefully the point that we all have.

Kashmir issue is not a party issue today; it is a national issue. And what gives me pain is that despite the fact that we are willing to offer every possible cooperation to the Government to find a solution to the difficult situation that has arisen in Kashmir, the Government has not come forward with any concrete proposals in which it needs our support. And this is the real problem in Kashmir that the Government has not been able to formulate any policy by which it can

[Sh. Dinesh Singh]

tell this country and people abroad that we mean business. There is no point at this stage in apportioning blame. I can understand if my friends in the opposite say that it is not a problem they have created; it is a continuing problem. Then I can also say that they were part of all the policies that were made in Kashmir when they were with us. Therefore, that does not take us anywhere; that does not lead to a solution. The solution can emerge only if the Government comes forward with a positive programme of how it is going to solve this difficult situation. If they wish us to be participative in the evolution of that programme, we are quite willing to work with them. But they have to take the initiative. They have to prepare a programme. My friend, the Home Minister, knows the situation in Kashmir much better than I know. Therefore, we expect from him a programme in which he himself believes that he can find a solution to the State from where he comes. In the absence of that programme, we are sending wrong messages to people in this country, to people living in the State of Jammu & Kashmir and to those who are supporting terrorism from outside, that the government does not have a programme, that the Government is not determined to meet this situation and therefore, they can continue to take liberty. And this is what is happening everyday. Day by day, the situation is deteriorating; is not improving. Does not matter who was there before and who is there now. I am not even entering into that dispute. All that I am saying is, we will be quite happy if the Government either comes forward with a programme in which we all believe that it will lead to a solution today, tomorrow, a little later or that the Government is able to control the situation on its own. There is no desire on our part to force ourselves on the Government to give our advice or give our views. We leave it entirely to the Government. But they must have a view. The real difficulty that is coming before us is that we are giving an impression of a Government totally helpless in dealing with this situation and this will have far reaching effect. It is not going to limit to the State of Jammu & Kashmir. It is not even

going to be limited to Punjab or any other part of the country where there may be some fissiparous tendencies. It is going to effect the very basic polity of this country. We have never accepted the two-nation theory and we have in this country a large number of people professing different religions who wish to live peacefully and work together. In the whole of South Asia this is the most progressive country, this is the most liberal country with a democracy which is firmly established. We cannot give an impression that by inaction of the Government in the State of Jammu & Kashmir we are going to lose all this. This is the real dilemma: this is the real fear. I hope, when the Home Minister speaks, he will come forward with a programme which will convince us, convince this country and convince others that this Government means business; it can handle the situation and that it will find the solution.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, fifteen days back when the house first met, we, in this house, unanimously resolved that Kashmir should be brought back to normalcy and the terrorists should be isolated. There was a unanimous opinion that in Kashmir there is no communalism, there is still communal harmony. But during these fifteen days, the things have gone from bad to worse. Not only the exodus has grown in numbers but also the forces which are working there Congress, CPI and CPI(M) people are being gunned down. The terrorists are now trying to spread their activities to Jammu, where there is no communalism, and yesterday's incident is the testimony of it. What I want to say is that before we are starting the democratic process of involvement of people, the terrorist on one side and the Pakistanis on the other, have started the offensive. So, the House has a right to know from the Home Minister what concrete plans, concrete actions that were unanimously proposed by this House, have been taken to make an advance in Kashmir and isolate the militants. There is an opinion that the Congress has, no doubt, committed mistakes in Jammu & Kashmir State but Jagmohan's appointment as Governor and the subsequent events that

have taken place in Kashmir have, no doubt, compounded the things. Specially the dissolution of the Assembly has alienated the whole of Kashmir people from the mainstream. It is also said I do not know how far it is true; the Home Minister must review the whole situation- that there is a communal undertow in the whole administration- in the transfers and other things that are taking place. Here, I want to make one point and that is that when the Government is adopting a strategy or the House is adopting a strategy, is it true that the main emphasis is being given on winning over some militants? This is supposed to have been on winning over some militants? This is supposed to have been said by Jagmohan in a press conference. I want to warn the Government that this is a very dangerous position. This will take the country in another direction. While having talks with the country in another direction. While having talks with the militants, we must not leave aside those people who are linked with Kashmir and with whose help Kashmir can be brought back to the national mainstream. So, Sir, the situation is now drifting. I want to say that when the situation is drifting, a doubt will come to the mind of everybody that this will virtually take us to a position where article 370 will be abrogated. Do you want such a position where the country should drip Kashmir should drip? We know that many people have raised the question of article 370. I want to say that the history shows that before the Indian army reached Kashmir, it is the Kashmiri people who defended themselves against the Pakistani invasion before the instrument was signed was signed. So, Kashmir has been given a different status and that is justified also. In the Constitution also, we have said that nothing can be done without their consent. So these are the provisions of the Constitution. It was historically evolved. So, if somebody without by-passing the history of the National Movement, wants to take the country in opposite direction, it will be very difficult. Moreover, I would like to submit that the Government must draw up a concrete plan of action, as has been suggested by Shri Dinesh Singh that there should be a concrete action for Kashmir. Secondly, Sir,

the whole situation including all the actions of Governor, Mr. Jag Mohan, since he joined there, should be reviewed by the Government very seriously. There should not be any partisan outlook on this. If there is a partisan outlook, it will harm the unity and integrity of the country. I agree with what Mr. Samarendra Kundu has said-" shining pearl of the turban of India", that is, Kashmir. I think the Government has taken diplomatic offensive. But I want to say that in Kashmir there should also be good officers who should be drawn from different parts of the country including the Kashmiris, having non-communal credentials because Kashmir administration has collapsed. It has gone to such a worse condition. All the nation political party leaders should frequently go to Kashmir. Locally also it has been suggested that the National Conference, the Congress and other political parties should meet and a committee should be formed and the Governor, in consultation with that Committee, should also work and many economic measures should be taken to mitigate the sufferings of the people there. Along with it, when we know that Pakistan has started offensive propaganda in fomenting communal hatred, the Government should take stringent measures in preventing communal incitement not only in Kashmir but elsewhere also. Along with these measures, this House must resolve to the effect that serious effort should be taken in dealing with Kashmir situation. If they do not take serious step in tackling the situation in Kashmir, I would say that they are side-tracking the reality and help the process of drifting from the real issue. Thank you.

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO NANASAHEB GAIKWAD (Kolhapur): Sir, many things have been said in this august House regarding the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to say a few words in this regard. Sir, the situation in Kashmir is deteriorating day-in and day-out and everybody will agree that Kashmir is a part and parcel of India. But even then practically every year this demand has been raised and the discussion is taking place here in this august House. But today's discussion is of a paramount importance

[Sh. Udaysingrao Nanasaheb Gaikwad]

because the situation in Kashmir is going from bad to worse. 30 Persons were killed in police action and they are from all walks of life. 25 thousand families, that means to the tune of one lakh people, have moved out of Kashmir and that too, they are Pundits, Junior officers were killed, DSP was shot dead, former MLA has been kidnapped and hanged to death. Women were molested and raped. Government knows all this, but it is doing anything. That is why I am telling all these things.

Sir, yesterday when I was watching TV, to my surprise Doordarshan was showing what all is happening in Pakistan. What I have seen on the TV is the popularity of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto and the developments in Pakistan in the educational field, industrial field and other fields and Benazir Bhutto's going to foreign countries, meeting the dignitaries and all these things we were seeing on TV for about half-an-hour. So, I would like to say that when we are discussing a serious situation here in this august House, at the same time on the TV, that too on our Indian TV, they are showing Pakistan and their developments as if we have to learn something from them. I really feel, Sir, that there must be someone sitting in Doordarshan like Sukracharya and doing all these things, but Government is not taking any cognizance of these things.

Secondly, many organisations are working against Kashmir and Pakistan is giving crores of rupees to these organisations to train the terrorists. So, the first thing is that if we want to stop all these things, then we have to ban these organisations. One of our hon. Members, Shri Kumaramangalam, has rightly pointed out that this is the hour of the day when our Government should come out and ban these organisations which are doing nuisance in Kashmir. I do not know what the Government is doing because if Pakistan is spending crores of rupees for these organisations, then we must take notice of it because they are training the terrorists, they are spending money on terrorists and in Kashmir they are adding fuel to the fire by

bringing about this situation.

Sir, I would like to add one more point. Three years back I was in the United States to attend the United Nations General Assembly session. I was one of the delegates from India. There, all the dignitaries were delivering their speeches and saying about their foreign policies, and when the Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan got up and started saying about his country's foreign policies, he had a mention about Kashmir. In fact, the Kashmir problem has nothing to do in the United Nations even though he had mentioned about Kashmir. Then we asked for the right of reply there and our Ambassador to the United Nations had said that this problem has nothing to do in the United Nations. This problem comes within the framework of only the Simla Agreement which was signed on 2nd July 1972 by our late Prime Minister Indiraji and the then Pakistan president Mr. Bhutto. So, whenever there is any question about Kashmir, then we have to sit and solve this bilaterally rather than taking it to the United Nations. I am telling all this to you because every year practically in the General Assembly of the U.N. this question is coming up and their purpose is to keep alive this situation and we know that we have to solve this question within the framework of Simla Agreement. But most of the countries in the world are also of this opinion that this question is to be solved within the framework of the Simla Agreement. Even day before yesterday, hon. Shri Arafat also said that this question should be discussed within the framework of the Shimla Agreement and even then the question is coming again and again. Now, the situation in Kashmir, looking into all these things, is going from bad to worse and the Government must take some firm steps against those who are doing all these things. I wish, while answering to today's debate our Home Minister will come out with a concrete proposal to solve this problem.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are not discussing Article 370. I was the first to speak on behalf

of my party and I did not mention Article 370 in my speech. The hon. Prime Minister said in this House that he stands by Article 370. Our leader, hon. Shri Advani, has made it clear that his stand on Article 370 is untenable but at present we are not pressing for it. We are with the House in this matter. Article 370 is not relevant to the problem and the entire House should sit together to resolve this crisis.

[English]

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Ananatnag): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having been called upon to make some submissions though I have no intention to participate in the debate today, as I did not give myself the right to participate earlier also when the Calling Attention Motion came up for discussion. That is for one simple reason and the reason was that we have perhaps become too much used to use of words, words and words; words seemed to have lost meaning in respect of a State where the Government's view is that the situation is very grim and in respect of a State over which the neighbouring country lays its claim.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we will continue to sit until the hon. Home Minister's reply to the debate is over.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: The distinction between Punjab and Kashmir is that Pakistan has not yet laid its claim over Punjab. Here in Kashmir, Pakistan is separated from you because of the line of actual control which is not the international border; it is accepted by the Government of India also, though it is not the ceasefire line. But, even so despite the Prime Minister's efforts to evolve a national consensus, despite the fact that two meetings were held for more than 10 hours on 7th and 8th of March and despite a public announcement about the national consensus arrived at, I do not think any Party is ready to go by the national consensus and each Party has its own view

to propagate at every point of time which really enhances my agony, in which I am these days. It also gives a feeling of shock; in our total eagerness seems to be to propagate the Party line as much as we can. What tempted me to seek today is an observation made by the esteemed friend Mr. Datta that subsidy to Kashmir should be stopped. I can assure him as a Member of this House and as one who has been a Minister in the State of Jammu and Kashmir that there is no special subsidy at any point of time which has been granted to Jammu and Kashmir State. All that they have been getting is what every other Indian State gets, perhaps much less than that, but there was a subsidy which was known as food subsidy that was given in 1953 when Shri Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was arrested and that the record be straightened, it was Shri Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah who stopped that subsidy in 1975. There was no other subsidy given to the Jammu and Kashmir State at any point of time except for a period and then reasons which you can yourself imagine and the man to kill whom politically, the subsidy was given, ended the subsidy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Handoo, you please skip that point; you need not have to stress that point.

My humble suggestion is, what is the national consensus arrived at in the two meetings presided over by the Prime Minister on the 7th and 8th of March. How far has Govt. gone in implementing the national consensus. Why is it that the things have gone bad after the meetings of 7th or 8th of March, despite national consensus?

My only request to the hon. Home Minister would be, he has witnessed very recently the death of three of his best friends, the death of three of my best friends, the death of political activists and we must find time to visit the mothers of those political activists. He is not finding time; I am not finding time to visit. What is it that has made the gunmen to go and enter the house of Abdul Sattar Ranjoor, Secretary of the Communist Party of India in Kashmir, aged

[Sh. Piyare Lal Handoo]

73 years and to kill him in his own house? How had it become possible for the gunmen to go into the house of Ghulam Nabi; Kuller and to kill him? You can imagine these things in Srinagar and Baramulla. But this happened in the rural areas. This only shows that the situation is worsening because the national consensus has not been implemented.

I said, last time, in the course of the debate, nobody thought of revival of the Assembly, nobody thought of getting back or keeping the Governor, Jagmohan. I only suggested and wanted the hon. Home Minister to let the nation know, before the time is too late, what is the perception of the Government of India. Does it share the perception of Shri Jagmohan? Mr. Jagmohan has not kept his perception concealed. He has held three or four Press conferences and he has made his perception known. I want the hon. Home Minister to tell the House whether he shares the perception of the Governor, Jagmohan.

A reference was made today by my friend, about the release of 70 terrorists by the then Government headed by Dr. Farooq Abdullah. I am sure, this is based on a news—item that appeared in the columns of the *Indian Express*. I think, the House should recapitulate that last time also I said that similar notes from the official files were found published in the newspapers. How is it that the official notes, official letters written by Mr. G. Jagmohan to the then Government of India in July, 1987 and July, 1989 get published in the *Indian Express*? I will again ask the hon. Home Minister to kindly read today's *Indian Express* about this headline which has appeared in the first column. I request him to tell us who had disclosed what was written on the official notings about the release of 70 terrorists, in July and December, 1989. Which is the line of communication for publication of these official, confidential notes? You will be surprised to note that the recordings of the chief of the Advisory Board,

the Chief Justice of Jammu and Kashmir State are found published in the columns of the *Indian Express*. I understand, what Mr. Jagmohan is doing. He wants to isolate the National Conference and the Congress. He can have the joy of his conception. We will sit aside and we will sit on the fence. Let him try Janata Dal and BJP to initiate the political process and let Jagmohan communicate with the people through them. It is not necessary that the National Conference should do us, if Janta Dal and BJP can do it. If he is hostile to us, if he is ready to physically liquidate us, we are ready to sit on the fence. We take responsibility for the release of those persons. I take the responsibility. But let the whole file be placed on the Table of the House, to see who recommended their release what were the directions of the High Court. Even if we have gone wrong on the 29th of December, 1989 or 11th July, 1989, is it necessary for him to go wrong again? If he has studied that file only now after 4 months of becoming the Governor, is it necessary to send the official notes to the *Indian Express* and get it published?

What I said last time was. Mr. Jagmohan has his own perception about Kashmir based on his work in 1985-86, when he led the formation of Muslim United Front. I beg of the hon. Home Minister only to share with us, whether his perception is the same as that of Mr. Jagmohan.

The hon. Prime Minister has told the House that they did not know about the dissolution of the Kashmir Assembly. Therefore, this was the perception of Shri Jagmohan to dissolve the Assembly and not of the Government. If today Shri Farooq Abdullah were to be in office, the whole nation should have raised a hue and cry and called for dissolution of the Government. For whose dissolution can we cry today when the conditions are deteriorating day by day? This is what the Home Minister must reply. Therefore, there is some vital difference between the perception of Shri Jagmohan and the Government of India. The two cannot go together. This is my submission.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Sir, I wouldn't like to comment on the Kashmir problem and the possible solutions to it because a lot has been said on it in this House. The law and order situation in Kashmir is going from bad to worse. The Government should give this problem serious thought. The reason for the deterioration of the law and order situation in Kashmir must be found out. We must try to understand what has emboldened the spirit of terrorists in Kashmir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't raise that point. Please confine yourself to the issue under discussion as time is very limited.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: What has emboldened the spirit of terrorists in Kashmir and why is Pakistan actively helping them are some of the questions to which the Government must find answers. Immediately after the formation of the National Front Government the daughter of the hon. Home Minister was kidnapped and some terrorists who were in jails were released in exchange for her. I think that the morale of terrorists would not have been boosted if the hon. Home Minister had managed to disregard family considerations to safeguard national interests. We cannot also discount the possibility of Pakistan overtly helping the terrorists or any political party having a hand in providing assistance to terrorists.

We will have to give a serious thought to such factors as to what is our attitude towards our Hindu—Muslim brethren in Kashmir. We repeat it again and again that the Hindu families living in Kashmir are migrating to other places in the country in very large numbers. If in this House we will go on repeating our concern for the security and safety of the Hindu families living in Kashmir, it may happen that tomorrow such a thing can give rise to the feeling of insecurity in the minds of the people belonging to the Muslim community of Kashmir. In my view other countries can take advantage out of

that situation. So we should give a serious thought to it and try to improve the increasingly deteriorating situation of law and order in Kashmir by going into the very roots of the problem. It is my appeal to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that he will give a serious thought to this problem and find out a solution for it. Only then the situation of law and order can improve in Kashmir. As I have been allotted a little time, I would be brief and conclude with a hope that the hon. Minister for Home Affairs will take suitable steps to solve the problem by taking stock of the whole situation.

MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation in Kashmir which is being debated today in the House was debated for for about nine hours on the very first day of this session and as many other hon. Members have also pointed out that on that day the House has unanimously passed a resolution after a detailed discussion on the problem of Kashmir and situation prevailing in the State. After that the day before yesterday also the issue of the migrants from Kashmir was discussed in the House. In my view the change that has taken place in the situation in Kashmir in the past 10-12 days is that the militant organisations aided by Pakistan and the Jamiyate Islamia, which are the very backbone of this movement, have now made such secular figures like Mir Gulam Mustafa, Abdu Sattar Ranjoor and Gulam Nabi Coller as their targets in the absence of any active nationalist party in Kashmir. So it means now the purpose of such forces in Kashmir is to finish such people whose thinking is secular and progressive and who are not in line with the Jamayate Islamia ideology. This is an indication for all those political figures who belong to different political parties in Kashmir as to what has been the fate of these can be their also. Despite all this, some people who were elected as independents and who have worked among the people also brought out a procession in Chandura, the home town of Mir Mustafa to protest against the terrorist activities of the J.K.L.F. and other such militant organisations in Kashmir. But the reac-

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tion was not strong enough though it has proved at the same time that people dislike such things. So it is the very aim of the terrorists to create fear among the people. Shri Handoo and Shri Dinesh Singhji have also said that the all party meeting which was called by the Prime Minister had made some recommendations after visiting Kashmir which have been implemented by the Government. A committee was constituted... (*Interruptions*) I am referring to the same thing. A Minister of Kashmir Affairs was appointed and a member of each party was included in the Committee. I am referring to the five-member committee of all parties in Jammu and Kashmir which as Shri Handoo said, had a meeting with hon. Minister of Kashmir Affairs that lasted for ten hours, five hours on first day and five hours on the second day. This committee decided to go to Jammu to meet the refugees there. All the five members went to Jammu and held a meeting there. I told Shri Dinesh Singh that Congress is a very big party and since last forty years it is the only party which had played a significant role all over the country and understood the national issues. Then how did it all happen? A representative of their party in this committee has gone to the press saying that he has nothing to do with this committee any more. You can not expect the problem of Kashmir to be solved in matter of four-five days. It requires time and we are not capable of doing any miracles. In fact, no one is capable of it. How can a member of the Committee give such a statement in the newspapers that no solution has been reached in the meeting or that he was not even consulted. How irresponsible! What impression would it have on the people of Kashmir and what will they think about it? I feel that it is not good to play politics at this crucial stage. I know that the person concerned cannot be cowed down but why did it happen? The solution to the problem call not be reached in such a short span five or of seven days. You have suggested an action plan. We think that it is a capsule of what the committee thinks. Some say that political activities should be initiated, others say the

administration needs to be geared up, still others say that efforts be made to heal their wounds. If the All Party Committee arrives at a decision and the Government delays its implementation, it would be appropriate to go to the press and issue a statement but prior to that it is not fair. The Committee had a meeting for ten hours over 4 days in Jammu but I would like to ask whether any problems can be solved within ten hours or four days for that matter. It was a decision taken unanimously at a high level by all the parties in both the Houses. We have proved to the entire world that we are united. We have made the world understand that when it is question of integrity and unity of our nation and in face of any challenge, we all stand together but then why this resignation was tendered all of a sudden? It is not right to ask for explanation from any one individual in particular. We would have waited till the next meeting and see what happens. If nothing concrete would have come out in that meeting, the step taken by him would have been justified. But the problem is that people of Kashmir are afraid of coming to the meeting. A meeting of members of all parties could have been held in Kashmir and it could have discussed the atrocities that were committed in Kashmir... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You allow the Minister. Please keep quiet. The Minister is quite capable of handling the situation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHD. SAYEED: I want to say that we are making efforts to maintain peace in Kashmir valley according to the Action plan. I have discussed the matter with hon. Minister-in-charge also. We must ask Shri Kar as to why he did that? He should not have done it because it can have adverse effect on the situation.

I am pained at the incidents that took place in Jammu. It is our bad luck. Earlier the atmosphere in Jammu was not at all communal. The incidents that occurred in Jammu

two-three days back was mere pretext. The situation was brought under control before it could worsen. We will be cautious in future so that such incidents do not recur.

Hon. Shri Soz said many things about Shri Jagmohan yesterday. I fail to understand how a person who was in his good books till recently has now become target of criticism. It was said that he had forced the Kashmiri Pandits to flee Kashmir against their will. I am not all ready to accept this charge. On the contrary, the Governor provided them with Government accommodation in Baramulla and Anantnag and told them that there is no need for them to run away. He appointed a special commissioner to look into the matter. It would be unjustified to say that the Governor hatched a conspiracy or spoiled the atmosphere further in Kashmir. Kashmiri Pandits have not fled Kashmir to take shelter in Jammu or Delhi.

One of our hon. friends said some thing about the temples. I would like to tell him that not a single communal incident has taken place there. I admit that terrorists have shot dead Mir Mustafa and Gulam Hassan. These terrorists have fixed targets. We have received no such reports that they had entered somebody's house forcibly and looted people. No such incident has been reported from any part of the State. Our Hindu brethren and workers of National Conference are fully secure there.

We are aware of the intentions of Pakistan. Pakistan's motive is no secret any more. Prime Minister of Pakistan has said in Pak—occupied—Kashmir that Jagmohan should be thrown out of Kashmir. The Government of Pak occupied Kashmir has raised special Kashmir Fund and sanctioned Rs. ten crores for this purpose. Chief Minister of Punjab in Pakistan Shri Nawaz Sharif is publicly supporting the rebels. There is no need to try to produce concrete evidence. Their intention in this regards is crystal clear. They intend to spoil the atmosphere. Since 1947 itself, they have been trying to create tension in Kashmir and spoil the atmosphere. As far as the borders are concerned

they are under the control of army. The Army is meant for foreign enemy and to protect the line of actual control. We know that with the melting of snow the passes open and therefore we have taken all steps to check infiltration from either side. But I would not go into the details. State security forces have also made some headway in this respect. They have arrested some 26 subversives who were attempting to cross the border and elicited valuable information from them. Secondly, there is a separate security force named I.T.D. for banking institutions and Telegraph offices. Among the paramilitary forces we want the C.R.P.F. to deal with processions etc. because B.S.F., is not used to such things. In case of stone pelting C.R.P.F. has shown lot of restraint. Therefore, in the case of public undertakings we have set up a separate security force. Apart from this there are some people whose life is in danger. Some of them say they do not want security. We have provided security to 129 publicmen. We provide security wherever we have information that security is needed. The murder of Ranjoor and Mir Mustafa has generated a kind of fear psychosis among the people. One of my hon. friends stated that there is no special allocation for Kashmir. When the previous Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi paid a visit to the State in 1986-87 during the chief ministership of Farooq Abdullah, one of the grievances of Kashmir Government was that the 10% of the plan allocation was grant and 90% was loan, whereas in the case of Himachal Pradesh it was the reverse, viz 90% grant and 10% loan. So they have to repay the interest.

[English]

That was one of the major issues.

[Translation]

The entire cabinet requested the Prime Minister to have special provision for Kashmir and bring it at par with Himachal Pradesh and North East. Kashmir has progressed a lot. Education is free from the primary to the post graduation level. No fee is taken in

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technical institution be it a medical college or an engineering college or a polytechnic. So there has been a distinct progress. But still some feel that there has been discrimination and there is need to set it right.

The other problem is regarding local officers. The officers of the Kashmir Administrative Service are selected in the IAS and this is done by every State. Sometimes the local officer becomes a Deputy Commissioner whereas an I.A.S. officer who is allocated Kashmir cadre becomes subordinate to him. Sometimes the Deputy Commissioner is from K.A.S. whereas the Divisional Commissioner is an I.A.S. During the time of Sheikh Sahib and Bakshi Sahib 50% posts were reserved for Kashmir Administrative service and 50% were given to outsiders. The similar was the case with I.P.S. officers that is 50% posts were reserved for local officers and the rest got the other half. Now this quota has been revised and slashed down to 30%. I have instructed the Department of Personnel that if this continues there will be no Kashmiri officer in the next 2 or 3 years. We are trying to revive the local administration at the Patwari level and at Tehsildar's level so that the involvement of local officer is possible. Local officers have to be involved in the administration and police. They can help a lot in searches and in arresting people. Sometimes it did happen that a local police man who did his job well, was punished by the terrorists. I would not say the entire administration has turned against us. People complain against the local police just as it happened in Punjab in the beginning. Even now they demand for C.R.P.F. C.R.P.F. and B.S.F. work with determination. The action has been taken against all thirty muslim officers against whom there were substantial evidence. The action is being taken as per report. But attempt has been to involve the entire administration. The Kashmir armed police numbering about 30 thousand is on duty everywhere and has been entrusted with the job of gearing up the administration. Shri Handoo has inquired about the Governor's perspective and mine

too. Our perspective cannot be same. The Governor has been sent there on a special mission and I do not think that the situation would worsen further. Simply there is lack of administrative control. Some people thought that the situation would turn into something like that of Romania. They thought that they would get freedom within a few days. I have an anecdote. When someone asked the people coming from Kuthsiang, "when are you getting freedom." They replied after two months." At this the person replied nonsense. "We would get freedom within a matter of five days." This was the situation there. It seemed as if it would be all over within a few days.

All this has ruined Kashmir's economy. A lot of people in Kashmir depend on tourism viz. the boatmen hotel owners, taxi drivers, and many more. Similarly, workers come there in the morning from villages to toil for the day to earn their livelihood. During the last 3-4 months the workers have been rendered jobless. I hope things would be alright though it may take some time. Things will become normal once again. There will be no curfew. Buses and trucks would ply normally. In Punjab things are different. For the last six-seven years the terrorists have gone on shooting spree killing people at random whether in Abohar or elsewhere. Thousands of people have been killed in such incidents. Shooting of bus passengers and killing of labour are everyday occurrences. I would like to say that this is not a problem that could be solved overnight, but I am confident that with every one's cooperation normalcy would return to Kashmir very soon.

21.00 hrs.

There are right-minded people as well but a favourable atmosphere needs to be created to initiate dialogue. Not to talk of the National Conference which has a large followers, even at the call of a person like me, though I do not consider myself to be of that stature, the people, howsoever few, will come forth for co-operation with the administration. Everywhere and almost in all villages you will find people who think that happen-

ings taking place in the city of Srinagar are not in the interests of Kashmir. There are the old party workers whose thinking remains unchanged and uninfluenced with what is happening there. But a congenial atmosphere has to be created for them to work for strengthening nationalistic forces and this can be achieved by the administration alone.

I am not in favour of taking stringent measures only but wherever it is necessary, it should be taken. Stringent measures are taken at times when it is learnt that a person has been killed and the assailant has taken refuge in a particular locality. Search operations need to be conducted to spot the culprit and a little high handedness become indispensable in the course. But it has been endeavour on our part and in fact I have also issued orders to this effect to the C.R.P.F. etc. that firing is resorted to by them only when it is absolutely necessary and in order to control the processions led by women, two or more companies of ladies C.R.P.F. have been deployed.

What I am trying to emphasise is that it will take time in yielding result. Therefore, in the wake of any untoward incident, asking for a debate on Kashmir every other day will have a counter productive effect. I would, therefore, request the hon. members that treating this problem as a problem of Kashmir alone may destabilise the whole democratic system of India and create a situation even worse than that of 1947. This is the problem of all of us, as I have talked to Sh. Dinesh Singh in this regard. In 1947, people like Gandhiji and Nehruji were committed to the cause of India and took a stand on it; but, today, you can't save the situation if anything untoward happens in Kashmir. Hence, if Kashmir is to be saved if India's secularism and integrity are to be saved, the conspiracy of weakening our country will have to be busted. We can't allow Kashmir, which is a part and parcel of our country, to be separated from India at any cost.

Dear friends, whosoever work there in whatsoever capacity, whether in Police or

any other civil service, they work at our backing in the absence of which. Their thinking and determination to work may vacillate. This type of wrong message from our part should not get conveyed to them. Whether it is Shri Jagmohan or any other responsible officers, I would stress "either to take it or leave it." The wrong message, that Kashmir can be separated from India, shall be prevented not only to flow to Kashmiries alone but the whole world ground. We can't afford to leave Kashmir.

I submit that we have had enough of debate and my friends have expressed their ideas on it. Something was told about the Assembly yesterday and I said I was firm on my decision.

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, I would like to have half a minute before the hon. Minister finishes his reply.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I have told that the Assembly existed and it is still there. We have to set the Kashmir situation right and we believe in political process. And as I said: I may be wrong in my assessment as I am not fully acquainted with the matters of law—As regards the dissolution of the Assembly by the Governor, when the Council of Ministers recommends its dissolution, he can't taken a decision on his own account he forwards the recommendation to the President for his concurrence. I remember, when Shri Sheikh Abdullah was the Chief Minister in 1947, the then Governor, Shri L.K. Jha, recommended for the dissolution of Assembly to the President of India on the advice of the Council of Ministers. Of course the Governor is the executive head and he is empowered to dissolve the Assembly under the constitution; still I think that he should do so only on the recommendation of the Council of Minister. This seems to be more logical, we have

[Sh. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed]

also referred the matter to the Law Ministry for their comments. Thereafter a decision can be taken in this regard.

[English]

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: If the Governor takes a decision without consulting the Government, then the matter becomes really very serious.

[Translation]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Basically, its moral authority can't be derived from the fact that the Governor sends the recommendations of the Chief Minister or the Council of Ministers to the President for his concurrence. But when there is no representative body, no council of Ministers to recommend the dissolution except the Governor himself, what can be said?

[English]

The Chief Minister means the representative of the Assembly, the representative of the people alongwith his council of Ministers.

[Translation]

We can think of a political decision only after we get to know the opinion of the Law Ministry whether the Governor is empowered to take a decision on his own in the absence of a representative body or not.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Cautious steps need to be taken for reviving Assembly as it involves not only a legal question but also a political one.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I must say that legal aspect of the point needs to be examined first, before we go in for a political decision.

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): It is true that a note recommending the dissolution of Assembly was sent to the Home Ministry on 30th January and on 19th Feb. the Assembly stood dissolved? I would like the facts to be confirmed.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: The Governor, in his monthly reports, elaborated the measures taken by him. Regarding dissolution, he said that it would be a step in the right direction and he would discuss it when he would come to Delhi. There was a recommendation as such it was only an information.

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I would like to assure you on behalf of the Congress Party that as soon as your Committee starts functioning or you bring out your proposed programme of action and start taking steps, we will fully participate and we also guarantee our cooperation. We will always stand by you. There is no question otherwise. Shri Kar's resignation was a reaction to inaction. It was not meant to do anything more than to provoke some action at least from this Committee so that the problem can be solved. There was no other reason. I would assure the hon. Home Minister for that. We are only feeling sorry, because we had expected some sort of assurance that there would be an announcement for some programme or a plan today, because there was a discussion on this for three days. However, no plan or programme has been forthcoming... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO: My only request to the hon. Minister is to speak some words to infuse confidence in the nationalists, who are making sacrifices there and not to create any confidence in the terrorists to continue their actions.

[*Translation*]

[*English*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:
We have decided to go there to express solidarity with those who died. I have been in politics since 1959 and they are my colleagues and my brothers. As many as 2000 persons participated in the funeral procession of Shri Abdul Sattar Ranjoor. This speaks of love & brotherhood among its people. Therefore, if I don't go there and meet people who else will? But every political activity takes time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the explanatory statements given by BJP and the Congress Party are quite encouraging.

21.19 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, March 29, 1990/
Chaitra 8, 1912 (Saka).*