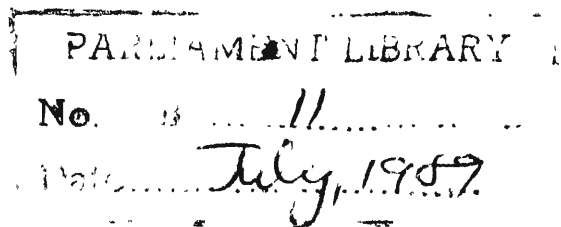


LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते



(Vol. XLVII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

[*Fifth Series, Vol. XLVII Thirteenth Session, 1989/1910 (Saka)*]

No. 16, Wednesday, March, 15, 1989/Phalguna 24,1910 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	1-41
* Starred Questions Nos.	286 to 288, 290 and 292 to 295
Written Answers to Questions:	41-365
Starred Questions Nos.	285, 289, 291, 296 to 298 and 300 to 305
Unstarred Questions Nos	2691 to 2740, 2742 to 2813, 2815 to 2824, 2826 to 2831 and 2833 to 2880.
Papers Laid on the table	366 404-409
Re: Thakkar Commission Report	366-404
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	409
Sixty-first Report— <i>Presented</i>	
Business Advisory Committee	410
Sixty-Seventh Report — <i>Presented</i>	
Statement <i>Re</i> : Delay in Presentation of Punjab Budget for 1989-90.	410-416
Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	416-421
Hardship caused to Class XII candidates due to out of syllabus question paper in Mathematics.	431-453
Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	418- 419 431-437

The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

	COLUMNS
Shri L.P.Shahi	416-418
Prof. Saifuddin Soz	437-444
Shri Harish Rawat	444-448
Shri Jai Parkash Agarwal	449-452
Motion <i>Re</i> : Suspension of Members from the Service of the House	421-426
Motion <i>Re</i> : Condemntion of Member	426-430
Matters Under Rule 377	453-457
(i) Need to open Post Offices in Kurur village of Malad (East) Bombay and Nalasopaya (East) in Vasai Taluka of Thane district of Maharashtra.	453-454
Shri Anoopchand Shah	
(ii) Need to give same special concessions to Ahmedabad as are given to backward district in view of closure of large number of Textile Mills.	454
Shri Haroobhai Mehta	
(iii) Need to provide more funds to Jammu and Kashmir for development of places of tourist interest	454-455
Shri Janak Raj Gupta	
iv) Need to set up a Unit of B.H.E.L. in Bihar	455
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	
(v) Need for early rehabilitation of people ousted due to construction of Bhakra and Pong Dams and for special financial assistance to Himachal Pradesh Government for construction of bridges and Roads	455-456
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	
(vi) Need to direct NABARD to convert short term loans given	456-457

to handloom weavers of Madhubani district, Bihar into long term loans.

Shri Abdul Hannan Ansari

General Budget, 1989-90 General Discussion 457-478

Shri Digvijaya Singh 457-465

Shri K.Pradhani 465-469

Shri George Joseph Mundackal 469-471

Shri K.S.Rao 471-478

Half-an-Hour Discussion 478-492

Financial assistance to refugees from Pak occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir.

Shri Janak Raj 478-483

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev 483-485

Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan (Udhampur) 485-486

Dr. G.S. Rajhans 486-487

Shri Shantaram Naik 487-488

Shri Harish Rawat 488-489

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 15, 1989/Phalguna 24,
1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Felling of Eucalyptus and other Trees in Delhi

*286. DR. G. VJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT OF FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Eucalyptus and other trees felled in Delhi during the last three months and the reasons therefor;

(b) the trees planted in those places to compensate the loss of trees felled; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government to prevent depletion of the greenery in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that 1823 eucalyptus and other trees have been felled in Delhi during the last three months. The reasons given for

felling are as follows:—

- (i) Ageing of trees.
- (ii) Prevalence of a disease called Gummosis.
- (iii) Dangerous to human life.
- (iv) Affecting road widening or other construction activities.
- (v) Interference with overhead high tension electric lines.

(b) Over 60 lakhs trees have been planted in the Union Territory of Delhi so far during 1988-89 including 6.22 lakhs trees by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) The following steps have been taken by Delhi Administration to prevent depletion of greenery in Delhi:—

- (i) Trees are being cut at ground level so that these may sprout again.
- (ii) Efforts are being made to plant large number of trees on barren and waste lands and also in water logged areas.
- (iii) No green trees can be cut without the prior approval of Lt. Governor.
- (iv) Framing of rules to regulate the cutting of trees of Delhi is under consideration of Delhi Administration.
- (v) A standing committee has been constituted by the Delhi Admini-

stration to advise the Lt. Governor on all matters relating to felling of trees.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: We have been advocating for greenery from Delhi to a village level, because it is closely related to ecological balance. Recently, a number of trees have been cut in Delhi. What are the reasons to go in for this new type of plantation? What is the present new knowledge which has prompted you to cut these trees? What are the proposed new species of trees planned for in place of these trees? How long will they take to cover up the depleted area?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: I have identified the reasons in my statement for cutting these trees—which I have laid on the Table of the House. If the hon. Member is interested, I may read out those reasons. They are as follows:

- (i) Ageing of trees
- (ii) Prevalence of a disease called Gummosis.
- (iii) Dangerous to human life.
- (iv) Affecting road widening or other construction activities.
- (v) Interference with overhead high tension electric lines."

As far as the question of maintaining greenery in Delhi is concerned, many steps have been taken over a period of time. In the year 1988-89 itself, 60 lakhs trees have been planted in the Union Territory of Delhi, out of which 6.22 lakhs trees have been planted by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. These steps have been taken in order to make Delhi more green; and only some trees have been cut because of these reasons.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO. May I know whether the Eucalyptus wood was being used earlier as raw-material for Eucalyptus oil and also in the manufacture of Rayon; if so, what is the value of foreign

exchange we are getting; and what is the alternative in future in the manufacture of Rayon?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: I am sorry, I cannot reply to the question on foreign exchange portion. There are many uses of Eucalyptus trees. It has much use in many medicines and other things. The Eucalyptus trees can be used as a raw-material for paper industry. The recent development has shown that Eucalyptus trees can also be used as timber for the manufacture of furniture.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: The hon. Minister has stated that some of the reasons for destruction of greenery in Delhi have been the cutting of trees, ageing of trees. For the last ten years, we are implementing the programme of increasing greenery all over the country. He has also said that one of the methods to combat destruction of greenery is planting of trees. It is a well-known fact to the hon. Minister as well as to anybody, who is not a Minister, that the planting of trees is not enough; actually, it is only the first method. Will the hon. Minister categorically assure that he will consider establishing an ecological battalion out of ex-Servicemen, for Delhi, as is done in Himachal Pradesh, who will handle not only planting of trees but also looking after those trees and after a particular period of time, say one or two years, handing over of these trees to those non-government bodies of people living around that area to further look after the trees, because only planting of the trees is not enough?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: This is a suggestion for consideration.

Setting up of National Institute of Naturopathy

*287. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a National Institute of Naturopathy is being set up in Pune; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed National Institute of Naturopathy at Pune is being set up to provide facilities for research in all aspects of Naturopathy and to impart education and training in the field of Naturopathy.

DR. A.K. PATEL: For the treatment of human ailments there are various '*pathies*' and naturopathy is one of the '*pathies*'. Nowadays allopathy which is the main line of treatment is becoming very costly day by day and people expect cheaper and better treatment. Naturopathy is an old science. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government wants to take for the development of naturopathy. I want a categorical reply.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Whenever naturopathy treatment is there, whosoever is coming forward to strengthen, the Government is giving a lot of attention and is helping them.

DR. A.K. PATEL: What is the amount of money given to the institution in Pune for the development of naturopathy?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I would like to mention here that for naturopathy as a whole in the country, there are two colleges. One is the Gandhi Nature Cure College, Hyderabad and the other is the National College of Naturopathy. And about the Pune Institute, the hon. Member asked how much financial assistance the Ministry has given. Till today we have given an amount of Rs. 28 lakhs to the Pune Institute of Naturopathy.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR: The hon. Member has just now said that there are many pathies flourishing in India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is attempting to assess the relative

merits of the different pathies, like Ayurveda, Sidhi, Naturopathy, Electropathy, Electrohomoeopathy and so on. India is a poor country and cannot afford to waste its resources on all the pathies.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: The hon. Member has raised a very important and serious question about the various pathies as such in the country. I would like to say that the Government is encouraging all the pathies in the country.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, Naturopathy is the oldest one in our country. As we know, old is gold. May I know from the hon. Minister, how much allocation is being made every year for the development of Naturopathy; which are the States having Institutes of Naturopathy; whether there is an Institute in Hyderabad, and if so how much amount is being allotted yearly. I want the details thereof.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, there are two Colleges, one Gandhi Nature Cure College, Hyderabad and the other National College of Naturopathy and Research, Lucknow. The Gandhi Nature Cure College, Hyderabad was previously entitled to a grant of fifty per cent of the admissible expenditure. Since this Institute has been taken over by the Andhra Pradesh Government with effect from 1st May, 1987, no grants are release beyond 1986-87, we have not given any financial assistance.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, the Minister has replied to half of my question. She has not answered the other part of my question.

Report of Voluntary Health Association of India on Kala-azar

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the report prepared by the Voluntary Health Association of India on Kala-azar and if so,

the salient features thereof;

(b) whether Government have finalised its Action Plan to meet the emerging threat of Kala-azar in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Government has seen the Report on Kala-azar prepared by the Voluntary Health Association of India.

The important aspects covered in the report are:—

- natural history and epidemiology.
- Reasons for resurgence.
- affected districts in Bihar and West Bengal
- inadequacy of diagnostic and treatment facilities
- measures for prevention and control of disease and treatment of cases.

The Action Plan for control of Kala-azar envisages:

- interruption of transmission through insecticidal spraying.
- early diagnosis and treatment of Kala-azar cases
- Health education

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement in itself reveals that all that has been done is giving an extract of the report, which has been placed

on the Table of the House, to the extent what the Action Plan for control of Kala-azar envisages. It is one of the most deadly diseases, which affect the poor of the nation and has affected over twenty Districts in Bengal and Bihar. It has a cycle. What they have said is, the Action Plan for control of Kala-azar envisages: interruption of transmission through insecticidal spraying; early diagnosis and treatment of Kala-azar cases and Health education. These are the three points that are raised as to how it can be controlled. Whether they have prepared the Action Plan, I have serious doubts. Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to know whether they have estimated the number of cases in the country and what is the estimated amount of Sodium Antimony Glucomate, which is used or the alternative Pentamycin to treat the cases and whether they have arranged for the supply of the same.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, the hon. Member is very much doubtful about the Action Plan of the Government. I just would like to mention here that the Action Plan was prepared involving an expenditure of Rs. 60.280 crores. The Planning Commission was requested to treat the implementation of Kala-azar programme, as a Centrally Sponsored Plan programme. The Planning Commission has informed that the Kala-azar Control Programme may be continued as per the existing manner during the year 1989-90 under National Malaria Eradication Programme. Sir, regarding the import of the drug Pentamycin — of course it is a very expensive medicine which is imported — we are trying our level best to make it available for this kind of treatment in the country.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Speaker Sir, I think the reply indicates that the Planning Commission is not interested in reducing the deaths or eradicating the disease—if they are going to treat it as a part of the normal Malaria programme. It is literally one of the deadly fevers that we have seen and it is shocking to see this kind of attitude on the part of the Government. I would like to know specifically whether the Government is serious about handling this. Or, is it going

to pass it as one of the Planning Commission's refusals and therefore, they cannot do anything? Pentamycin may be a costly drug which is imported. But is the life cheap? That is the question I would like to ask the hon. Minister. Does the Minister feel that the value of the drug is more important or the Balance of Payments is more important than life in India? I would like to know whether they have formed a National Kala-azar Control Programme and whether that is the action plan which the hon. Minister referred to in this House just now and whether Rs. 60 and odd crores which they had earmarked has actually been allotted or whether the plan has now been dropped because of the Planning Commission's recommendations. I presume that the hon. Minister would not reply saying that she is helpless because of the Planning Commission.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Regarding Kala-azar control programme, the Government has already given Rs. 1 crore. We have given Rs. 50 lakhs to Bihar...

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: This is totally inadequate. They have allotted Rs. 50 lakhs when they themselves have made a programme of Rs. 60 crores. May I

request your intervention at least to tell the hon. Minister to treat it more seriously because people are dying of black fever.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: We have got financial constraints and in the Eighth Plan we will definitely include something more for that.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I think, it is a shame and some strictures must be passed.

FCI Godowns

*290. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Corporation of India godowns in the country, State-wise; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more godowns, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

STATEMENT

S.No.	State/U. Ts	Number of FCI depots.	Capacity under construction by FCI	Capacity proposed to be constructed by FCI	Total capacity (col (4) + (col.(5))
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93	60.00	—	60.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	—	2.50	2.50
3.	Assam	47	—	20.00	20.00
4.	Bihar	79	—	20.00	20.00
5.	Goa	5	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	31	—	—	—
7.	Haryana	87	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13	7.50	23.34	30.84
9.	Jammy & Kashmir	10	22.50	42.50	65.00
10.	Karnatak	46	35.00	—	35.00
11.	Kerala	35	—	35.00	35.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	121	5.00	—	5.00
13.	Maharashtra	25	45.00	—	45.00
14.	Manipur	7	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	4	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	4	8.00	5.00	13.00
17.	Nagaland	3	5.00	7.50	12.50
18.	Orissa	37	—	10.00	10.00
19.	Punjab	211	19.98	—	19.98
20.	Rajasthan	74	27.91	—	27.91
21.	Sikkim	2	6.67	3.33	10.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	57	—	—	—
23.	Tripura	7	14.44	10.00	24.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	206	74.31	15.00	89.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	West Bengal	170	10.00	18.34	28.34
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	5.00	5.00
27.	Chandigarh	9	—	—	—
28.	Delhi	11	5.00	—	5.00
29.	Pondicherry	4	—	—	—
	Total	1401	346.31	217.51	563.82

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: It is stated in the answer that a capacity of 2.18 lakh tonnes is proposed to be constructed by the Corporation. I would like to know as to when the proposed construction will be started and when will it be finished?

SHRI D.L. BAITHA: The total capacity which is going to be constructed will depend upon many factors. At some places, the process of acquisition of land is taking place and at several other places the construction is in the process. Therefore, a definite date cannot be given.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: A large quantity of paddy and wheat is seen lying in open areas in different parts of the country because of shortage of godowns. Will all the procured paddy and wheat be accommodated after the construction of new godowns? Is there proper arrangement to bring paddy and wheat to godowns from different areas in time? I mention particularly 'in time'.

SHRI D.L. BAITHA: It is not a fact that paddy and wheat are lying in the open space without any cover or shelter. We assure that there will be sufficient accommodation and it is still available. There is sufficient capacity and there is no shortage of capacity.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has stated in his reply that they are proposing to construct some more godowns to the capacity of 2.9 lakhs and odd tonnes. This expansion is likely to take place and is in the process of taking place. Is the hon. Minister aware that the FCI is de-hiring a number of godowns which were already constructed in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in spite of the protests and in spite of the representations made by the hon. Members from Tamil Nadu and from Andhra Pradesh? I would like to know why de-hiring of godowns of the FCI is taking place in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

SHRI D.L. BAITHA: Sir, there are places where we do not need any capacity.

We have our own capacity, idle capacity available. So, in the interest of economising our expenditure, we are de-hiring the godowns. But at other places where there is no accommodation available, we are constructing our own godowns. So, it depends on the need of the place.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, the shortage of godowns in some places leads to distress sale of paddy, etc. as in Orissa. So, I would like to know whether in some places the FCI is hiring private godowns and if so, what is the amount involved. The hon. Minister has said that they are de-hiring, but I know that at some places they are hiring also. They are taking private godowns on rent. So, they have three types of godowns. They have their own capacity, they are de-hiring the godowns and they are also hiring private godowns. I would like to know what is the amount they are spending on rent by hiring private godowns. In places where there is shortage of godowns, as in Orissa, and what steps are being taken to construct new godowns, particularly in Hirakud area.

SHRI D.L. BAITHA: Sir, so far as the particular place is concerned, I require a separate notice for that.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, in the answer, about Kerala what is mentioned is that 35 godowns are there which are already constructed capacity under construction is 'Nil', capacity to be augmented is 35, and the total capacity also is 35. So, it is static. Though the Corporation has proposed to construct 35 godowns, they have not started the construction of any godown. Specifically in my constituency, I know that Tiruvalla is a place where the survey was made and every arrangement was made for the construction of a godown. In a State like Kerala where statutory rationing is imposed, it is the duty of the State Government to sell these items by procuring them from the FCI and the FCI has to supply these items. Kerala is a deficit State. For forty-eight per cent of our requirement we have to depend on other States and FCI has to play an important role in that. But

I am sorry to see that the number of godowns already constructed is 35, number proposed to be constructed is 35, but no construction has started so far as per the statement itself. So, I would like to know when they propose to start the construction of godowns proposed to be constructed in Kerala, especially in my constituency.

SHRID.L. BAITHA: Sir, this is a general question. For a particular place I require a separate notice.

Pollution in Yamuna

*292. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA†:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURC-
HIT:

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

(a) whether due to increase in population as well as mushroom growth of unauthorised satellite colonies in and around Delhi, the Yamuna is turning into a sewer as reported in "The Indian Express" dated 20 February, 1989;

(b) if so, the details of the Schemes drawn up for the prevention and control of water pollution in Yamuna; and

(c) the progress made in the implementation of the schemes so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

- (a) The Yamuna river in Delhi is highly polluted mainly due to domestic wastewater discharge.
- (b) A number of schemes has been taken up for the prevention and control of pollution of the Yamuna. The details are as follows:

- (i) Schemes for construction/ augmentation of sewage treatment plants for treatment of domestic wastes.
- (ii) Schemes for laying of sewers, their repair and maintenance.
- (iii) Schemes for trapping of sullage from the major drains out-falling into the Yamuna to reduce pollution load.
- (iv) Schemes for construction of sewage pumping stations for pumping sewage into treatment plants.
- (v) Steps for control of industrial pollution to prevent effluent discharge into the river.
- (c) The progress in implementation of these schemes during the Seventh Plan period is as follows.
- (i) Works for augmentation of the capacity of sewage treatment plants at Keshopur and Rithala by 70 MGD are to be completed by the end of 1989. A scheme for renovation and augmentation of the Coronation Pillar treatment plant has been sanctioned.
- (ii) Oxidation ponds have been provided at the tail end of 3 drains.
- (iii) Branch sewers for diversion of wastewater away from the Yamuna have been laid.
- (iv) Desilting of trunk sewers has been taken up on a major scale to increase their

- carrying capacity. 23 machines have been mobilised for cleaning of various trunk sewers.
- (v) Sullage from 7 major drains out-falling into the Yamuna has been trapped into trunk sewers. Sullage from 3 drains has been substantially trapped at source itself.
- (vi) Two major pumping stations at Rohini and Haiderpuri have been completed and commissioned. Work in respect of Jagriti Pumping station at Shahdara is nearly complete. Work for setting of three major pumping stations at Mansarovar Park, Aruna Nagar and Geeta Colony has started. Work of setting up a sewage pumping station at Avantika is in progress.
- (vii) Steps taken to control industrial pollution include the following:
1. Action to set up a common Effluent Treatment Plant at Wazirpur Industrial Area has been initiated.
 2. Standards for river water quality have been prescribed and monitoring of river water quality is being done at 3 monitoring stations at Wazirabad, NOIDA Bridge and Okhla Barrage.
 3. Minimal National Standards for effluents from major polluting industries have been pre-

- scribed.
4. Industries in the Union Territory of Delhi have been directed to put up effluent treatment plants within a time-frame and to treat their effluents to prescribed standards.
 5. Prosecutions have been launched against major defaulting industries under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and a direction to put up adequate effluent treatment facility has been issued to one industry under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a detailed reply. He has mentioned that they have taken up many schemes. I would like to know what the total estimated cost of these schemes is and how much they have spent so far, how much is yet to be spent and by what time these schemes can be completed.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, the schemes which have been undertaken by the Delhi Administration are at different stages of completion. Some will be completed by the end of the year, that is, 1989. Some will go upto 1992. Sir, if the hon. Member is interested to know the details of these schemes, I shall give them.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: For the whole schemes, how much has been spent and how much is still needed?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, in U.P. 84 schemes have been taken up for Brindavan, Mathura and Agra at a total cost of Rs. 4.27 crores for improvement of sewerage and

drainage. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has taken up various schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 140.23 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the improvement of sewerage and drainage facilities including treatment of sewage water. Sir, these schemes are at different stages and I have said that they are at different stages of implementation. Some of these schemes will be completed by the end of this year and some will go up to 1990-1992.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Sir, the Minister has stated that prosecutions have been launched against the major defaulting industries. Will the hon. Minister please tell us which are the industries against whom prosecutions have been launched and also tell us whether there are some industries which produce more effluents responsible for these pollutions? Is there any thinking to shift such industries outside the Union Territory and is there any proposal not to permit any new industry in the Union Territory?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, as far as the industries are concerned, there are 9 units, large-scale and medium-scale units, which have put up effluent treatment plants. There are 5 units which have not put up effluent treatment plants conforming to the standards. Sir, there are about 21 units against whom action has been taken and there is a long list of 21 units. I can go unit by unit stating about their performance and action taken by those units. Sir, there are now 33 units. There were 21 units previously. The Swatantra Bharat unit's effluent treatment plant is inadequate. The Board has directed to increase the effluent treatment capacity and so on and so forth. So, there are 33 units. I can give the details and if the hon. Member is interested, I can place them on the Table of the House or I can pass them on to the hon. Member. As far as siting of industries is concerned, we are taking care that when a proposal for setting up an industry comes, we see whether a particular industry should be sited in that particular area or not, what is the bearing capacity of that area and take a decision after taking into account the environment and ecology of that area.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker Sir, I have asked this Question on the report published in Indian Express which made a mention that if tests are conducted on the Yamuna river water in Delhi, one will find that there are 7500 bacteria in 100 millimetre of water. When this river crosses Delhi, the bacteria content in 100 millimetre of river water increases to 2.40 crores. This is something very serious.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: The Yamuna river water is treated upstream of Wazirabad before being supplied in Delhi. After Chlorination the water becomes fit for drinking. It is true that the Yamuna gets very much polluted when it crosses Delhi. Pollution of the Yamuna is due to sewerage. The Delhi Administration has taken many steps like setting up effluent treatment plants. Several other schemes are under implementation. As to the question of chlorodine, the chlorodine content in Wazirabad upstream is 21,000, at Ring Road it is 8.70 lakh, and at Agra Canal it is 15.60 lakh. It is true that the chloroform content increases as the river progresses.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker Sir, let me inform the hon. Minister that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is responsible for most of the pollution in Delhi because all its sewers empty themselves into the Yamuna. For the past 20 years we have been repeatedly told that the river is being cleaned. But nothing has been done so far. May I know from the hon. Minister as to how much money has been earmarked for this purpose and how much of it has been spent? It was said that effluent treatment plants would be ready within an year. Yet we have not seen even one plant till now. Even though people have a religious attachment with the Yamuna, they cannot take a dip in it.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: I do not at present have the statistics of the amount earmarked and the expenditure incurred by the corporation on the project. I can only say that the Municipal Corporation has taken up many

schemes for implementation.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Despite assurances being given every year not even one treatment plant has been set up. The hon. Minister should have details of the money earmarked and the expenditure incurred. What happened to the funds allocated for the purpose? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: I will just give you the information regarding the expenditure incurred during the Sixth Five Year Plan, Seventh Five Year Plan and in the Seventh Five Year Plan, year-wise.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the outlay was Rs. 65.60 crores and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 50.41 crores. In the Seventh Plan Rs. 140.23 crores was the outlay out of which in 1985-86 Rs. 19.92 crores have been spent, i.e., expenditure incurred. In 1986-87 it was Rs. 19.88 crores, in 1987-88 it was Rs. 20.93 crores and in 1988-89 up to January 1989 it was Rs. 17.68 crores. The total expenditure which was incurred was Rs. 78.41 crores.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister if the waste water of Keshavpur drain being poured into the Najafgarh drain can be diverted to the Mangaspur drain. This will raise the water level in tubewells and thus provide water to farmers. Last year during the period of drought the Delhi Administration had diverted that water to the Mangaspur drain. But this year they are not doing so as DESU has made up a commercial bill to be paid. Even after paying Rs. 30,000 as demanded in the Bill, water has not been diverted. So I request for the diversion of waste water to

the Mangaspur drain to prevent it from reaching the Yamuna. Delhi Administration has made some schemes but these are not being implemented speedily. I request the hon. Minister to speed up the implementation of these schemes so that water can be supplied to irrigate agricultural land.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, the purpose of these schemes is to treat the water coming from sewerage lines to be used for irrigation and other purposes instead of pouring it into the Yamuna. For this purpose we are increasing the capacity of the effluent treatment plant and sewerage system of the Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Some backlog in development work is inevitable in view of the tremendous increase in population. We can deal with this situation after spending money over a long period provided the growth of population can be checked at some point. Besides this, there are unauthorised colonies which are unplanned and have no sewerage lines. Such colonies are developed by colonisers. It is very difficult to lay sewage lines there.

[*English*]

Variation in Infant Mortality Rate and Immunisation Programme

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

(a) the latest estimates of child mortality in the age group of 0-4 years, for the country as a whole and for each State and Union territory;

(b) whether any random survey has been undertaken to study the pattern of variation in the infant mortality rate over the years; and

(c) the percentage of children in various age groups which have been immunised under the programme of universal immunisation as on 31 December, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The latest estimates (1986) of child mortality in the age group of 0-4 years for the country as a whole is 36.6 per thousand children of this age group, as obtained from Sample Registration Survey of Registrar General of India. The State-wise break up of the major States is given in the Annexure-I below.

The estimates of infant mortality (0-1 year) and child mortality (0-4 years) are obtained through the Sample Registration System and a declining trend is noticeable over the years.

Universal Immunization Programme was launched in 1985 in 30 districts and has progressively been expanded to cover 304 districts in the intensive phase of implementation. The remaining districts of the country will also be brought under the intensive programme during 1989-90. The Immunization Programme seeks to provide immunization cover to atleast 85 per cent of infants (0-1 year) in the districts covered under the programme. The coverage level in the non-intensive districts has also been progressively increased. The total number of children estimated to have been born since 1985 and those immunized (upto December 1988) is given in the Annexure-II below

ANNEXURE-I

Estimated Child mortality rate in the age group 0-4 years — major States, 1986

<i>Major States</i>	<i>Estimated child mortality rate in the age group 0-4 years</i>
Andhra Pradesh	29.1
Assam	40.4
Bihar	43.3
Gujarat	37.4
Haryana	29.1
Himachal Pradesh	27.1
Jammu & Kashmir	29.0
Karnataka	24.5
Kerala	8.1
Madhya Pradesh	50.0
Maharashtra	20.6
Orissa	43.9
Punjab	24.1
Rajasthan	41.4
Tamil Nadu	25.1
Uttar Pradesh	54.3
West Bengal	25.6
India	36.6

Source—Registrar General, India.

STATEMENT

Total number of children estimated to have been born since 1985 and those immunized (upto December 1988)

(Figures in million)

Year	Total number of children estimated to have been born during the year.	Number of infants immunized					Percentage			
		DPT	Police	BCG	Measles	DPT	POLIO	BCG	Measles	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1985-86	23.00	15.18	13.19	6.62	0.32	66.76	57.35	28.78	1.39	
1986-87	22.92	12.99	11.14	11.81	3.71	56.67	48.60	51.52	16.18	
1987-88	22.83	16.50	13.81	16.17	10.05	72.27	60.49	70.82	34.02	
1988-89* upto Dec. 88	17.06	11.81	10.95	11.92	7.94	69.22	64.18	69.87	46.54	

*Figures provisional

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call your attention to the first Annexure of the Statement. Against the all-India average of 36.6 child mortality rate in the age group of 0-4 years, the shining example is provided by Kerala where the percentage is as low as 8.1. Then we have a group of States whose percentage is much below the national average.

They are Karnataka, Punjab, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. On the other end of the scale we have major States whose average is much higher than the national average. They are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan. Now I do not wish to draw any political conclusions from this, Mr. Speaker. But I just find it a strange coincidence that most of the States at the lower end of the scale happen to be Opposition governed and those States which are at the upper end of the scale are Congress governed. But that apart, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a study has been made of the reasons for the sharp difference between these two groups of States and whether any lessons have been drawn which would be of general application and implementation in the whole of the country under the guidance of the Central Government.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, the lessons from the interpretation of the statistics, as given by the hon. Member, are that the States which give importance to immunisation and other health programmes have lesser mortality rate and those who ignore them, for various reasons — may be financial reasons, may be weak infrastructure, whatever it is — are not doing so well. We are constantly in touch with them. We have an evaluation mechanism which points out and highlight these things. The State Governments are constantly consulted and told as to what is happening.

Another thing, one of the reasons is that some of the vaccines have to be kept in refrigerated place. Even the electricity sup-

ply plays a big rôle, whether the vaccines are in proper condition or not, whether other equipment is properly maintained. So, in the totality of things, where the infrastructure is better, where there is a will to implement this programme, where literacy rate of women is high, where the programme is better organised, they have better results.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: That does not answer the question. We should convey that assessment to those States which are not giving due attention to this Programme.

My second supplementary is that when I look at the figures of the Child Immunisation Programme and its progress, I find that we are trying to immunise children against diphtheria, polio, tuberculosis and measles. What I want to know is this: Has any study been made about the impact of this Programme? Because the paper information, to my mind, cannot be fully relied upon. In many cases, these are paper statistics. But the real test would be whether the incidence of diseases like Diphtheria, Tuberculosis and Polio has, in fact, come down in the country and I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether the impact of the Child Immunisation Programme which has been going on for a long number of years, has been measured in terms of the incidence of these diseases against which they are trying to immunise the population.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I beg to differ with the hon. Member that these are paper figures. These figures have been collected from the State Governments, from the field organisation.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: That is not the thrust of my question.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I will answer the first question first. This means that these figures are reliable to the extent possible and they have been properly collected from the State Governments and they should not be lightly brushed aside. As regards the impact of the Programme, I do not

have the figures in respect of the diseases which the hon. Member has mentioned for which immunisation has been done. But as a whole, the total impact of the Programme for the year has been very satisfactory for which I can give some figures. For example, infant mortality rate is as follows. (Infant means from 0 to one year.)

1981	110
1982	105
1983	105
1984	104
1985	97

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I did not ask for them. I said that we are immunising the population against Diphtheria, Polio and Tuberculosis. I want to know whether the incidence of these three diseases has come down in the population as a whole.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have already said that the figures are not available. It is not possible to collect them but the totality of the result is that there is decline in the mortality rate. It means those Programmes have been effective. The various diseases for which immunisation has been done have not increased. They are lessening. The total result is that the mortality rate is coming down every year. Instead of giving figures for every disease which is not possible, I say that in totality they have decreased considerably with the result that the total mortality rate has decreased.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: The hon. Minister has not followed my question. I am speaking of incidence in the population as a whole because children later grow to be adults.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: In spite of the Child Immunisation Programme, child mortality rate in most of the States has not been reduced. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government have any

proposal to start a new programme so that the child mortality rate can be substantially reduced in those States where it has not been reduced.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I mentioned earlier the possible causes why some States have not done as well as other States. The universal immunisation programme has been declared as one of the national programmes. One of the technology missions that the Prime Minister has initiated is the universal immunisation programme. This year we will be covering all the districts in a phased manner. There are already a large number of districts and the whole country will be covered. As regards the States which are not doing well, we are in touch with them. We are trying to remove whatever difficulties they have. The supply of vaccine has considerably improved. Even though there are infrastructural difficulties, as I mentioned, like lack of electricity, staff, general health facilities in the rural primary health centres, we are constantly in touch with the States and we are trying to see that they improve their performance.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of the fact that infantile diarrhoea is the major cause for the infant mortality for the high percentage and if so whether there is any proposal to control infantile diarrhoea and prevent infantile diarrhoea causing high percentage in infant mortality. I would also like to know whether there is any proposal to popularise the breast-feeding through audio-visual methods.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, diarrhoea is really a very serious problem and particularly for infant and children. We have a Centrally-sponsored scheme for control of dehydration due to diarrhoea particularly for the children. We have, for example, taken steps for oral re-hydration therapy. This is a therapy which has been very widely disseminated. We are giving ORS packets to everybody who is affected. States have been supplied with the ORS packets. Manufac-

ture of these ORS packets is being improved. These packets are actually a combination of various chemicals which will dissolve in water so that dehydration which results from diarrhoea will be minimised to the extent possible. We are serious that this menace is checked to the extent possible. Medicines are being distributed and oral rehydration therapy is very freely and extensively used to control this.

Incentives to Government Employees for Promoting Small Family Norms

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

(a) whether Government are considering to review the pattern of cash incentive schemes designed to promote small family norm amongst Government employees; and

(b) whether payment of the incentive at a flat rate to all employees irrespective of their grades is being considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The scheme of giving cash incentives to Central Government employees for promoting Small Family Norm is under review.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government employees who adopt the small family norms are given incentives according to their status by the Government. The rates of incentive are different for a peon and for an officer. This has caused discontentment among Government employees who adopt the small family norm. This discrimination is not justified at all. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government is making any efforts to end this discrimination?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we thank the hon. Member for

enlightening us on this point. This point shall be taken up whenever this matter is taken up for review.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, apart from this there are other problems also. Officials of the State Governments are asked to bring a fixed number of family planning cases failing which payment of their salaries is temporarily suspended. Officials are not paid incentives for which they are entitled and on top of it they are pressurised to bring in a fixed number of family planning cases. This has led to much discontentment among State Government employees. The situation is becoming as explosive as the one in 1976. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Centre will issue directives to the States to refrain from taking forcible measures in controlling the family planning programmes?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, different States have different schemes. Under these schemes, some programmes are undertaken by the State Government to encourage its employees. As to the point raised by the hon. Member I want to say that we have not received complaints of this nature till now.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have myself sent it in writing. The State Governments say that their plan allocation has been cut. If family planning is done only upto a limit... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: All these are voluntary schemes. It does not seem logical that the State Government should resort to pressure tactics.

[*English*]

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Sir, the Central Government employees are getting two increments after adopting the two child norm. But at the same time, unemployed people are not getting any extra incentives after operation. Central Government employees at the time of retirement are getting a minimum of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 60,000. But

this benefit is not enjoyed by the rural mass. The population control is needed more in rural areas. For this, the rural people should be encouraged. Is there any proposal to give to these rural people Rs. 50 per month for five years through national savings banks and post offices for following a small family norm?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: About the question raised by the hon. Member, I think, it depends on the Government as to what incentives they give to the people in the State. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: She has evaded the answer. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: About 13 years ago, a proposal was made of various possible incentives and disincentives to make effective the family planning programme. A whole list of proposed incentives was drafted by the Ministry itself along with other institutions. Since 13 years, no new incentives have been given or thought of to be given. Therefore, I have, for the last five years, been talking about nothing else but incentives and disincentives on the Floor of this House including introducing a Private Members' Bill in 1985 for discussing this. It is still gathering dust because getting a Private Members' Bill introduced is like getting a lottery. I have asked the Ministry: "would you allow Government time for discussing this Private Members' Bill?" May I request that the time be given for discussion of the Private Members' Bill? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO: Population control is a major problem. We want a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this. It is a very burning issue. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: She has not answered the question. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: India was the first country to provide money for the family planning in the First Plan. Still, we have not been able to achieve our goal. Even in the 40th year, we have not been able to give one job to one person in a family. May I know from the Madam, under these circumstances, how long she will take to reconsider the matter? The Maharashtra Government had already passed a Bill and sent it to the President for his assent. I would like to know what happened to that Bill—about the compulsory sterilization. The Maharashtra Government passed this Bill in 1976.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I need a separate notice for this question.

[Translation]

Housing Technology from Foreign Countries

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

(a) whether Government propose to obtain housing technology from foreign countries which can be utilised for providing cheap and multipurpose housing facilities in the rural and hilly areas of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the countries whose know-how is considered beneficial for the purpose;

(c) whether the matter has been discussed with some countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A number of innovative and low-cost housing technologies compatible with the climatic conditions and terrain of this country have already been developed indigenously by various organisations like the NBO, CBRI etc. Many of

these technologies have been successfully tested and applied in the field. However, under various bilateral Science and Technology programmes, information and know-how about housing technologies in different countries are discussed and exchanged.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? There is no order in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister said in his reply that two Government organisations have developed a technology which can be used for low-cost housing in rural and remote hilly areas. Unless this technology is transferred to State Governments, the benefits of this will not reach the people. Has this technology been transferred to house-building organisations in the States, and if so, the places where it has been implemented?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The National Buildings Organisation had given demonstrations at 91 places until mid-1987. This was done in the States with the co-operation of the State Governments. We are adopting the latest technology, particularly in rural areas, compatible with the climatic conditions, material available locally and choice of the people. People in those areas are educated through demonstrations conducted by N.B.O., C.B.R.I. and S.R.E.C., Madras.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some countries have developed a technology which is useful for making low cost housing. Have talks been held with such countries, particularly those of Western Europe, for transfer of such a technology? If so, the details thereof?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, talks were held with East Germany in February, 1989 regarding production of construction material from fly-ash. Talks on transfer of technology are going on with companies in West Germany, Denmark, Singapore and Austria.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: The Hon. Minister has been replying to several questions in the last four or five years. Just now he was telling that the technology consultancy was made between West Germany and India. I want to know whether in the last four years they have taken at least one agreement between this country and any other country where the technology is developed for constructing cheap houses and whether they have built any houses at all with this technology in the last four years.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I think we have the best technology to meet the needs of our country and our agencies like NBO, CBRI etc. demonstrate the construction of cheap houses in every part of the country on the basis of climatic conditions and material locally available. Besides we also enter into collaboration with other countries.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it was not a fact that Shri G.D. Naidu, an eminent industrialist and a person who had many innovative thoughts, has submitted a proposal to the Government of India regarding construction of very cheap houses on a very low cost basis. If so, what is the reaction of the Government? I would like to know whether the Government has taken necessary steps to recommend those designs and models to the State Governments. I also want to know the steps being taken by the Government to utilise the fly ash coming from the thermal power stations to prepare bricks so that the problems of the thermal power stations are solved and at the same time bricks can also be prepared. What concrete steps have been taken by the Government in this regard?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, so far as the question of Shri G.D. Naidu is concerned, I would request the hon. Member to give a separate notice so that we may ascertain as to what proposal he has actually given.

So far as the latest technology is concerned. We are endeavouring through NBO and other such agencies. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: In this country where thousands of people have no place even to sleep under, some people are building big mansions. This is a constraint on the resources. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of bringing a legislation limiting the size of the house and putting a ceiling on the expenditure which an individual can spend on house building.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Rice Bran Oil

*285 SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scientists of the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) have developed a new technology for extracting edible oil from rice bran, as reported in the 'Deccan Herald' dated 1st November, 1988, if so the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken to popularise this technology and use of rice bran oil as edible oil among the masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A technology for the stabilisation of rice bran by using hydrochloric acid has been developed by

CFTRI, Mysore. The acid treatment of the bran helps in the extraction of edible grade oil. The method consists in the mixing of bran with hydrochloric acid (4% by weight) at room temperature. The suitability of the process under plant conditions is being assessed.

(b) (i) In order to popularise the technology and use of rice bran oil as edible oil amongst the masses, a number of symposia/seminars have been organised.

(ii) The technology of stabilisation of rice bran has been included in the programme of activities of the Government.

(iii) Fiscal incentives have been provided so as to encourage increased production of edible grade rice bran oil.

Production of Vegetable Oil

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

(a) the number of Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committees constituted for formulating strategies for augmenting the production of vegetable oil, both for edible and industrial purposes; and

(b) the details of strategies worked out by these Committees and the progress made in implementation thereof so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) takes major policy decisions regarding oilseeds/oils. The Empowered Committee on Oilseeds with the Cabinet Secretary as its Chairman and the Secretaries of the concerned Ministries/Departments as its members has been constituted exclusively for formulating the strategies for augmenting

the production of vegetable oils in the country. The Special Action Committee of Secretaries on Monitoring of Prices and the Committee of Secretaries which meet regularly also deliberate on the subject of oilseeds/oils which is one of the important items for their consideration. The other important inter-Ministerial Coordination Committees constituted in this regard are:

- i. Standing Committee of the Technology Mission on Oilseeds.
- ii. Mini-Mission-I relating to the production technology of oilseeds.
- iii. Mini-Mission-II relating to Post Harvest Technology.
- iv. Mini-Mission-III for strengthening services to the farmers particularly to supply technology, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation, credit, etc.
- v. Mini-Mission-IV for improving incentives for post-harvest services including price support to

farmers and financial and other support to processing industry.

- vi. Coordination Committee on production of Rice Bran Oil.
- vii. Coordination Committee on soyabean Processing.
- viii. Coordination Committee on oilseeds of tree and forest origin.
- ix. Science and Technology Advisory Committee.
- x. Coordination Committee to review the problems of the Public Distribution System in edible oils and vanaspati industry, etc.

2. The overall objective of these Committees is to encourage the increased production of oilseeds/oils and harness technology to the extent possible to maximise production from hitherto untapped sources, and also to improve the marketability of these materials. The progress/achievements made by these Committees is reflected in the increased production of Oilseeds/oils over the last four years which are as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production of Oilseeds (In lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Production of edible oils (In lakh tonnes)*</i>
1985-86	108.32	31.01
1986-87	112.70	33.48
1987-88	123.78	37.67
1988-89	156.00	46.60

(Estimated)

Inclusive of edible oils from non-conventional sources.

Central Assistance for Leprosy Eradication Programme

*291. CH. KHURSHID AHMED:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:

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

(a) the central assistance in cash and kind given to the State Governments under the Leprosy Eradication Programme during 1987-88 and the percentage of rise in the central assistance during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the percentage of rise/fall in the incidence of leprosy in the country during 1988 as compared to 1986 and 1987;

(c) the percentage of utilisation of central assistance by State Governments for the Leprosy Eradication Programme during 1988 and the reasons for the non-utilisation of the central assistance in full, if any;

(d) the percentage of the cured leprosy patients who have been rehabilitated till the end of 1988 as against the target, if any; and

(e) the reasons for the shortfall, and the steps contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) to (e). The following Central Assistance has been released to the States/Union Territories during the last three years:

Years	Amount released			% Rise (+)
	Cash	Kind	Total	% Fall (—)
			(Rs. in lakhs)	over previous year
1985-86	764.14	467.58	1231.72	—
1986-87	773.18	435.00	1208.18	(—) 1.91
1987-88	1097.50	372.50	1470.00	(+) 21.67

The prevalence rate of leprosy was 0.58% in 1961, 0.58% in 1971 and 0.57% in 1981. Prevalence rates are not available on annual basis. There is a slight increase in the number of cases detected in 1988 as compared to 1987. This is due to the increased programme activities, extension of MDT to new endemic districts and creation of additional leprosy staff. Year-wise case detection for last three years is given as under:—

1985-86	4,77,152
1986-87	5,07,958
1987-88	5,19,434

The number of cured leprosy patients is increasing every year and, during 1987-88, the discharge rate was 10% more than the new cases detected.

The funds released as Central Assistance by Government to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for the Leprosy Eradication Programme during the year 1987-88 have been fully utilised.

75 Reconstructive Survey Units and 13 Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units are providing rehabilitation services to the cured leprosy patients. Ministry of Welfare are providing financial assistance to six major Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare and rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons. During 1987-88, the number of beneficiaries were 699. There is no target fixed for rehabilitating cured leprosy patients under the programme.

Controversy over use of Anti-RHD Vaccine

*296. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to refer the anti-RHD vaccine controversy to an experts committee to know its effect on human body; and

(b) if so, whether arguments put forward by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Maharashtra Food and Drug Administration on the subject would also be subjected to scrutiny?

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

(a) and (b). The main controversial issues relating to anti-RHD vaccines (anti-D Immunoglobulin) are —

(i) Whether final blood products can be tested for HIV anti-bodies

by ELISA and Western Blot tests.

(ii) Whether the human immunodeficiency virus is inactivated in the process of manufacturing anti-D Immunoglobulin.

(iii) Whether anti-D Immunoglobulin (injections), withdrawn from distribution, are likely to cause AIDS if allowed to be administered?

These issues and the appropriate course for action have been considered at the meeting of experts held on 6.3.89 and chaired by Director General of Health Services.

The view point of AIIMS is summarised below:—

(i) ELISA test is highly specific. In a product like anti-D Immunoglobulin where the proteins are present in concentrated amounts, it can sometimes give false results. However, the expensive Western Blot Test is advanced and highly specific. The AIIMS subjected the concerned anti-D Immunoglobulin samples of batch 6/88 of M/s Bharat Serum Vaccine Private Limited, to both ELISA and Western Blot Tests. The results were absolutely and unequivocally positive. This indicated that the vaccine was derived from the blood of donors at least some of whom were infected with AIDS virus and were found 'Sero Positive'. Recall of all unused vials of that particular lot of vaccines was therefore advised.

(ii) The test called EIA was carried out to ascertain whether the vaccine samples contained AIDS virus. The result was negative. The interpretation of this was that although the original blood used for making the vaccines was AIDS virus infected, probably during the processing and purifica-

tion process the AIDS virus got destroyed.

(iii) During 1981-85, many blood products including vaccines prepared in USA and Europe, found positive for HIV antibodies, were administered to many patients. A large number of these were administered to many patients in Europe. A large number of them were traced and tested. None of them had shown any features of AIDS infection.

(iv) Though the vaccine was derived from the blood of persons infected with AIDS virus, there is no cause of panic because this vaccine is not likely to transmit AIDS virus infection. In future steps must be taken to ensure stringent quality control so that only clean blood from healthy persons is used for manufacturing blood products.

The Commissioner of Food and Drug Administration, Maharashtra, has drawn attention to the various technical issues raised by M/s Bharat Serum and Vaccines Private Limited. These relate primarily to the suitability or unsuitability of ELISA and Western Blot Tests for testing the final blood products for HIV anti-bodies and the inactivation of AIDS virus, in the process of manufacturing anti-D Immunoglobulin.

The arguments by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Maharashtra Food and Drug Administration, have to be considered in the light of the following:

- (i) It is understood that the ethanol fractionation process for manufacturing anti-D Immunoglobulin inactivates the AIDS virus. However, this process is not followed by M/s Bharat Serum and Vaccine Private Limited.
- (ii) If EIA test for antigen gave a positive result, one can positively conclude that the product

has AIDS virus. However, the reverse is not true because a very low quantity of the virus in the products as a result of dilution may sometime remain undetected through testing.

- (iii) In USA and Europe, testing of blood used for manufacturing of blood products, has been of high order. In case of M/s Bharat Serum and Vaccine Pvt. Ltd. and some other local manufacturers, attempts were made to locate and retest the blood donors whose blood was used for manufacturing anti-D Immunoglobulin. The blood of many such donors has been found to be positive for HIV anti-bodies.

Considering the various aspects of the matter, the Experts meeting on 6-3-89 came to the conclusion that, as a matter of abundant caution and considering that each bleeding was not specifically tested for HIV anti-bodies and many donors are found sero-positive now, the products, which have been withheld from distribution, should be destroyed.

Survey of Teak Growing Areas

*297. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a comprehensive survey of the teak growing areas in the North Eastern region, particularly on the Manipur Burma border;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether any time-bound programme is proposed to be formulated to protect and nurture the teakwood trees in the Manipur Burma border areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No comprehensive survey of teak growing areas of the North Eastern region, particularly the Manipur-Burma border has been made so far

(c) and (d). There is no proposal from the Government of Manipur regarding formulation of a time-bound programme for protection and nurturing of teak wood in the Manipur-Burma border areas. The State forest department is responsible for protection and nurturing of the forest lands.

Illegal Trade in Skins and Bones of Wild Animals

*298. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a flourishing business in skins and bones of the wild animals in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to put an end to this trade; and

(c) the number of persons, State-wise, arrested during the last 12 months indulging in this illegal trade and how does it compare with the arrests made during the preceding three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Occasional cases of illegal trade in skins and bones of wild animals are detected.

(b) Major steps taken to put curbs on this trade are as follows:—

(i) Regulation of hunting and trade of wild animals is provided for

under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(ii) International trade in respect of wild animals and products derived therefrom, is strictly regulated with reference to provisions given in Export Policy and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES).

(iii) The Wildlife Division under Government of India has been suitably strengthened by creation of 4 regional and 3 sub-regional offices.

(iv) Assistance is provided to state Governments under a centrally sponsored scheme for development of infrastructure to apprehend poachers and illicit traders.

(v) Scheme of cash rewards for providing intelligence about poachers and illegal traders has been introduced.

(vi) Better coordination has been established at the State level between police and wildlife officials and at the Centre with officials of Custom Department and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.

(c) State-wise information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Ban on Smoking In Indoor Work Places

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

(a) whether Government are aware that

because of new scientific evidence, Public Citizen Health Research Group in the USA has moved the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration for a ban on smoking in all indoor work places where non-smoking people work; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to ensure that non-smokers in all indoor work places have not to inhale the pollution emitted by the smokers?

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

(b) Control of smoking at work to protect non-smokers against the dangers and discomforts of passive smoking will be kept in view while finalising draft legislation for anti-smoking measures

Sale of Surplus Land

*301. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given any instructions or suggestions to the Government of Maharashtra to allow the sale of surplus land with the textile mills in Bombay;

(b) if so, the total liabilities of private mills and the National Textile Corporation mills in Bombay; and

(c) the amount expected to be collected by sale of these lands and whether it would be sufficient for the repayment of Bank loans, workers liabilities and modernisation of the mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) Yes, Sir. NTC have made some sugges-

tions to the State Government of Maharashtra regarding the sale of surplus land.

(b) The Government do not maintain information in respect of the liabilities of the private mills. However, as on 31.3.1988, the secured and non-secured loans of the nationalised mills of NTC amounted to Rs. 333.70 crores.

(c) The amount expected to be realised by the Bombay based mills from the sale of surplus lands depends on various factors like the identification of surplus land, land use, buyer-response, etc. and hence cannot be indicated at this stage. It is also not possible to indicate whether expected sales realisation, as and when it takes place, would be enough to cover the repayment of bank loans, workers liability and modernisation of the mills.

Closure of Textile Mills in Punjab

*302. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old textile units in Punjab have been facing closure; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the main reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to help these textile units?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) As on 28th February, 1989, no textile mill in the organised sector was reported closed in Punjab.

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

Deaths due to Sterilisation Operations

*303. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether surgical operations under the family planning programme have resulted in deaths;

(b) if so, the State-wise figures of such deaths; and

(c) the outcome of the investigations in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). State-wise number of deaths recorded due to surgical operations during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in the Statement below.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the State Governments in October, 1988 to constitute Committees at district level to investigate each case of death taking place on account of surgical sterilisation. The working of this Committee is to be supervised by State level Committee. The Government intends to review the follow up of these instructions with the States in the near future.

STATEMENT

Deaths recorded during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88

S. No.	States/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47	42	33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3.	Assam	3	5	3
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR
5.	Goa	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	54	27	31
7.	Haryana	12	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	2	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR
10.	Karnataka	43	64	43
11.	Kerala	5	4	5

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	37	37	38
13.	Maharashtra	58	48	36
14.	Manipur	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	19	32	28
19.	Punjab	15	15	14
20.	Rajasthan	38	23	23
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	NR	NR	85
23.	Tripura	2	2	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	58	51	27
25.	West Bengal	19	9	18
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	1	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	—	1	2
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	5	2	3

1	2	3	4	5
33.	M/o Defence	—	—	—
34.	M/o Railway	4	3	—
Total		424	373	397

— Nil

NR = Information not yet received

Short Supply of Foodgrains

taken to improve the supply position?

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of essential food items supplied through Public Distribution System in Bombay from February 1989 due to the short supply of rice and wheat by Central Government; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The Central Government makes allocations of wheat and rice to States as a whole. Internal distribution to different cities/districts is decided upon by the concerned State Governments. The Central allocations for Maharashtra in February and March, 1989 and allotments made by the State Government for Bombay/Thane Rationing Area are given below:

(In MT)

	Central allocations to Maharashtra	Maharashtra State's allocation to Bombay/Thane Rationing Area
February, 1989	Wheat 94,500	34,000
	Rice 52,000	17,000
March, 1989	Wheat 1,00,000	36,000
	Rice 52,000	20,000

Central allocations of wheat and rice are made to States/Union Territories taking into account the overall availability of stocks, relative needs of different States and other related factors. They are supplemental in nature.

Popularisation of Indian System of Medicine in Southern India

*305. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian System of medicines like Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani are being popularised in Southern States of the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Central University for Indian Systems of Medicines at Bangalore for the entire Southern States;

(c) whether Government of Karnataka has agreed to provide all infrastructural facilities for the establishment of a Central University for the Indian Systems of Medicines at Bangalore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The Central Government has decided to set up a National Institute for Unani Medicine at Bangalore in collaboration with Government of Karnataka, who will provide land and share recurring expenses. Central Councils of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy run regional centres and clinical research units in these States. The matter regarding setting up of a National Institute on Siddha system is under discussion with Tamil Nadu Government and discussions are being held with the Government of Kerala to set up post-graduate facilities in Homoeopathy education during the 8th Plan. A Central Research Institute in Unani Medicine is being strengthened at Hyderabad with the provision of an adequate building of its own. These specific actions are in addition to the schemes like preparation of Pharmacopoeias for various systems, grant-in-aid to undergraduate colleges for libraries and equipment etc. which are undertaken at the national level for the promotion of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Corruption Cases in DDA

2691. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had enquired into the corruption cases in the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the number of cases referred to the Central Vigilance Commission during 1985; 1986 and 1987;

(c) the number of officers involved and the nature of penalty imposed on these officers, year-wise; and

(d) the number of employees dismissed from the D.D.A. year-wise and category-wise?

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

(b)	1985	:	16 cases
	1986	:	18 cases
	1987	:	46 cases

(c)	Year		No. of officials involved
	1985		60
	1986		74
	1987		134

Penalty of recoverable warning has been imposed on 4 officials but of the cases referred in 1985. Penalty of stoppage of increment has been imposed on 7 officials and penalty of compulsory retirement has been imposed on two officials out of cases referred in 1986. Warning has been issued to 9 officials, out of the cases referred in 1987.

(d) Junior

Year	Dismissal	Removal	Compulsory Retirement
1985	1	—	—
1986	—	—	—
1987	—	1	1
<i>Senior</i>			
1985	1	—	—
1986	—	—	—
1987	—	—	2
<i>Class-IV</i>			
1985	—	1	—
1986	—	—	—
1987	—	—	—

Provision of Free/Concessional Government Accommodation

2692. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of houses, apartments and offices in Delhi allotted to the individuals, freedom fighters, retired judges, ex-Ministers, social and other associations/ organisations either free or on concessional rent; and

(b) if so, the location thereof, the rental charges and since when these have been allotted?

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

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Correspondence in Hindi

2693 SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of letters originally written by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to each Hindi speaking State and States mentioned in category 'B' during 1988 and the number of letters out of them written in Hindi and those written in English;

(b) whether some letters to these States were written in English, if so, the reasons of not writing the letters in Hindi;

(c) the number of letters received in

Hindi and English separately, from each of these States during the above period;

(d) the number of letters replied to in Hindi and English out of the letters received in Hindi from these States and the reasons for not replying to all the letters in Hindi; and

(e) the steps Government have taken to ensure the implementation of the provision of the Official Languages Rules, 1976 regarding correspondence with such States in Hindi?

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

(a) to (d). Out of a total of 25,012 letters sent to States in region 'A' and 'B' in 1988, 3887 letters were sent in Hindi and 21,125 in English. Letters received in Hindi are being replied to in Hindi. Out of a total of 12716 letters received in Hindi 5469 letters were replied to in Hindi and 369 in English. Replies of the remaining letters were not considered necessary. State-wise information is not readily available

(e) Instructions have been issued to all Officers in the Ministry to correspond with the States in region A and B in Hindi only; Hindi workshops are being organised to train the staff in doing noting and drafting in Hindi. Check points have been devised to ensure compliance of Official Language Rules; Purchase of Devnagari typewriters is being stepped up; incentive awards are given every year to those who excel in Hindi noting and drafting; awareness of the targets laid down in this regard in the Annual Programme is created among officers/staff of the Ministry.

Monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops

2694. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Min-

ister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any system has been devised to monitor the functioning of the Fair Price Shops and to check the diversion of goods meant for the Public Distribution System in various parts of the country, especially in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of days for which such shops are required to remain open in the rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). In order to ensure proper functioning of the Fair Price Shops, the States and UTs, including Karnataka, have been advised to:

(a) have a proper monitoring system at the block, district and state headquarters' levels to get upto date information in respect of supply of essential commodities to the FPSs and their availability to the consumers;

(b) draw inspection schedules for the officers. A checklist has been suggested by the Department of Civil Supplies for use during such inspections;

(c) review results of the inspection/raids conducted and take appropriate follow-up action on the weaknesses noticed during inspections/raids;

(d) constitute vigilance/advisory committees to oversee the distribution of Public Distribution System items through the network of Fair Price Shops;

(e) enforce provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and other similar legislations, so that malpractices are checked and punished.

(c) The Fair Price Shops function according to the regulations issued by the State Governments/U.T. Administrations.

Marine Park in Maharashtra

2695. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of constructing the 'Marine Park' on the coast of Malvan in the Sindhudurg district of the Konkan region of Maharashtra has been cleared by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government at present for constructing 'Marine Park' at Malvan in Maharashtra.

Expansion of FCI Godown in Kerala

2696. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to expand the existing storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India at Muzhapilangad, Thikkodi and Nilishwaram in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any allocation has been made during 1988-89 for the development schemes of FCI in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India (FCI) proposed to expand its existing storage capacity by 5,000 tonnes at Thikkodi and 10,000 tonnes each at Nilishwaram, Mavelikkara and Karunagapalli. There is no proposal to expand the existing capacity at Muzhapilangad at present.

(c) and (d). An allocation of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made by the FCI during 1988-89 for expansion of the existing storage capacity in Kerala.

[Translation]

Scholarships to Wards of Beedi Workers

2697. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether middlemen are active in Biharsharif in Nalanda District of Bihar in the matter of granting scholarships to the wards of the beedi workers;

(b) if so, whether beedi workers have to make unnecessary payments to these middlemen for getting scholarship application forms and getting them sanctioned;

(c) whether non-beedi workers are also getting scholarships under this welfare scheme through the middlemen; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to put an end this malpractice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAK-

ISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (d). One complaint from a resident of Biharsharif in Nalanda District was received and is being investigated.

F.P.S. & Kerosene depot in Delhi

2698. SHRIKAMLAPRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to open some more Fair Price Shops and Kerosene oil depots in the various resettlement colonies of Delhi during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). New Fair Price Shops and kerosene depots are opened by the Delhi Administration, as and when the situation so demands.

[English]

Export of Jute

2699. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which jute is being exported;

(b) the total amount expected to be earned from the jute exports during 1988-89; and

(c) the projection made for jute exports during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Jute goods are exported to around one hundred countries of which the

major importers are USSR, USA, Japan, countries of West Europe, Far East and East/African Countries. Estimated export earnings during 1988-89 are placed at Rs. 225 crores. Export targets for 1989-90 have been projected at Rs. 225 crores.

HUDCO Assistance to States

2700. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details regarding the amount of loans granted by the HUDCO to different States for construction of houses during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The details regarding the total amount of loan sanctioned by HUDCO during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 (as on 31.1.89) Statewise, are given in the statement I and II below.

STATEMENT

Amount of Loans sanctioned by HUDCO during the year 1987-88

State/Uts.	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	4261.38
Assam	184.40
Bihar	1832.01
Gujarat	3859.14
Harayana	456.57
Himachal Pradesh	166.82
Jammu & Kashmir	489.41

1	2
Karnataka	4293.99
Kerala	4456.99
Madhya Pradesh	3633.36
Maharashtra	3513.68
Manipur	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00
Nagaland	248.69
Orissa	1511.21
Punjab	1132.95
Rajasthan	3089.18
Sikkim	0.00
Tamil Nadu	4536.61
Tripura	57.00
Uttar Pradesh	9499.64
West Bengal	979.96
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88.90
Chandigarh	858.24
Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.00
Delhi	322.53
Goa	38.25
Pondicherry	162.17
Total	49673.08

STATEMENT-II

*Details of Loans sanctioned during the
Current year 1988-89 (as on 31.1.1989)*

<i>State/UTs.</i>	<i>Loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43.94
Andhra Pradesh	4530.32
Arunachal Pradesh	119.50
Assam	207.57
Bihar	2614.75
Chandigarh	510.89
Delhi	534.23
Goa	104.57
Gujarat	5428.55
Himachal Pradesh	1046.95
Harayana	1395.68
Jammu & Kashmir	1035.38
Kerala	1609.90
Karnataka	1422.99
Maharashtra	1812.86
Madhya Pradesh	1667.40
Mizoram	225.00
Nagaland	300.00

1	2
Orissa	1148.36
Pondicherry	60.38
Punjab	3596.97
Rajasthan	1418.19
Tamil Nadu	5062.00
Uttar Pradesh	8078.93
West Bengal	1497.43
Total	45472.74

Maternal Mortality Rate State-wise

2701. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government keeps record of maternal mortality among women due to different reasons;

(b) if so, the rate of mortality during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the high mortality rate; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to control the high rate of mortality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (e). According to Annual survey of Causes of Death conducted by Registrar General of India in Headquarter villages of selected Primary Health Centres, the proportion of deaths due to specific causes of maternal mortality for latest available last 3 years are as under:—

Specific Causes	1984	1985	1986
Abortion	10.8	11.5	8.0
Toxaemia	10.8	6.7	11.9
Anaemia	23.3	23.1	17.0
Bleeding of Pregnancy and puerperium	18.8	15.9	21.6
Malposition of child leading to death of mother	6.2	7.7	6.2
Puerperium sepsis	10.8	13.9	13.1
Not Classifiable	19.3	21.2	22.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The Sample size is not enough to give statewide estimates.

(d) Government have taken steps to implement a package of action part of the

State sector plan and as Centrally sponsored schemes for setting up a network of

primary health care institutions in rural areas, training of medical and para medical health workers (both male and female), training of traditional birth attendants and supplying them with delivery kits. With the establishment of sub-centre and placement of one female health worker for every 5000 rural population in general areas and 3000 rural population in tribal, hilly and backward wards, the availability of ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care will improve. The workers have been trained and advised to identify and refer the cases at risk to the competent medical personnel or institution. The expansion of Post-partum Scheme under Family Welfare Programme and intensification of schemes for immunisation, oral rehydration therapy, supplementary nutrition under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia are some of the other steps taken by Government to bring down maternal mortality rates.

FCI Godown for each District

2702. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any programme for setting up godowns of Food Corporation of India, in each district of Spe-

cial Category States, in view of the extreme weather conditions and different geographical terrain;

(b) if so, the number of district in each of such State having such godowns as on date and the names thereof for each state; and

(c) if not, whether such a programme would be drawn up for the remaining year of Seventh Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India (FCI) has undertaken construction of storage capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan in Assam, North-Eastern region States and certain hilly districts and remote areas of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim. In addition, Central Warehousing Corporation also propose to construct foodgrains storage capacity in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh for use of FCI. The Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation is also constructing some storage capacity in the hilly areas of the State.

The covered capacity available with FCI in these States as on 1.1.1989 was as follows:—

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Storage Capacity (in thousand tonnes)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Assam	298.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.00
3.	Meghalaya	19.10
4.	Manipur	19.00
5.	Mizoram	10.29

1	2	3
6.	Nagaland	8.41
7.	Tripura	24.67
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	67.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14.29
10.	Uttar Pradesh	2,694.63
11.	Sikkim	1.20

A statement showing the centre-wise capacity under construction/proposed to be constructed in these states is given below.

STATEMENT

Centre-wise capacity under construction/proposed to be constructed in Assam, North-Eastern Region States and hilly and remote areas of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim

S.No.	State/Centre	Capacity under construction/ proposed to be constructed (In tonnes)	Agency
1	2	3	4
I	<i>Assam</i>		
1.	Gauhati	20,000	FCI
II	<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>		
1.	Passighat	2,500	FCI
III	<i>Tripura</i>		
1.	Kumarghat	4,440	FCI
2.	Dharamnagar	10,000	FCI
3.	Agartala	10,000	FCI
IV	<i>Mizoram</i>		
1.	Lunglei	3,000	FCI

1	2	3	4
2.	Lawngtlai	5,000	FCI
3.	Aizwal	5,000	FCI
V.	<i>Nagaland</i>		
1.	Mokukchung	2,500	FCI
2.	Tuensang	2,500	FCI
3.	Dimapur	2,500	FCI
4.	Kohima	2,500	FCI
5.	Mon	2,500	FCI
VI.	<i>Sikkim</i>		
1.	Rangpoo	10,000	FCI
VII	<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>		
1.	Kathua	10,000	FCI
2.	Leh	2,500	FCI
3.	Kargil	2,500	FCI
4.	Rajouri	2,500	FCI
5.	Chatha	10,000	FCI
6.	Srinagar	25,000	FCI
7.	Baramulla	5,000	FCI
8.	Poonch	2,500	FCI
9.	Ramban	2,500	FCI
10.	Kishtwar	2,500	FCI
VIII.	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
1.	Nurpur	5,000	FCI

1	2	3	4
2.	Una	2,500	FCI
3.	Simla	2,500	FCI
4.	Baiznath	5,000	FCI
5.	Parwanoo	10,000	FCI
6.	Hamirpur	1,670	FCI
7.	Chamba	2,500	FCI
8.	Kulu	1,670	FCI
9.	Mandi	5,000	CWC
10.	Simla	5,000	CWC
11.	Solan	3,000	CWC
IX.	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
1.	Bazpur	10,000	FCI
2.	Pithoragarh	5,000	FCI
3.	Tanakpur	10,000	CWC
4.	Kashipur	10,000	CWC
5.	Khatima	10,000	CWC
6.	Srinagar	5,000	CWC
7.	Haldwani	10,000	UP SWC
8.	Kitchha	10,000	UP SWC
9.	Almora	5,000	UP SWC
10.	Gopeshwar	2,500	UP SWC
11.	New Tehri	2,500	UP SWC

**Grants to Voluntary Organisation for
Population Control**

2703. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants were given to
the voluntary organisations for campaigning
for the population control education during
the year 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such organ-
isations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE)
(a) and (b). No specific grants were released
to Voluntary Organisations during 1987-88
for campaigning for population control edu-
cation.

However, the projects of Voluntary
Organisations for which grant-in-aid is sanc-
tioned under Family Welfare Programme
have an in-built element of population edu-
cation such as inter-personal communica-
tion/motivation etc. A list of such Voluntary
Organisations who have been given grant-
in-aid during 1987-88 for inter-personnel
communication/ motivation etc. is given in
the statement below.

STATEMENT

S. No. Name of Voluntary Organisation

1	2
1.	Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE), Lodi Road, New Delhi.
2.	Assam Branch of Indian Tea Association (ABITA), Guwahati.
3.	Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

1	2
4.	All India Organisation of Employers, New Delhi.
5.	Employers Federation of India, Bombay.
6.	Federation of Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bangalore.
7.	Employees State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi.
8.	Voluntary Health Services, Madras.
9.	Sewa Rural, Jhagadia.
10.	Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, Indore.
11.	AVRV, Coimbatore.
12.	AWARE, Hyderabad.
13.	Streehitakarini, Bombay.
14.	Child in Need Institute, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.
15.	Sarvajanik Pariwar Kalyan and Sewa Samiti, Gwalior.
16.	Chinmaya Tapovan Trust, Sidhabari.
17.	Red Cross Homoeopathic Council, Gurgaon.
18.	Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra, Ranchi, Bihar.
19.	Guru Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd., Bhatinda.
20.	Sewadham Trust, Pune.

1	2	1	2
21.	Baroda Citizens' Council, Baroda.		(Kerala).
22.	Bam India, Calcutta.	38.	31st All India Obst. & Gynae, Conference, Jaipur.
23.	Neetan Bharati, Madana Gadh.	39.	Working Womens Forum (India), Madras.
24.	Ramakrishna Ashrama Charitable Hospital, Trivandrum.	40.	Family Planning Association of India, Bombay (for Calcutta Project).
25.	New Centory Welfare Society, Madras.	41.	Indian Association for study of Population, C/o Indian Economic Growth, New Delhi.
26.	Institute of Child Health, Calcutta.	42.	Indian Association of Parliamentarians for Population and Development, New Delhi.
27.	Moradabad Charitable Trust, Moradabad.	43.	Centre for Labour Education and Social Research, N. Delhi.
28.	Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad.	44.	Rotary Club of Delhi, New Delhi.
29.	Churhat Children Welfare Society, Churhat.	45.	Congragation of the Sisters of the Cross of Chavanad, Tirchy.
30.	KEM Hospital, Pune.	46.	India House Development, Dwara-hat, Distt. Almora (UP).
31.	Medical Relief Society of South Kanara, Manipal.	47.	Indian Medical Association, Women's Wing, Bombay.
32.	Sivagiri Sari Narayana Medical Mission, Varkala, Kerala.	48.	Stri Seva Mandir, Madras.
33.	Maharishi Dayanand Maternity and General Hospital, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.	49.	Rural Centre for Human Interests (RUCHI), Churvadher, Distt. Sirmour (HP).
34.	Christian Medical College, Vellore (Tamil Nadu).	50.	Dr. Mhaskar's Medical Foundation, Amalner, Maharashtra.
35.	Family Planning Association of India, Bombay.	51.	Vivekanada Education Society, Calcutta.
36.	SOS Children Village of India, New Delhi.		
37.	Quilon Service Society, Quilon		

1	2
52.	Centre for Agrarian Research Training and Education (CARTE) (UP).
53.	Society for People's Action and Development, Pettevaithalai, TN.
54.	SABALA, Bijapur, Karnataka.
55.	All India Women's Conference, New Delhi.
56.	Nanded Med. Foundation, Nanded, Maharashtra.
57.	Mahila Jagriti Abhiyan, Public Charitable Trust, Ahmedabad
58.	Kendriya Nehru Samarak Parishad, Lucknow.
59.	Ahmedabad Cilla Samaj Kalyan Sangh Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
60.	CINI-Daulatpur, West Bengal.

F & N Extension Centres

2704 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI.
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up community Food and Nutrition Extension Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such Centres,

State and Union Territory-wise:

(c) the function assigned to these centres;

(d) the places in Orissa where such centres have been set up;

(e) whether Government propose to set up some more centres in Orissa; and

(f) if so, the places identified therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are 33 such centres in different States/Union Territories. Locations are given in the statement below.

(c) The Centres have been set up to impart education and training in homescale preservation of fruits and vegetables, mainly to the housewives. These Centres encourage the community to preserve fruits and vegetables during glut season at the household level, by offering training courses in homescale preservation of fruits and vegetables and by providing processing facilities for domestic consumption. In addition to this, nutrition education is also imparted by these Centres.

(d) In Orissa, one such centre has been set up at Bhubaneswar.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

State	Location
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad
	2. Vijayawada

1

2

-
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| | 3. Vishakhapatnam |
| 2. Assam | 4. Guwahati |
| 3. Bihar | 5. Patna |
| | 6. Ranchi |
| 4. Goa | 7. Panaji |
| 5. Gujarat | 8. Bulsar |
| 6. Haryana | 9. Hissar |
| | 10. Faridabad |
| 7. Himachal Pradesh | 11. Shimla |
| 8. Karnataka | 12. Bangalore |
| 9. Kerala | 13. Trivandrum |
| | 14. Ernakulam |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 15. Bhopal |
| | 16. Raipur |
| | 17. Jabalpur |
| 11. Maharashtra | 18. Bombay |
| | 19. Pune |
| | 20. Nagpur |
| 12. Manipur | 21. Imphal |
| 13. Meghalaya | 22. Shillong |
| 14. Orissa | 23. Bhubaneswar |
| 15. Punjab | 24. Ludhiana |
| 16. Rajasthan | 25. Jaipur |

1

2

17. Tamil Nadu

18. West Bengal

Union Territories

1. Chandigarh

2. Delhi

26. Udaipur

27. Madras

28. Madurai

29. Calcutta

30. Chandigarh

31. Mayapuri

32. Kidwai Nagar

33. Gulabi Bagh

Textile Workers Rendered Jobless

2705. SHRIMOCHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of textile workers have been rendered jobless due to the new textile policy announced by Government;

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

(c) the steps being taken to solve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). While the number of textile workers rendered jobless as a result of closures has increased by about 60 thousand, this increase cannot be attributed directly to the Policy.

(c) Government have set up a Textile

Workers' Rehabilitation Fund to provide interim relief to the workers of these mills which closed down permanently after 5th June 1985. The State Government have also been advised to formulate schemes for redeployment of workers displaced by such closures.

Inventory Targets by Forests Survey of India

2706. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by the Forest Survey of India for inventory during 1986-87 and 1987-88 in Orissa;

(b) whether the target was achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

No target has been set by Forest Survey of India for inventory in Orissa so far.

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

Visit to Medical Store Depot, Madras

2707. SHRIM. MAHALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the visit of the State Health Minister to Government Medical Store Depot, Madras in September, 1988, a memorandum was submitted by the workers' union, Madras (INTUC);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The demands raised in the Memorandum and the action taken thereon are as given below:—

1. *Inclusion of items as demanded by Indentors.*

2. *Inclusion of Veterinary items for manufacturing in Medical Store Depot, Madras.*

1 & 2: Vocabulary of Medical Stores has recently been revised and sufficient number of proprietary items appear in the Vocabulary of Medical Store. However, the items will be considered as and when the vocabulary is revised.

3. *Diversification to manufacture commonly demanded formulations by the*

hospitals

There is no plan scheme for diversification of manufacturing activities as Medical Store Depots are basically storing and distribution agencies.

4. *Creation of revolving fund and conversion of Medical Store Depot into a Government Company*

The proposal for creation of revolving fund and conversion of Medical Store Depot into a Company was considered by the Government and was not found feasible. The decision was explained to the Estimated Committee of Parliament also.

5. *Sanction of additional staff:*

The Work Study of the Medical Store Depot, Madras was conducted which has not recommended additional staff.

Notification of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia

2708. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the volumes of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia that have been officially notified till date; and

(b) the basis on which monographs have been evaluated in this pharmacopoeia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) 5 volumes of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India (HPI) have been published by the Government of India so far and an entry relating to HPI has been included in the Second Schedule to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, as amended from time to time,

but there is no specific mention in the said Schedule regarding different volumes of the Homoeopathic Pharmacoposia of India.

(b) The final monographs are evolved after a series of tests in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, as well as discussions in the various meeting of the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee.

Parity In Remuneration of Part Time Female Attendant

2709. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the duties of the part-time female attendants attached to the Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres and Voluntary workers attached to the Rural Family Welfare Centres and Sub-Centres are the same:

(b) whether the position is obtaining in all States;

(c) whether there exists a difference in their remuneration, particularly in Maharashtra and as a result the work of family planning is suffering; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to bring about parity, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). A voluntary workers on a monthly honorarium of Rs 50/- is included in the approved set up for Sub-centres and no specific duties are assigned. All States have been advised to have this facility for helping a female multi-purpose worker (ANM).

(c) and (d). Maharashtra Government have decided to supplement the honorarium payable to the voluntary workers from their

own resources. Government of India do not propose to raise the amount of honorarium payable from Central funds.

Hospital for Beedi Workers at Sajur More, Murshidabad (West Bengal)

2710. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 August, 1988 to Starred Question No. 177 regarding hospital for beedi workers at Sajur More, Murshidabad (West Bengal) and state:

(a) the "technical and financial parameters" required for the construction of the proposed 50-bed T.B. hospital for beedi workers in Murshidabad, West Bengal;

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet these parameters;

(c) whether cooperation of the State Government is required in the matter if so, whether such cooperation has been sought; and

(d) the reaction of the State Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The technical and financial parameters generally relate to topography of the area, acquisition of land and cost of acquisition, preparation of site, cost of construction of hospital building and staff quarters, availability of staff, etc.

(b) Necessary steps have been taken to collect and evaluate the relevant information regarding site for the hospital at Sajur More.

(c) The cooperation of the State Government has been sought in the matter of acquisition of land.

(d) The matter is under correspondence with the State Government.

Protection of Villagers from Tigers in Sunderbans

2711. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that the tigers from the 'Tiger Reserve Project' in the Sunderbans in West Bengal have again started taking a heavy toll of human lives and animals.

(b) if so, the progress achieved in the fencing of the 'Tiger Reserve Project' so far;

(c) the time by which the fencing is likely to be completed; and

(d) the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Information received from the Government of West Bengal indicates that there is no increase in the number of villagers and cattle killed by tigers from the Sunderbans Tiger Reserve.

(b) to (d). There is no proposal under consideration for fencing of the Sunderbans Tiger Reserve.

Encroachment on Public Land in R.K. Puram

2712. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1289 regarding encroachment on public land in R.K. Puram and state:

(a) whether any action has been taken

to remove encroachment and unauthorised occupation of Government land in R.K. Puram including Mohan Singh Market and blocking of corridors in the markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which action is proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

Unauthorised Occupation of Government Accommodation

2713. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Government quarters in Lodi Colony, New Delhi are under unauthorised occupation of retired Government servants;

(b) if so, the number of Government quarters in this colony, typewise, in occupation of non-entitled persons for over one, two and three years, separately and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to expedite the eviction of unauthorised occupants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). 25 quarters in Lodhi Colony are under unauthorised occupation of retired Government servants as per details given below:—

Type	One Year	Two Year	Three Year
'B'	5	2	1
'C'	5	4	3
'D'	5	—	—

Out of the 25 cases, 4 cases are sub-judice and in 2 cases dependents of the Govt. employees have sought the allotments in their name. In the remaining 19 cases the quarters are under unauthorised occupation and eviction proceedings are in progress under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Rural Agriculture Commission

2714. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Rural Agriculture Commission to improve the implementation of the labour laws in the rural sector;

(b) whether the provisions of the Official Languages Act and the rules made thereunder are not being implemented in the Commission; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government for proper implementation of the rules and regulations concerning the Official Languages Act in the Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c) The Government had set up a National Commission on Rural Labour in August, 1987 to, *inter alia*, study the existing legislative and other provisions intended to protect the interests of

rural labour and to assess the effectiveness of these measures as also that of the appropriate administrative arrangements and delivery systems. The staff sanctioned for the Commission for implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government has already been recruited and to the extent possible replies to communications received in Hindi and communications to states falling under Region 'A' and Region 'B' are being issued in Hindi.

Environmental Clearance for Private Sector Projects

2715. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to make environmental clearance mandatory for large scale private sector projects also; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Guidelines for siting of new industries have been framed and circulated to Ministries, State Governments and Pollution Control Boards. The guidelines provide that for twenty categories of polluting industries which have been identified, environmental clearance is necessary for conversion of letter of intent to industrial licence. These guidelines apply to private sector projects also. The guidelines provide that conversion of letter of intent to industrial licence is to be

done only after the following conditions have been fulfilled?

1. The State Director of Industries confirms that the site of the project has been approved from environmental angle by the competent state authority.
2. The entrepreneur commits both to the State and Central Governments that he will instal appropriate equipment and implement the prescribed measures for prevention and control of pollution.
3. The concerned State Pollution Control Board has certified that the proposal meets with the environmental requirements and that the equipment installed or proposed to be installed are adequate and appropriate to the requirement.

At present, environmental clearance is accorded to thermal power, hydroelectric, ports and harbours, mining and industrial projects of central/public sector undertakings after a thorough environmental impact assessment and review. Towards this end it will be necessary to build the capabilities for such detailed impact assessment techniques in the various State Governments/ State Pollution Control Boards and also ensure that financial institutions do look into these aspects at the time of extending credit for such projects.

Check on Environmental Degradation In Mines and Steel Industry

2716. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any strategy has been

developed/drawn up by Union Government to check environmental degradation in mining and steel industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The main features of the strategy adopted by the Union Government to check environmental degradation in mining and steel industry are as below:

- (i) Environmental appraisal of new projects of central/public sector undertakings in mining and steel industries is carried out. Projects are not approved if they are found to be environmentally incompatible. If environmentally cleared, adequate safeguards for control of pollution and environmental protection are stipulated for implementation by the project authorities.
- (ii) Necessary amendments to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957, and the Minerals Concession Rules, 1960, have been made by which environmental management component now forms a part of the mining plans which are considered by the competent authority before granting the mining lease.
- (iii) An expert committee has been appointed to examine issues of reclamation of old and abandoned mines.
- (iv) General environmental guidelines for siting of industries apply to steel industries also.

- (v) For mining, environmental guidelines have been formulated and issued.
- (vi) A Centre of Excellence for Mine Environment Studies has been set up to carry out studies and undertake training programmes related to environmental aspects of mining activities.
- (vii) Several research studies have been sponsored by this Ministry to assess the impact of mining on environment and ecology.

Sugarcane Arrears

2717 SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of sugarcane due to be paid to the farmers by the various sugar mills in the country for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the output of sugar during 1981-82, 1983-84 and 1987-88; and

(c) whether there was a decline in sugar production during the above period, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Arrears of sugarcane dues for the last 3 years as on 15.2.89 are as under:—

<i>Sugar Year</i>	<i>Sugarcane arrears (Rs. in crores)</i>
1985-86	0.44
1986-87	1.05
1987-88	3.46

As on 15.2.89, during the current season, the arrears are 17.4% as compared to 16.3% in 1987-88 on the corresponding date.

(b) Sugar production has been as under:—

<i>Sugar Year</i>	<i>Lakh tonnes</i>
1981-82	84.38
1983-84	59.16
1987-88	91.10

(c) Yes, Sir. The production suffered a set back in 1983-84 season due to drought conditions and low recovery in some of the Northern parts of the country. However, as a result of various steps taken by the Government the cyclic fluctuations were avoided and the production achieved its peak level in 1987-88 season inspite of the severe drought.

Diversification of Functions of National Building Construction Corporation

2718. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to diversify the functions of the National Building Construction Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the projects which have already been undertaken by the Corporation outside its conventional areas of operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., which is engaged for the last three decades in civil construction activities, is continuing to operate in accordance with its original objective as a premier construction company in the Public Sector. From time to time, it embarks upon plans for technology upgradation in selected areas.

Production and Import of Sugar

2719. **SHRI BIRINDER SINGH:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of sugarcane and sugar during the crop year 1987-88;

(b) the quantities of sugar imported

during the last three years, year-wise and the names of the countries from where imported; and

(c) the average landed price of sugar during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Production of sugarcane and sugar during 1987-88 crop/sugar year (Oct.-Sept.) was 196.7 million tonnes and 91.10 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) and (c). Year-wise quantities of sugar imported during the financial years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, countries from where imported and the average landed price of sugar are as under:—

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Quantity imported (lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Average landed price Rs. PMT</i>	<i>Countries from where imported</i>
1985-86	20.22	3739	EEC, Brazil, China, S. Korea, Thailand, Cuba, Poland, Yugoslavia, USA, Czechoslovakia, Phillipines, Malaysia and Vietnam.
1986-87	7.81	5114	EEC, Bulgaria, Brazil, China, South Korea, Thailand, Cuba, Poland, Yugoslavia, Malaysia and Mauritius.
1987-88	6.56	5347	EEC, Bulgaria, Brazil, S. Korea, Thailand & Cuba.
1988-89	No Imports		

Export of Handloom Goods

2720. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether US customs have barred certain type of handloom articles under the exempt visa with effect from 1 January, 1989;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of goods held up on the U.S. ports or in the pipeline across the seas;

(c) the situation created by the above position;

(d) the factual position in accordance with the terms of the relevant export agreement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (e). United States Customs have recently held up certain handloom made up consignments on the ground that they are machine stitched and therefore, require visa. The Government of India has not accepted this position since it is of the view that as per the bilateral textile agreement between India and the USA such goods should have a quota free access to the US market. Government of India has protested to US Government through our Embassy at Washington. A delegation recently visited USA for holding consultations on this issue. The Government of India is exploring all avenues for resolving the issue as soon as possible

Relaxation in Grant of Licence for Sugar Mill

2721. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relaxation has been given in relation to grant of licences to the sugar mills under the new sugar policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir. However, a limited review of policy relating to relaxation, is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Occupancy Certificates by DDA

2722. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for Occupancy Certificates pending with the Delhi Development Authority since 1974; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government to clear the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 321 as on 1.1.1989.

(b) Reminders are sent by the DDA regularly to the owners for fulfilling the requirements such as rectification of the non-compoundable items, payment of compounding fee etc. The clearance of Occupancy certificate in the pending cases would therefore depend upon the time taken by the owners to comply with these requirements.

[*Translation*][*English*]**Jute Advisory Committee**

2723. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a Jute Advisory Board on the lines of the Cotton Advisory Board;

(b) if so, the powers of this Board and the time by which it is likely to be constituted; and

(c) the time by which it would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Government have constituted the Jute Advisory Board by Resolution dated 11.1.1989. The Board will advise the Government generally on matters pertaining to jute falling within the purview of the Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961, including production estimates of jute and masta.

Drinking Water in Districts

2724. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of districts, State and Union Territory -wise where more than 50 per cent of the urban households did not have access to safe drinking water according to the 1981 census; and

(b) the improvement made in this regard over these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Information on urban households having access to safe drinking water from various sources such as, well, tap, tubewells etc. is available in the 1981 census for each district. In view of multiplicity of accessible sources to the urban households. it is not possible to provide the information sought for. However, on the basis of the data provided by various State Governments, relevant information is given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

Status of Urban Water Supply coverage as on March 1981 and March, 1987

(Population '000)

S.No.	Name of State	Coverage as on March, 1981		Coverage as on March, 1987	
		Urban Water Supply Popu- lation	%	Urban Water Supply Popu- lation	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pr.	20	47.71	120	100
2.	Assam	530	25.89	881	37.53

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Haryana	1130	39.97	3211	100
4.	Meghalaya	60	24.89	142	49.47
5.	Mizoram	10	8.196	26	18.57
6.	Orissa	1070	34.40	1326	37.11
7.	Sikkim	24	46.15	98	67.12
8.	Tripura	110	48.67	183	53.19

[*Translation*]

Supply of Foodgrains to States

2725. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of foodgrains to the states for the public Distribution System has been drastically reduced in view of the apprehension of a shortage in the stock position; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the foodgrains allotted every month during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The allocation of foodgrains to various States/ Union Territories was reviewed in February, 1989 keeping in view overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, improved market availability on arrival of new rice and kharif coarsegrains crop and the fact that the supply of public Distribution System is only supplemental in nature. As a result of the review, the rice quota of most States was reduced uniformly by 20% and that wheat increased by 5%.

(b) A statement showing monthwise allotment of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) from the Central Pool for public Distribution System to States/ UTs. during 1988 given below:-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Rajasthan	124.0	134.0	104.0	104.0	84.0	84.0	104.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0
Sikkim	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	5.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
Tamil Nadu	80.0	110.0	80.0	80.0	110.0	80.0	70.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	95.0	110.0	110.0
Tripura	17.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Uttar Pradesh	105.0	150.	140.	140.	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
West Bengal	251.0	236.0	200.0	200.0	165.0	165.0	160.0	167.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	165.0	160.0
A & N Islands	5.1	—	—	—	6.1	—	—	6.1	—	—	6.1	—	—
Chandigarh	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
D & N Haveli	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Daman & Diu	0.55	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Delhi	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.58	—	—
Pondichery	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.75	2.75	2.75

[English]

Allocation for Afforestation

2726. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise amount allocated under the afforestation programme during the year 1988-89; and

(b) the estimated amount proposed to be allocated under afforestation programme for Bihar for the year 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Statewise amount allocated for afforestation activities during the year 1988-89 are given in statement below:-

(b) The State Plan outlay for afforestation activities in Bihar State during 1989-90 is expected to be about Rs. 1575 lakhs. Apart from this, allocations will also be available under Central Schemes of National Wastelands Development Board, Agriculture Department and Rural Development Department for which Statewise allocations have yet to be finalised.

STATEMENT

*Statewise Amount Allocated for
Afforestation During 1988-89*

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	1988-89
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3538.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	451.75
3.	Assam	2188.00

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	5298.00
5.	Goa	118.00
6.	Gujarat	3168.00
7.	Haryana	1921.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2257.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1124.63
10.	Karnataka	2710.50
11.	Kerala	2374.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4672.00
13.	Maharashtra	4194.25
14.	Manipur	703.50
15.	Meghalaya	756.00
16.	Mizoram	658.00
17.	Nagaland	518.00
18.	Orissa	2667.25
19.	Punjab	1035.25
20.	Rajasthan	3202.00
21.	Sikkim	235.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3479.50
23.	Tripura	462.75
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7589.75
25.	West Bengal	3292.88
26.	A & N Islands	259.90

1	2	3
27.	Chandigarh	23.50
28.	D N Haveli	111.25
29.	Delhi	85.50
30.	Daman & Diu	45.00
31.	Lakshadweep	7.25
32.	Pondicherry	48.00
Total		59196.01

Note: In addition, an amount of Rs 28 crores has been allocated under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the National Wastelands Development Board and the Agriculture Ministry.

SAARC Meeting for Environmental Development

2727. SHRI P.M SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven South Asian countries under SAARC held a meeting in New Delhi in February, 1989 with a view to protect the ecology of the region and also to ensure environmental development;

(b) if so, the various proposal put forth by the member countries; and

(c) the decisions taken in this regard?

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

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

Loans for Houses in Delhi

2728. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide loans for construction of houses to the poor people who have been allotted plots by the DDA easy terms in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Employment of apprentices in public sector Establishments in Orissa

2729. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) whether the public sector Establishments in Orissa are not engaging apprentices as per the vacancies identified by the Central Apprenticeship Adviser;

(b) if so, whether Government of Orissa has drawn attention of Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Out of 1,063 located seats, 650

apprentices were undergoing training as on 31.12. 1988. Central Apprenticeship Adviser and Regional Director of Apprenticeship Training had a joint meeting with the representatives from the Central establishments and State Director, Orissa and they have promised to improve the position

Allotment of Accommodation to Retired Government Servants

2730 SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the retired/retiring Government servants regarding formulation and approval of new schemes for allotment of residential accommodation on priority basis.

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

(c) the time by which the scheme are expected to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). At present there is no proposal to launch a new scheme for the retired and retiring Government servants, because of the heavy backlog of registrants with the DDA which includes some retired/retiring employees also.

Construction of Shopping Centre in Mayur Vihar

2731 PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for construction of a Shopping Centre by the Delhi Development Authority in Mayur Vihar Extension, Phase II;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the shopping centre is expected to be completed?

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

(b) Following shopping centre are proposed to be constructed in Mayur Vihar Phase -II-

	<i>DDA Housing area</i>	<i>Co-operative society area</i>	<i>Total</i>
Convenient shopping centre	5	1	6
Local Shopping Centre	1	1	2
	6	2	8

(c) Mayur Vihar Phase II DDA Housing Area:

Out of 6 shopping centres planned in this area construction of one shopping centre in Plot C has already been completed. One shopping centre in block A is under

construction and the planning for another 3 shopping centres is in hand and these will be started shortly. The shopping centres are expected to be completed during 1989-90. The sixth shopping Centre (ISC) is included for planning on priority during the year 1989-90. The work of this shopping centre will be

taken up after finalisation of plan and is expected to be completed in 1990-91.

MAYUR VIHAR PHASE II COOPERATIVE SOCIETY AREA

The site for convenient shopping centre is under encroachment. The work shall be taken up after the encroachments are removed. The shopping Centre has been included in the priority list for planning during the year 1989-90, and after finalisation of the plans, the work will be taken up, and is expected to be completed in 1990-91.

Import of cotton

2752. SHRI AMARSINII RATHAWA. Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cotton has been reduced in the country whereas the demand is increasing, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production of cotton or to import it to meet the increasing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The production of cotton has shown an increasing trend though there have been sharp fluctuations on account of adverse climatic conditions. The domestic consumption of cotton has been increasing. During the current cotton year, both the production as well as the domestic consumption are estimated to be around 102 lakh bales and, therefore, no imports of cotton may be necessary.

[*Translation*]

Eunuchs in the country

2733. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether incidents of making young-men impotent in the garb of drugs have come to the notice of Government; if so, the number of such dens running in the country;

(b) whether survey has been conducted to ascertain the number of such eunuchs; and

(c) whether there is sale and purchase is also going on and if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). Incidence of young-men becoming impotent due to administration of drugs have not been reported to the Government.

However, impotence as a side effect in young-men is reported in medical literature due to drugs having "Ganglion blocking" pharmacological properties, such as Clonidine (anti-hypertensive); Guanethidine (anti-depressant); Guanethidine (anti-hypertensive); Bethanidine (anti-depressant), Debrisoquin (anti-malarial); Imipramine (anti-depressant); Phenelzine (anti-depressant), and Thioridazine (Tranquillizer).

Impotency and eunuchs are not synonymous terms. While impotency refers to problem, of performing a sexual act, eunuchs refers to a congenital birth problem where a combined male and female secondary sex character is present in an individual.

The matter connected with eunuchs, their sale and purchase and number of their dens in the country are basically social issues. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not conducted any survey related to this issue.

[English]

STATEMENT**Facility of Open Heart Surgery***List of Institutions Where by Pass Coronary Surgery Facilities are Available*

2734. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the places where the facilities of open heart surgery are available in the country;

(b) whether the facility of open heart surgery is available in any of medical colleges or hospitals in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, measures being taken for the provision thereof; and

(d) the financial assistance given to Rajasthan, if any in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) and (b). List of open heart surgery facility available in the country is given in the statement below:

(c) Government of India is making efforts to have more heart centres with modern and sophisticated electronic heart equipment where Catheterisation Angiography and Angi-Plasty and coronary-by-Pass Surgery and other heart ailments including Ischemic Heart Diseases (I.H.D) can be taken care of.

(d) Since Health is a State subject and all the medical colleges/hospitals in the State are under the administrative control of the respective State Government, financial assistance is to be provided by State Government.

1. Southern Railways Headquarters Hospital, Perambur, Madras
2. Christian Medical College & Hospital, Vellore
3. K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay
4. Jaslok Hospital, Bombay
5. Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences & Technology, Trivandrum
6. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
7. G.B Pant Hospital, New Delhi
8. Safdarjang Hospital
9. Bombay Hospital, Bombay
10. Apollo Hospital, Bombay
11. Nanavati Hospital, Bombay
12. Breach Candy Hospital, Bombay
13. Kasturba Hospital, Manipal, Karnataka
14. Batra Hospital, New Delhi
15. National Heart Institute, New Delhi
16. D. Chantram Hospital, Indore
17. Escort Heart Care Centre, New Delhi.

Items Allocated to Handloom Weavers

2735. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the items allotted to Handloom Weavers are being produced by the Powerlooms.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During visits of powerloom units in different states by Enforcement officials, it was observed that some of the powerlooms were manufacturing items which have been reserved for production on handlooms under the provisions of Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. Some of the contravened items being produced on powerloom are, cotton check shirtings, cotton and silk sarees with extra warp in the border, cotton bed-sheet with borders, low-reed pick fabrics which include gauge and bandage cloth, check lungies, angavastram, gamchas etc.

(c) Government of India has set up separate offices at Delhi, Pune and Coimbatore for Enforcement of Handloom Reservation Orders. Central Assistance has also been provided to the Govt. of U.P., Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala for setting up of Enforcement offices. Proper enforcement of the Reservation Orders could not take place because of the Stay Orders obtained by Powerloom Owners Associations and individuals from different High Courts. The cases are now pending for decision in the Supreme Court. In spite of these con-

straints the Enforcement Officials have initiated action against 135 powerloom owners who were found contravening the Reservation Orders and were not covered by Stay Orders from courts.

Policy of Promoting Blended Fabrics

2736. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of promoting blended fabrics has helped textile mills to improve their production and and profitability;

(b) if so, the details of its impact on the textile industry;

(c) whether the mills which are making purely cotton fabrics, have been closing down as a result thereof; and

(d) the efforts proposed to be made to convert all purely cotton textile mills into those making blended fabrics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is difficult to exactly assess and quantify the impact.

(c) The closure of the mills making purely cotton fabrics is on account of a variety of reasons including the competition from the decentralised powerloom sector.

(d) Full fibre flexibility has already been allowed. However, it is optional for the cotton mills to avail it, as also the financial assistance under the Textile Modernisation Fund.

[Translation]

**Companies Manufacturing Spurious
Drugs**

2737. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies manufacturing spurious drugs unearthed in Delhi and other parts of the country during the last one year ending 31st January, 1989;

(b) the action taken by Government against these drugs companies; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the manufacture of spurious drugs by companies?

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

(a) As per the information available with this Ministry during the year 1987-88, 31 samples of drugs have been found spurious. One factory manufacturing spurious drugs and Cosmetics was unearthed in Delhi during the last one year.

(b) As soon as information about spurious drugs moving in the market is received investigation is taken up by the Drugs Control Machinery and the action is taken to launch prosecution if a prime facie case exists.

(c) Central Government have been advising the State Government to strengthen their Drugs Control Machinery to curb the manufacture of spurious drugs. The steps taken in this regard are as follows:
it.

1. Penalties for the manufacture of spurious drugs have been enhanced as per amended Drugs and Cosmetics Acts.

2. Resolutions have been passed in the recent meeting of Central Council of Health requesting State Governments to strengthen Drugs Control Organisations and set up adequate testing facilities and establishment of separate intelligence cum legal cell by State Drugs Controllers. The council has also recommended that the Drug Control Organisation of the Centre should be upgraded and strengthened.

[English]

Requirement of food stock

2738. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the requirement of wheat and rice stock needed during the year 1989-90 to keep the fair price shop system functioning.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any shortfall is envisaged in procurement;

(d) if so, whether the shortfall in procurement is likely to be met from purchases in the open market; and

(e) whether imports are also proposed to be undertaken to fill the gap.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The requirement of wheat and rice for distribution under PDS is assessed on month to month basis depending on demand received from the State/UTs, the overall availability of stocks in Central Pool, the post trend of

offtake, relative needs of various States/UTs and market availability.

(c) and (d). No targets of procurement are fixed, as rice is procured under statutory levy on millers and dealers and wheat and paddy are procured against voluntary offers by farmers under the price support scheme of the Government.

(e) The Government of India is keeping a close watch on the domestic food situation and will exercise the option to import foodgrains if and when considered necessary.

Silk Industry in Kerala

2739. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a proposal to start silk industry in Kerala in a big way;

(b) if so, the districts selected for the same; and

(c) the other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The areas where sericulture is being promoted are Idduki, Palghat, Kasargode, Cannanore, Wynad, Alleppey and Kottayam.

(c) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Government, Central Silk Board has taken the following steps for development of sericulture in the State:—

- (i) 2 Research Extension Centres, one each in Palghat and Kottayam Districts, have been established.

(ii) 76 truck loads of mulberry cuttings and 4,99,600 saplings have been supplied to the State during 1988-89;

(iii) Technical guidance to run the silk reeling unit established by Government of Kerala has been provided.

(iv) Technical guidance and assistance through supply of mulberry cuttings/saplings, arranging farmers training and study tours, supply of improved Charkhas etc. has been provided to 4 leading voluntary agencies for encouraging sericulture development.

Subsidy to NTC (WBABO)

2740. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National textile Corporation (WBABO) Ltd. is getting Rs 5/- per meter as subsidy from Union Government;

(b) if so, the total amount of the subsidy given during the last year;

(c) whether even after getting subsidy, the National Textile Corporation is incurring loss to the tune of nearly Rs 25 crores per year; and

(d) if so, the action taken to make the NTC viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b) Mills under NTC (WBABO) like other NTC mills are given subsidy only on controlled cloth at rates varying from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.50 per meter. During the year 87-88, an amount of Rs. 282.20 lakhs was disbursed as subsidy on

controlled cloth to NTC (WBABO):

(b) During the year 1987-88, NTC (WBABO) incurred net loss of Rs 28 16 crores.

(d) NTC has formulated a fresh turn-around strategy, based on selective modernisation with the help of institutional finance, product improvement and diversification etc. for improving the performance of the losing units.

[*Translation*]

Loan from Japan for NTC Mills

2742. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation is likely to get Rupees 50 crore as loan from Japan;

(b) if so, whether the National Textile Corporation has sought permission to utilize this loan;

(c) if so, when the request of the Corporation in this regard was received by Government; and

(d) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The proposal of National Textile Corporation for availing Yen Credit in the form of supply of textile machinery from Japan is only at an exploratory stage.

[*English*]

Pollution caused by Ferro-Chrome Plant in Orissa

2743. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ferro-Chrome Plant set up at Joda, Orissa has not taken adequate air-pollution control measures;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) whether Government have served any notice or taken action against the plant authorities, as provided in the existing Air Pollution Control Act.

(d) If not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the approximate area around Joda affected by the air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) There is no Ferro-Chrome Plant at Joda, However, there is a Ferro-Manganese plant at Joda for which the air pollution control measures taken by the industry are inadequate.

(b) to (d) The Orissa State Pollution Control Board have served a notice on the industry to instal adequate air pollution control equipment on a time bound basis.

(e) In residential area around the plant, the ambient level of suspended particulate matter is above the prescribed standard.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of DDA Flats

2744. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA Flats which were under construction have been completed;

(b) if so, the number of people to whom these flats will be allotted and by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in allotment of these flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). 56481 flats were under construction as on 1.4.88, out of which 5614 have been completed by 31.12.88. It is expected that by the end of March, 1989 total number of 21,473 flats will be completed. Construction of the remaining flats would be completed by March next year. 18,341 flats are expected to be allotted by 31.3.89. there is always some time lag between in the construction of flats and their allotment because even though construction of some flats is completed the services like water supply, sewerage and electricity are not available in all cases, by the time of completion of the flats, by the concerned civic authorities. Moreover, for allotment of flats, the allottees have to complete certain formalities.

[English]

Legislation to Make Cadaver Kidney Donation Compulsory

2745. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Annual Conference of the Southern Chapter of the Indian Society of Nephrology, which met at Hyderabad on 5 November, 1988, has suggested to Union Government to bring a legislation making Cadaver Kidney donation compul-

sory for setting up a "Cadaver Kidney Bank"

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) No such suggestion has been received in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

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

Labourers Killed in Accidents

2746. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of labourers killed in blasts and accidents in factories and Government organisations in on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of labourers killed, seriously injured and disabled permanently, State-wise and Industrywise, during the last six months; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the individuals and their dependents, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The number of industrial injuries and fatalities during the years from 1985 to 1987 is given below:-

Year	No. of industrial injuries	No. of fatalities
1985	279126	807
1986	276416	924
1987	236596	895

(b) Statistics on industrial accidents in the country are compiled on an annual basis and as such, the information is not available.

(c) The compensation is paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 which is administered by the State Government and the Union Territory Administrations. Information in this regard is not maintained.

[*Translation*]

Child Labour

2747. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned child labour;

(b) if so, the details of industries in which the ban has been imposed, the date of imposition and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the penalty for violation of the ban?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Article 24 of the Constitution lays down that no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment. Accord-

ingly the employment of children has been banned in a number of enactments as given in the statement below:

(c) Section 14 of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 provides for the penalties for violation of the ban as under:-

Whoever employs any child or permits any child to work in contravention of the provisions of Section 3 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to twenty thousand rupees or both. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence under Section 3 commits a like offence afterwards, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years.

By virtue of section 15 of the Child Labour (prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 the above penal provisions are also applicable to offences committed under section 67 of the Factories Act, 1948; section 40 of the Mines Act, 1952; section 109 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958; and section 21 of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961. The penal provisions for violation of section 3 of the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 are con-

tained in section 30 and 31 of the Act. Section 33 and 34 of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966 contain the penal provisions for violation of section 24 of this Act. The penal provisions for employment of children in shops and commercial Establishments are contained in the respective legislations enacted by different State Governments and Union Territories.

STATEMENT

- (i) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits engagement of children in the employments referred to in the schedule to the Act. This Act is effective since 23.12.1986.
- (ii) Section 67 of the Factories Act, 1948 prohibits employment of children below 14 years in factories. This Act is effective since 1.4.1949.
- (iii) Section 40 (1) of the Mines Act, 1952 prohibits employment of children in mines. This Act is effective since 1.7.1952.
- (iv) Section 109 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 prohibits employment of children below 15 except under certain circumstances. This Act is effective since 1.1.1961.
- (v) Section 21 of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 prohibits employment of children who have not completed 15 years. This Act is effective from 31.3.1962.
- (vi) Section 3 of the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 prohibits engagement as apprentices persons below 14. This Act is effective since 1.3.1962.
- (vii) Section 24 of Beedi and Cigar workers (Conditions of employment) Act, 1966 prohibits employment of children. This Act has come into effect in different states on different dates ranging from 1968 to 1970.
- (viii) Various Shops and Commercial Establishment Acts enacted by State Governments and Union Territories also prohibit employment of children below a certain age (different for different states and union territories) in the shops and establishments.

FCI Godowns in H.P.

2748. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains supplied to Himachal Pradesh during the last one year;

(b) the locations of godowns constructed by the public agencies during the above period;

(c) the details of rented godowns in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) the quantity of foodgrains sent to Himachal Pradesh from each of the Food Corporation of India's depot situated in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) During the calendar year 1988, 2.27 tonnes of

foodgrains were allotted to Himachal Pradesh from central poll stocks under the public distribution system. The quantity of foodgrains lifted by the State Government against this allotment was, however, 1.90 lakh tonnes.

(b) During 1988, the Food Corporation of India (F.C.I.) has undertaken construction of storage capacity of 2,500 tonnes at Una and 5,000 tonnes at Noorpur in Himachal Pradesh. These capacities are expected to be completed by 31.3.1989 and 31.3.1990

respectively.

(c) As on 1.1.1989, the FCI had hired godowns for capacity of 14, 290 tonnes in Himachal Pradesh of which 13, 420 tonnes was hired from the State Government and 870 tonnes from private parties.

(d) Foodgrains are despatched by FCI to Himachal Pradesh from its depots in Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh. The depotwise despatches made during 1988 are as follows:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Depot</i>	<i>Quantity of foodgrains despatched (in tonnes)</i>
1	2	3
Punjab	1. Ludhiana	10,803
	2. Hoshiarpur	37,983
	3. Amritsar	13,514
	4. Gurdaspur	18,506
	5. Patiala	21,515
	6. Jullundur	8,827
	7. Kapurthala	9,749
Haryana	8. Ambala Cantt.	3,143
	9. Dhulkot	12,117
	10. Sadhaura	9,179
	11. Barara	8,536
	12. Narayangarh	12,054
	13. Karnal	676
	14. Ladwa	62
	15. Kurukshetra	195

1	2	3
	16. Dhand	106
Chandigarh	17. Chandigarh	35,410
	Total	2,02,375

[English]

Proposal to Dispose of Surplus land

2749. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have approved the proposal of some textile mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad to dispose of their surplus urban land.:

(b) if so, the details and rationale thereof; and

(c) whether it would be made into a uniform policy for mills in other cities as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Government have permitted the NTC mills located all over the country to sell the land, surplus to its requirements, for raising funds to implement modernisation schemes, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government. The procedure includes the stipulation that all sales to parties other than the Government Departments and the Public Sector Undertakings, require the prior approval of the Government

Unemployed in the Country

2750. SHRI V. KRISHINA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a steady increase in

the number of unemployed persons in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to make work a 'fundamental right' and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) According to the Seventh Plan, the Usual Status unemployment among persons aged 5+ was 9.20 million in March, 1985. Information for a subsequent period is not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Upgradation of Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad

2751. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facilities required for treatment of cancer patients are available in the Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Cancer Hospital Hyderabad

during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Radio-therapy facilities and facilities for Surgical Oncology and Medical Oncology are available in the MMJ Cancer Hospital and Radium Institute, Hyderabad.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

**Wildlife Sanctuary in Morena District
(M.P.)**

2752. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of financial assistance given since 1980 till date for the development of wildlife sanctuary established in Morena District of Chambal division in Madhya Pradesh and the amount actually utilised so far; and

(b) the action being taken to achieve the target of development?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Notification for establishment of the National Chambal Sanctuary in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh was issued by the State Government in December 1982. Proposal for Central financial assistance was received in September, 1988. An amount of Rs. 0.40 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Government during 1988-89.

Beedi workers Welfare Fund

2753. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount deposited in the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund and the amount utilized, item-wise during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the State-wise number of beneficiary beedi workers and their percentage to the total number of beedi workers under consideration ; and

(c) the details of proposals to provide more facilities to the beedi workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA) : (a) The State-wise collection of cess under the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976 for the year 1985-86 , 1986-87 and 1987-88 was approximately as given in the Statement I below. Details of item wise expenditure are maintained region-wise and not State-wise. A region includes one or more States/UTs. Details of region-wise expenditure (app) during the last three years are given in the Statement II below.

(b) The estimated number of beedi workers in the States and the approximate number of beedi workers to whom identity cards have been issued is in the Statement. III below. Most of the beedi workers having identity cards and members of their families have access to the medical, housing , educational, recreational and family welfare facilities provided under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund.

(c) To provide more facilities to beedi workers 24 new dispensaries have been

sanctioned in 1988-89. Sanction has been issued for setting up of a 10 bedded hospital at Gursahaiganj in Farrukhabad District (UP)

Four new Welfare Schemes, namely- Group Insurance Scheme for beedi workers through Cooperative Societies, Maternity

Benefit Scheme for female beedi workers, Group Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers and Scheme for payment of extra monetary compensation for sterilization to beedi workers have been introduced. Budgetary provisions are being enhanced every year to extend benefits of existing schemes also to more beedi workers and their families.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing State-wise collection of Cess on Manufactured Beedis during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56,06,257	59,76,179	1,86,92,918
2.	Bihar	19,14,128	19,43,380	60,01,229
3.	Chandigarh	39	22	24
4.	Gujarat	88,651	88,413	2,77,531
5.	Karnataka	56,46,196	57,18,556	1,73,05,952
6.	Kerala	14,07,467	14,03,148	45,23,044
7.	Meghalaya	39,867	38,768	76,389
8.	Maharashtra	32,27,315	39,14,127	93,23,068
9.	Madhya Pradesh	79,75,731	81,32,382	2,30,34,651
10.	Orissa	3,75,680	4,01,931	11,93,934
11.	Rajasthan	3,90,660	4,06,224	12,53,274
12.	Tamil Nadu	53,08,116	58,29,127	1,75,05,605
13.	Uttar Pradesh	22,40,320	26,01,711	79,44,403
14.	West Bengal	30,34,381	31,88,684	1,08,76,482

STATEMENT II

Region-wise and Headwise expenditure figures for the year 1985-86 under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund (Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Region	Administration	Health	Education	Recreation	Housing	Total	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Allahabad	4.51	11.98	4.41	0.11	0.49	21.50		
2.	Bangalore	4.75	37.36	9.18	—	0.32	51.61		
3.	Bhubaneswar	4.55	26.17	6.52	0.18	0.28	37.70	Includes figures relating to Calcutta Region also.	
4.	Bhilwara	1.76	12.94	4.80	0.04	—	19.54		
5.	Calcutta	<i>This Region was formed in 1986-87</i>							
6.	Hyderabad	3.32	19.11	9.99	—	0.08	32.50		
7.	Jabalpur	3.63	19.27	8.92	0.09	0.23	32.14		
8.	Karma	1.59	11.83	4.00	0.30	—	17.72		
9.	Nagpur	5.03	10.95	16.91	—	0.24	33.13		

Foot note: Besides the above a sum of Rs. 9.56 lakh was given as grants-in-aid to State Government for Housing Scheme for 'Economically weaker Section' and a sum of Rs.0.64 lakh was given as loans Housing to Beedi workers during 1985-86.

YEAR 1986-87

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Region	Administration	Health	Education	Recreation	Housing	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Allahabad	4.80	13.27	7.00	0.16	0.69	25.92	
2.	Bangalore	6.19	41.54	14.64	—	1.92	64.29	
3.	Bhilwara	3.10.	18.40	8.25	0.21	4.50	34.46	
4.	Bhubaneswar	3.58	21.40	2.80	0.04	0.20	28.02	
5.	Calcutta	6.29	13.31	10.11	—	0.25	29.96	
6.	Hyderabad	3.29	25.41	8.48	0.01	0.15	37.20	
7.	Jabalpur	4.40	19.42	11.81	0.01	0.15	35.79	
8	Karma	1.84	11.39	6.03	0.30	—	19.56	
9.	Nagpur	7.00	20.07	15.50	—	0.05	42.62	

Foot note: Besides the above a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakh was given as grants-in-aid to State Governments for Housing Scheme for "Economically Weaker Section" a sum of Rs 0.15 lakh was given as financial assistance to Co-operative Societies for construction of godown, worksheds and a sum of Rs. 2.40 lakhs as loans for Housing to the Beedi Workers during 1986-87

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Region	Administration	Health	Education	Recreation	Housing	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Allahabad	4.97	15.11	7.70	0.13	0.42	28.41	
2.	Bangalore	6.85	50.0	16.64	—	0.27	73.81	
3.	Bhilwara	3.37	19.8	8.10	0.56	—	31.84	
4.	Bhubaneswar	2.87	19.56	3.18	0.09	0.04	25.75	
5.	Calcutta	4.96	21.77	10.18	—	0.03	36.95	
6.	Hyderabad	4.55	30.80	9.41	—	—	44.76	
7.	Jabalpur	7.46	31.12	14.08	0.27	0.08	53.02	
8.	Karma	1.72	12.85	5.96	0.01	—	20.54	
9.	Nagpur	7.39	20.33	17.40	0.07	0.45	45.64	

Foot note: Besides the above a sum of Rs. 48.00 lakhs was given as grants-in-aid to State Governments for Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section and a sum of Rs. 0.35 lakhs was given as financial assistance to Cooperative Societies for construction of godown, workshed and a sum of Rs. 2.98 lakhs as loans for Housing to the Beedi Workers during 1987-88

STATEMENT III

Statement showing the estimated number of Beedi Workers and identity cards issued (State-wise).

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated number of beedi workers (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Estimated number of identity cards issued. (in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1. Karnataka	3.55	3.50
2. Kerala	1.11	1.00
3. Uttar Pradesh	4.50	2.00
4. Rajasthan	1.16	0.65
5. Gujarat	0.75	0.15
6. Orissa	1.60	0.90
7. West Bengal, Assam Tripura & Meghalaya	4.50	0.50
8. Andhra Pradesh	2.00	1.50
9. Tamil Nadu	2.25	1.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	5.78	5.65
11. Maharashtra	2.05	1.80
12. Bihar	3.50	1.50
Total	32.75	20.15

**Grants to Leprosy Eradication Centres
in Bihar and U.P.**

2754. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of leprosy eradication centres being run in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and the details of

grants given to these centre by Union and State Governments during 1987-88 and 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) The information is under:—

1. *Number of Leprosy Centre:—*

	<i>Bihar</i>	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>
1. Survey, Education and Treatment Centres	1064	1036
2. Leprosy Control Units	68	69
3. Urban Leprosy Centres	48	61
4. Temporary Hospitalization Ward	28	17
5. District Leprosy Office	28	39
6. Sample Survey cum Assessment Unit	4	1

II. *Funds Released During 1987-88 And 1988-1989 :—**(Rs. In lakhs)*

	<i>1987-88</i>			<i>1988-89 up to February, 89</i>		
	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cash</i> <i>(Three instalment only)</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Bihar	60.00	30.00	90.00	50.00	38.00	88.00
2. Uttar Pradesh	139.55	42.50	182.05	125.00	40.00	165.00

Workers In Night Shifts

2755. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Union Government has been drawn towards the report of the International labour organisation that health of two third Indian labourers deteriorates due to working regularly in night shifts;

(b) whether it is a fact that in other developing countries night shifts are minimal, if so, the average working hours of the labourers in these countries; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation and minimise the night shifts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The Hon'ble Member has not indicated the specific title of the report of the International labour Organisation. Therefore, it is not possible to answer this question.

(b) The system of night work prevails both in the developed as well as developing countries. The information regarding the extent of night work and the working hours of labourers in other developing countries is not available.

(c) The working hours for workers in India are regulated under the relevant statutes which contain provision for rest during the shift, in addition to the weekly holidays and compensatory holidays. Employment of women in night shifts is prohibited in factories, mines etc. The system of night shifts is resorted to mainly on account of technical, operational and economic considerations. Special provisions have been made in the law for weekly and compensatory holiday etc. following a night shift.

[English]

Import of polyester Cloth

2756. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of polyester cloth hampers the sale of indigenous products in the market,

(b) whether any survey has been made in this regard?

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Import of polyester cloth is not permitted normally. However, under the Advance Licensing Scheme, against exports of polyester fabrics, imports are allowed for manufacture of garments. There is, thus, only a marginal import of polyester cloth which does not appear to hamper the sale of the indigenous products in the market. In the circumstances, a survey would not appear to have been called for..

[Translation]

Storage facilities for Foodgrains

2757. PROF. NIRMAL KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the buffer stock of foodgrains in the country at present and whether the whole if it is placed in pucca covered godowns or some of it remains in the open also;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains damaged during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 due to lack of proper storage facilities;

(c) the state where Government propose to construct godowns for storage in the near future ; and

(d) whether foodgrains are stored in private godowns also and if so, the details of quantity of foodgrains stored in private godowns, Government godowns and lying in the open?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) The total foodgrain stock in the central pool as on 11.1.1989 was 94.81 lakh tonnes of which the stock held by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) was 82.98 lakh tonnes. This stock was held by the Corporation in covered storage capacity except for a quantity of 3.56 lakh tonnes which was held in cover-and-plinth (CAP) storage arrangement.

(b) The quantity of foodgrains damaged during 1987-88 due to rains floods and cyclones during storage, transit and multiple handling was 0.61 lakh tonnes which was about 0.46% of the average stock holding by FCI. The figures for 1988-89 have not been finalised so far.

(c) The FCI is undertaking construction/

propose to construct storage capacity for foodgrains in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Ben-

gal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Delhi, in near future

(d) Besides constructing its own capacity, FCI also hires capacity from other Government agencies and private parties. Details of FCI stock stored with various agencies as on 1.1.1989, was as follow

<i>Stocks (in lakh tonnes) held in</i>			
	<i>Covered Capacity</i>	<i>Covered and Plinth (CAP) Arrangement</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) In FCI's owned capacity and in capacity hired by FCI from other Government agencies	61.04	0.91	61.95
(ii) In Capacity hired by FCI from Private parties	18.38	2.65	21.03
	79.42	3.56	82.98

[English]

Tibetan School of Medicine

2758. SHRIMATI D K BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a permanent Chamber of Tibetan Natural and Herbal Treatment at Calcutta for the people of the Eastern region.

(b) whether the treatment and consultation provide by the Chamber shall be free of charge, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up such a centre for the people of the North-Eastern Region if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d). The Union Government has not set up any Chamber of Tibetan natural and herbal treatment for the people of Eastern Region at Calcutta. There is also no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to set up any such Chamber in Sikkim

HUDCO Assistance for Housing Projects

2759. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target set forth by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation to finance the housing projects during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether the target has been fully achieved during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The target set for HUDCO for the Seventh Plan period is Rs 800 crores.

(b) yearwise target and actual loan sanctions achieved for various schemes for the first four years of the Seventh Plan period are as below:

Year	Target	Actual loan sanctions
	(Rupees in crores)	
1985-86	330.00	387.42
1986-87	345.00	392.02
1987-88	355.00	406.73
1988-89 (as on 31.1.89)	390.00	454.73
1989-90	425.00	—
	(Tentative)	

(c) As may be seen from the above table, HUDCO has always exceeded its target for loan sanctions and has already exceeded the plan target

[Translation]

Requirement of Food Items

2760. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of wheat, rice, pulses and oilseeds in the country;

(b) whether these commodities have been imported by Government during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988; and

(c) if so, the quantity and value of each

of these items so imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) As the demands depend on various factors, such as population growth, extent of urbanisation, levels of income, prices of substitutes etc., precise estimates of requirements of foodgrains and oilseeds in the country are not available.

(b) and (c). There was no import of wheat and rice during 1986-87 and 1987-88. However, a quantity of 20.11 lakhs tonnes of wheat at an approximate FOB cost of US \$ 243.36 million and 6.84 lakh tonnes of rice at an approximate FOB cost of US \$ 166.76 million was imported during 1988-89. The quantities of pulses registered with NAFED for import were 8.44, 680 MT, 9.46, 390 MT

and 9,01,054 MT at a tentative CIF value of Rs. 320 crores, Rs 383.78 crores and Rs. 430 crores respectively during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (up to January, 1989). No edible oil seeds were imported during 1986, 1987-88.

[English]

Setting up of Aids Cell in States

2761. SHRI D.B. PATIL
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

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

(a) whether State Governments were asked by Union Governments to establish AIDS cells in the States; and

(b) whether all the State Government have established such cells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) Yes, All State U.Ts have already identified programme officer for AIDS.

Closure of Ramugger Cane and Sugar Company Ltd.

2762. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state;

(a) whether Ramugger Cane & Sugar Co. Ltd. in West Bengal has closed down its operation; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government for its reopening?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). From the interim communication received

from the West Bengal Government, it is not clear as to whether M/s. Ramugger Cane & Sugar Co. Ltd. have actually closed down and are not going to start work during 1988-89 Sugar Season.

Extension of E.P.F Act to shops and Establishments in Punjab

2763. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring the employees of shops and establishments under the purview of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of employees working in shops and establishments in Punjab as on 31 December, 1988?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA) : (a) and (b). The E.P.F and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952 is already applicable to shops and establishments employing 20 or more persons.

(c) The information as on 31 st December, 1988 is not readily available. However, as on 31.3.1988 9934 employees in 363 shops and establishments in Punjab were covered under the Act.

Requirement of Imported Sugar

2764. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the requirement of imported sugar during 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Assessment regarding the requirement of imported sugar during 1989-90 would depend upon the total sugar production as well as consumption expected during sugar years (October-September) 1988-89 and 1989-90. As the main crushing season of the current sugar year is continuing in full swing and it is too early to predict production trends in the subsequent year, it is not possible to make a clear estimate of our import requirement, if any, during 1989-90. However, with present increasing trend in sugar production together with carry over stocks, there would be sufficient availability of indigenous sugar to meet the domestic requirement.

Mandatory Checking of Aids

2765. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the mandatory check of AIDS both among the Indians and foreigners has been done away with;

(b) whether Government propose to reinforce the check in view of the increase in the number of cases of AIDS in India; and

(c) if so, the measures contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJKHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No. The mandatory screening for HIV of all foreign students is carried out prior to their enrollment in Indian Universities. Foreigners who want to stay in India for a duration longer than one year, are also required to undergo the test.

Screening of Indians belonging to high risk groups, persons with signs and symptoms suggestive of AIDS, and blood donors are being carried at 40 surveillance centres in the country

(c) The measures contemplated are:-

- (i) Surveillance programme for detecting HIV infection among persons belonging to high risk groups, viz. foreigners, blood donors, heterosexually promiscuous males and prostitutes.
- (ii) Testing of blood and blood products to ensure safety of the blood transfusion system.
- (iii) Strengthening STD clinics in medical colleges and District hospitals and providing testing facilities by interlinking them with surveillance centres.
- (iv) Providing facilities for medicare for treatment of AIDS patients in identified major hospitals.

Report of Brief Enquiry Into Colera Epidemic In Delhi.

2766. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a report of Inquiry into Cholera Epidemic in Delhi brought out by the Voluntary Health Association of India in August, 1988, and if so, Government reaction thereto; and

(b) whether Government propose to hold another full-fledged inquiry into the matter to ensure that such costly incidents are not allowed to be repeated?

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

(a) Yes, Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and other agencies took all possible measures to contain the outbreak of Gastro-enteritis and Cholera in the affected areas.

(b) The concerned authorities investigated the matter and took necessary action.

Emigration Clearance

2767. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recruiting agents registered under the Emigration Act, 1983 since the enforcement thereof,

(b) the number of applications for emigration cleared during January, 1989; and

(c) the details of applications given clearance/rejected or pending as on 31. January, 1989?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) As on 6.3.89 1366 Recruiting Agents has been registered under the Emigration Act, 1988;

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

Education to students on sexually transmitted disease

2768. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made

proper arrangements for educating students about sexually transmitted diseases (STD) in all the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) . Yes, Educational material on Sexually Transmitted Diseases have been developed by NCERT for inclusion in curricula of Class X-XII.

Filaria Cases

2769. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been able to prevent the spread of filaria and to bring the disease under control;

(b) if so, the number of cases/deaths that took place during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have any special programme to study the spread and control of filaria; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No deaths due to Filaria has been reported. The number of Filaria cases State-wise is given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). The Dte. of National Malaria Eradication Programme at the Centre and State Health Directorates are engaged in the National Filaria Control Programme

operational activities which are being carried out through 203 control units 186 clinics. In addition, National Institute of Communicable Diseases Delhi and its branches at Rajmundry (Andhra Pradesh) Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Calicut (Kerala); and the Vector Control Research Center at Pondicherry are also engaged in field research and training activities.

The broad objectives of the National Filariasis Control Programme are as follows:-

- Delimitation of the problem of Filariasis in unsurveyed
- Rationalisation of control measures involving both rural and urban areas.
- Supplementing the existing anti-larval measures in urban areas by detection and treatment teams.

STATEMENT

State	1985			1986			1987				
	No. examined	No. +ve for disease	Disease rate%	No. examined	No. +ve for disease	Disease rate%	No. examined	No. +ve for disease	Disease rate%		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Andhra Pradesh	94980	3440	3.62	81494	5526	6.78	117351	5196	4.42		
2. Assam	NA	NA	NA	826	1	0.12	NA	NA	NA		
3. Gujarat	57274	55	0.09	29267	42	0.14	26812	50	0.18		
4 Bihar	59205	2705	4.56	64363	3455	5.36	99533	4305	4.32		
5 Karnataka	12442	68	0.54	12871	1241	9.64	18837	1489	7.90		
6 Kerala	4112	446	1.08	34545	401	1.16	4879	664	1.36		
7. M.P.	26401	352	1.33	26556	342	1.28	43278	457	1.05		
8. Maharashtra	84041	7997	9.51	399460	6481	1.62	368075	4600	1.24		
9. Orissa	6533	81	1.23	6060	279	4.60	4168	25	0.59		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. U.P.			31196	2419	7.75	38149	1480	3.87	42833	1409	3.28
11. W. Bengal			4682	314	6.70	2288	169	7.38	6438	780	12.11
12. Goa			53735	47	0.08	NA	NA	NA	36196	55	0.55
13. Pondicherry			8135	35	0.43	9774	14	0.14	6452	NA	NA
14. A & N Islands			9331	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15. Lakshadweep			5904	8	0.13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16. Tamil Nadu			322461	1430	0.44	235041	1256	0.53	317642	.789	0.24
Total			817423	19397	2.37	940694	20686	2.19	1136194	19819	1.74

NA: Not Available

The information for 1988 is yet to be received from many NFCCP units through the Annual Reports of 1988

E.S.I. Hospital Cannanore, Kerala

2770. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a full-fledged ESI hospital with all the necessary facilities at Cannanore in Kerala;

(b) if so, the capacity of the hospital

(c) the total expenditure incurred in setting up the hospital: and

(d) since when this hospital has started functioning?

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

(b) 50 beds.

(c) About Rs 97.32 Lakhs

(d) 7 th July, 1987.

Eradication of Tuberculosis

2771. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tuberculosis patients State-wise, as on 31 December, 1988; and

(b) the preventive measures Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Tuberculosis is not a notifiable disease, as such the precise data regarding actual number of persons suffering from tuberculosis, state-wise is not available. However, based on the findings of the National Sample Survey conducted by the I.C.M.R. and subsequent limited surveys conducted in different parts of the country, the estimated no. of T.B. cases in each state and Union Territory is detailed in the statement below.

(b) Under the National TB Programme, a District TB Centre is being established in every district of the country by the State to organise a community wide District TB Programme in association with all the general health institutions of the district to offer free diagnostic, treatment and preventive facilities to the patients and to the community. So far 374 District TB Centre have been established in the Country. Besides, 330 TB Clinics are also functioning. About 46,000 TB beds are also available in the country to cater to the needs of emergent, complicated and patients requiring surgical intervention. BCG Vaccination is being given as a preventive measure under the Universal Immunization Programme.

Anti TB drugs, X-ray machine/film rolls and equipment are supplied to the State/ U.Ts by the Centre under the National T.B Control Programme. Drugs are supplied to the T.B. patients free of cost. In order to reduce the duration of the treatment, short course Chemotherapy regimen has been introduced in 194 district.

To educate the masses about the T.B. diseases stress has been given on Health Education of the masses with the help of TV spots, radio spots, advertisement in news papers and by producing booklets and pamphlets.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Provisional figures of population as per 1981 census (in lacs)</i>	<i>Estimated cases (In lacs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	535.00	8.05
2.	Assam	200.00	3.00
3.	Bihar	700.00	10.50
4.	Gujarat	340.00	5.10
5.	Haryana	130.00	1.95
6.	Himachal Pradesh	40.00	0.60
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	60.00	0.90
8.	Karnataka	370.00	5.55
9.	Kerala	255.00	3.80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	520.00	7.80
11.	Maharashtra	630.00	9.45
12.	Manipur	14.00	0.20
13.	Meghalaya	13.00	0.20
14.	Nagaland	8.00	0.12
15.	Orissa	265.00	4.90
16.	Punjab	170.00	2.55
17.	Rajasthan	340.00	5.10
18.	Sikkim	3.00	0.95
19.	Tamil Nadu	485.00	7.25
20.	Tripura	20.00	0.30
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1110.00	16.65

1	2	3	4
22.	West Bengal	545.00	8.20
23.	A & N Islands	2.00	0.06
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	0.00
25.	Chandigarh	4.50	0.07
26.	D & N Haveli	1.00	0.00
27.	Delhi	62.00	0.93
28.	Goa	11.00	0.17
29.	Lakshadweep	0.40	0.01
30.	Mizoram	5.00	0.08
31.	Pondicherry	6.00	0.00
Total		6850.90	102.82

[*Translation*]

Welfare of Beedi Workers

2772. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beedi workers benefited by the housing and insurance schemes formulated for them during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether beedi workers are not availing of these facilities; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government for making these schemes more attractive for the beedi workers.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY

MINISTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKRISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Statement I showing number of houses sanctioned in each State for beedi workers under Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections of Workers engaged in beedi industry and under 'Build Your Own House Scheme' is given below.

A Group Insurance Scheme for beedi workers through Cooperative Societies has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.88.

21850 beedi workers are covered under the ESI Scheme in 12 States out of 17 States/UTs, where the scheme has been implemented. They are entitled for all the benefits that are admissible under the ESI Scheme. Statement II is given below.

(b) and (c). The beedi workers and their

families are already taking advantage of the existing facilities. However, to make the schemes more attractive the admissible amount of loan under 'Build Your Own House Scheme' was raised from Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 6000/- from 24/9/87. The rate of

subsidy under Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections was raised from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5000/- per tenement. Development charges at the rate of Rs. 800/- or Rs. 1000/- per tenement depending on the nature of soil are also payable.

STATEMENT-I

Number of houses sanctioned during the last three years (year-wise and state-wise) under Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections of Workers engaged in beedi industry and Build Your Own House Scheme for beedi workers.

Year	State	No. of Houses Sanctioned	
		Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections of workers engaged in beedi industry	*Build Your Own House Scheme
1	2	3	4
1985-86	Andhra Pradesh	484	5
	West Bengal	—	5
	Karnataka	—	17
	Kerala	—	81
	Maharashtra	—	17
1986-87	Maharashtra	4,000	—
	Rajasthan	150	—
	Andhra Pradesh	—	1
	Karnataka	—	11
	Kerala	—	2
1987-88	Andhra Pradesh	180	16 5 (For repair)
	Maharashtra	—	41

1	2	3	4
	Madhya Pradesh	—	4
	Orissa	—	1
	West Bengal	—	29

* Figures are approximate only.

STATEMENT-II

Region wise number of beedi workers covers under the RBI Scheme

S. No.	Name of the Region	Total No. of Beedi Workers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,878
2.	Assam	18
3.	Bihar	12,425
4.	Delhi	Nil
5.	Gujarat	100
6.	Haryana	Nil
7.	Karnataka	395
8.	Kerala	35
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,092
10.	Maharashtra (Bombay Area)	Nil
11.	Pune Area	2,600
12.	Nagpur Area	1,542
13.	Goa Area	Nil
14.	Orissa	Nil
15.	Punjab	Nil

1	2	3
16.	Rajasthan	98
17.	Tamil Nadu	569
18.	Uttar Pradesh	42
19.	West Bengal	56
Total		21,850

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies

2773. SHRIKAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to regularise the unauthorised colonies in Delhi during 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

[English]

Change for Government Accommodation

2774. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications for change in allotment of residential accommodation from Central Government employees are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the number thereof as on 1

January, 1989 and whether it is a fact that some of them are pending for decision for over three years, two years and one year; and

(c) if so, the number thereof in each category and the likely date for decision, especially in the cases of first two categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Applications received for regular change upto 19th of a particular month are included in the Change Waiting List for subsequent month and no such applications which were due for inclusion in the Change Waiting List, are pending.

Applications for change are also received against technical acceptance of higher types of quarters which are not actually occupied. Such applications are included in the Change Waiting List after the request made for technical acceptance on payment of higher rent, has been duly cleared by the Allotment Section. No detailed statistics of these applications are being maintained.

Applications are also received for ad-hoc change on medical grounds or on special considerations. A large number of such

applications are received from time to time and are dealt with on the relevant files. No consolidated statistics about pending cases are maintained nor is it feasible to indicate any time limit for their disposal.

Felling of Trees in Konkan Division of Maharashtra

2775. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to large scale felling of trees in the Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra the environment in this region, with natural beauty has been adversely affected; and

(b) if so, whether Central assistance offered to the Maharashtra Government to accelerate the programme of social forestry in this region to protect the environment?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No reports have been received of large scale felling of trees on Government forest land in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts. However, there are reports about felling of trees on private land which has adversely affected the local environment.

(b) Social forestry programme with financial assistance from Central Government is being implemented in the region to protect the environment.

Central Assistance for Bombay

2776. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by Union Govern-

ment so far to the Maharashtra Government for the Union Development in Bombay including slum improvement out of Prime Minister's Rupees One Hundred crore grant; and

(b) the details of programmes of urban development on which the amount has been already spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Under the Special Grant of Rs. 100 crores to the Government of Maharashtra for solving the acute problems of housing and slums in Bombay Rs. 30.00 crores have been released to the State Government till date.

(b) Urban Renewal Projects:

Out of 16 schemes taken in hand, 6 buildings have been completed. Out of 742 tenements in transit camp at Vinobha Bhave Nagar Kurla 336 tenements have been completed. One more transit camp consisting of 624 tenements has also been taken up.

Slum upgradation

Out of 43 slum pockets identified, work of 15 slum pockets has commenced.

Dharavi Development:

Out of 38 slum pockets identified, work of community development has been completed in 12 pockets. The work in remaining pockets is in progress. As regards off-site infrastructure, the work of deepening and clearing of Mithi river has been completed.

Development of Anti-Body to Fight AIDS

2777. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will

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

[Translation]

Daily Wages to Women Labourers

2778. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to give minimum daily wages to the women landless labourers during pregnancy without taking any work from them;

(b) if so, when this proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that an anti-body to fight AIDS has been developed by some California Bio-technology company as reported in "The Indian Express" dated 10 February, 1989 and if so, the details of the possible applications thereof;

(b) whether any R & D work is being done by Government in this regard;

(c) whether any research is being done in the Indian systems of medicine to find a cure for AIDS, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes. Genentech Inc. announced that it had combined molecules of CD4, a naturally occurring protein with molecules of a viral protein known as GPI20. The resultant complex would lock on to the AIDS virus and keep it away from destroying the white cells.

The development may make it possible to manufacture a drug that would render the virus harmless.

(b) No. However, global efforts in developing a cure for AIDS are being closely followed and as and when promising therapeutic and prophylactic agents are available trials will be initiated in India.

(c) It is true that symptoms of AIDS are similar to some extent with Ojakshya which is described in Charak Samhita but it would be difficult to confirm that AIDS is Ojakshya. The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Sidha, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for research in Ayurveda and Sidha, has not initiated any specific research on AIDS.

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

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

[English]

Cases Filed Under Labour Laws

2779. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed under the Factories Act 1948, the Mines Act 1952, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 which prohibit employment of children, in each State/Union Territory during the current financial year;

(b) whether the Union Government monitor the progress of such cases which arise out of violation of Central legislation; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Prosecution cases under the Factories Act, 1948, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (in respect of those establishments for which the State Governments are the appropriate Government) are filled by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The enforcement in the central sphere is done by the Central Government. The information for the current financial year will be collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The Union Government monitors the progress of cases filed by Central Government agencies where Central Government is the appropriate Government. The progress of the cases filed by the State Governments and Union Territories is monitored by them.

Jute Modernisation Fund

2780. CH. KHURSHID AHMED:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute mills in the country are making use of the Rs. 150 crores jute modernisation fund by importing polyjute looms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the specific cases of misutilisation of the jute modernisation fund that have come to the notice of Government so far; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Fourteen units have been sanctioned assistance under the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme. None of these proposals envisage import of circular looms.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No case of misutilisation of Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Unauthorised Commercial Complexes in Capital

2781. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any intensive drive to check the mushrooming of unauthorised commercial complex in the capital;

(b) if so, the time by which the task of checking and demolition of these complexes is expected to be completed; and

(c) the further action Government propose to take against those who have constructed these complexes illegally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no mushrooming of unauthorised commercial complexes. Checking of unauthorised construction by the staff of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Development Authority in their respective jurisdiction is a continuous process and whenever such cases come to notice necessary action

under the relevant provisions of law is taken.

Erection of Memorials

2782. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any comprehensive programme in consultation with State Governments for the erection of suitable memorials to the heroes and events of the freedom struggle including INA and other revolutionary movements in various parts of the country with particular reference to the martyrs who laid down their lives for the liberation of their motherland;

(b) if so, the details of the programme at the National and States level and the date with effect from which it has been implemented; and

(c) if not, whether such a plan would be drawn up and the likely date by which it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). There is a proposal for the erection of a National Freedom Memorial to commemorate the heroes of the Freedom Struggle.

No likely date can be indicated at this stage when the concept of the project is under consultation/discussion with concerned authorities.

Marketing of Spurious Products

2783. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the influx of spurious products in the market;

(b) whether fraudulent use of the Bureau of Indian Standards mark by the non-licences has hurt the interest of the genuine users of the BIS mark; and

(c) if so, the action contemplated against the manufacturers of spurious goods and fraudulent use of BIS mark by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Cases of some such manufacturers of spurious products making fraudulent use of BIS Standard Mark have come to the notice of Bureau of Indian Standards.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 17 legal cases, in the matter of fraudulent use of BIS Standard Mark, have been instituted by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) since 1-4-1986. While punishment has been awarded in 10 cases, 7 cases are still pending in the concerned Courts. The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986, which was brought into force with effect from 1-4-1987, now provides enhanced penalties under Section 33 of that Act. Any person who contravenes the provisions of Section 11 or Section 12 or Section 14 or Section 15 of this Act, can be awarded punishment by the competent Court with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees or with both.

CGHS facilities to the Retired Union Government Personnel

2784. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken to grant medical relief/facilities to the Union Government retired personnels staying in cities and towns where the Central Government Health Scheme is not in vogue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): All Central Government Pensioners except Railway and Defence who were eligible for availing CGHS facilities while in service have the option to get their names registered with any of the dispensaries in a city where the Scheme is functioning irrespective of the fact as to whether they are residing in that city or not.

Yoga and Naturopathy

2785. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the diseases/ailments in which therapeutic aspects of yoga and naturopathy have been found useful; and

(b) the particulars of yoga and naturopathy centres in various States which are receiving help and encouragement from Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Director, Central Research Institute for Yoga and Director, Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy have reported that Yoga and Naturopathy can be useful in the management of diseases indicated in the Statement-I below.

(b) The Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy rendered financial assistance to 13 institutions for conducting research in the field of yoga and 15 institutions for conducting research in the field of naturopathy. Two colleges of Naturopathy had also been given financial assistance by the Council. List of such Institutions is given in Statement II and Statement III below.

In addition, the Central Research Insti-

tute for Yoga was established in 1976 to conduct research in Yoga. A National Institute of Naturopathy is being set up at Pune to provide facilities for research, training and treatment. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are also giving grants to Vishwayatan Yogashram for providing training in yoga.

STATEMENT-I

List of diseases in the management of which yoga and naturopathy have been found to be useful

Yoga:

1. Asthma
2. Arthritis
3. Bronchitis
4. Constipation
5. Coryza
6. Diabetes Mellitus
7. Diarrhoea
8. Dyspepsis
9. Dysentery
10. Eye diseases (selected few).
11. Fever
12. Flatulance
13. General debility
14. Goitre
15. Headache
16. High blood pressure/hypertension

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 17. Hypermetropia | 32. Poliomyelitis |
| 18. Indigestion | 33. Psoriasis |
| 19. Insomnia | 34. Rheumatic Arthritis and pains |
| 20. Intestinal colic | 35. Sciatica |
| 21. Impotence | 36. Sinusitis |
| 22. Irritable Bowel Syndrome | 37. Skin diseases |
| 23. Jaundice | 38. Tonsillitis |
| 24. Hyopia | 39. Tuberculosis |
| 25. Nephritis | 40. Urinary diseases |
| 26. Nephrosis | 41. Worms infestation |
| 27. Obesity | <i>Naturopathy:</i> |
| 28. Gsteo-Arthritis | Asthma, Arthritis, Blood Pressure, |
| 29. Paralysis | Bronchitis, Diabetes mellitus, Eczema, |
| 30. Parkinsoniam | Psoriasis and other skin diseases, G.I.T. |
| 31. Piles | disorders including Colitis, Constipation |
| | Obesity, Poliomyelitis, Jaundice, Paralysis |
| | etc. |

STATEMENT II

List of Yoga Schemes Financed by CCRYN with Date of Commencement and Date of Completion

Sl.No.	Name of the Institute	Name of Research Scheme	Date of commencement.	Date of Termination
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Govt. Yogic Treatment-cum Research Centre, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur (Old Scheme)	i) Evaluation of Yoga Therapy in Bronchial Asthma. ii) Evaluation of Yoga Therapy in Chronic Gastro-intestinal disorders	1.12.71	31.12.84
2	Sovanand Math & Yogashram Sangna, Gauhati (Assam)	i) Chronic Peptic Ulcer ii) Hypertension iii) Respiratory Tract Infection (Non-specific)	March, 73	31.12.84
3.	Indian Institute of Yoga and Allied Sciences, Tirupati.	A Therapeutic Response of Yoga in the management of diabetes mellitus, Bronchial asthma & Hypertension. B. Studies on the efficacy of Yoga in the promotional and maintenance of normal health aspects in Yoga trainees.	April 75.	31 3.83

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Pr. K.N. Udupa Institute of Medical Sciences, J.H.U. Varanasi (U.P) G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi	Studies on the Scientific bases of Yoga Yogic Exercises in the management of irritable	Jan. 76 21.4.80	31.3.83 30.6.84
6.	Vemana Yoga Research Institute, Secunderabad (AP)	i) To study the mechanism involved that bring about bio-chemical changes. ii) Studies in Asthmaeffect in Pranayama	1.1.82 1.3.82	31.12.84 28.2.85
7.	Govt. Yogic Treatment -cum-Research Centre, Babu Nagar, Jaipur. (New scheme)	Evaluation of Yoga Therapy in some psychiatric and psychosomatic disorders.	1.1.83	31.12.85
8.	Swami Dayanand Siksha Sadan. Fatehgarh (UP)	Uddar Vihar Avem Vataj Rog Shodh Pariyojna	5.6.83	4.6.86
9.	Govt. Ayd. Hospital, Jammu	The effect of Yogasanas, pranayam, dhyana & yogic kryas in the cases of peptic ulcer and other associated G I I disorders mainly due to stress.	1.1.84	31.12.86
10.	Yoga Research Instt. Vijayawada (AP)	Yogasanas in the treatment of chronic disease	1.2.84	31.1.87

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Shivanand Math & Yogashram Sangha, Shivanand Yogic Hospital, Arthritis, Calcutta.	Evaluation of Yoga therapy for Arthritis. 1.3.84		28.2.87
12.	S.M.S. Medical College. Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Shankh Prakshalan as an alternative to dialysis and renal transplantation in the treatment of patients with Chronic renal failure	1.3.84	28.2.87
13.	Banaras Hindu University Varanasi (UP)	Physiological and Therapeutic studies on Yogic Satkarmas	1.1.85	31.12.87

STATEMENT III

List of Naturopathy Schemes Financed by Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy with Date of Commencement and Date of Termination

Sl.No.	Name of the Institute	Name of Research Scheme	Date of commencement.	Date of Termination
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nature Cure Hospital, Jaipur	General Studies in efficacy of Natural Modalities in Retorative curative and preventive aspects.	16.12.81	15.12.84
2.	Prakritik Arogyashram, Rajgir	The effect of Hot spring water plants, herbs and other natural elements on diseases specially on Digestive Tract Ailments.	10.12.81	9.12.84
3.	S.D. Nature Cure Hospital, Ambala Cantt.	General Research about the efficacy of naturopathy in different diseases.	1.5.82	30.4.85
4.	Kasturba Nature Cure Hospital, Shivram pally.	Gastric & Skin diseases.	17.12.81	16.12.84
5.	Sri Choday Apparow Prakritik Chikitsalaym, Kakinada.	Effect of Naturopathy specially in treatment of Chronic diseases.	1.12.81	30.11.84
6.	Prakritik Chikitsalayam, Penamaluru	Applied Research in Traditional Naturopathic Methods of Moral and Healthful living.	1.12.81	30.11.84

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Kakatiya Nature Cure Hospital Warrangal	Physiological and therapeutic effects of Hydrotherapy on chronic and acute diseases.	1.12.81	30.11.84
8.	National College of Naturopathy & Research, Lucknow.	Hydropathy in Blood Pressure.	4.10.82	Terminated in middle
9	Anand Niketan Nature Cure Hospital, Bareilly.	General research in Naturopathy about the efficacy of various modalities in acute & chronic diseases.	1.12.81	30.11.84
10.	Shantikuti Praktirik Chikitsalayam Gopuri, Wardha.	1) Cause of Leprosy & correct line of treatment through Naturopathy. 2) Cause of Asthma, Gout, Prostrate Gland, Leucorrhoea & Skin diseases and correct line of treatment of them by Naturopathy.	1.12.81	30.11.84
11.	Rajasthan Praktirik Chikitsa Kendra, Bikaner.	Research in causes and care of Asthma and Polio.	1.1.82	30.12.84
12.	Nature Cure Hospital, Jasidih.	Treatment of Diabetes and Leprosy	13.12.81	1.212.84
13.	Kamla Arogya Mandir, Yeotmal.	Skin Diseases	1.12.81	30.11.84
14.	Nature Cure Hospital,	Study of effect of Nature Cure treatment	1.1.82	31.12.84*

1	2	3	4	5
(Sri Barkat Ram Vidya Wati Dhai Dharmarath Trust, Jammu Tawi)	of respiratory system diseases excluding T.B. & Cancer and gastrointestinal tract diseases including liver and gall bladder	(The Scheme has been given extension of 1 yrs. w. e.f. 1.8.88 for further research)		
15. Nature Cure Hospital, Ranipatra.	Research in the effects ** of preventive, curative, rehabilitative and health of promotive parameters Naturopathy specially in reference to Asthma, Gout, Prostrate gland, skin diseases, diabetes, gastritis and gastric ulcer diseases.			
* Due to death of Principal Investigator.				
** The scheme could not be commenced due to non-availability of staff. The institution has been asked either to commence the scheme or refund the 1st instalment of grant-in-aid of Rs. 25,700 given to it for the purpose.				
TRAINING COLLEGES				
1. Gandhi Nature Cure College, Begumpet, Hyderabad.	4 1/2 year Training in Naturopathy			
2. National College of Naturopathy & Research, Lucknow.	4 1/2 year Training in Naturopathy.			

**Research and Development on Edible
Rice Bran Oil**

2786. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Research and Development schemes approved by Government in relation to production of edible grade rice bran oil, low cost spread fat, blended oils, trans-free PUFA vanaspati, oilcake after detoxification and identification of new sources of vegetable oils from tree

and forest origin;

(b) the details of schemes that have already been completed and the position regarding implementation thereof; and

(c) the time by which the remaining schemes will be completed and implemented?

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

STATEMENT

The following are the important Research & Development Schemes approved by the Government

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Scheduled date of completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	"Production of low cost spread fat" Calcutta University	March, 1987	As per the report, the process for production of low cost spread fat in the laboratory scale had been developed. Scheme completed.
2.	Preparation of butter like product from vegetable oils & fats" Bombay University	July, 1987	As per the report, process for preparation of butter like product from vegetable oils & fats in the laboratory scale has been developed. Scheme completed.
3.	"Studies on blending of oils". NDDB, Anand.	December, 1985	Storage stability and consumer acceptance were studied for certain recommended blends of edible oils. Scheme completed.
4.	"Blending of Oils." GSRF, Delhi	March, 1987	Storage stability and consumer acceptance were studied for certain recommended blends of edible oils. Scheme completed.
5.	"Production of edible grade rice bran oil" HBTL, Kanpur.	December 1989	Continuing
6.	"Studies on Bio-Interesterification process for the preparation of transfree PUFA vanaspati & other valuable products", Calcutta University	January, 1990	Continuing

1	2	3	4
7.	"Detoxification of seed cakes & their utilisation, Calcutta University.	February, 1990	Continuing
8.	"Studies on minor forest oilseeds for their exploitation as alternative source of edible oils & cakes", Aligarh University.	October, 1989	Continuing
9.	"A survey & analysis of wild & unconventional oil seed plants in the Central Himalayas." Simla University.	June, 1989	Continuing
10.	"Utilisation of waste from vegetable oil processing industry", HBTI, Kanpur.	February, 1990	Continuing
11.	"Utilisation of minor oils for edible purpose". Calcutta University	March 1990	
12.	"Development of protein based surfactant from non-edible oil cakes". RRL Hyderabad.	April, 1989	Continuing
13.	"Development of process Technology for Mechanical Extraction of Rice Bran Oil" IIT, Kharagpur.	March, 1990	Continuing
14.	"Development of feasible methods for production of Edible grade Rice Bran Oil, Jadavpur University.	July, 1989	Continuing

The implementation of the schemes depends on various factors like laboratory/plot plant studies & their commercial viability in comparison with matching products.

Detentions under prevention of Black marketing & Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act

2787. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of persons detained under the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 during the last three years and in the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether any penal action was taken against them; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) A Statement indicating the requisite details is given below.

(b) and (c). Details of penal action, if any, taken against the persons ordered to be detained, facts thereof etc. are not available. States/UTs, however, are reporting the actions taken by them under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 in totality. Details in this regard for the three years, 1986 to 1988, are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of persons arrested</i>	<i>No. of persons prosecuted</i>
1986	9124	4289
1987	7890	5355
1988	8024	5290

STATEMENT

Number of persons ordered to be detained under the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 state-wise and year-wise as reported during the last 3 years and in current year upto 28.2.1989

Sl.No.	State /UTs	No of detention ordered				Total
		1986	1987	1988	1989	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	30	28	6	81
2.	Assam	—	1	—	—	1
3.	Bihar	4	3	—	—	7
4.	Gujarat	53	133	148	17	351
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	3	3	—	7
6.	Maharashtra	4	3	1	—	8
7.	Nagaland	—	—	1	—	1
8.	Orissa	2	4	11	1	18
9.	Rajasthan	—	—	2	—	2
10.	Tamil Nadu	5	—	—	—	5
11.	Uttar Pradesh	—	3	5	—	8
Total		86	180	199	24	489

Social Forestry Schemes in West Bengal

2788. DR. PHULRENUGUHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made so far in regard to social forestry schemes under implementation in West Bengal;

(b) whether Union Government have

provided any financial assistance to West Bengal for such schemes during 1988-89; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The yearwise progress of the Afforestation Programme, including Social Forestry, in West Bengal is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target (in hectares)</i>	<i>Achievement (in hectares)</i>
1985-86	55,000	55,750
1986-87	70,000	70,800
1987-88	70,000	69,554
1988-89	90,000	55,000 (upto Dec. 1988)

(b) and (c). The total allocation made by the Union Government during 1988-89 for the Afforestation Programmes, including Social Forestry, in West Bengal is Rs. 2460.72 lakhs.

Population in Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

2789. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new unauthorised colonies which have come into existence since the last survey undertaken in 1977;

(b) the estimated population living in the unauthorised colonies excluding those which have been regularised as on 31 December, 1988;

(c) the number of illegal structures demolished during 1988-89; and

(d) the area of public land cleared of illegal occupation during 1988-89 in the Union Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No survey has been conducted to identify the unauthorised colonies after the cut-off-date of 1977 or of the population in such colonies.

(c) Delhi Development Authority removed 10616 unauthorised constructions/jhuggies and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi 904.

(d) Delhi Development Authority cleared 20.25 acres of land. Municipal Cor-

poration of Delhi has reported that as soon as unauthorised construction comes to its notice, action is initiated as per the provisions of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act and the land is taken back.

[*Translation*]

**Environmental Clearance to Hill Area
Projects in Uttar Pradesh**

2790. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of proposals for construction projects received by Union Government from eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh for approval during the last three months under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) the district-wise details of such proposals approved, rejected or returned to State Government for clarification; and

(c) the reasons for return/rejection of these proposals and the guidelines issued to State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a)
and (b). Statement I is given below.

(c) The reasons for returning/rejecting of these proposals are shown in col. 3 of Statement I.

A copy of letter of the Ministry showing the procedure to be followed for according forest and in environmental clearances is given in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT - I

Sl.No.	Name of Proposal	Position
1	2	3
Distt. ALMORA		
1.	Construction of Uttayan Water Supply Scheme	The case was rejected for want of requisite information on 1st March, 1989.
2.	Construction of Dangroliia Water Supply Scheme	The case was rejected for want of requisite information on 1st March, 1989.
3.	Construction of Meta Village Group Water Supply Scheme	The case was rejected for want of requisite information on 1st March, 1989.
4.	Construction of Lalari Water Supply Scheme	The case was rejected for want of requisite information on 1st March, 1989.
5.	Construction of Wasuli Sera Water Supply Scheme	The case was rejected for want of requisite information on 1st March, 1989.
6.	Construction of Pant Kotli Water Supply Scheme	Approved
7.	Construction of Takula Gannath Motor road	State Govt. is requested to give essential details vide letter dated 17.2.89.
8.	Construction of Dafot motor road	State Govt. is requested to give essential details vide letter dated 17.2.89
9.	Construction of Almiya Village Water Supply Scheme	Approved
10.	Construction of Okhali Sirodh Water Supply Scheme	Approved
11.	Construction of Ranikhet TV Tower	Approved

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Distt. CHAMOLI

12. Construction of Session Houses, Residential Houses. Rejected on merit.
13. Construction of Nand Prayag Devalkhet Motor Road State Govt. is requested to give essential details vide letter dated 17.2.89
14. Construction of Harmani Paingarh Footpath. State Govt. is requested to give essential details vide letter dated 17.2.89
15. Construction of Pelethi Sartoli motor road State Govt. is requested to give essential details vide letter dated 23.2.89.
16. Construction of Jagras Rau Lake motor road State Govt. is requested to give essential details vide letter dated 27.2.89.
17. Construction of Makkupaidari motor road State Govt. is requested to give essential details vide letter dated 27.2.89.
18. Construction of Waikhile bridle bridge State Govt. is requested to give essential details vide letter dated 7.3.89.
19. Construction of Wedeth Pindwali motor road State Govt. is requested to give essential details vide letter dated 6.3.89

Distt. DEHRADUN

20. Construction of Chandroti Bist Village motor road. State Govt. is requested to give essential details vide letter dated 20.2.89
21. Collection of sand, boulders from the rivers in Mussorie State Govt. is requested to give essential details vide letter dated 27.2.89.
22. Construction of Simlas Canal Approved
23. Collection of sand boulders from rivers in Shivalik area State Govt. is requested to give essential detail vide letter dated 10.1.89

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Distt.	NAINITAL		
24.	Construction of Jagrani Dam		Inspection report awaited from Chief Conservator of Forest (Central) Locknow.
Distt.	PAURI		
25.	Construction of Satsain Water Supply Scheme		The case is rejected for want of requisite information.
26.	Construction of Chamgaon Water Supply Scheme		Approved
27.	Construction of Kadaula Village water supply scheme		Approved
28.	Collection of sand, boulders from river in lands downe area		The case is rejected for want of requisite information.
29.	Construction of Kandori Village Water Supply Scheme		Approved
30.	Construction of Bajwar Water Supply Scheme		Approved
31.	Construction of Dandeval, Chanikhal motor road		The State Govt. is requested to give essential details.
32.	Construction of Devalkhet Village water supply scheme		Approved
33.	Construction of Asankhet Village Water Supply Scheme		Under Process

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Distt. PITHORA GARH

34. Construction of Tola Village Water Supply Scheme. Approved
35. Construction of Sanyuda Canal. Approved
36. Construction of Gagoi Canal. State Government is requested to give essential details.
37. Construction of residential flats for Munsif Magistrate. Rejected on merit.
38. Construction of Chamapavat Manch Tamil motor road. State Government is requested to give essential details.

Distt. TEHRJ

39. Construction of Koteswar Dam. State Government is requested to give essential details.
40. Construction of Chanji canal. State Government is requested to give essential details.
41. Construction of Budnachaur canal. Approved

Distt. UTTARKASHI

42. Construction of Wingsari Canal. The case is rejected for want of requisite information.
43. Construction of Hanuman Chatli motor Road. State Government is requested to give essential details.

STATEMENT-II

No. J-11015/14/82-En. 5/IA

Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forests

Deptt. of Environment, Forests and Wildlife

Paryavaran Bhawan,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi-110003

Dated the 16th September, 1988.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Forestry and Environmental Clearances.

The necessity of streamlining the procedure for forest and environment clearances has been felt for some time. The existing procedure has been reviewed and with a view to facilitate expeditious decisions, the following procedure has been adopted with immediate effect:

2. *Single-window environmental and forest clearance*

When a project requires both environmental clearance and approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, proposal for both must be simultaneously given to the corresponding Divisions in this Ministry. The processing will be done simultaneously and clearance/rejection will be for both together, although separate letters for each may issue. If only environmental clearance is required—this will be when there is no diversion of forest land, the case will be processed only for environmental clearance.

3. *Environmental clearance*

3.1 For environmental clearance the proposals must come from the project authorities to the Ministry with all necessary details. The Ministry has already circulated environmental guidelines, questionnaires and checklists according to which information and particulars of different items are to be given. If all the particulars, information and action plans are available, the Ministry will take a decision on the clearance within three months of the proposal.

3.2 Often it is found that the proposals lack necessary details and essential information. In such cases, Ministry asks the project authorities for the details and missing information. At present, there is no time limit for submission of such information. As a result, projects remain pending with the Ministry for indefinite period. Only after the details are available, the projects are processed for a decision.

3.3 From now onwards, project authorities will be required to submit the missing information/action plans within three months. If within three months the required information/

action plan is made available, the case will be considered for decision. If full information/action plans are not made available within three months, the case will be rejected for non-furnishing of information.

3.4 After getting the essential information, action plans and other details, and after obtaining the comments of the Environmental Appraisal Committee concerned, whenever necessary the case will be examined on merit and if found suitable, the case will be cleared environmentally. However, if the proposal is not acceptable environmentally, it will be rejected on merit.

4. *Approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.*

4.1 In case of proposals for prior approval of diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes, as required under the forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the cases are considered taking the advice of the Advisory Committee and a decision is taken usually within six weeks of the receipt of the proposal if all the required information etc. are available. But in most cases, maps, details regarding compensatory afforestation and other supplementary details are required and State Governments and project authorities are requested to submit the required information. If particulars are not available within three weeks of asking for the information, the cases are closed which are reopened when the information is made available.

4.2 From now onwards, if required particulars are not made available within one month of asking for the same, the proposal will be rejected for non-furnishing of essential information.

4.3 If the proposal is complete in all details, a decision is to be taken by the Ministry within six weeks of the receipt of the proposal. On consideration of the case, with advice of the Advisory Committee, whenever necessary, the proposal will be approved/rejected on merit.

5. *Re-opening of the cases rejected for non-furnishing of information.*

5.1 Cases rejected for non-furnishing of information may be reopened provided the following conditions are satisfied:

- i All the required information has been made available.
- ii. Delay in providing the information is satisfactorily explained; and
- iii. There is no change in the proposal in terms of scope, purpose and other important aspects.

Sd/-
(A.C. RAY)

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY.

Copy to:

Secretary, all Ministries; Chief Secretary/Secretary, Department of Environment of all States Governments and Union Territories.

Secretary, Department of Forest of all State Government and Union Territories.

Dr. A.C Ray
Additoinal Secretary

D.O. No. 2-3/88-FC
Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex,
Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110003.

October 7th, 1988

Dear Shri,

It has often been stated that execution of various development schemes and projects in the States/UTs is suffering because of delays in the clearance of cases under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. In fact it has been found that the delays in the processing of cases mostly occure as required details for processing the cases are not available from the State Government.

2. Keeping in view the necessity of streamlining the procedure to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases it has been decided that from now onwards, the State Governments have to furnish the required clarifications/additional information and other particulars within one month of asking for the same by this Department, failing which the proposal will be rejected for non-furnishing of essential information. However, these proposals may be reopened provided the following conditions are satisfied:-

- (i) All the required information has been made available.
- (ii) Delay in providing the information is satisfactorily explained; and
- (ii) There is no change in the proposal in terms of scope, purpose and other important aspects.

3. A copy of Office Memorandum No. J-11015/14/82-En.5/IA dated 16.9.1988 issued by this Ministry in this regad is enclosed (Enclosure-I)

4. All the cases of your State pending for a long time for want of information is shown in the enclosed statement. These cases will be rejected for non-furnishing of information unless the required information is furnished within 30 days of the receipt of this letter.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(A.C. RAY)

Chief Secretary to the Governments.

Expansion of I.M.P.C.L., Mohaan (U.P.) [English]

2791. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the expansion of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. Mohaan (Uttar Pradesh); and

(b) if so, whether this is likely to be approved during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No expansion of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Mohaan (Uttar Pradesh) is envisaged during 1989-90.

Environmental Clearance for Construction of Majhola-Mornola Road in Uttar Pradesh

2792. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for construction of Majhola-Mornola Road in Uttar Pradesh has been received for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986;

(b) if so, when the proposal was received;

(c) whether the proposal has been approved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Rice Procurement Programme in Manipur

2793. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice/paddy procurement programme in the State of Manipur had not yielded any desirable result during the last few years due to the wide gap between the Government procurement price and the local harvest season market price of paddy;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to raise the procurement price of paddy in the State to match up with the local market price; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The paddy is procured under price support operations on the basis of voluntary offers by the farmers throughout the country including Manipur by the public procuring agencies. In 1980-81 and 1981-82 seasons, small quantities of paddy were procured in Manipur. Thereafter, no procurement has been made in the State. A uniform support price for paddy is fixed for the entire country on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. The support price is expected to give reasonable return to the producers and stimulate production.

Ban on Auction of Plots

2794. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to ban

auction of residential plots and allotment of land to co-operative group housing societies till such time as all the registrants of the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme 1979 are given possession of quality built-in flats;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

(c) the number of residential plots auctioned during the last three years along-with their location and the rates;

(d) whether a condition has been imposed that the buyers should not have any flat, land or house, in his name or in the name of any member of his family, either in approved or in unapproved colony; and

(e) if so, how the ownership is ascertained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is

no proposal to ban auction of residential plots by the Delhi Development Authority. There is also no formal ban on allotment of land to the cooperative group Housing societies. Plots to the higher income groups are allotted only through auction as envisaged in the scheme of Large Scale Acquisition. Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi as approved by the Government in 1961 and the Scheme does not envisage allotment of plots to this group at pre-determined prices. The sale proceeds received from the purchasers of the plots in auction are utilised for cross subsidization for giving plots to lower income group people at concessional prices which are much below the prevailing market prices. The original scheme also envisages allotment of land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies at pre-determined prices. At present, however, no allotments to these Societies are being made.

(c) The requisite information is as under:—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of agency</i>	<i>No. of plots auctioned</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Rates</i>
1.	DDA	197	Rohini	Rs. 2929 to Rs. 7812 per sq. mtr.
2.	Slum Wing DDA	86	Shivaji Enclave Najaf-Garh Road near Shivaji College and Raja Garden	Rs. 1850 to Rs. 5000 per sq. mt. during 1986-88

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) By taking an undertaking/affidavit from bidder/purchaser of plot that he/she is not having any plot/flat in Delhi/new Delhi/Delhi Cantonment.

Drugs for National Health Programmes for Inclusion under Category-I

2795. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had recommended fourteen drugs for National Health Programmes on 4 June, 1987 for inclusion under Category-I; and

(b) if so, the names of drugs recommended for these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). A list of 60 drugs for fourteen National Health Programme was drawn up and sent to the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals on 4th June, 1987. The list is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Drugs Essential for Diseases covered under National Programme

1. *National Leprosy Eradication Programme*

1. Rifampicin Capsule	300 mg
	150 mg
2. Clofazimine Capsule	100 mg
	50 mg
3. Dapsone tablet	100 mg
	50 mg
	25 mg
	10 mg

2. *National T.B. Control Programme*

1. Inj. Streptomycin Sulphate — (0.75 gm) vials.
2. Isoniazide (100 mg & 300 mg strength) tablet
3. Thiacotozone (50 mg & 150 mg. strength) tablet
4. Ethambutal (200 mg & 800 mg) tablet
5. Sodium PAS Granules
6. Rifampicin (150 mg) Capsules.
7. Pyrazinamide (0.5 gm) tablet.
8. Combination of INH + Thiacotozone in strength of (INH 75 mg + Thiacotazone 37.5 mg and INH 150 mg + Thiacotazone 75 mg) table'.

3. *National Malaria Eradication Programme*

1. Chloroquine tablet	150 mg
2. Primaquin tablet	7.5 mg

3. Anodiaquin tablet 200 mg

4. *National Filaria Control Programme*

1. Diethyl Carbamazine tablet 50 mg

5. *National Programme for prevention and treatment of diarrhoeal diseases*

1. Oral Rehydration Salt:	Sodium Chloride	3.5 g	per
	Sodium Bicarbonate	2.5g	litre
	Potassium Chloride	1.5 g	
	Glucose	20 g	

6. *National Programme for control of S.T.D.*

1. Ampicillin Capsule 250 mg & 500 mg. & Inj. 500 mg/Vial
2. Boazathine Penicillin Inj. 6,00,000, 12,00,000 and Acques Benxathike Penicillin-G 24,000/ml.
3. Tetracycline Capsule 250 mg & 500 mg.
4. Erythromycine tablet 250 mg and 500 mg.

7. *E.P.I. Programme*

1. DPT/DT Vaccine.
2. TT (Tetanus toxoid)
3. Polio vaccine
4. B.C.G. vaccine
5. Typhoid vaccine

8. *M.C.H. Programme*

1. Iron & Folic Acid tablet (180 mg of Ferrious Sulphate 60 mg elemental iron + 0.5 mg Folic Acid).

Paediatric Iron (60 mg of Ferrous Sulphate = 0.1 mg of Folic Acid).

For children who cannot swallow tablets 2 ml of the liquid = 1 paediatric tablet

2. Vitamin A solution 2,00,000 I.U.

3. Oral Rehydration Salt (WHO formula).

9. *National Programme for Blindness*

1. Tetracycline/Oxytetracycline Chloramphouicol eye ointment 1%
2. Hydrocortisone eye ointment — 1% and drops
3. Honotropine solution 2% (Hydrobromide) drops
4. Pilocarpine solution (Hgl) or Nitrate — 2% & 4%
5. Timelol Malaste 0-25% & 0.5% (Maleaote) as eye drops.
6. Acetazolamide tablets 250 mg.
7. Vitamin 'A' (Capsules & Oral solution), 2,00,000 I.U.

10. *National Programme for Diabetes*

1. Insulin Inj. 40 I.U./ml. 80 I.U./ml.

Intermediate acting: Insulin Zinc Susp or
Isophone Insulin 10 IU/ml.
& 80 IU/ml

2. Tolbutamide tablet 500 mg & lg.
3. Chlorpropamide tablet 250 mg.

11. *National Programmes for Cancer*

1. Dexarubicin Inj. 10 mg/vial
2. Methotroxate Inj. 50 mg/2 ml & tablet 2.5 mg.
3. Bloomyicine Inj. 15 mg/vial
4. Cyclophosphamide tablets 50, 100, 200, 500 mg.
5. Cytosine arabionoside Inj. 100 mg/500 mg per vial.
6. 5-fluorouracil Inj. 250 mg/5 ml.
7. Chlorambucil tablets 2 kg. 5 mg.
8. L. Asparaginase Inj. 10,000 KU/vial

9. Losustine Capsules 40 mg. & 100 mg.
10. Mitonycin-C Iaj. 2 mg. 10 mg/vial.
11. Vincristine Sulphate Inj. 10 mg, 5mg/vial.
12. Tonoxifon citrate tablets 10 mg & 20 mg.
13. Thictopa Inj. 15 mg/vial.
14. Viablastin sulphate Inj. 10 mg/vial.

12. *National Programme for Mental Health*

1. Diazopan tablet 5 mg. 2 mg.
2. Chlordiazipoxide tablet 10 mg & 25 mg.
3. Chlorpromazone tablet 50, 100 & 200 mg.
4. Trifluoperazone tablet 1 mg & 5 mg.
5. Fluphonozine Enanthate Inj. 25 mg/1 ml vial.
6. Haloperidel Inj. 5 mg/1 ml ampoule and tab. 5, 10, and 1.5 mg.
7. Imipramine Hcl. tablet 10 mg., 25 mg & 75 mg.
8. Amitriptyline tablet 25 mg.

13. *National Aids Control Programme*

No drug yet identified for the programme.

14. *National Goitre Control Programme*

Iodized salt 35 parts/million (not a drug but food).

Migration of Birds to Chilka Lake

2796. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made about the migratory birds in Chilka Lake in Orissa during this year; and

(b) if so, whether any change has been observed in the migration pattern of such birds?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No survey has been made about migratory birds to Chilka Lake in Orissa.

World Bank Assistance for Bangalore City

2797. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has recently/sought World Bank assistance for building flyovers and widening the roads in Bangalore City;

(b) if so, the total amount of assistance sought;

(c) the number of flyovers proposed to be constructed and the estimated cost thereof; and

(d) whether the World Bank has sanctioned any financial assistance for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Government of Karnataka have sent a brief outline of a project called the Karnataka Urban Development Project proposed to be posed for World Bank assistance. The tentative cost of the project is around Rs. 500 crores. The project consists of two sub projects namely, Shelter and Water Supply Project and the Bangalore Urban Transport Project. The Transport Project would cost around Rs. 200 crores and includes provision of widening and improvement of existing roads (Rs. 30 crores) and construction of sub-ways, flyovers and under passes (Rs. 10 crores). The work of preparing a detailed project report has been entrusted to the consultants by the State Government.

Disease of Sandalwood Trees

2798. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sandal Wood Research Centre, Bangalore has taken up research work to check the diseases of the sandal-wood trees;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved;

(c) the total number of persons working at the Centre;

(d) the amount spent on the Centre during 1988-89; and

(e) the details of the beneficiaries of the research carried out by the Centre and whether they are making any financial contribution to the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Information about research work carried out by Sandal Wood research Centre, Bangalore to check the diseases of Sandal Wood trees is given in the statement below.

(c) 31 persons were working in the Centre against a sanctioned strength 39 before merger with Institute of Forest Genetics and Trees Breeding, Coimbatore.

(d) An amount of Rs. 5.03 lakhs was spent on the Centre from April to June 1988 before its merger with the Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore. Therefore the expenditure has been borne by the Institute.

(e) The results of the finding have been communicated to the State Forest Departments, other organisations/individuals interested in sandalwood plantations. The user agencies have not made any financial contribution to the Centre.

STATEMENT

Research by Sandal Wood Research Centre, Bangalore

(Referred to in reply to part (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2798 to be answered on Wednesday, the 15th March, 1989)

Important items of research carried out by Sandal Wood Research Centre, Bangalore (since merged with Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore) to check the diseases of the sandalwood are given below:—

- (i) Studies have been carried out on the physiological aspects of spike disease in sandal wood. Leaves of affected sandal plants have been examined for starch content which is a prominent characteristic of this disease.
- (ii) Pathological investigations have been carried out to study the causes of the diseases, transmission of the pathogen and the host-parasite relationship.
- (iii) Measures to control the disease have also been studied.

Important results achieved are as follows:—

- (i) The Pathogen, Mycoplasma like Organism (MLO), responsible for the spike disease, has been identified and found to be located in the phloem elements in roots, stems and leaves.
- (ii) An insect vector *Nephestatrick Varescense* transmitting the spike disease from affected trees to healthy trees has been

identified. Studies also indicate presence of more than one insect vector.

- (iii) The host plants of sandal-wood have also been found to be responsible for transmitting disease.
- (iv) Application of Tetracycline and foliar spray of Benlate has been found to be preventive as well as curative against the disease.

Policies Regarding Land Acquisition

2799. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint meeting of the State Minister of Local Government and Urban Development, Central, Council for Local Government and executive members of the All India Council of Mayors has recommended to Union Government for streamlining the policies of land acquisition and land use through amendments of the Land Acquisition Act and introduction of a system of land sharing;

(b) the broad outlines of the suggestions made; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The broad outlines of the suggestions made in the Joint Meeting of the State Ministers of Local Govt. and Urban Development and the Executive Committee of All India Council of Mayors were as follows:—

- (i) amendments to Land Acquisition Act and introduction of sys-

tem of land sharing;

- (ii) land use planning, sensitive to the needs of the city economy and urban poor, and
- (iii) exploitation of the potentiality of land to generate resources for infrastructure and housing for the poor.

It further resolved that, in order to prevent inefficient use of land and speculation, a tax on vacant land may be considered for levy by state Governments in all urban centres, and a portion of the tax proceeds may be passed on to municipal bodies for providing infrastructure.

(c) The resolutions adopted in the Joint meeting have been forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture and to various State Govts. for necessary follow up action.

Survey of Endangered Plant Species

2800. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Botanical Survey of India has been entrusted with the task of identifying the endangered species of plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the plants identified;

(c) the places where these plants are commonly found; and

(d) the steps taken for the protection and growth of these plants?

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

Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of about 1500 species considered as endangered, 430 species of endangered plants have been identified. These are listed in the two volumes of the Red Data Book of Indian Plants published by the Botanical Survey of India wherein details of status, description, distribution, etc. of these plants have been given.

(c) These are generally found in the Himalayas, the Eastern Ghats, the Western Ghats and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(d) The Botanical Survey of India is cultivating several endangered species in their experimental gardens.

A scheme for captive breeding of endangered species has been introduced in the Botanical Survey of India.

Other steps taken includes:—

— Regulation of trade and commerce in endangered species of flora and fauna under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

— Enforcement of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 under which strict penalties have been laid down for infringement.

— 67 National Parks and 398 Wild Life Sanctuaries have been set up for protection of threatened species of plants and animals and their diverse habitats.

— Representative sites have been identified for designation as "Biosphere Reserves" in which a wide spectrum of living resources would be conserved in

their natural state. Of these, four have already been constituted, viz., Nilgiri, Nanda Devi, Nokrek and Great Nicobar.

Eradication of Ailments and Deformities as Goitre

2801. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Union Government to eradicate such ailments and deformities as goitre in the hill areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the 6th and 7th Plan; and

(c) if not, whether any such steps would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Consumption of iodised salt is the simple and cheapest method for the control of Goitre and other associated Iodine Deficiency Disorders. The Government has launched the scheme of universal iodisation of edible salt in the country in a phased manner to be completed by 1992. Adequate quantity of iodised salt is being supplied to the endemic areas of the country including hilly areas under the National Goitre Control Programme.

Forest Based Industries

2802. PROF. NARIAN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given any assistance or incentive to the States or other Industries in the public, cooperative and private sectors for the promotion

of forest based industries in the country in general and the special category States like Himachal Pradesh in particular, during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any such steps would be taken during the remaining year of the Seventh Plan and in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Union Government is not giving any special assistance or incentive to forest-based industries in the country. Govt. of Himachal Pradesh is giving 6% concession on timber and 4% concession on resin and its derivatives overmarket price to forest based industries located in the state and producing added goods.

(c) Forest Policy 1988 lays stress on conservation of forests. Hence the question of giving special incentives or financial assistance for setting up or expansion of forest-based industries does not arise.

[Translation]

Crisis in Bhagalpur Handloom Industry

2803. SHRI KAMALA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the internationally renowned Bhagalpur handloom textile industry is in for a crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken the Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE

ALAM): (a) to (c). There has been an increase in the prices of various types of yarn used in the handloom sector, especially cotton and silk yarn. Handloom industry in the country, including that of Bhagalpur, has been facing some hardship on account of increase in prices of yarn.

As regards cotton hank yarn, the principal raw material used in the handloom sector, the rise in the prices is largely on account of increase in the prices of cotton. In order to safeguard the interest of the decentralised handloom sector, Government have taken the following steps to check the recent rise in prices of yarn:—

- (i) export of staple cotton has been suspended;
- (ii) export of hank yarn up to 60s counts has been suspended;
- (iii) import of cotton against export of cotton yarn/cotton fabrics and made-ups on advance licence basis has been permitted;
- (iv) import of one lakh bales of cotton, duty free, for production of hank yarn for supply to handloom sector has been permitted, and
- (v) the rate of subsidy on janata cloth has been increased from Rs. 2.00 per square metre to Rs. 2.75 per square metre w.e.f., 1.3.1988.

Central Government has permitted the Central Silk Board to import 100 tonnes raw silk from China as a price stabilisation measure. The raw silk so imported is required to be distributed to weavers through identified organisations and price advantage on the imported raw silk passed on to weavers. Thirty-six tonnes of raw silk was imported

from China so far and the same has been distributed to user agencies by the Central Silk Board.

[English]

Sick Textile Mills Taken Over by Government

2804. **SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick textile mills taken over by the Government so far; and

(b) the terms and conditions under which these mills have been taken over by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). As on 10.3.1989, the Central Government have taken over the management of 15 textile mills. The terms and conditions of the takeover of management are given in the relevant legislative enactments, namely, the Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1983 and the Laxmirattan and Atherton West Cotton Mills (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1976.

Committee for Unauthorised Colonies of Delhi

2805. **DR. G.S. RAJHANS:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3893 regarding committee for unauthorised colonies of Delhi and state:

(a) the broad features of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(b) whether the recommendations have since been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the follow up action taken on each of the recommendations so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Committee are still under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Requirement and Availability of Hospital Beds

2806. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present only 5 lakh hospital beds are available against the requirement of 30 lakh beds in the country;

(b) whether eighty percent of these beds are available in the cities only; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) According to information available in the Ministry, the total number of Hospital beds in the country is 6,27,859 on as 1-1-1988.

(b) Seventy eight percentage of these beds are in the urban areas.

(c) In order to improve the availability of health services in rural areas, a net work of Community Health Centre, Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres are being established with the objective of providing one sub-Centre for 5,000 rural population (3,000 for tribal and hilly areas), a Primary Health Centre for 30,000 population (20,000 in tribal and hilly areas) and a Community Health Centre with a provision of 30 beds to cover 1-1.25 lakh population. During the 7th

Five Year Plan (1985-90). On the basis it was proposed to establish 54,883 Sub Centres, 12,390 Primary Health Centres and 1,553 Community Health Centres. Till 1-4-1988, 25,054 sub Centres, 5,744 Primary Health Centres and 672 Community Health Centres have been established.

Setting up of ESI Cancer Centre in Kerala

2807. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees State Insurance Corporation has decided to set up a Cancer Centres in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the place identified for setting up the centre; and

(d) when it is expected to become operational?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). It has been reported that a cancer detection unit has already started functioning at the ESI Hospital Udyogmandal.

(d) The unit has become operational from this month i.e. March, 1989.

Deportation of Indians due to Fake AIDS Fare Certificates

2808. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIDS-free certificate are

being issued by the unlicensed private clinics in the country;

(b) if so, whether two Indian who carried bogus AIDS free certificates were deported from a foreign country recently since they were found to be infected by the disease; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue licences to the private clinics engaged in the field in order to check unscrupulous growth of such private clinics?

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

(a) At present there is no requirement for obtaining licence for establishing testing facilities for HIV antibodies.

(b) Yes.

(c) In order to expand testing facilities, the ICMR in collaboration with State Governments has established testing facilities in 30 cities.

E.S.I. Hospital Eloor (Kerala)

2809. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ESI hospital at Eloor in Kerala is understaffed, not properly maintained and its functioning is unsatisfactory; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the ESI Corporation to ensure proper functioning of the hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) It has been reported

that the ESI Hospital at Eloor does not at present have full complement of staff as per approved yardstick. There are also some other differences.

(b) The administration of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme being the statutory responsibility of the respective State Governments, the matter has been brought to the notice of the State Government of Kerala for necessary remedial action.

Vanaspati Unit in Orissa

2810. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Oilseed Growers' Cooperative Federation in collaboration with the National Dairy Development Board propose to establish vanaspati plants in Orissa;

(b) whether they have applied for a Letter of Intent for these projects; and

(c) if so, the time by which the letter of intent is likely to be granted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The Orissa State Oilseeds Grower's Cooperative Federation has been issued a Letter of Intent in February, 1989 for the establishment of a vanaspati plant, in Orissa.

Death of Children Due to Pneumonia

2811. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding death of children every year in the country by Pneumonia;

(b) if so, the number of such deaths State-wise;

(c) whether Pneumonia is one of the causes for the very high infant mortality rate; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to provide necessary treatment in both the rural as well as urban areas and to save the children from untimely death?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) and (b). Precise estimate of children

dying every year due to pneumonia has not been made. However, as per latest annual survey of Causes of Death conducted in headquarter villages of selected Primary Health Centres in 1986, deaths reported due to pneumonia accounts for 5.3% of total deaths. State-wise figures are given in the Statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Treatment facilities are available in Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and sub-centres in rural areas district/sub-district hospitals, medical college and other hospitals in urban areas.

STATEMENT

Number of reported children deaths due to Pneumonia in States for the year 1986

S.No.	States	Total deaths under Pneumonia					
		Below 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 year			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	—	2	—		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—		
3.	Assam	26	11	6	3		
4.	Bihar	31	30	34	10		
5.	Goa	37	11	11	2		
6.	Gujarat	1	—	—	—		
7.	Haryana	35	19	9	2		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	—	—		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	6	2	—		
10.	Karnataka	11	2	5	—		
11.	Kerala	2	—	1	—		

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	139	87	30	11
13.	Maharashtra	171	93	52	14
14.	Manipur	4	1	1	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
16.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
17.	Orissa	19	9	1	2
18.	Punjab	56	19	8	3
19.	Rajasthan	93	50	34	7
20.	Tamil Nadu	8	2	3	3
21.	Tripura	1	—	—	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	259	112	80	35
23.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	1	—	1
25.	Delhi	—	—	—	—
	India	965	454	279	94

Survey of Causes of Death (Rural) 1986 Registrar General India, V.S. Division, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Strike by Sugar Mill Workers

2812. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether about six lakh sugar mill workers struck work all over the country in February, 1989;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to look into their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). The National Sugar Workers Coordination Committee gave a strike call for a day's strike on 15.2.89 over their demands which related mainly to the payment of minimum wages, DA rate, guaranteed minimum benefit, retention allowance and fringe benefits. The Central Government has circulated the Report of the Sugar Wage Board to the State Governments and the Central Ministries concerned to ascertain their views only after which it can come to any conclusion in the matter.

[*Translation*]

Metalling of Roads In Rohini

2813. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads in different pockets of the Rohini, colony of D.D.A. are rough and full of deep potholes;

(b) if so, the reasons for not metalling these roads; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Roads at a few isolated places where the work is in progress and in some areas where people have been started moving in, are rough. The roads cannot be metalled at present because deep drainage works are under construction. The repair of the roads also cannot be taken up at this stage because of non-availability of road surface. Metalling and construction/repair of roads would be taken up on the completion of the works in hand.

Expansion of Thar Desert

2815. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sought foreign expertise to check the expansion of Thar Desert towards the northern and eastern sides of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of success achieved in checking the expansion of the desert?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The results of the integrated research conducted by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur and the analysis of Satellite imageries do not support the view that Thar desert is expanding. However, the resources within the desert are showing indication of deterioration due to over exploitation and improper land use. The technologies developed of CAZRI for checking the degradation of land are

applied in the field by the extension agencies.

[English]

Identity Cards to Handloom Weavers

2816. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to issue identity cards to handloom weavers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the materials like yarn, dyes and chemicals are likely to be supplied to them on subsidy rates; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

CAT Facilities in Government Hospital

2817. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government hospital provided with CAT facilities;

(b) whether there is any project to provide these facilities in all district hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) CAT facilities are available in the following hospitals in Delhi.

1. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

2. All India Institute of Medical Science.

3. Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital

4. Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Cases of use of Substandard Medicines

2818. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases regarding use of substandard medicines in hospitals, medical stores and dispensaries detected in Delhi and other part of the country during the year 1988; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

Loss in NTC Mills, Kanpur

2819. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the mills under National Textile Corporation in Kanpur running in loss; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for making these units economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The following NTC mills in Kanpur are running in loss;

- (i) Muir Mills;
- (ii) New Victoris Mills;
- (iii) Swadeshi Cotton Mills;
- (iv) Atherton Mills; and
- (v) Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills.

(b) NTC has formulated a fresh turn-around strategy, based on selective modernisation with the help of institutional finance, product improvement and diversification etc. for improving the performance of the losing units.

[English]

Development of Wasteland

2820. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for wastelands development during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent on this account during 1989-90 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Statewise amounts spent on wastelands development through afforestation during the the last three years (1985-86 to 1987-88) are given in the Statement below.

(b) The Statewise Plan outlays for 1989-90 have not been finalised so far. However, it is expected that the total allocations available for afforestation activities during 1989-90 would be about Rs. 725 crores.

STATEMENT

Statewise amount spent on Afforestation During 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S.No.	States/Uts.	Amount utilised		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2004.59	3436.01	3172.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	329.48	386.56	396.77
3.	Assam	1303.07	1616.51	1628.54
4.	Bihar	7633.56	2363.12	3841.96
5.	Goa	100.68	110.35	112.20

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	2445.56	2997.31	2989.86
7.	Haryana	1337.58	1395.27	1343.43
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1561.97	1675.47	1952.48
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	706.33	851.68	960.76
10.	Karnataka	2536.31	2259.54	1713.95
11.	Kerala	928.82	1789.26	1703.55
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2714.65	4650.82	4059.17
13.	Maharashtra	2539.31	2158.63	3401.37
14.	Manipur	199.38	226.07	307.41
15.	Meghalaya	518.32	413.88	623.59
16.	Mizoram	363.74	531.49	535.48
17.	Nagaland	337.64	387.13	492.86
18.	Orissa	1340.46	2051.12	2538.51
19.	Punjab	813.97	863.85	859.20
20.	Rajasthan	1536.80	3376.13	2847.84
21.	Sikkim	182.26	171.06	199.20
22.	Tamil Nadu	2557.92	2703.21	3167.20
23.	Tripura	355.36	369.73	424.34
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3817.86	5582.39	6023.12
25.	West Bengal	1464.12	2796.26	2025.56
26.	A & N Islands	104.20	127.54	153.36
27.	Chandigarh	26.85	21.25	23.55
28.	D N Haveli	54.06	52.09	97.97

283	Written Answers	MARCH 15, 1989	Written Answers	284
1	2	3	4	5
29.	Delhi	43.78	100.35	88.10
30.	Daman & Diu	—	—	12.48
31.	Lakshadweep	3.28	7.98	6.56
32.	Pondicherry	22.18	36.82	43.63
Total		39884.09	45508.88	47746.03

E.S.I. Benefits to Cashew Workers

2821. SHRI V.S.VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether cashew workers have been deprived of certain benefits as a result of the amendments made in the Employees State Insurance Act in 1984:

(a) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to restore these benefits to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The cashew workers are covered under the ESI Act and they are entitled to all the benefits, subject to the prescribed qualifying conditions. It has, however, been represented that consequent on amendments made in the ESI Act in 1984, the casual workers in cashew industry in Kerala have been deprived of sickness and maternity benefit under the Act, as they do not generally satisfy the prescribed qualifying conditions.

(c) The ESI Corporation has set up a sub-committee to look into the matter and to suggest a suitable remedy. The final report

of the Committee is awaited.

Clearance to Irrigation Project in Kerala

2822. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environmental impact of the Kuriarkutty-Karapara Irrigation Project in Keraia has been assessed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the environmental clearance has been given to this project; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The project was examined by the Environmental Appraisal Committee of the Ministry in April, 1983. The project envisaged creation of three reservoirs. This would have adversely affected the ecology of the wet, evergreen Western Ghat forests in this area. One of the three proposed reservoirs, viz., Kuriarkutty, would have submerged an area of 6 Km length with width of 0.5 km of the Annamalai Game Sanctuary, which is famous for its biological diversity. The destruction of forests would also have affected

the habitat of wild elephants in the area.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Environmental clearance was not given because of the reasons at (b) above.

Setting UP of Consortium for Government Land

2823. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a consortium known as "Vikas Nirman Tachnique" (Vineet) for utilisation of Government land; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the consortium is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The three public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Urban Development, namely, the National Buildings Construction Corporation, the Hindustan Prefab Ltd., and the Housing & Urban Development Corporation, have submitted a Memorandum of Understanding to the Government, constituting themselves as a consortium. They have suggested that this consortium may be considered for developing the District Centres belonging to the L&DO. Their request is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Prices of Construction Material

2824. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of construction material have increased considerably in Delhi during the month of February, 1989;

(b) if so, whether the Co-operative Group Housing Societies had expressed their resentment by way of suspending the construction work for a short time;

(c) if so, the details of the price-rise;

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to encourage house building activities and providing relief by controlling this price-rise; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Difficulties Faced by Textile Processing Units

2826. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by textile processing units;

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

(c) whether Government propose to take effective steps to remove these difficulties; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). No specific problems have recently been brought to the notice of this Ministry. However, remedial measures, to the extent possible, are taken as and when necessary.

[English]

Treatment of Physically Handicapped

2827. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted regarding the number of physically handicapped under treatment in the country-State-Wise,

(b) whether over 80 per cent persons who live in the rural areas have little or no medical care and the sufferers are mostly children; and

(c) if so, steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of Lok Sabha.

Financial assistance to Thiruvepathi Mills, Kerala

2828. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thiruvepathi Mills in Cannanore, Kerala, has sought financial assistance from Union Government for revival of the Unit; and

(b) if so, the response of Union Govern-

ment to this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The Union Government do not directly provide financial assistance for revival of textile mills. This unit was sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 48 lakh by the lead institution (IRBI). This was not availed of by the company on the plea that it was not in a position to generate funds towards promoters' contribution.

Modernisation of Textile Mills in Gujarat

2829. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has introduced plans for modernisation of the textile mills in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the main features of the modernisation plan; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Modernisation of textile units under NTC is continuous process. As on 30th September, 1988 an amount of Rs. 37.84 crores had been spent on modernisation/renovation of the mills under NTC (Gujarat).

Production of Mill Made Cloth

2830. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of mill made cloth has declined in 1988;

(b) if so, to what extent and the main

reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The production of mill-made cloth has down from 3114 million metres in 1987 to 2859 million metres in 1988. The main reasons for this are closure of mills, competition from powerlooms in decentralised sector and low capacity utilisation for other reasons.

(c) The main steps taken include various fiscal concessions, assistance under the Textile Modernisation Fund, Rehabilitation packages for viable mills, augmenting supply of raw materials etc.

Hike in Price of Jute packaging Material

2831. SHRI V. TULSIRAM.
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL.

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hike in prices of jute packaging material by the ginning, manufacturing and jute producing countries for supply to the developing nations, has met with a stiff resistance from those countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the exporters and manufacturers have to offer discount on their goods to the buyers, if so, the details thereof;

(d) how far there has been a decline in the jute trade of India with other foreign countries; and

(e) the steps taken to increase the

exports and recover the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Over the years the prices of jute goods have recorded some increase. Developing countries having indigenous source of supply of either jute based or synthetic packaging materials have gradually reduced their dependence on imported jute packaging material.

(c) In India Manufacturers/exporters are not normally allowed to offer any discount to overseas buyers. However, under the export price stabilisation fund scheme, STC is authorised to offer discount over prevailing market prices against global tenders floated by West Asian/African countries.

(d) Value wise exports of jute goods have declined from Rs. 266.79 crore in 1985-86 to Rs. 226 crore in 1987-88.

(e) The following major steps have been taken to increase exports:—

(i) CCS was provided on almost all jute products. Recently merchant exporters were also made eligible for this facility.

(ii) A scheme of External Market Assistance was introduced.

(iii) Reformulated scheme of export price stabilisation fund was introduced to capture global tenders.

(iv) STC/jute industry consortium arrangement of 50:50 loss sharing basis for export to North America is in operation.

(v) Two overseas offices of Jute Manufactures Development Council are engaged in export

promotion of jute products.

[*Translation*]

Minimum Wages for Beedi Workers

2833. SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a disparity in the wages of beedi workers in different States;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to fix uniform minimum wages for the beedi workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Import of palmoline oil

2834. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of palmoline oil imported in 1988 for onward distribution to different States, through Public Distribution System;

(b) the demand received, allotments made and off-take of different States during the above period;

(c) landed cost of imported palmoline oil and price at which sold to different States;

(d) whether any permissible parameters have been set for retail price in Public Distribution System;

(e) the rationale behind allotment made to different States; and

(f) whether any complaints have been received from any State like Kerala that quantity allotted is wholly inadequate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Approximately 15.12 lakh MTs of edible oils including Palmolein were imported on Government account during 1988 (1-1-1988 to 31-12-1988).

(b) The demands for edible oil are received on an oil-year basis. A statement showing State-wise demand, allocation and off-take of imported edible oils during the oil year 1987-88 (Nov.-Oct.) is given below.

(c) and (d). Accounts of oil imported on Government account are maintained on a financial year basis. The total quantum of edible oil imported during the financial year 1988-89 (upto January, 1989) were about 11 lakh tonnes and the unit average CIF price of edible oil imported during this period was approximately Rs. 6565 per MT. The issue prices of imported edible oils allocated to States under the Public Distribution System and the maximum retail prices to be charged by the States for selling oils under Public Distribution System have been fixed as under:

issue Price	(Rs. per MT)	
	Bulk	15 kg tins
Upto 31.8-88	11,000	12,500
Since 1.9.88	13,150	14,500

Recommended Maximum Retail Price (Exclusive of Local taxes)

	<i>For plain areas in bulk</i>	<i>For plain areas in 15 kg. tins</i>	<i>For hilly areas in 15 kg. tins</i>
Upto 31.8.1988	Rs. 13.05/ kg.	Rs. 14.40/ kg.	Rs. 14.90/ kg.
Since 1-9-1988	Rs. 15.40/ kg.	Rs. 16.60/kg.	Rs. 16.60/ kg.

(e) and (f). Allocation of imported edible oils to all States /UTs. are made on a month to month basis keeping in view the demand from States/UTs., prices of indigenous edible oils in the open market, availability of foreign exchange, stocks of oil with STC and other related factors. In view of the easy availability and subdued price of indigenous edible oils at present, the level of import has

been reduced and allocation of imported edible oils through PDS has been appropriately reduced. Several States, including Kerala, have requested for the allocation of more oils. In the present situation of increased availability, of indigenous oils it is not possible to increase the monthly allocation of imported edible oils.

STATEMENT*Demand Allocation and Lifting of Imported Edible Oils to States/UTs from Oil Year 1987-88 (Nov. - Oct.)**(Qty. in MTs)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/Uts</i>	<i>1987-88</i>		
		<i>Demand</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Lifting</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,52,400	1,36,350	1,23,859.5
2.	Assam	1,35,000	5,150	2,055
3.	Bihar	91,700	15,100	10,548
4.	Gujarat	2,94,000	1,70,050	1,62,682
5.	Haryana	30,000	19,750	6,344
6.	Himachal Pradesh	98,360	16,400	9,757
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.*	13,760	7,591
8.	Karnataka	1,92,000	72,800	71,227
9.	Kerala	1,66,000	77,850	59,079

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,80,000	67,000	49,574
11.	Maharashtra	2,43,000	1,91,650	1,94,099
12.	Manipur	N.R.*	7,660	7,099
13.	Meghalaya	9,600	5,350	4,294
14.	Nagaland	12,00	6,540	5,499
15.	Orissa	N.R.*	27,800	17,806
16.	Punjab	24,000	19,280	8,912
17.	Rajasthan	60,000	28,480	13,103
18.	Sikkim	3,000	3,010	586
19.	Tamil Nadu	2,70,000	1,11,650	96,211.5
20.	Tripura	N.R.*	4,460	1,429
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,02,000	62,260	27,342
22.	West Bengal	2,22,000	1,37,500	1,36,116
23.	A & N Islands	N.R.*	1,075	858
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	840	825	92
25.	Chandigarh Admn	N.R.*	2,140	1,342
26.	D & N Haveli	1,200	975	661
27.	Delhi Admn	50,000	50,500	40,782
28.	Goa	10,920	7,760	7,072
29.	Lakshadweep	360	610	285
30.	Mizoram	6,000	5,170	2,781
31.	Pondicherry	9,600	5,350	5,473
32.	Daman	480	695	360

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Diu	—	425	230
Total :		22,82,460	12,75,385	10,75,149

*Demand for imported edible oils required for PDS not received.

Allocation of Rice and Wheat For Public Distribution System and Roller Flour Mills

(b) the percentage of requirement met from the central pool during the period?

2835. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The demand, allotment and off-take of rice and wheat for Public Distribution System of the States from January to December, 1988 and the percentage of demand met from the Central Pool during the same period is as under —

(in Lakh tonnes)

Commodity	Demand	Allotment	Off-Take	Percentage of Allotment to Demand
Rice	152.69	92.15	84.37	60.35
Wheat	129.31	89.24	72.22	69.01

After delicensing of the Roller Flour Mill Industry in October, 1986, no allotments are made to State Government for meeting the demands of the Roller Flour Mills.

Allotment of Rice to Kerala

Kerala during the last quarter of 1988; and

2836. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

(a) the demand, allotment and offtake of rice from January 1988 to January 1989 for the State of Kerala, month-wise;

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

(b) No, Sir.

(b) whether there was a sharp decline in the allotment of rice from the Central pool to

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Demand, Allotment and Offtake of Rice for PDS from Central Pool for Kerala from January 1988 to January, 1989.

(in thousand tonnes)

<i>1988</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Offtake</i>
January	200.0	145.0	144.2
February	200.0	135.0	155.1
March	200.0	125.0	164.0
April	200.0	125.0	149.5
May	200.0	125.0	129.4
June	200.0	125.0	133.5
July	200.0	125.0	135.5
August	200.0	125.0	158.4
September	200.0	125.0	127.2
October	200.0	125.0	115.7
November	200.0	125.0	117.1
December	200.0	125.0	113.3
January 1989	200.0	125.0	105.9

Production of Cloth

2837. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state.

(a) the number of cotton textile composite units in India, as on 1st January, 1987, 1988 and 1989;

(b) the number of cotton spinning mills in India as on 1st January 1987, 1988 and 1989;

(c) the production of different categories of cloth by composite sector mills in metres in 1987, 1988 and 1989; and

(d) the percentage of cotton textile production in relation to all textiles in 1987, 1988 and 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b).

Spinning and Composite textile mills in India

<i>As on</i>	<i>Composite Mills</i>	<i>Spinning Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.1.87	282	742	1024
1.1.88	283	751	1034
1.1.89	283	770	1053

(c) and (d).

Production of different categories of cloth by composite sector mills and percentage of cotton cloth to total

(In Million Metres)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production of cloth</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>% of cotton cloth to Total</i>
	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Blended</i>	<i>100% Non-Cotton</i>		
1987	2308	801	5	3114	74.12
1988	2073	781	5	2859	72.51
1989 (Jan.)	169	61	1	231	73.16

Amount Due to India United Mills NTC

2838. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India United Mills Dye works, unit of N.T.C. Maharashtra North, processes the products of five other units for which processing charges of over Rs. 1.20 crores are outstanding against those units;

(b) if so, whether this large out standing has affected the continuity of work; and

(c) whether this is one of the major reasons for the Mills to suffer losses as also non-procurement of three machines for jet dyeing and rotary work creating processing

capacity for fine and terricloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). As on 31st January, 1989 an amount of Rs. 68.80 lakhs was payable by two NTC units to India United Mills Dye Works. The level of outstanding, which is quite normal, has not affected the continuity of work. However, lack of modernisation has affected the quality of production.

Ecology of Western Ghats

2839. SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are taking any steps to restore the ecology of the Western Ghats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether any scheme has been drawn up by Union Government/ State Government to promote environmental protection of the Western Ghats; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken to implement these schemes?

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

(b) and (d). 1. The Planning Commission, Government of India launched a Centrally sponsored Western Ghats Development Programme during 1974-75 as part of the Hill Area Development Programme. The financial outlays for the programme during 5th, 6th and 7th Five Year Plan were rupees 20,76 and 116.5 crores respectively. The major objectives of the programme were:

- (i) Economic well-being of the hill people;
- (ii) Exploitation of the resources of the area consistent with ecological balance and preservation of genetic diversity;
- (ii) Restoration of the ecological damage caused by human interaction; and
- (iv) Creation of awareness

among the people on the implications of ecological degradation, and enlistment of their active participation in the ecodevelopment schemes.

Schemes on soil conservation, horticulture development and afforestation are formulated and implemented through the concerned State Governments. All the money required for the programme is given to the States by the Centre as special Central assistance. 90% as grant and 10% as loan. This assistance is in addition to the assistance to the State Plans.

- 2. The Ministry of Environment and Forests initiated an Action Oriented Integrated Eco-development Research Extension Programme during 1983 and have so far funded 90 projects in the academic institutions and non-Governmental Organisations of the region at a cost of rupees 3.2 crores.
- 3. Besides the above programmes, the schemes in the Seventh Five Year Plan relating to social forestry, agro-forestry, rural fuel-wood plantation, forest protection, wasteland development and prevention and control of water and air pollution which promote environmental protection are under implementation in the Western Ghats.

Unemployed Trained Nurses

2840. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed trained nurses registered with the employment exchanges in the country. State-wise, as on 31 January, 1989; and

(b) the number of unemployed trained nurses registered with the employment exchanges who went abroad during the last

three years, year -wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Available information relates to the number of nurses on the live registers of employment exchanges in the country as on 31.12.87, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, which is given in the statement below.

(b) Not available.

Number of nurses on the Live register of employment exchanges as on 31.12.1987.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Live Register</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1146
2.	Arunachal Pradesh**	
3.	Assam	126
4.	Bihar	514
5.	Goa	84
6.	Gujarat	68
7.	Haryana	215
8.	Himachal Pradesh	43
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	16
10.	Karnataka	105
11.	Kerala	2427
12.	Madhya Pradesh	518
13.	Maharashtra	1020
14.	Manipur	80

1	2	3
15.	Meghalaya	8
16.	Mizoram	—
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	171
19.	Punjab	104
20.	Rajasthan	366
21.	Sikkim*	
22.	Tamilnadu	956
23.	Tripura	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	293
25.	West Bengal	356
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	@
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	
3.	Chandigarh	325
4.	Delhi	2709
5.	Daman & Diu*	
6.	Lakshadweep	@
7.	Pondicherry	69
Total		11724

Note:- 1* No Employment Exchange is functioning.

2** Data are not maintained.

3@ Not available.

Production of Silk

2841. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the increase in the production of silk in the country during the last two years;

(b) the specific steps taken for the increase in the production of mulberry silk in the State of Karnataka;

(c) the details of the World Bank assistance availed of for the purpose;

(d) the details of the projects and the financial assistance sought for ; and

(e) the assistance likely to be secured during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The increase in production of silk in the country during the last 2 years is an under:—

Year	Production (in tonnes)	Increase (in tonnes)
1985-86	7,855	1,045
1986-87	8,900	598
1987-88	9,498	—

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Karnataka Sericulture Development Project has been implemented with assistance from the World Bank at a total cost of Rs. 101.13 crore.

(d) and (e). In collaboration with State Governments (including Karnataka) the Central Silk Board has formulated a National Sericulture Project for increasing production of mulberry raw silk in the country. The Project has been posed for World Bank Assistance. A World Bank Mission visited India during Oct. -Nov., 1988 to appraise the project. Final negotiations with the World Bank to finalise details of the project, including likely assistance are proposed to be held in March/April, 1989.

STATEMENT

In order to supplement the efforts of the State Govt. , the Central Silk Board has set up the following R&D extension and training units for the development of sericulture in the State:—

- (i) 1 Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute.
- (ii) 1 Central Silk Technological Research Institute
- (iii) 1 International Centre for Training & research in Tropical Sericulture.
- (iv) 1 Silk Testing Laboratory.
- (v) 2 Regional Sericulture Research Stations.
- (vi) 1 Demonstration cum Training Centre.
- (vii) 10 Research Extension Centres.
- (viii) 4 Basic Seed Cocoon Farms
- (ix) 5 Silkworm Seed Production Centres.

Besides, CBS has also extended

benefits of the following schemes to Karnataka:—

- (i) Grant-in-aid for Uzifly control programme.
- (ii) Payment of incentive bonus to Bivoltine Silkworm rearers and reelers.
- (iii) Subsidised supply of mulberry cuttings under new area expansion programme.
- (iv) Scheme for providing relief to sericulturists affected by drought.
- (v) Supply of disinfectants/chemicals to sericulturists free of cost.

Rise in Cancer Case in Delhi

2842. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been carried out to ascertain the number of people suffering from cancer in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to augment the facilities in the hospitals in Delhi for the treatment of cancer; and

(d) the factors that cause cancer and steps taken to check the same?

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

(a) and (b). The population based Cancer Registry under the Cancer Registry Project of the Indian Council of Medical Research set up at Rotary Cancer Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences carried out survey of Cancer cases in Delhi since 1986. The details are given below:

1986

Total Pathological cancer Data analysed	4047
Cancer cases of Delhi Residents	780

1987

Total Pathological Cancer Data analysed	11775
Cancer cases of Delhi Residents	3100

1988

Total Pathological Cancer Data analysed	12636
Cancer cases of Delhi Residents	3500

(c) and (d). Tobacco has been identified as a causative agent for a large number of cancer cases such as cancer of oral cavity & pharynx, cancer of lung etc Cervix cancer

usually occurs due to lack of genital hygiene and multiple pregnancies. Health Education Programme for the prevention, early detection of cancer through televi-

sions, films, periodicals etc. have been under-taken.

Facilities for treatment of cancer including radiotherapy are available in Delhi in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, LNJP Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital & Batra Hospital. The New Delhi Branch of the Indian Cancer Society is running Early Cancer Detection Centres at Baber Road and Seemapuri, New Delhi. Post Partum Pap Smear Testing Units with facilities for cancer detection have been set up in Lady Hardings Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi and Maulana Azad medical College, New Delhi.

Environmental Clearance for Construction of Road in Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala

2843. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for construction of road through the premises of the Parambikula wildlife sanctuary;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). No proposal for construction of a road through Parambikulam wildlife sanctuary in Kerala is under consideration of the Union Government.

HUDCO Assistance for Gujarat

2844. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of social housing schemes of different categories funded by HUDCO during the years 1987 and 1988 in Gujarat;

(b) whether financing of the housing projects has declined during the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to streamline the procedure for financing the housing projects in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) HUDCO has financed 62 schemes each in 1987-88 and 1988-89 (as on 31.1.89) in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). The position of loan sanctions vis-a-vis allocations during the last three years given below indicates that loan sanction has always exceeded the allocation made for the State

<i>Year</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Loan Sanction</i> <i>(Rupees in crores)</i>
1985-86	28.14	27.05
1986-87	27.74	40.85
1987-88	28.54	35.01

(For Housing and Urban Development schemes)

(d) HUDCO has already opened a Regional Office in Ahmedabad to help formulating and financing more schemes in the State of Gujarat in particular and in the region in general. Specific problems raised by the State Govt. are promptly dealt with by HUDCO.

Purchase of Cotton By CCI.

2845. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) The estimated purchases proposed to be made by the Cotton Corporation of India in Gujarat and average price per quintal likely to be declared by the C.C.I. for raw cotton in Gujarat; and

(b) whether the view of bulk crop, Government propose to export cotton to prevent the fall in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Since the market prices during the current cotton year have been ruling higher than the minimum support prices, the cotton Corporation of India has not undertaken any price support operations and has confined itself to only commercial purchases at ruling market prices. Further, such purchases are contingent on firm orders being received and, therefore, no estimates regarding proposed purchases are possible. Government have so far released a quantity of 1.01 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi cotton for export during the current cotton year.

[Translation]

Export of Garments to Czechoslovakia

2846. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade delegation from Czechoslovakia has recently expressed a desire to import readymade garments and cotton yarn from India;

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter so far; and

(c) the action taken so far in the direction to increase Indo-Czechoslovakia trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). No trade delegation from Czechoslovakia has recently visited India. However, Czechoslovakia has been importing garments and cotton yarn from India. Exports of garments and cotton yarn from India to Czechoslovakia in terms of value during the last 2 years are as follows:—

Year	Cotton Yarn	Garments
1987	Rs. 11.4 crores	Rs. 1.48 crores
1988	Rs. 24.6 crores	Rs. 3.90 crores

Government has taken several steps to boost textile exports including CCS, duty drawback, import of machinery at concessional rate of duty, packing credit at concessional rate, income tax exemption on exports etc. These measures are applicable for exports to Czechoslovakia also.

[English]

Labour Disputes in Textile Mills

2847. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether labour disputes are on the increase in the textile mills in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the textile mills where labour disputes persist at present;

(c) the steps taken to resolve the disputes; and

(d) the details of guidelines sent in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). According to the latest available information, the number of strikes and lockouts in the textile industry was 239 during 1988 as against 323 during 1987. As on 31st December, 1988, 18 strikes and 13 lockouts were reported continuing.

(c) and (d). The Government have been maintaining a close and continuous watch on the industrial relations situation in the country. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States are taking steps to resolve disputes and reduce work stoppages through preventive mediation, conciliation and arbitration. In order to help rehabilitate sick textile mills, Government have also set up a Nodal Agency for the Textile Industry which conducts viability studies and evolves rehabilitation packages in consultation with financial institutions.

Job Opportunities in Private Sector

2848. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private sector units are not creating job opportunities as expected of them; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Number of job opportunities in the private sector expected to be created, and that created so far during the Seventh Plan period, are not available. However as per the Plan Document a total (Public and Private) of 40.36 million Standard Person Years* of employment is expected to be created during 1985-90.

Setting up of Jute Mills in Orissa

2849. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some new jute mills in Orissa;

(b) if so, the places where these new jute mills are proposed to be set up; and

(c) the steps taken for expeditious implementation of the proposal?

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

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

Cotton Exported from Punjab

2850. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton has been exported from Punjab during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

*Work for 8 hours per day for 273 days in a year

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the quality and quantity of cotton exports; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the said period year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Cotton grown in the Punjab has been exported in these years.

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

STATEMENT

Export of Cotton from Punjab

<i>year (Sept.-Aug.)</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Quantity (in lakh bales)</i>	<i>Value (in Rupees Crores)</i>
1	2	3	4
1985-86	Bengal Deshi	0.31	8.89
1986-87	F-414	0.35	7.00
	Bengal Deshi	0.61	15.89
1987-88	Bengal Deshi	0.05	1.89

Central Assistance for Slum Clearance In Punjab

2851. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central funds have been allocated to Punjab for clearance of the slum areas during the years 1987 and 1988;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof; and

(c) the details of towns selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The present policy of the Government is to lay emphasises on the environmental improvement of slums *in situ* rather than their massive clearance and relocation. Under the

State sector scheme of Environment Improvement of Urban Slums, the State Govts. formulate and implement appropriate projects in accordance with their needs and priorities. Funds for the Scheme are provided in the State Annual Plans. The Scheme is part of Minimum Needs Programme. The total financial allocation for the State of Punjab under this scheme in the State Plan Sector is Rs. 8.00 crores during the Seventh Plan Period.

Supply of Essential Commodities to Punjab

2852. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice, sugar, vegetable oils and other essential commodities asked for by Punjab Government from the Centre during the year 1988 and the quantity allo-

cated by Union Government commodity-wise;

(b) whether the quantity allocated to Punjab was less than the quantity asked for; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps envisaged to meet the demand in full?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Details regarding allotment of rice, sugar, imported edible oil and kerosene oil to Punjab during 1988 are given below:

Rice (In MT)

Demand	Allotment
18,000	18,000

Sugar

The monthly levy sugar quota is not based on any demands from the States/UTs, but is made on a uniform norm of availability for 425 gms. per person per month determined on the basis of projected population as on 1.10.1986.

The monthly levy sugar quota allotted to Punjab is 7945 tonnes since February, 1987.

Imported Edible Oils

Demands for allocation of imported edible oils are received on oil-year basis (viz., Nov. to Oct.). The demand from the Punjab Government for imported edible oils during 1987-88 was 24,000 MT. The allocations made during the period was 15890 MT (inclusive of bulk and small packs).

The allocation of imported edible oil is to supplement the availability of indigenous oil

in the open market and not to meet the entire requirements of the States/UTs.

Kerosene Oil

The kerosene requirements of the States/UTs are assessed by allowing a suitable growth over the allocation made in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The allocations are at present made by applying 7.5% growth rate for the winter block (Nov. to Feb.) and 7% growth rate for the summer (March to June) and monsoon blocks (July to October). During 1988 a quantity of 2,87,480 MT of kerosene oil was allocated to Punjab.

Increase in Cases of Curvix Cancer

2853. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

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

(a) the number of cancer patients in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been a considerable increase in the number of curvix cancer patients in the country and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to check the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) It is estimated that there are about 15-20 lakhs cancer patients in the country at any given time and about 5 lakh new cases occur every year. State-wise information is not available.

(b) The data from population based Cancer Registry located at Bangalore, Bombay and Madras show a slight increase in the cervix cancer patients in Bombay and Madras. Cervix cancer occurs due to lack of genital hygiene and multiple pregnancies.

(c) 74 medical colleges have Pap Smearing Units under the Post partum Programme with necessary detection facilities. 16 more medical colleges have been approved during 1988-89 for setting up of this facility.

Facilities for treatment of cancer including radio-therapy are available in 95 institutions in the country.

Self-Employment Schemes

2854. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally sponsored self-employment schemes for unemployed youth in the country;

(b) the details of the targets set for the Seventh Plan; and

(c) whether the targets have been achieved, if not, the details of steps taken/proposed to achieve them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) From the information available the following Centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented for the promotion of self employment:—

- (1) *Strengthening of Employment Exchanges/UEIGBs for Promotion of Self Employment*

There is a staff scheme regarding creation of a cell in employment exchanges, presently in operation in 28 selected districts with the objective of creating awareness among job seekers, motivating them to take up self-employment and assisting them to obtain necessary inputs required for setting up self-employment ventures from different sources. The expenditure on salaries is to be borne by the Central Govt. subject to a limit of Rs. 60,000/- per district, per annum, and all other expenditure is to be borne by State Governments.

- (2) *Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development (S.T.E.D.)*

The objective of the scheme is to provide integrated information and guidance to prospective entrepreneurs belonging to the Science & Technology stream on the potential opportunities based on untapped/unutilised resources to generate more employment opportunities. Grants-in-aid is given for the implementation of the Scheme by the Central Government and State Governments are only implementing agencies.

- (3) *Integrated Rural Development Programme*

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is to assist the families below the poverty line in the rural areas to cross this line by taking up self-employment ventures. It aims to achieve this by providing income generating assets including working capital, where necessary to the target group families through a package of assistance including subsidy and institutional credit. This scheme is funded by the Centre and the State Governments on 50 : 50 basis. Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and development of women and children in rural areas (DWCRA) are two important components of IRDP.

The objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical skills to rural youth to take up self-employment. The cost towards stipend, honorarium, raw material supply of tool kit, etc. are met out of the IRDP allocation.

The Programme Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas, seeks to provide income generating activities to women which will have a positive impact on the economic and National status of the family. Each women group is given one time grant of Rs. 15,000/- which is shared equally by the Government of India, State Government and the UNICEF.

(4) *Scheme for Providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth*

This scheme was introduced in 1983 for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth who have passed Matriculation or its equivalent examination and are in the age group of 18 to 35 years. Composite loans not exceeding Rs. 35,000 in respect of industrial ventures, Rs. 25,000 for service ventures and Rs. 15,000 for business (trading) ventures is provided to the beneficiaries under the programme. A

capital subsidy equivalent to 25% of the assistance sanctioned is available to the beneficiaries from the Govt. of India through the banks. A minimum of 30% sanctions are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(5) *Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP)*

Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) was launched from September, 1, 1986. Under this programme, one beneficiary for every 300 population (1981 census) is to be assisted at each urban Centre. Persons whose total family income does not exceed Rs. 600/- per month are eligible for assistance to undertake any economically viable activity. A borrower is eligible for a maximum loan of Rs. 5,000/- at an interest rate of 10% per annum. A capital subsidy at the rate of 25% of amount of assistance is provided by the Central Government. No collateral security or third party guarantee or margin money is needed.

(b) and (c). The targets and achievements for each of the year during Seventh Plan are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

PROGRESS MADE UNDER SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES

SL.No.	Programme	Unit	Year	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	IRD P	No. of beneficiaries (Lakhs)	1985-86 1986-87 1987-88 1988-89 (upto Dec. 1988)	24.71 35.00 39.64 31.94	30.60 37.47 42.47 23.62*
2.	TRYSEM	Number of trained (Lakhs)	1985-86 1986-87 1987-88 1988-89 (upto Dec. 1988)	Not fixed Not fixed Not fixed Not fixed	1.78 1.85 1.95 1.03
3	DWCRA	Group (Thousands)	1985-86 1986-87 1987-88 1988-89 (Upto Jan. 1989)	5.00 7.50 5.00 7.50	6.00 5.50 5.00 4.50
4.	Scheme for promotion for	Number of beneficiaries (Lakhs)	1985-86 1986-87	2.50 2.50	2.21 2.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Self employment among educated unemployed youth		1987-88 1988-89 (Upto Dec. 1988)	1.25 2.50	1.20 0.23
5.	SEPUP	Number of beneficiaries (Lakhs)	1986-87 1987-88 1988-89	5.00 (approx) 5.00 (Approx) 5.00 (Approx)	3.41 3.82 0.25*
6.	Strengthening of Employment Exchanges/University Information & Guidance Bureau for promotion of Self Employment.	No targets fixed			
7.	Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development (STED).		No. targets fixed.		

* Provisional

Labour Courts in Punjab

2855. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour courts in Punjab; and

(b) the number of cases pending in the labour courts as on 31 December, 1988?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) There are six Labour Courts in Punjab.

(b) The number of cases pending in the Labour Courts in Punjab as on 31st December, 1988 was 5406.

Ad-Hoc Appointments in Clerical and Para-Medical Cadre in Delhi Hospitals

2856. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ad-hoc appointments were made through Employment Exchange in Union Government hospitals located in Delhi during the years 1986 to 1988;

(b) if so, the number of persons in clerical as well as para-medical cadres working on ad-hoc basis for the last three years in these hospitals; and

(c) the reasons for not regularising the services of these persons?

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

(b) 15 persons on clerical posts and 4 para-medical persons appointed through Employment Exchanges, are working on ad-hoc basis in Union Govt. Hospital located in Delhi during last 3 years.

(c) The selection in the clerical cadre is made through Staff Selection Commission. The question of regularisation of the persons who have been appointed on ad-hoc basis through Employment Exchange does not arise. The persons appointed on ad hoc basis in para-medical cadres cannot be regularised as;

(i) Two of them are working against the reserved post of Scheduled Tribes candidates.

(ii) One is working against the incumbent proceeded on long leave.

(iii) One is working against the incumbent proceeded on Foreign assignment.

Vacant Posts of Additional DGHS

2857. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few posts of Additional Director General of Health Services have been lying vacant;

(b) the reasons for not being filling these posts so far; and

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

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

Additional Director General of Health Services are being operated at the level of Super-time Grade Officers.

(b) and (c). The posts of Additional Director General of Health Service have not been filled up so far due to non-finalisation of seniority issue relating to a few eligible officers. Expeditious action will be taken for filling up these posts after seniority issue is settled.

Regularisation of Daily Wage Workers in Hospitals

2858. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of daily wage workers engaged in the various Union Government hospitals in Delhi and the period for which they have been engaged.

(b) the number of workers regularised during 1988 and the posts against which they have been regularised;

(c) the number of workers, category-wise, who are yet to be regularised; and

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed for regularisation of the remaining daily wage workers; if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As on 28.2.89 a total number of 303 daily wages workers have been engaged in the Union Government Hospitals in Delhi. Their number and period of engagement keeps fluctuating as per requirements of the concerned institution.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the statement below.

(d) No time limit has been fixed. The daily wages workers who become eligible for regularisation as per rules laid down by Department of Personnel & Training are regularised as and when vacancies are available.

STATEMENT

Name of the Hospital	No. of daily wages workers engaged as on 28.2.1989	Total number of workers/categorywise regularised during 1988	Total number of workers yet to be regularised
	2	3	4
Safdarjang Hospital	83	(a) Nursing Attendant= 11 (b) Stretcher Bearear=5 Total= 16	Group 'D' =83
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	124	(a) Stretcher = 4 Bearear (b) Laundry Helper = 2 (c) Helper = 3 (d) Nursing Attendant = 3 (e) Aya = 1 Total = 10	Group 'C' = Total Group 'D' = 124
Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt.S.K. Hospital.	96 303		Casual = 6 Group 'D' = 96 Labour Labour

**Promotion in Para-Medical Cadre
Without Training**

2859. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in para-medical cadre which are filled by promotion from amongst Class III and Class IV (Group C and Group D) employees in Union Government hospitals;

(b) the names of such cadres;

(c) whether such promoters are given proper training; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). They gain experience while working. However, wherever it is felt necessary such employees are sent for training in other institutions.

STATEMENT

Para-Medical Cadres

Safdarjung Hospital

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the post</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1.	Lecture in Physiotherapy.
2.	Lecture in Occ. Therapy.
3.	Supdt. Trg. Prosthetic & Orthotic.

- | <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 4. | Tutor in Orthotic |
| 5. | Tutor in Prosthetic |
| 6. | Sr. Radiographer Supervisor |
| 7. | Sr. Radiotherapy Tech. Supervisor |
| 8. | Radiographer Supervisor |
| 9. | Sr. Radiographer |
| 10. | Limb Fitter |
| 11. | Sanitary Superintendent |
| 12. | Instructor Prosthetic |
| 13. | Instructor Orthotic |
| 14. | Tech. Asstt. (Radiology) |
| 15. | Sr. Radiotherapy Tech. |
| 16. | Sr. Metal Worker |
| 17. | Sr. Wood Worker |
| 18. | Sr. Leather Worker |
| 19. | Sr. Shoe Maker |
| 20. | Sr. Dark Room Asstt. |
| 21. | Boiler Attendent |
| 22. | Dark Room Asstt. |

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

1. Laundry Supervisor

2. Senior E.C.G. Technician

1	2
3.	Senior Lab. Technician
4.	Lab. Technician
5.	Lab. Assistant.
6.	Senior Tech. (C.T. Scanner)
7.	Radiographer
8.	Radiographer (Supervisor)
9.	Radiographer (Senior)
10.	Senior Dark Room Assistant.
11.	Dark Room Assistant
12.	Senior Tech. Th
13.	Theatre Tech.
14.	Theatre Assistant
15.	Medical Record Tech.
16.	Senior Receptionist
17.	Senior Dental Tech.
18.	Chair Side Assistant
19.	Sr. CSSR Tech.
20.	C.S.S Tech.
21.	C.S.S. Assistant
22.	Sanitary Superintendent
23.	Care Taker
24.	Havilder
25.	Sr. Librarian

1	2
26.	Steward
27.	Linen Master
<i>Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt. S.K. Hospital</i>	
1.	Lab. Assistant
2.	O.T. Assistant
3.	Lab. Technician
4.	Technical Assistant
5.	Medical Record Technician
6.	X-ray Technician
7.	Technical Assistant X-ray
8.	Senior Pharmacist
9.	Senior Technician O.T.
10.	Mortury Technician.

Permission for sale of DDA Flats

2860. SHRIBANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Delhi Development Authority from the original allottees of flats for permission to sell them during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases in which permission has been granted and the number of flats transferred to the new buyers;

(c) the number of applications pending and the reasons for delay in their disposal; and

(d) whether Government propose to simplify the present procedure with regard to sale and transfer of the DDA flats in order to check irregular deals, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 132.

(b) In 25 cases permission has been granted and in two cases flats have been transferred to new buyers.

(c) 107 applications are pending as the requisite formalities have not been completed by the intending sellers.

(d) Yes, Sir. The details are being worked out.

Population suffering from Goitre In Sikkim

2861. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population of Sikkim suffering from Goitre and other iodine deficiency disorders;

(b) whether Government have any programme to eradicate this disease from Sikkim; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). As per sample surveys conducted in Sikkim by the Central Goitre Survey Team of the Directorate General of Health Services, it has been estimated that 37.8% of the population lives in Goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) prone areas. Intake of Iodised Salt is the simplest and

cheapest method for the control of Goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders. Sale of salt other than Iodised salt has been banned in Sikkim under the PFA Act with effect from September, 1985. The supply of Iodised Salt to the Sikkim State during the last three years is under:—

1986	...	3.47 lakh MT
1987	...	3.79 lakh MT
1988	...	3.20 lakh MT

In addition, Central assistance is being provided to the State for undertaking health education and publicity and establishment of Goitre Control Cell etc.

Export of Textiles to U.S.S.R.

2862. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether prospects of textile exports to USSR are very good;

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the export of textiles to USSR during the last three years and the results achieved;

(c) whether any joint Indo-Soviet efforts have been made in this direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Government has been giving liberal assistance for participation of Indian exporters in exhibitions and for organisation of Buyer-Seller-Meets in USSR. Several high level delegations have been exchanged between the two countries which have discussed, inter-alia, matters pertain-

ing to increasing textiles exports to USSR. Total textile exports of India to USSR during the last three years were as follows:—

<i>(Rs. Crores)</i>		
1986	...	313.07
1987	...	294.37
1988	...	364.86

(Sources: Apparel Export Promotion Council, Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council and Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council)

The two Governments have also been exploring the possibilities of joint collaborations in the field of textiles. Towards this end, NTC has imported 200 shuttleless looms for manufacture of cloth with buy-back arrangements. A protocol was also recently signed whereby USSR will buy cloth in India and have it converted into garments in India for exports to USSR.

Demands of Government Medical Store Depot Workers' Union

2863. SHRIM. MAHALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Medical Store Depot Workers' Union, Madras on the occasion of their anniversary celebration on 16 October, 1987, passed a series of resolutions and submitted a copy of the same to Government;

(b) if so, the details of the demands and the remedial action taken so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) Yes. A copy of the resolution dated 16-10-1987 received from Government Medical Store-Depot Workers Union, Madras is given in the statement-I below.

(b) and (c). The various points mentioned in the resolution have been examined.

Action taken on the various issues raised in the memorandum is given in the statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

Text of the Resolutions

Under-mentioned resolutions were passed on 16-10-87 at the XIII-th Anniversary of the Govt. Medical Store Depot Workers Union, Madras-600003.

RESOLUTION I

This conference extends hearty congratulations to his excellency Sr. Venkatraman for having elected as the President of India and Sri. S.D. Sharma as Vice President of India.

RESOLUTION II

This conference congratulate whole heartedly Sri Rajiv Gandhi Honble Prime Minister of India and Sri. M.G. Ramachandran Honble Chief Minister of of Tamil Nadu for valuable initiation and success in the "Indian and Srilanka Agreement Paving ways for millions of Srilanka to live peacefully

RESOLUTION III

This conference congratulate the people of India for keeping up Democracy in India for a lost 40 years since our Independence and we believe the same spirit of

Democracy will be kept up by all the concerned in all walks of life for ever. We also congratulate the leaders and rulers of India for leading them in Democratic path.

RESOLUTION IV.

This conference whole heartedly congratulate the founders on the Leaders of INTUC by whom we working class of India are enjoying all the privilege without shedding a drop of Blood to achieve this legitimate rights.

RESOLUTION V

Resolved to request the Govt. to take immediate action for the progress of this century old organisation which stands for a mobile cause.

RESOLUTION VI

The Govt. of India has accepted 'Hathi Committee' Recommendation' on the nationalisation of drug industries. Resolved to request the Govt. to implement this long accepted recommendation.

RESOLUTION VII

Resolved to request the Govt. to check the present trend of turn-over sliding down and in such contingency to boost up sales, direct all State Government, Central Government institutions like Railways, C.G.H.S. etc. and the Central Govt. undertakings, Port Trust, BHEL, L.I.C. etc. to draw their requirements of drugs and other items only from the Medical Store Depot Organisation.

RESOLUTION VIII

Resolved to request the Govt. of Tamil

Nadu to issue suitable directive to all State Govt. hospitals & other local bodies to draw their requirements of drugs and other Hospital appliances only from G.M.S.D and that they should resort to outside purchases only for such of the items, for which non-availability certificate is issued by the Government Medical Store Depot. Madras.

RESOLUTION IX

Resolved to request the Govt. to take steps for production of Saline. Distilled water, Disinfectants as there is now surplus capacity after installation of cornish boiler for whose present status this union arrived hard. It is also resolved to request to implement the recommendations of the 'Expert Committee' appointed in connection with the modernisation of the pharmaceutical fanery at Madras Depot since Tamil Nadu desires placing indents for depot manufactured items only.

RESOLUTION X

Resolved to request the Govt. of India to give due representation to this union in the J.C.M since this union broadly and adequately represent all cadres & also fulfill all criteria.

RESOLUTION XI

Resolved to request the Govt. to arrange for workers' participation in the management. Also to give due representation in the Management to the recognised unions in proportion to the workers enrolled in their unions especially in case of office councils.

STATEMENT II

Action taken on the various resolutions mentioned in the Memorandum of the Government Medical Store Depot Workers Union, Madras, dated 16-10-1987.

<i>Points</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1. Tamil Nadu Government have been slowly withdrawing from placement of indent/virtually stopped drawing stores	<i>Points No. 1 & 2: The Medical Store Organisation have been persuading the Tamil Nadu Government and the Central Government Institutions in Tamil Nadu regarding the drawal of Medical Stores from Government Medical Store Depot, Madras. The fact is that it is not the policy of Medical Store Depots to force any indenter to draw their requirements form the Depots.</i>
2. Central Government Organisation should be made to draw their requirements from Government Medical Depot, Madras only.	<i>Point No. 3: No new scheme for the expansion/modernization of Pharmaceutical Factories is contemplated at present.</i>
3. Pharmaceutical Factory of the Depot should be expanded/modernised.	<i>Point No. 4: Medical Stores Organisations has already been brought under the ambit of of Seventh Plan Sector.</i>
4. Medical Store Organisation should be brought under 7th Plan Sectors.	<i>Point No. 5: This was examined but not agreed to.</i>
5. Government Medical Store Depot Workers Union should be given due representation in JCM.	<i>Point No. 6: Implementation rests with the Department of Chemicals, Ministry of Industry.</i>
6. Acceptance of the Hathi Committee Recommendations.	<i>Point No. 7: These issues have been variously examined and action has been taken and initiated in the consultation with the Director General of Health Services.</i>
7. Resolutions relating to Administrative improvements.	

RESOLUTION XII

Resolved to request the DGHS to earmark 50% of clerical vacancies to Group 'D' staff on promotional basis for such of those employees who possess minimum qualifica-

tion of VIII standard pass, a procedure existing in P&T, Railway & other departments.

RESOLUTION XIII

Resolved to request the Ministry of

Health to issue necessary amendment to recruitment rules to regionalise the posts of Senior Scientific Assistant like that of Assistant Depot Managers, as an outsider appointed as S.S.A. deprives the departmental candidate their legitimate changes of getting promotional avenues.

RESOLUTION XIV.

Resolved to request the Department Health to give preference to sons/daughters of employees in the matter appointments in case they are sponsored by Employment Exchange.

RESOLUTION XV.

Due to recent Home Ministry's order this depot is unable to offer Compassionate appointments to more than 3% of vacancies in a year. Resolved to request the Govt. therefore to review this order to make provision for 10% atleast & till such time the regular appointments is offered to kith & kin of the deceased, they must be absorbed on Casual basis, which will provide immediate assistance to the families of the deceased.

RESOLUTION XVI

Resolved to request the Govt. to give due directive to construct in the vacant lands of depot premises many residential quarters for Group 'C' & 'D' depot employees.

RESOLUTION XVII

Resolved to request the Govt. to reinstate Sri. D. Ramesh, Lab. Hand of Biological Laboratory, who has been illegally terminated from service.

This conference placed on records, its deep and sincere appreciation to the human service rendered by the officers and workers of the Madras Depot as well as the officers of the DGHS (Stores) Wings, in connection

with supplies of Drugs etc. at the Hour of Need during calamities at Sri Lanks and continue to do the same, even at the present juncture, in national interest.

Recommendations of Cadre Review Committee

2864. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cadre Review Committee of the Central Health Service has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the major recommendations of the report;

(c) whether any representation had been received from the member of the Central Health Service against the recommendations of the report;

(d) whether Government have considered those recommendations; and

(e) whether the Government proposed to implement those recommendations with immediate effect?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee in summary of recommendations as given in their report have recommended the following additional posts at Senior Administrative Grade level for different Sub-cadres of the Central Health Service:—

(i) General Duty Sub-Cadre ...	29
(ii) Non-Teaching Specialists ...	5
Sub-cadre	
(iii) Teaching Specialists Sub-cadre ...	10

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). No final decision on the recommendations made by the Committee in respect of Central Health Service doctors has been taken.

Man-Days Lost

2865. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of man-days lost due to industrial unrest during 1986-87 and 1988; and

(b) the number of man-days lost year-wise as a proportion of the total number of man-days possible, if no man-days had been lost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Based on the latest available information, a statement giving the loss of mandays due to strikes and lock-outs and the ratio of mandays lost to mandays scheduled to work is given below.

STATEMENT

*Number of mandays lost due to strikes & lockouts and ratio of mandays lost to mandays scheduled to work.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Mandays lost (in millions)</i>	<i>Mandays lost as percent of mandays scheduled @</i>
1986	32.75	1.47
1987	35.36	1.55
1988 (P) Jan.-Nov.)	29.30	N.A.

@ — The coverage is restricted to industry groups covered by the Factories Act, 1948.

* — Estimated.

P — Provisional.

Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Edible Oil to West Bengal

2866. SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of the West Bengal Government for the supply of edible

oils and foodgrains is not being met in full, causing considerable misery to the poor and weaker sections of the society, particularly in the rural areas of the State;

(b) if so, the reasons for short supply; and

(c) the steps being taken to restore the supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Allocation of imported edible oils and food grains to States/UTs are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks, with the Govts. its market availability, foreign exchange position, relative needs of the various States/UTs and other related factors. The allocation of imported edible oils and foodgrains under the Public Distribution System is supplemental in nature and is not made to meet the entire demand of the States/UTs.

In the present situation of increased availability of indigenous oils and the consequent reduction in imports it is not possible to increase the monthly allocation of imported edible oils. The Government of West Bengal has been allocated 7,600 MTs of imported edible oils during February 1989, which is about 20% of the all-India allocation.

In February 1989, the foodgrains allocation to all States/UTs have been rationalised, as a result of which, the rice allocation to most of the States/UTs has been reduced by 20% and the wheat allocation has been increased by 5%. Consequently the Government of West Bengal has been allocated 64,000 tonnes rice and 84,000 tonnes wheat for its Public Distribution System w.e.f. February, 1989.

Development of Sunderbans Wildlife Sanctuary

2867. SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sunderbans area in West Bengal has a great tourist potential and natural resources;

(b) if so, the nature of the schemes formulated or contemplated;

(c) whether any provision has been made for the year 1989-90 for improvement of environment and forests in the area; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Sunderbans area in West Bengal is covered under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Project Tiger for preservation and development of forests and wildlife. Tiger reserves have a great tourist potential.

(c) and (d). An amount of Rs. 14.11 Lakhs is propose to be allocated for preservation and development of forests in Sunderbans area during 1989-90.

Workers' Participation in Management

2868. SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to evolve a new collective work culture with greater workers' participation in management to increase productivity; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to prevail upon the private sector to adopt this commitment to improve the industrial relations in the country, particularly in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The Government notified a comprehensive Scheme of workers participation in management vide Resolution No. L-56011/1/83 Desk-I (B) dated 30.12.1983 and the scheme is in operation.

Stepping in production and productivity is one of the important functions to be performed at the participative fora under the scheme.

(b) The scheme mentioned in (a) above is primarily applicable to public sector. However, private sector also expected to take similar action.

Supply of Medicines to Government Servants on Prescription of AIIMS

2869. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medicines prescribed by AIIMS to CGHS beneficiaries are not supplied by the CGHS Dispensaries;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government servants are entitled to get the medicines from CGHS dispensaries of prior permission for treatment in AIIMS is taken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). All India Institute of Medical Sciences is a referral Hospital and medicines prescribed by the doctors of AIIMS are supplied to CGHS beneficiaries if they taken the treatment with prior permission.

Payment of Contractors

2870. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta has received a number of representations from the

contractors engaged in the constancies jobs assigned to them by the NTC about the incorrect accounting procedures adopted by the Corporation;

(b) whether the payments have been adjusted beyond the terms of each such contract;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Only one such representation has been received from Ms. Project and Construction Calcutta.

(b) to (d). The payment made to the civil work contractors are reported to be as per the terms of the contract.

Sriram Food and Industries Plant, Delhi

2871. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sriram Food and Industries Plant in Delhi is not taking proper safety and pollution control measures for their chlorine tanks; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken for the safety of the workers in the plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). After an incident of leakage of oleum gas from the sulphuric acid plant of M/s Sriram Food & Fertilisers Industries in December, 1985 the Inspectorate of Factories, Delhi Administration issued an order under Section 40 (2) of

the Factories Act, 1948 to close down the sulphuric acid and caustic chlorine plants where safety measures were not adequate. The sulphuric acid plant and other acid based plants are still lying closed. The caustic chlorine plant and certain other units were, however, re-start subsequently as directed by the Supreme Court in its judgement date 17th Feb, 1986 subject to fulfilment of certain conditions mentioned therein. Inspections of the plant are carried out by the Factory Inspectorate once in a week to check proper working of the safety devices and instruments installed. The management has also prepared on-site emergency plan for the plant to deal with situations arising out of any major accident. Appropriate treatment plants also exist to control pollution at source for caustic soda unit, captive thermal power plant and vanaspati unit in Sriram Food and Fertilizer Industries Ltd. Delhi.

Reimbursement of Expenses for Heart Operations Abroad

2872. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether senior officers of Government are paid full amount of their expenses when they go abroad for heart operations;

(b) if so, the number and category of officers who availed of this facility and the amount reimbursed to them during the last three years;

(c) whether this facility is given to call Government employees; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) to (d) Prior to 10th September, 1986 there

was no provision in the Medical Attendance Rules of Central Government employees, for reimbursement of the full expenditure incurred by them for treatment abroad. However, an amendment to Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 was notified on 10th September, 1986 under which a Central Government employees desiring to avail of medical treatment outside India for himself/herself or a member of his/her family for any treatment for disease specified in the said notification (including certain types of heart operation) is reimbursed full cost of treatment alongwith to and fro-air-fare. This facility is available to all categories of Central Government employees covered under the said rules with effect from 10.9.1986. However, the expenditure on the treatment and air-fare is to be borne by the Ministry/Department where the Government employee is working. The exact number of Central Government employees who availed of this facility are not available as the role of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is limited to recommending cases for treatment abroad to the Ministries/Departments concerned where the Government Employee is working. As such the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not aware of the exact number of patients who had actually availed of this facility. Similarly the total amount re-imbursed is also not available as the expenditure involved is to be met by the Ministry/Department where the Government employee is working.

Asicon-88

2873. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether the Organising Secretary of the Association of Surgeons of India had sought permission to hold the ASICON-88 in December, 1988;

(b) the number of expert and the countries from which they attended the conference;

(c) the main suggestions made in the conference; and

(d) to what extent these have been accepted and implemented?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The conference was attended by more than 2000 delegates belonging to U.K., USA, Sweden, Pakistan, Australia, Nepal and Middle-East countries besides India.

(c) and (d). The Conference made following main suggestions:-

To augment the facilities at Community hospitals so that the routine surgical problems can be tackled there.

II. To have continuous interaction between centres of excellence, medical colleges, district hospitals and community health centres.

III. To have two types of training, one for the surgeons who are interested to go into academics and one for others who are interested in service only.

The recommendations of the congress have not been formally conveyed to Govt. with a view to acceptance. However, these has been intimated to the Directorate General of Health Services for appropriate action.

Buffer Stock of Cotton

2874. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have considered the proposal for creating buffer stock of cotton in order to enable the mills to procure raw materials at reasonable prices;

(b) whether the Cotton Corporation of India had prepared a scheme in this regard if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have accepted their proposal ; and *

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). Government has examined the question of creating a buffer stock of cotton and it was felt that the objective of price stabilisation could be achieved as effectively and with less cost through appropriate export/import interventions.

Despatched Sub-Standard Drugs

2875. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 November, 1988 to Starred Question No 9 regarding alarming increase in spurious drugs and state:

(a) whether the inquiry about the despatch of sub-standard drugs to various centres by the Government Medical Stores Depot at Bombay has since been completed;

(b) if so, the finding of the inquiry ; and

(c) the action taken on the basis of these findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) to (c). The report received from Government Medical Store Depot Bombay revealed that all the medicines in questions were supplied to the Madhya Pradesh Government duly tested from the Government approved laboratories. Madhya Pradesh Government was requested to furnish details of complaints.

It is also reported that no sub-standard drug was supplied to the Police Hospital, Naigaon Bombay by Government Medical Store Depot., Bombay and no complaint has been received from them also.

Regarding supply to the State of Goa a letter received from the Drug Controller, Goa reveals that during the past 4 years 3 samples were declared not of standard quality. Complete findings are still awaited.

Set Back to Family Planning Programme

2876. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether family planning work in the rural areas is suffering because of lack of availability of qualified nurses and poor honorarium paid to the voluntary workers attached to the Rural Family Welfare Centres;

(b) whether resource constraint is preventing the State Governments from enhancing this rate;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra or the Nurses of the Zila Parishad of Maharashtra have appealed to Centre to raise the allowance paid to them; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) to (d). A voluntary worker is included in the staffing pattern approved for Rural Family Welfare Centre and an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month is payable to this worker. State Government of Maharashtra have decided to supplement the honorarium payable to this voluntary workers from their resources and have approached the Central Government to enhance the honorarium of the voluntary workers. Central Government have not found it possible to accept the proposal of the State Government.

Survey of Plant Resources in Andhra Pradesh

2877. **SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Botanical Survey of India has undertaken any field survey for the identification and development of plant resources in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details are as under:-

i) The Southern Circle of Botanical Survey of India (BSI) , since its inception in 1966, has conducted 77 botanical expeditions in various districts of Andhra Pradesh.

ii) About 2,025 species of plants were collected by BSI from Andhra Pradesh.

iii) 15 new plant species from

Andhra Pradesh, not known to science earlier, were collected and described by BSI Scientists.

- iv) About 575 species of economic and medical plants from Andhra Pradesh were collected and recorded by BSI.
- v) Under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Ethnobiology, BSI recorded 73 plant species from Andhra Pradesh—the usefulness of which were not known earlier

Setting up of Multipurpose Oil-Seeds Project in Orissa

2878. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL . Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a multipurpose oilseeds project in Orissa;

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

(c) the site selected for location of the project; and

(d) when the project is expected to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is about Rs 30 crores .

(c) The proposed integrated oilseed and vegetable oil project would cover the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Phulbani and Balangir.

(d) The project is expected to be set up during the year 1989-90.

Implementation of Intensive School Health Education Scheme

2879. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop was organised in the second week of February by the Central Health Education Bureau in order to chalk out a definite programme for the implementation of intensive School Health education scheme;

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

(c) the agencies which are likely to finance the programme ; and

(d) whether Government propose to make Yoga training for school children a compulsory part of their curriculum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, The important decisions taken include;

(i) The intensive School Health Education Scheme should be implemented effectively for the health promotion and protection of primary school going children in the rural areas;

(ii) Although this scheme is to be implemented in the ten districts of ten selected States, the guidelines should be adopted by the other States to implement it in the rest of the country.

(c) The major funding of this project is expected to be met by the UNICEF while the

remaining amount may be met by the Government of India.

(d) Yoga training has not been considered for inclusion in this programme.

Setting up of Units for Extraction and Bottling of Coconut Oil in Kerala

2880. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up units under the public sector for the extraction and bottling of coconut oil in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such Government unit is already functioning in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Central Sector Scheme for assistance to cooperatives in Kerala for integrated coconut development, inter alia, includes three processing facilities for extraction and marketing of end products.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Two units are already working under the Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation, a public Sector undertaking, for the processing and marketing of coconut products.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Environment (Production) First Amendment Rules, 1989

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Environment (Protection) first Amendment Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 8 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1989, under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7517/89]

**Statement Correcting Reply to USQ
No. 3692 dt. 22.8.1988 re: SC/ST
Engineers in DDA**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 22nd August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3692 by Shri R.P. Suman, M.P. regarding SC/ST Engineers in D.D.A. and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7518/89]

12.01 hrs.

RE: THAKKAR COMMISSION REPORT

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing, Rao Sahib.

[*English*]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Indrajit Gupta. Except Shri Indrajit Gupta none else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to make a brief submission. This morning you were good enough to hold a meeting with the Leaders of the Opposition in order to find some way out to resolve this problem which has arisen.

Sir, we understood you to say, since you are the custodian of the House and this is your job to see that the rules are observed, it was your opinion that you as Speaker are helpless in this matter so long as the report of the Thakkar Commission is not laid on the Table of the House by the Government. Once it is laid and if it is laid on the Table of the House then...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If it is laid on the Table of the House, you would not have the slightest objection to having it discussed. That I understood to be your position.

MR. SPEAKER: Right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As far as Government is concerned, it has been given discretionary powers by the amendment to the Commissions of Inquiry Act which was

passed, of course, in both Houses of Parliament on whether they would or would not disclose, that is, laying on the Table contents of a particular report and in this case the report of the Thakkar Commission.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA(Amritsar): For the State security.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it now, Janga Reddiji.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What Mr. Bhatia says is very correct, namely, in the interest of security. I think, Mr. Bhatia and everybody here would agree that there could not be any question or issue involving a more top priority security matter than the assassination of the Prime Minister of this country.

At least, if the Members on that side think there is some matter which is even more important from the security point of view, they may kindly say so. At least, I don't consider and I have been saying repeatedly, whenever I got the occasion in this House, that this is a matter on which we should not keep quiet because the entire country, the public, the people are exercised about it.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Please let us come to the point.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I will see how you come to the point when your turn comes. So, we had requested you as Speaker, if you

* Not recorded.

so think fit, to request the Government that in this particular case, they may exercise their discretion in a way which enables the House to discuss this report. They have the discretion. They can do it. If they had appeared before the House and said that they challenge the veracity of what has appeared in the Press, that is a different matter. They can still do it. But they have not done it yet. The whole of yesterday, they never said that what has appeared in the Press is a concoction or a fabrication of facts. They can take that shelter. But they have not done that.

One thing they have said is that the Judge himself has remarked in his report or made a recommendation that he feels that it should not be made public in the public interest. Well, if he has done so, you should satisfy yourself, Sir. You should satisfy yourself actually what the Judge has said about making it public or not making it public. Even if he has made a recommendation like that, I would respectfully urge that he has transgressed his authority. It is not his job to make such a recommendation. His job is to make his report and give it to the Government. It is not the job of the Judge to say whether it should be made public or not made public. That is for the Government to decide.

So, now we are in a situation where this whole question of security has really become... What shall I say? I mean, people don't think there is any security because the thing has been leaked out. But what kind of high security, top security report is this? It can be leaked out like that to the Press and nobody knows how it was leaked! Now, this thing has appeared. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In to this whole thing, I would like an inquiry about the Home Ministry from the very beginning,

since the day she was murdered. Any way, I know nothing will come out of these things now. Since the matter has been made public, come out in the Press, can we leave it like that? Can we dispose of it like that? Now the entire country is seized of the matter and talking about it. And we will continue to talk about it. So, I think, in the public interest and in the interest of the Government itself and in the interest of the individual—who I don't want to name; who has been named in this report—that rather than trying to hush it up and allow all kinds of things to go on being circulated round the country, it is better to allow a proper orderly discussion in the highest institution of the country, that is, the sovereign Parliament of India and the Government should not object to that. They can state their view here. We can state our view. We can ask you: "Give us permission to ask some questions also during the course of the discussion." If they want to reply, they can reply. If they don't want to reply, they need not reply. But this way of taking refuge behind the technicality of the law that because once we have passed an amendment, therefore, we cannot move a hair's breadth this way or that way, is going to have very serious political implications. And those will not necessarily help the Government, I can say. *(Interruptions)* Please be a little patient, Sardarji. *(Interruptions)* After this you will speak many times, I know. I will not speak again. *(Interruptions)*

Yes, Certainly... *(Interruptions)*

Therefore, my point is that you can do several things. Either you can use—try to use—your good offices to persuade them to make it possible for the House to discuss that report or you can admit a motion which is, more or less, to the same effect requesting the Government to lay that report on the table of the House so that you can thereafter permit a discussion on it.

The whole security thing has been

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

punctured. It is obvious that there is no security of any kind in the highest echelons of the Government. Where is the report? We don't know where the report is. But somebody knows. Normally, reports of these Commissions are placed in the library. Now, it is somewhere else. We do not know where it is. Is it in your custody? Has it been put in your custody? We would like it to be put in your custody. Even if you don't want to read it, it should be put in your custody but we do not know where it is. We may not know hereafter also. Since this matter has come up in a rather unusual way, we do not know—a copy of that Report which may be in the custody of people who now do not want it to be discussed—whether there may be some further tampering also. Why not? We want to be assured that this Report will be kept safe and sound and should be given to you and kept in your custody. And now you should operate along with both sides of the House to find out a way by which the matter can be discussed instead of being kept bottled up. It is an explosive question. No. Prime Minister is killed in the country in this way as has happened. At least, I feel most upset as a citizen of this country about the circumstances surrounding this assassination, this conspiracy to assassinate and then the assassination. Do you think that these things are never to be brought to light? What is the meaning of this? We do not want to be a party to this kind of concealment... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me conduct the House. I have listened to Mr. Indrajit Gupta very patiently...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now you take your seats. Let me conduct the House....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this..Please sit down...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? Without my permission, you cannot speak.

[*Translation*]

Please sit down. Why are you insisting? I have listened to you, let me conduct the House now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How can I listen to all of you at the same time?

[*English*]

He wants to say something.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now you, please sit down. I can listen to you only one by one. If 50 people speak at the same time, how I can listen to them.

[*English*]

That is what I have done. And I am doing it. Let me do it now.

[*Translation*]

Now you sit quietly.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has stated one thing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to run the House, you may come here.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let them sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What can I say about the truth or untruth in this matter.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH). We grateful to you for providing us with an opportunity of discussing in a very quite and dispassionate manner in your Chamber the issue that has engaged the attention of the House yesterday and toady also. The discussion was very frank, cordial and clear. The points which Mr. Indrajit Gupta has mentioned were points raised by the Opposition leaders with you in our presence. I would like to place before you; for the information of this honourable House, that we were equally clear on all the three counts on which the Government has taken a stand that this Report cannot be placed on the Table of the House and cannot be allowed to be discussed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahabunagar): Why? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be calm. I will allow you also.

S. BUTA SINGH: Yesterday when we were discussing this, I was very clear as can be seen from the proceedings of this House, about three points. The first point is that the Commissions of Inquiry Act was amended. I do not have to repeat that amendment today. The law has been amended(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting?

S. BUTA SINGH: In view of the amendment, we cannot break the law and go beyond that. Secondly, through a Notification, the Government decided that this cannot be placed, in the public interest, on the Table of the House and that Notification was approved by this hon. House which is also the decision of this House. Thirdly, Mr. Indrajit Gupta mentioned that the judge himself has said that this should not be made public.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not tell. You told us.

S BUTA SINGH: I think at the time when this amendment was discussed in this House, that was mentioned from this side of the House, and that is also one of the reasons. If you have to look into the nature of this Commission's terms of reference, the terms of reference of the Commission are the pre-investigative exercises and it binds also that the Government should get the matter investigated. He has also mentioned the name of an individual, about which doubts have been raised; many things have been written. The detailed investigation was carried by a special team. The investigation reveals that Shri R.K. Dhawan was not in any way involved in any crime and conspiracy connected with the assassination of Shri-mati Indira Gandhi. The team has confirmed that he is totally innocent..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): On a point of order...(*Interruptions*)

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow later on.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: I want to respond to the lost point....*(Interruptions)*. I wish to respond to the last point raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta and which is very relevant...*(Interruptions)*. I want to give the Government's response to the last point..*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let him first say what he wants to say....I shall find out. Let him finish.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, in the last point he said that it is the discretionary power of the Government; about that I want to say one word...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: On a point of order....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SPEAKER: Let me first listen to his point of order. What is your point of order?

AN. HON. MEMBER: Under what rule?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Under Rule 370...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I never mentioned any individual's name. It is he who mentioned...*(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: You said an individual and you raised that issue. That is why I have responded...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me first deal with the point or order.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: He wanted to know the response of the Government to this suggestion whether the Government is willing to use its discretionary power..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: My point of order is....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me first listen to him. How do I know unless he tells me? How can I overrule him without listening to him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: My point of order is that when S. Buta Singh refers to the report, then the House has the right to discuss about the report. He cannot refer to the report...*(Interruptions)*. The moment he refers to the report....*(Interruptions)*. I am making objections ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to overrule or sustain his point of order. Let me first listen to him.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: If Shri Buta Singh makes a reference to the report, then the report becomes property of the House. He must place the report in the House and we have the right to make our own submissions. You must permit us....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen. I have to listen to him and then decide..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is my job to do it.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: When I want to say something you are interrupting. So you speak first.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Interruption is no point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I over-rule you, Mr. Naik. I am listening to him.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: He is making reference; he is not quoting any Rule.

MR. SPEAKER: He has quoted rule 368.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: He is interrupting the speech. This is no point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will over-rule it or sustain it, not you.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am referring to Rule 368

It Says:

If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented in the House....(*Interruptions*)

Therefore, if he makes any reference to the Report—even post—investigative—then he must place it. Therefore, the moment Mr. Buta Singh referred to it...

S. BUTA SINGH: I have not quoted any report. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to reply to him. I

can reply only to one. Can I reply to both of you at the same time?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: My point of order is that Mr. Buta Singh's position up till now has been that this report cannot be presented in the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him say now.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: If my friends want to disturb, then let me point out that we can also disturb them. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I am not permitted to have my say, then we will not allow Mr. Home Minister to have his say. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: he has not referred to the Report. If he refers to the contents.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: It is for you to decide whether you permit me or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to say that if he refers to any content, then I will take note of it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Let me formulate my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: If you read the Rule first; I will read the Rule for all of you. I am reading the Rule only at the moment. I am not sustaining or rejecting your point of order, I am only reading the Rule. The Rule says.

" If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or any other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table."

SHRI V. SHOBANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Now, He must lay.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you so agitated? You jump around for everything. It further says:

"Provided that this Rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest."

So, that is what the Rule says. Under that proviso it has to be seen.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Let me formulate my point of order*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have stated the Rule and now let him say.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, let me complete what I was saying.

MR. SPEAKER: One minute, I have allowed him.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Let me formulate my point of order. My point of order is that now the position taken by the Hon. Minister for Home Affairs is that the Report...*(Interruptions)*

Will you kindly permit me to have my say? If the position taken by the Hon. Home Minister is that the Report is something which cannot be discussed, cannot be placed, it means that no portion of the Report can be discussed. This is a prohibition put to the Opposition. If that prohibition is lifted, we will be very happy because we will then from our own source quote and place it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: You are not permitting us that. If you are not permitting us that, then the same prohibition must apply to the Home Minister also. The Home Minister cannot really refer to the Report and refer to any pre-investigative or post investigative report.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is...

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: There cannot be two standards, one for the Opposition that we will not be allowed to refer and another for the ruling party that they can refer. If the Home Minister quotes...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Goswami, you please listen to me. I have heard about it. Now, let me say something.

The first thing that you said was that I am not allowing the discussion. It is incorrect.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: No, I have not said it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you said it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am sorry if I have said it. I am saying that you are doing it under the Rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, don't be in a hurry. Mr. Indrajit Gupta completely stated my position in the House. Listen to me also. Have patience. I have patience. I agree with what Mr. Indrajit Gupta has stated on the floor of the House. In my position, I fully agree with him. My stand is the same as before.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now look here. One minute please.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): You should not take a partisan view, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of my being partisan. Why should I take a partisan view?

(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Sir, he must apologize and withdraw his words.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You withdraw those words... You must withdraw the words.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I take serious objection. He must apologise.

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking, Mr. Tanti, will you withdraw that word?

S. BUTA SINGH: I take very serious objection to it. He must withdraw the word. It cannot be allowed to go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking the hon. member to withdraw those words.

S. BUTA SINGH: He must apologize to the Chair. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I apologize on behalf of my party man. *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: No question of any party here. He must withdraw and apologize to the Chair. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, I withdraw it... *(Interruptions)*

12.27 hrs.

Shri Bhadreswar Tanti then left the House

MR. SPEAKER: He has withdrawn from the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He has withdrawn from the House.

S. BUTA SINGH: No Sir. It must be withdrawn from the record of the House. He should also apologize. An unconditional apology must be tendered. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has withdrawn.

[Translation]

Leave it now, I have listened to you.

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH: This cannot be allowed. He has insulted the House by walking out.

MR. SPEAKER: I have accepted his apology and he has withdrawn.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: When I said that you were not permitting what I meant was that you were bound under the law. You had gone on record saying that the law did not permit you. I did not cast any aspersion on you. What I meant was that the law did not permit you. You had expressed in your Chamber also that because the law did not permit, you could not permit... *(Interruptions)*

We are all along pointing out that so far as you are concerned, you have been fair to us. What I have been pointing out is this. If the law does not permit us to raise the matter, the law does not permit Shri Buta Singh also to raise the matter. If Shri Buta Singh raises it, then we have a right... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rule if he says that it is in the public interest or something, I will not be able to do it. But he cannot refer to it. I can only say this.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I was responding to the last suggestion of Shri Indrajit Gupta... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it on the same thing or something else?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am on a different rule, Rule 370. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen to what he is saying.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad): Sir, you have been insulted.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is my insult, leave it to me. I have accepted the apology.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: This walk-out is against the rule.

MR. SPEAKER: This walk-out is not against the rule...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear for a while. I have listened to it. My insult...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have accepted the apology.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: He has not apologised. He has staged a walk-out against your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: This walk-out is not against my ruling.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE

(Jadavpur): Sir, he has staged a walk-out.

[*English*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I withdraw that. By mistake I have done it. I am sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: I have accepted that.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am on a point of order on a different Rule, i.e. Rule 370. Rule 370 says.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Members will realise that it is only in my powers to sustain or reject it. If I allow it...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is my job.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Harish Rawat, if you have to decide that, you better come here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is my job whether I sustain it or reject it. That is what I can say. I am not to be cowed down by you or by them. I have to stick to my position according to what the rule says.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Before I let Mr. Unnikrishnan say, I must again quote this rule also for your information because you have to go through this Rule 370.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Let me formulate my point of order. You cannot anticipate..

MR. SPEAKER: I am not anticipating. I am just reading again for the same purpose. It says:

" If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table."

The word is " ordinarily."

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am grateful to you for lessening my labour by reading out time rule and also anticipating what the Minister may have to say. We are at a particular point where for reasons best known to him or for compulsions best known to him, he has gone a step further and tried to refer to an Investigating Team's Report. He has already done it. It is already on the record. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you making a noise?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You may stop your people.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Unless the Minister now says that he wants to withdraw that sentence which is already on record.... *(Interruptions)*

Records cannot be tempered with or changed. He has already quoted. It is already on the record. He can listen to the tape also. Unless the Minister wants to say, "I was wrong" it is there. Therefore, now my point of order is that he has to lay it on the table-the Special Investigating Team's report.

MR. SPEAKER: If need be, it can be...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He takes another plea. There are two or three courses open to him. One is that he can say, "I am sorry, I withdraw that remark about the Special Investigating Team's Report" or he can say, "It is not in the public interest." *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: For God's sake, let him conclude.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you let him conclude?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Therefore, I am requesting you to uphold it. *(Interruptions)* He has already quoted it. It is on record. It is on record now.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you have to say anything more?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You; and I want a ruling on that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The whole point of order raised by Mr. Unnikrishnan so far, is not sustainable. There is no question of it. He has not sustained it so far.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No; it is not sustained, according to rule 370.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong with you?

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I over-rule it, I over-rule it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, I have a substantive issue.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Shanta Ramji.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Anything new, Mr. Reddy?

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit quietly for a while.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji):

Just because you are tolerating, Sir... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is their job, they will do it. You do your own.

*[English]**(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The legislative ban which Mr. Buta Singh is referring to, applies only to the Thakkar Commission's report; and not to the post-investigative report. Therefore, the post-investigative report acquitting Dhawan of the involvement of the crime has not been covered by the ban. Therefore, let the post-investigate report be laid before the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No; it is the same point

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: What is your ruling, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: What have you overuled? There is no legislative ban... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I have a submission, Sir; you have been good enough to refer to the proviso. But he has not referred to it at all, knowing full well...

MR. SPEAKER: When the time comes, we will see.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has read out, and quoted from the special investigation committee's report...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No.

[*Translation*]

Your impatience spoils every thing.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, the second report cannot come under the proviso at all.*(Interruptions)* Sir, you have to decide it straightaway.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: I was answering some of the points raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I take it as being on behalf of the Opposition leaders, because in the meeting with the Opposition leaders, this was precisely what we discussed with you—in a joint meeting; and he was proceeding to say that the Government is having the discretionary power. In the meantime, what I mentioned was about the terms of reference of that Commission, which are the property of this House—it has already gone into the records of this House. I have not quoted anything, either from any documents, or from any report. *(Interruptions)* I have only made a mention of the terms of reference; and in one of the terms of reference...*(Interruptions)* No; let me complete..I have listened to you..*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

S. BUTA SINGH: We are in your hands.

You have kindly decided that you will give your considered opinion, and then you will decide. We are bound by your decision, Sir. Nobody is here to defy your decision. I hope the Opposition leaders will also show the same spirit. In that terms of reference, I mentioned that this was a pre-investigative exercise in which the Government was given a direction. What I said is this, in a reference to what Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned, viz. about an individual named in this report. *(Interruptions)* And I gave you the post-investigative information that I have, that this investigative term...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, on the last point raised....*(Interruptions)* Will; I have placed it on record. What is there to it? *(Interruptions)* Sir, on the last point viz. that the Government has the discretionary powers, we explained it to you very humbly; and we hold that position here in this House also, that we in the public interest, are not going to, we will not place this report on the Table of the House, and we will not agree to any discussion on this subject, in the public interest. *(Interruptions)* This is the stand of the Government, Sir, and we disclosed it to you, and we maintain that stand.*(Interruptions)* That is the position, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambhalpur): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked one. Why are you insisting?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is already on a point of order.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: This is

[Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi]

under Article 75, sub-clause 3 of the Constitution. It reads as follows:

" The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People.

Before a Minister enters upon his office, the President shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule."

Para II reads as follows:

" Form of secrecy for a Minister to the Union, that I swear in the name of God that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person or persons any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as a Minister for the Union except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such Ministers."

They have violated the oath and divulged Secrets.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): My point of order is that Mr. Buta Singh has not denied categorically the news item that appeared in *The Indian Express*. I would like to know whether he denies it or not.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing new in it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Today you held a meeting with the Opposi-

tion leaders. (*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: What about my point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Over ruled. That is something else.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We demanded that the Thakkar Commission report should be placed on the Table of the House because there was no secrecy about the report. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been stated, tell something new.

[*English*]

I have now to refer back to it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will take turn by turn. You may speak on your turn.

[*English*]

Have you to add anything more?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I have to add something more.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Indrajitji has said everything.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Where is the report now, Shri Indrajit Gupta asked a question?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is with the Government. What is there in it to be asked.

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: It was said that the House had voted in favour of the Notification without knowing the contents of the Notification. This was a statement made by Mr. Ashok Sen yesterday. He himself had said that.

MR. SPEAKER: This is something which requires a separate notice.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you all speaking at the same time?

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): I have given a privilege notice against Mr. V.P. Singh.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been mentioned.

[*English*]

There is nothing new in what you are saying. I have already heard about it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I have given a privilege notice against Mr. V.P. Singh.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

[*English*]

What is your point of order?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Allahabad): She has given a privilege notice against me and Shri A.K. Sen. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to go through it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I have not completed.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Achariaji, even being a leader you go on disturbing.

[*English*]

You had not added even one more word to what Shri Indrajit Gupta had said.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How can you know?

MR. SPEAKER: I know.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Your member has already said it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You are not allowing me.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see what more you are saying.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I know that the law is there. The law has been enacted by the House. But this does not mean that the Government has no power.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same thing.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Discretionary power is with the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same thing. How many times will you say it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a rehash. All the time it is the same thing you have said.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The report should be...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already listened to it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Listen. Is there anything new now?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Now, in the public interest the report should be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already listened to your point concerning public interest.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Let me complete, Sir. The Members of this House should be given an opportunity to have a discussion. We have also written to you that we have every apprehension that the report may be tampered with. We want that the report should be kept under your custody...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been said.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: So that the report may not be tampered with

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you wasting the time unnecessarily?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahraich): I am raising a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I am raising a point of order under Rule....

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Point of order under Rule 376.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I am raising a point of order under Rule *(Interruptions)* 172.

A resolution was moved and adopted by this House authorising the Government to keep the Report of the Commission as secret and confidential. Now, Sir, this Government—their argument is—in public interest do not want to have any discussion but they are leaking it out privately. *(Interruptions)* Let me complete.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

[Translation]

Bhanu Pratapji, wait for a minute.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Let me complete. My point is that if they do not want to have a public discussion then you have to held that there is dereliction of duty on the part of the Government. If they do not want to...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of

order. Overruled.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: The hon. Member has said that we have leaked out the report. It is preposterous. It is malicious. It is politically motivated; highly motivated. It is a premeditated conspiracy by Mr. Arif and his colleagues *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, hon. members...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down. Take your seats. I am on my legs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: If Mr. Buta Singh does not lay the report on the Table, then he should resign. *(Interruptions)* It is a dereliction of duty.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now, I have listened to both sides. I have done it. Now, the question is...

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will not listen to all of you now.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Your leader has spoken about it, Please sit down, Raghuma Reddyji. If you behave like that, then it won't do. I have only to say this thing. I want this House to run smoothly. Jain Sahab, now sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhav Reddi, I allowed you first

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Nobody heard what I said... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I heard.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, I heard the hon'ble Home Minister making a statement just now telling that apart from the Commission's Report, there is a report, which he called Post Investigative Report...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): No. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Yes, you said this...*(Interruptions)* He is laying a foundation for laying on the Table of the House some report which is not connected directly with the Commission's Report. Sir, I object to this...*(Interruptions)* We are not concerned with any Post Investigative Report, about which he was speaking. I would demand that the Commission's Report must be placed on the Table of the House...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I would like to make a brief submission, which is very relevant...*(Interruptions)* Am I not a Member of this House?...*(Interruptions)* Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Madhav Reddi and others are referring to some Post Investigative Report or something like that. Now Mr. Buta Singh mentioned some conclusion to which they arrived under the Post Investigation. He did not talk anything about the Post Investigative Report. He was not laying the foundation

[Sh. H.K.L. Bhagat]

for placing any Report on the Table of the House. He is entitled to say what he has said. He has said that Mr. R.K. Dhawan was found not involved in it very clearly. There is nothing wrong in that. This is the Government's finding, which he has very rightly and correctly placed before the House. Nothing wrong in that...*(Interruptions)* I would like to bring to your notice the resolution that was passed after the notification. It says:

" That this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 260 (E) dated the 15th May, 1986, by which it has been notified that it is not expedient in the interest of the security of the State and in the public interest to lay before the House of the people the reports..."

This resolution approved the notification of the Government. This becomes the decision of the House. It is wrong to say that...*(Interruptions)* Even if we had a discretion, we feel strongly in the public interest that the Report cannot be placed on the Table of the House. We do not accept your presumption that the Government will tamper with the Report. This is all politically motivated, a false propaganda. This Government is honest... *(Interruptions)* We are not for the discussion of the Report under any form or for placing it on the Table of the House. That is the position of the Government... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Speaker, I have something to say...*(Interruptions)* I am the last man. I have been watching for the two days...*(Interruptions)* Sir, the point is, the assassination of the hon'ble Prime Minister had a very deep fall-out on ten thousand

innocent people, who were killed...*(Interruptions)* Sir, a particular community was branded as...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, this is again a propaganda campaign to malign a particular party...*(Interruptions)* I repudiate it. It is highly objectionable...*(Interruptions)*

This is highly objectionable..... *(Interruptions)*

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down. I have not allowed him.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit Gupta and other friends have asked me and I had also called a meeting early this morning. My wishes are that we must run this House smoothly and by discussion. This has been my intention, is my intention and is going to be my intention that everything should be properly discussed and through discussion we must reach some conclusion, whatever it is. But I have certain constraints. I just explained, and Mr. Gupta also explained earlier, that my stand is that if the report is laid on the Table of the House, naturally it should have been my duty to allow a discussion on it if you had asked for it because there are certain reports on which you do not ask for discussion. They are taken for granted. Then it is the wish of the House. The house is supreme...

(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do not you take your seat? Why do you interrupt me.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now you are behaving the same way as they were doing. there is no difference. It is only a question of time...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do about these people if they behave like this?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Can you not allow me to talk?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Are you not a bit ashamed of it?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

When I am on my legs and I am saying something to the House, you are interrupting me. Why can you not listen to me properly? There should be some decency in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Manvendraj, you are a

gentlemen, what has happened to you?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Order in the House please...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you can have a shouting match in the House...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. Whatever hon. Members are saying they are saying without my permission. And without my permission this will not form part of the record.

(*Interruptions*)*

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I can sit. I have much more patience. I can be just like an iceberg; I do not mind. But it is your time, it is your House. I am only thinking about the posterity of the future because this is an institution which will guarantee the rule of the people. That is what I mean. I am not referring to this section or that section; I am only referring to the whole House because it is more in your interest that you run this House according to what you have laid down for me. If I once digress or divert myself from the true path which you have laid down, then you can call me...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have so many times said on the floor of the House that I shall be liable to you and answerable to you. I will

[Mr. Speaker]

apologize to this House that I have gone wrong but it was not intentional. If it is intentional, then throw me out. But what I say is that yesterday I saw the pandemonium and if we behave like that, what is going to happen to all of us? We have to discuss it. You have Opposition, you have a Ruling Party, whatever it is. You want me to run this House but what you have put down here, how can I break it? Mr. Gupta rightly said it that I have got no hesitation in allowing any discussion which is under the rules. I have already done it and always do it. I have done it. Now my position is simple that I allowed one sort of a Motion to be tabled in this House, by which we could discuss whether this House could recommend itself....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: So, that was the thing. You did not approve of it. The second position is that the Government itself comes along and lays it on the Table of the House...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now listen to me. That is with the Government and they have clearly indicated their decision not to lay it. So, in that condition, my position is I am helpless to do it. You have exhibited your anguish. You have exhibited your anxiety to get it laid on the Table of the House. Now it is with discussion, whatever you can have outside and inside, but not like this that you should quarrel with each other. So, I shall beg of you now to resume the debate on the Budget, which is more important....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? I am helpless...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am in your hands. You let me know what can I do..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have stated that I am in your hands. I am doing what you have asked me to do...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have shown my helplessness. You tell me what can I do...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot...

(Interruptions)

13.03

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

**Ambala Kurukshetra Gramin Bank
(Staff) Service Regulations, 1985,
Parvatiya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service
Regulations, 1987, Annual Reports of
Alaknanda Gramin Bank, Malwa Gramin
Bank, Sangrur, etc. for the year ended
31.12.1987**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
EDUARDO FALEIRO): I beg to lay on the
Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following
papers (Hindi and English ver-

sions) under sub-section (2) of section 30 of the Regional Rural Bank Act, 1976:—

(i) The Ambala Kurukshetra Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulation, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7519/89]

(ii) The Parvatiya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulation, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7520/89]

(2) A copy each of the following Annual reports (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Report of the Alaknanda Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and The Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7521/89]

(ii) Report of the Malwa Gramin Bank, Sangrur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1987, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 7522/89]

(iii) Report of the Tulsi Gramin Bank, Banda, for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7523/89]

(iv) Report of the Howrah Gramin Bank, Howrah, for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7524/89]

(v) Report of the Demoh-Sagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Damoh, for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7525/89]

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd, New Delhi for 1987-88 and wool and woollens Export Promotion Comcit, Bombay for 1977-88 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under 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 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 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 in the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7526/89]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool and Woolens Export

[Sh. Rafique Alam]

Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Wool and Woollens Exports Promotion Council Bombay, for the year 1987-88.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7527/89]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7528/89]

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 within the stipulated period of nine months

after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library See.No. LT-7529/89]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Indian Nursing Council for 1988-89 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJKHAPARDE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council 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 Indian Nursing Council 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-7530/89]

Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1988

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1196 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1988, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. [Placed in library. See No. LT-7531/89]

Notification under Employees State Insurance Corporation Act, 1948

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, on behalf of Shri Radha Kishan Malviya.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 97 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:—

- (i) The Employees' State Insurance Corporations Management Service Unit Recruitment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. A-12 (11) -4/86-Estt.I (A) in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1988.
- (ii) The Employees State Insurance (General Amendment) Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. N/12/13/1/86-P&D in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1988. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7532/89]

13.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-first Report

[*English*]

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-first Report (Hind and English versions) of the Committee on private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

*Not recorded.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixty-seventh Report

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-seventh Report of Business Advisory Committee.

13.04 1/2 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DELAY IN PRESENTATION OF PUNJAB BUDGET FOR 1989-

90

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, the Budget for the year 1989-90 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1988-89 of Punjab Government were scheduled to be presented to parliament on 15th March, 1989. Ministry of Finance has now intimated that owing to certain problem relating to the size of the plan for Punjab for 1989-90, there has been delay in finalisation of Budget documents and hence it will not be possible to present the Budget on 15th March 1989. The Budget will now be presented on 17th March, 1989.

I hope you and the House will agree.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is lunch hour now. The House is adjourned to meet at 2.05 p.m.

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Eight Minutes past Fourteen of the
Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur): Happy birth-day to you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nal-
gonda): Sir, this Government has no moral
right to continue. They must resign on moral
grounds.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):
Sir, I am on a point of order (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For that you
give a separate notice.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
Sir, will you kindly allow me? I would like to
make a submission. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is
there to allow you to speak? Already we
have discussed the matter. Already this has
been decided. Why do you want a discus-
sion with me now?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRAS. DEO:
(Parvathipuram): Sir, the responsibility for
the leakage should be owned by the Home
Minister (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I would
like to make a submission. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already, I
think, we have discussed it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Who is
responsible for leaking out the report?
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: They must
define what is public interest. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please
listen to me.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Unless
you hear us...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First listen to
me and then you can speak. Before you
speak, first listen to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then you
come here and I will go and stand there. I can
ask you the same thing what you want to say.
Please take your seat. Already in the morn-
ing we have discussed this matter. Hon'ble
Speaker have his ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You wanted
the Report to be placed, and they have
clearly said that they cannot place it on the
Table of the House. What can I do?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What can I do? You are telling that you want the Report, they are telling that a Resolution was already passed in the House and they cannot place it on the Table. What can I do, tell me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow anything to go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: We want to know how this sensitive matter could find its way to the press.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For that, you give a separate notice. You cannot raise it here like that, you give a separate notice.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I have already given the notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not seen. After seeing that, I will let you know.

Now, Calling Attention—Mr. Kumaramangalam.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I cannot formulate my point of order in din and bustle.

Sir, my point of order is, the Government took up the position that the Government is not in a position to place the Thakkar Commission's Report. The hon. Minister in

his statement towards the end of the first hour said that the Thakkar Commission's Report was a pre-investigative Report, there is some post-investigative report clearing Mr. Dhawan, which means that the Thakkar Commission indicated Mr. Dhawan, which means that the Home Minister now admits that the Thakkar Commission indicated Mr. Dhawan which the post-investigative report has cleared and therefore, he has waived the right of confidentiality. Because he has now placed in the House certain information regarding the Thakkar Commission's Report and this has become the property of the House, we are entitled to discuss it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. A point of order can be raised on a subject which we are discussing in the House. Now, we are discussing the Calling Attention motion. Regarding that you can raise a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, we are discussing the Calling Attention now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I did not raise it in the morning. I am raising this fundamental point now. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order. A point of order can be raised on the subject we are discussing here. The subject of Calling Attention is going on now. If you raise a point of order on that, I am allowing. About other things I cannot allow.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): It is an important Calling Attention. *(Interruptions)*

415 *Statement re: Delay
in Presentation of Punjab
Budget for 1989-90*

MARCH 15, 1989

416 *Call Attention on out of
Syllabus Question paper in
Mathematic*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Only Calling Attention, and nothing else, will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Minister speak.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker...
(Interruptions)

14.15 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Satyagopal Misra and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

Please go back to your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You go to your seat first and raise whatever you want.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Mr. Dinesh Goswami has raised a certain question. I want to respond to that...*(Interruptions)*

14.16 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Raj Kumar Rai and some other hon. Members came and sat on the floor near the Table

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

14.25 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Hardship caused to Class XII candidates due to out of syllabus question on paper in Mathematics

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Human Resource Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"To the situation arising out of the great hardship caused to the candidates who appeared for the Class XII examination conducted recently by the Central Board of Secondary Education due to the unconventional, faulty and 'out of syllabus' question paper in Mathematics and the steps taken by the Government in that regard.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): The Central Board of Secondary Education's Examination for the All-India Senior Secondary level started on the 1st

March, 1989. The examination in Mathematics was conducted on the 3rd March. After this examination a number of complaints and representations have been made to the Central Board of Secondary Education alleging that:—

- (i) The Mathematics paper this year had been more difficult and lengthy than in previous years;
- (ii) The marks indicated for individual questions are faulty because they add upto 98 whereas the paper carries 100 marks.
- (iii) Some part of the question paper is out of syllabus.

These complaints have been voiced in the press also.

On receiving these complaints, the Central Board of Secondary Education has examined the veracity of the complaints for taking remedial action where necessary.

It may be mentioned in this regard that it is the practice in this Central Board of Secondary Education to have three parallel sets of papers set for each subject. This is done to enhance the confidentiality of the examination. There is only one paper setter who sets all the three sets of question papers to ensure uniformity in the scheme of question papers. The papers are set in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Central Board of Secondary Education. Thereafter, a Moderator vets the question papers. The Paper Setter and the Moderator are both appointed by the Governing Board of the Central Board of Secondary Education.

After the complaints in regard to the Mathematics paper were received, the Central Board of Secondary Education ascertained the validity of the complaints from

the Paper Setter in addition to obtaining opinion from some other knowledgeable people. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has found that while the Mathematics paper this year is somewhat more difficult than in earlier years, it is neither unduly difficult nor is any portion of it out of course. The level of difficulty in all the three sets of question papers is about the same. However, it has been found that the marks apportioned to individual questions were indeed faulty because they add upto only 98. The Examinations Committee of the CBSE has also met on 11.3.1989 to look into the complaints. The CBSE has decided that two extra marks will be given to all candidates securing 10 marks or more to compensate for the faulty allocation of marks in the question paper. The CBSE will naturally ensure that no injustice is done to the students.

It may be point out that the CBSE is an autonomous education organisation which has its own systems for regulating work in different spheres. Among the Boards of Secondary Education in the country, it has high credibility. The CBSE takes preparatory actions and conducts examinations with the help of experts and tries to be objective. In regard to the Mathematics paper, there is no reason to apprehend that legitimate interests of the students will suffer due to lack of concern for them.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You tell me what to do.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Deputy -Speaker, Sir, I am surprised that you allowed this to go on when there is a problem pertaining to the future of thousands of students throughout the country. They have no sympathy even for students or the people.*(Interruptions)* I am extremely

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

(Interruptions)

shocked to see your lack of consciousness for the feeling towards the unfortunate students on whom atrocities have been committed. *(Interruptions)* My friends from the other side have not only lost decorum, but they have also lost their conscience. They have packed it and kept at home..*(Interruptions)* To them politicking is politics. *(Interruptions)* Sir, in the recently held examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education on 3rd March, 1989 ...*(Interruptions)*... Question papers were given to the students.... *(Interruptions)*... May I request you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to bring some order in this House? I am raising a matter of urgent public importance dealing with the Secondary School Leaving Examination; especially the Senior Secondary students in lakhs have been victimised...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What can I do?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you protesting? If all of you decide, I have no objection.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request all of you to take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already discussed it. You are demanding the Report and they are saying 'No' because of the rules which they are quoting. Within the Constitution whatever you want I can do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot help. I am helpless. You have every right to raise whatever you want.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the majority of the Members who are sitting here want to conduct the House, you are not allowing them. If you are not interested, you please withdraw.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request you to please allow me to conduct the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please either go to your seats or withdraw from the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can go to your seats and raise the issue, but not here. I cannot hear you while you are standing here.

(Interruptions)

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please withdraw from the House. Or I will have to name you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to act according to the rules. If you are not withdrawing, I have to name you. That is the only alternative.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am naming those who are obstructing the proceedings.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you may move the motion.

(Interruptions)

15.03 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS FROM THE SERVICE OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): I beg to move:

" That Sarvashri C. Madhav Reddi, V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, E. Ayyapu Reddy, Bezawada Papi Reddy and Srihari Rao, Shrimati N.P. Jhansi Laksmi, Dr. T. Kalpana Devi, Sarvashri G. Bhoopathy, M. Raghuma Reddy, Manik Reddy, A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao, P. Appalanarasimham and C. Sambu, Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao, Sarvashri H.A. Dora, Basudeb Acharia, Ajit Kumar Saha, Bajju Ban Riyan and Hannan Mollah, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami, Sarvashri Syed Masudal Hossain, Zainal Abedin, Ajoy Biswas and Satyagopal Misra, Dr. Sudhir Roy, Sarvashri Anil Basu, Matilal Hansda, Purna Chandra Malik, S. Jaipal Reddy, V. S. Krishna Iyer, Ram Bahadur Singh, Thampam Thomas, Vijay Kumar Mishra and Indrajit Gupta, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Sarvashri, Vijoy Kumar Yadav, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Dinesh Goswami, Bhadreswar Tanti, Muhiram Saikia, Palas Barman, Sanat Kumar Mandal, Charanjit Singh Walia, S. Tarlochan Singh Tur and Shri C. Janga Reddy, Dr. A.K. Patel, Sarvashri Amar Roypradhan and Chitta

Mahata, Dr. A. Kalanidhi, Sarvashri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia, D.B. Patil, Arif Mohammad Khan, Raj Kumar Rai, Ram Dhan, Ram Pujan Patel, V. C. Shukla, Manvendra Singh and Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Members of this House, be suspended from the service of the House for misbehaviour quite unbecoming of Members on the floor of the House on 15th March, 1989 for the remaining days of this week."

(Interruptions)

They have asked for it. They are inviting it. They are not behaving like Members of Parliament. They are acting like political jugglers.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will adjourn now and will meet at 1530 hrs.

15.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till thirty minutes past fifteen of the clock

15.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at forty-seven minutes past Fifteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTIONS RE: SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS FROM THE SERVICE OF THE HOUSE—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri H.K.L. Bhagat has moved a motion for suspension of certain Members. I will now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

" That Sarvashri C. Madhav Reddi, V.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Sobhanadreeswara Rao, E. Ayyapu Reddy, Bezawada Papil Reddy and Srihari Rao, Shrimati N.P. Jhansi Lakshmi, Dr. T. Kalpana Devi, Sarvashri G. Bhoopathy, M. Raghuma Reddy, Manik Reddy, A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao, P. Appalanarasimham and C. Sambu, Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao, Sarvashri Shri H.A. Dora, Basudeb Acharia, Ajit Kumar Saha, Bajju Ban Riyan and Hannan Mollah, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami, Sarvashri Syed Masudal Hossain, Zainal Abedin, Ajoy Biswas and Styagopal Misra, Dr. Sudhir Roy, Sarvashri Anil Basu, Matilal Hansda, Purna Chandra Matik, S. Jaipal Reddy, V. S. Krishna Iyer, Ram Bahadur Singh, Thampan Thomas, Vijay Kumar Mishra and Indrajit Gupta, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Sarvashri Vijoy Kumar Yadav, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Dinesh Goswami, Bhadreswar Tanti, Muhiram Saikia, Palas Barman, Sanat Kumar Mandal, Charanjit Singh Walia, S. Tarlochan Singh Tur and Shri C. Janga Reddy, Dr. A.K. Patel, Sarvashri Amar Roypradhan and Chitta Mahata, Dr. A. Kalanidhi, Sarvashri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia, D.B. Patil, Arif Mohammad Khan, Raj Kumar Rai, Ram Dhan, Ram Pujan Patel, V. C. Shukla, Manvendra Singh and Vishwanath Pratap Singh. Members of this House, be suspended from the service of the House for misbehaviour quite unbecoming of Members on the floor of the House on 15th March, 1989 for the remaining days of this week."

The motion was adopted

[English]

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I am obliging them.

I am going to oblige them. It seems that some of the Members want to be suspended from the House. Mr. Narayan Choubey and other Members want to be suspended. In fact, all of them want to be suspended. In order to satisfy them, I move the motion. I am moving the motion that they may be suspended. I want to oblige them. They want suspension. Let them be suspended.

We did not want to suspend everybody. You all want to be suspended together for political reasons. So, I said, "All right".

I beg to move:

"That Sarvashri Somnath Chatterjee, Saifuddin Chowdhary, K.P. Unnikrishnan, V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo and Narayan Choubey. Members of this House, be suspended from the service of the House for misbehaviour quite unbecoming of Members on the floor of the House on 15th March, 1989 for the remaining days of this week."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Sarvashri Somnath Chatterjee, Saifuddin Chowdhary, K.P. Unnikrishnan, V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo and Narayan Choubey, Members of this House, be suspended from the Service of the House for misbehaviour quite unbecoming of Members on the floor of the House on 15th March, 1989 for the remaining days of this week."

The motion was adopted

15.55 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Shri Arif Moham-

mad Khan made an effort to assault a lady Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I do not know what crime have committed that you have not suspended me. I protest against this discrimination. *(Interruptions)* I deem myself as having been suspended.

15.56 hrs.

Shri Syed Shahabuddin then left the House

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: We did not want to suspend them, but they are asking for suspension to take political mileage.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): By this proposal of suspension, they should not be allowed to spoil their Holi festival. Despite suspension, they should be entitled to the daily allowance. *(Interruptions)*. I want to have Shri H.K.L. Bhagat's reaction to this.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I am very sorry that no solution could be found and we are a spectator to wholesale suspension. In protest against this motion of suspension, I walk out of this House.

15.57 hrs.

Shri G.M. Banatwalla then left the House

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): I do not know why Shri Madhav Reddi and several others who have not participated are suspended. The hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister may kindly clarify.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I made it clear. Originally, my motion was for suspension of certain Members particularly those who are standing constantly in the well of the House.

16.00 hrs

I did not want to suspend everybody.

But then, all those who have been suspended were kept on suspension. They said: "We should all be suspended."...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. In order to save the situation to an extent...*(Interruptions)* They wanted this for political mileage. They wanted like this. They all worked together for being suspended. They wanted political mileage. I am sure there cannot be a political mileage...*(Interruptions)* That is why they have been suspended. A number of them wanted to be suspended.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): On their own request, they have been suspended.

MOTION RE: CONDEMNATION OF MEMBER

16.01 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): They wanted it. Therefore, they have been suspended. Now, I want to move another Motion. That matter was very very serious. It was very unfortunate that Shri Arif Mohammad Khan tried to assault the Lady Minister Shrimati Sheila Dikshit and tried to snatch the paper from her. *(Interruptions)*

I beg to move:

" That this House strongly condemns Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, MP. for attempting to assault and snatch papers from the Lady Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Shrimati Sheila Dikshit."

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ(Baramulla): What about my proposal? It is not that they wanted it. They may reject it. But we should be graceful to see that they will be entitled to the daily allowance.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: What else can I do? They wanted it. Otherwise, they would not have walked out; they would not have created so many problems here. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I say that despite suspension, they should be entitled to daily allowance. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: A number of them asked for it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.S. GILL (Ludhiana): This is not a democratic action. Whole-sale suspension is not a democratic action. Some of the Members were sitting behind and they have also been suspended. This is wrong. Actually, the person who had misbehaved should have been suspended. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: They were all asking for suspension. (*Interruptions*) Anyway, today the whole thing was a total flouting of rules and many Members in various ways contributed to it. (*Interruptions*) That hon. Member came here and shouted. A number of Members were there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. S. GILL: If any Member asks you to suspend him, will you suspend? This is a gross violation of rules. Those who have been suspended were sitting in their seats. This is absolutely wrong and undemocratic.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: They asked for it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to make it very clear. Please listen to me. When we were conducting the business, many Members came to the well of the House and raised the issue. I could not run the House. That is why Shri H.K.L. Bhagat moved that motion for the suspension of the Members.

Other Members have also wanted the same thing. They wanted to be suspended.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They also came. I never asked them to go out. When they came here and wanted it, then only Shri H.K.L. Bhagat moved the Motion mentioning the remaining names. Only, they came here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I moved it, they could have objected to it. Why had they not objected to it? When I was naming them and mentioning the names to suspend the Members, they had not objected. That is the point.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put the Motion moved by SHRI H.K.L. Bhagat to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That this House strongly condemns Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, MP for attempting to assault and snatch papers from the Lady Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Shrimati Sheila Dikshit."

The motion was adopted

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is dictatorship ... (*Interruptions*)

Is there even one point in the record in this regard?... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, (*Interruptions*) Please withdraw this order.

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GILL (Ludhiana): We must

have the names of those Members who have been suspended. Are there any names? No names have been read from the Chair. They have been suspended.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): You want to advo-
cate for those who want to be
suspended...(*Interruptions*)....They would
not have been suspended had they not in-
sisted for it. They wanted that all of them
should be suspended.

[*English*]

They wanted to be suspended.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: Is there
even a single line in this connection in the
record?

[*English*]

SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI
(Badaun): They were doing it intentionally.
They wanted to be suspended. (*Interrup-
tions*)

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK (Buldhana):
Even those Members who were not present,
they wanted them to be suspended.

SHRI M.S. GILL: Let us know the
names of those Members who have been
suspended. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: What an unfor-
tunate political gimmickry. (*Interruptions*)
They wanted to be suspended. (*Interrup-
tions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you
want?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.S. GILL: It is not a democratic
step. (*Interruptions*) If it is a wholesale sus-
pension, we have no other go but to walk out
(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you
want? You tell me. When I read out the
names, even the Members who were inside
did not object to it. That means, they ac-
cepted it. That is all. I have given my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: This is in
violation of the rules.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no
violation.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: The rules
have been violated.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no
violation.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.S. GILL: We want to know the
names of Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given
it already. I cannot repeat it once again.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: Now it is a
matter of only six months. Let the elections to
held and you will see that the ruling party is
thrown out of power. (*Interruptions*) We are
walking out.

16.07 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri M.S. Gill and Shri
Shaminder Singh left the House.*

16.07 hrs

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

[English]

**Hardship caused to the candidates of
Class XII examination conducted by the
CBSE due to unconventional Question
Paper in Mathematics-Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri
Kumaramangalam to speak.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-
lem): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am obliged
that at least after two hours, I got my chance
to bring to the notice..(Interruptions) I am
obliged that at least after two hours of most
unfortunate behaviour, the most uncouth
method of functioning—we have even seen
attempts to molest—at least an opportunity
is given to raise an important matter of ur-
gent public importance. It really is heart-
rending to see that thousands of students
who appeared for the Class XII examination
conducted recently by the Central Board of
Secondary Education, went prepared to the
examination in full but found the question
paper well beyond the syllabi, well beyond
the abilities of even a brilliant student.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, students have
complained not in few numbers but in thou-
sands against this atrocity that has been
committed. The hon. Minister in his state-
ment has gone on to say: "yes, the paper
may have been somewhat difficult, more
difficult than in the earlier years, but it is
neither unduly difficult nor its any portion is
out of course." Well, the Chairman of the
CBSE has admitted that the paper was
unconventional and required imagination. I
wonder whether this was the examination for
qualifying or this was a gimmickry and joke
into which the Central Board of Secondary

Education wished to indulged itself.

Sir, specifically, I wish to point out that in
the Mathematics paper, question 8(a) and
7(a) were not from the syllabus. They were
well beyond the course and, in fact, most of
the questions were well beyond the capacity
of even a brilliant student.

In fact, the questions containing mathe-
matic symbols were different from those that
were given in the books and the papers that
were prescribed by the NCERT in the past.
The unfortunate thing is that even though
this matter has been brought to the notice of
the CBSE and the Government, the Minister
comes forward to say that the CBSE is an
autonomous educational institution which
has its own systems for regulating work in its
own spheres and has very high credibility. I
am sorry to say that this high credibility is
highly questionable today.

Without doubt, if this is going to be the
system that is going to be adopted by the
CBSE and other organisations in charge of
education, there is going to come a stage
where unfortunately we will see people not
being asked to sit in an examination for
qualification; but rather asked to take part in
an examination for either entrance to the
university or entrance to the Indian Institute
of Technology or for a graduation. The level
of the paper that was given undoubtedly was
one meant for a B.Sc. student; not meant for
a school leaving student.

It is a mockery of education that the
CBSE is attempting at. They have the au-
dacity to take a decision on the basis of
memoranda of the so called examinations
committee—God knows what it consists of—
that they will give two marks to all candidates
securing ten marks or more to compensate
for the faulty allocation of marks in the ques-
tion paper. I have never heard in my 37 years
on the surface of this earth that a question
paper meant for 100 marks is marked as 98
marks and 2 marks are given as grace. They
cannot even allot marks for the questions.
How can they ever prepare a question pa-
per?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): It has not been mentioned whether the person responsible for it will be suspended?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: You never know, he may have been promoted.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: It should be mentioned as to who is responsible for this error.

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: What my friend says is right. But for all that we know, the person who has set the paper and put the evaluation would most probably get a promotion! That is how the Board functions.

What is surprising is, why this 10 marks for qualifying to get 2 marks. Obviously even the Committee of Examinations itself thought that 10 marks is all that a normal student could have got. That is why they are putting this qualifying 10 marks to get the additional 2 marks. Why don't they evaluate out of 10 marks itself? let us leave the 90 marks out and give them grace 90 marks and make the whole examination system a mockery.

I am shocked to say the least that the Hon. Minister of State for Human resources has given a statement in this august House saying that there is no reason to apprehend that the legitimate interests of students would suffer due to lack of concern for them. I would like to know on what basis he has given this statement and made this assurance in this House.

Undoubtedly only 2 marks are added. Most of the students who take part in the Delhi examination for mathematics,—let us be very clear—those who belong to the Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics group and who are searching for scientific pursuits ahead will lose out in all the admission

competitions that take place. They will fail even to get admission in third-rate colleges. That is what will happen and that will be the most unfortunate situation. The only way, according to me, in which this can be corrected is by taking the following steps.

Firstly, the person who prepared the paper and the person who was the moderator be proceeded against for violating the CBSE guidelines unless, of course, the guidelines are to go beyond the syllabi. Then, whichever board drafted the syllabi, should be suspended. It has no business to remain in the field of education.

Secondly, what should immediately be done is to calculate how many marks allotted and how many questions go beyond the scope. I have done this exercise and found that at least 24 marks were either out of the course or beyond the capacity of even a brilliant student—if I may quote another friend of mine. I feel that a minimum of 20 marks should be given to every student as grace. Otherwise, it would be cheating the students.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: This is no way. Why are you demanding for grace marks? Examination for this paper should be held afresh. You are playing with the lives of the Students. This is absolutely unfair. (*Interruptions*)

AN.HON. MEMBER: You should at least let him speak.

[*English*]

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is a very mild proposition. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: what is this?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The misfortune is that it looks like Mr. Arif has influenced my friend not to allow me to complete my proposition.

[*Translation*]

Let me at least complete my sentence.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: This is unfair.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No discussions.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Don't play with their feelings.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I feel sorry for my friend, Mr. Jai Prakash Agarwal, because he has not got patience to hear another Member. You hear me carefully and then react. It is unfortunate that this has become the culture.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: This is regarding the students of Delhi. We are the residents of Delhi and we are affected.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: My Children are also studying in Delhi. I do not know where your children are studying.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: My Children are also studying here.

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The point is that if you can't re-hold the examination..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL. Why can't they? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ(Baramulla): Why can't they hold it? They have made the Minister to give a wrong statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a

Minister's reply that you are putting a question. He is a Member. (*Interruptions*) Let him say.(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: We shall not allow that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: The Education Policy has been introduced..(*Interruptions*) You are doing serious injustice to the people. This is unfair.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Address to the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R.KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, handle them. What has happened to them? I would like to seek protection because I do not know that Mr. Jai Prakash Agarwal might assault me without hearing me. The issue is that in the statement, the hon. Minister has undoubtedly come on record to say that it is not possible to hold another examination. I wish to say that if it is not possible for technical reasons—for example, he might come out, I know it, saying that there is no time to hold another examination—then my suggestion is, find a method to compensate. That's why I was making a specific suggestion that these students should not lose out in competition to the rest. That's why I was saying it, Mr. Agrawal. Unfortunately, some of my friends have got the habit and for the last two hours, they influenced all of us. I don't blame him.

The issue before us is that there are 12,000 students in Delhi. In fact, even the students in Madras—one would see in *The Hindu* of the Yesterday—have complained that the examination paper has been set well beyond the syllabus. This technique and system must stop. It is not the imagination that is being tested. It is literally playing with the lives of thousands of students. I hope that the Minister will not try and protect the

bureaucrats but rather will stand by the people and the students. The tendency on the part of some Ministers to just present what the bureaucrats say is very unfortunate ...*(Interruptions)*... My intentions are very clear. There are students all over the country, even in Tamil Nadu, who have suffered for this paper and it is requested that re-examination be hold. If it cannot be done, for real genuine reasons like for example, the last date of admissions is getting over and people will get disqualified, then, my request is that substantial number of marks be given by re-assessment to ensure that at least they match with their competitiveness. Otherwise, they will lose. You have to expunge the questions or you have to grant marks. If you do not do that, what will really happens is that there will be a revolt among the younger generation and we will create large number of masses who are cynical, frustrated and who lose faith in the system. I do not know whether the teacher who set the paper had that objective in mind. It is quite possible.

I would like to end by hoping that the Minister in his reply will not come out with just this assurance that 'In regard to Mathematics paper, there is no reason to apprehend that the legitimate interest of the students will suffer due to lack of concern for them. The statement itself makes me feel more and more apprehensive and I am quite certain that if this stand stands, they will suffer. Therefore, I will request that the hon. Minister in his reply should guarantee and assure us that either he will re-hold the examination or he will take it on himself personally that everyone of those students who sat for the Mathematics examination will get the course which they are seeking for. If he can assure me, then I will accept this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Saifuddin Soz.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ(Baramulla): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have done some study and I feel that this is an occasion for me to differ with Mr. Shahi, for whom I have respect, that he has produced before the

House a very patchy and bald statement. If it is on the basis of the report from the Board, then I must say that the CBSE has been very unfair towards the hon. Minister. They have mentioned about autonomy. I do recognise the autonomy of the CBSE but nothing can go beyond Parliament. This is the highest forum of public opinion. I denounce this paper as partly out of course, very tough and beyond the comprehension of the majority of the students got jittery and were flabbergasted. It played havoc with the student community. The Chairman of the Board, Dr. Singha has taken it as a matter of prestige which he should not have... *(Interruptions)*... If the Ministry wants you to tell that the Board is autonomous, you should tell them that every institution is answerable before Parliament because Parliament is the highest forum of public opinion. Parliament can change, make or mar. So, why should they mention about autonomy? I take objection to it. Behind that autonomy, they have misguided Mr. Minister.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Autonomy is not autocracy. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I do have respect for Dr. Singha. I have nothing personally against him. Dr. Singha, even by his own admission, said that this is an unconventional paper and when they want the Minister of Education to answer before us, they could only mention that in the statement. I do not accept this statement, though I have all the respect for you. The Board has been unfair. They must have explained to the Ministry and Ministry people must have explained to the Hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has to answer our questions. It is a calling Attention. Still he hides his position and he does not say that it was an unconventional paper. There have been scores of editorials; everybody has quoted that the Chairman has admitted that this was an unconventional paper. This statement does not mention that. Why do you say by your own standards that it was tough? Within three hours no student could do it. Even though CBSE could make some students

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

and IITs to reply to press; they produced two or three letters saying that this was a very high standard paper, although there were barrage of questions and so many letters to the effect. There is a consensus among the principals, teachers of mathematics in the Delhi University and all around that this was a very tough question paper. This was unconventional. The Board has made it a matter of prestige. They say that the Board's image will be tarnished. It will not be tarnished, but it will be tarnished when they could compel the students to be rowdy and indisciplined. Discipline must be positive.

On the floor of this House, so many things happened during Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's time; he would come forward and apologize. He could not say no. He gave birth to a very viable democracy. Even recently our Prime Minister did that. What is the position of Shri Singha compared to our Prime Minister? He makes it a question of prestige; goes and talks to the Ministry that if they conduct re-examination, Board's prestige will go down. If he were a teacher himself, then he would say, Board is working efficiently and normally, but it is the fault of the paper setter, it is doubly the fault of the moderator, he has bungled. But Dr. Singha cannot be answerable for the paper setter, he can punish him, but he should say that this is not a good paper, and they could hold re-examination. Why not? After all, your system of examination could be faulty somewhere; you cannot say that you cannot hold re-examination for a long time, for hundred years. You have to have re-examination some time because your paper setter has bungled.

The hon. Minister has vast experience. As he know, there is syllabus and there is curriculum. Syllabus is a very broad outline and curriculum is detailed. Here is the book—syllabus and courses of studies. The same syllabus is buttressed by the Board. The Board has one point of credit; they have published so many books. Their reading 'objectives' is a very comprehensive thing,

although this book has remained out of print. That was wrong. There they have explained everything how you will read, how you will be evaluated. Then they print a book. They give you sample question papers; what kind of question papers will be there based on the syllabus and the courses of studies. Then, they further help the intelligent students by telling them that the students should go through the answers of toppers over a period of ten years, so that they gain experience how to answer and all these things. Then, there are books suggested according to the syllabus and they call them—books recommended. They recommended Mathematics Book III, IV and V by NCERT. Then, in addition to that, there are books by Lugani and others, by Arora, by Manjit Singh etc. These are very high standard books. Will the Chairman prove before the Minister that a single question was set from the NCERT books or text books by Arora, Lugani or Manjit Singh, or any text books that they have prescribed here, the printed books. These are the syllabus and courses of study. You say that it was an unconventional paper, the student has to exercise his brain. He has three hours, and he has to solve the sums he has done in two years, eleventh and twelfth class. He has no time to be imaginative because you want him to be a scholar at that level. Some of the students try to be scholar. Sometimes I really wonder how much they learn and how much ability they have. At their age, I was not that capable as our students are. But you cannot expect Class XII students to be mathematicians. Nobody could find even a single question from Manjeet Singh, Arora, Logani or NCERT books.

The paper setter wanted to show his ability. Privately you could tell the Chairman that the Mathematics teacher who set this paper is not fit for being a teacher. Both the teacher and the moderator created havoc in Delhi. If I had the power, I would have said that they should be dismissed from the service they must not spend all the time to see as to how to put the students in the dock. They are our future. You cannot play havoc with them. What happened in Delhi was that even

the most brilliant student was weeping as he could not do well. You cannot find even a single question having been found in the papers set during the last 10 years. So, he may be a scholar and he can have his own academy at his own home but he should not be in any position in the CBSE.

Sir, there is a consensus among the parents, among the Principals of the Public Schools and also among the teachers that the questions carrying 24 marks in total were out of the prescribed course. There is also consensus with regard to the fact that the paper was quite lengthy which could not be completed in three hours and it was beyond the capacity of the above-average student. Therefore, adequate compensation has to be given. Before I suggest as to how they can be compensated, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to refer to some of the questions contained in the Question Paper, which were either very tough or they were not in the Course and were not found in the textbooks.

For instance, question no. 1 (b) is about the Theorem. The language was totally different. Then, the question is regarding Vectors. Such a question is not available in any book including NCERT books. It carries 2 marks. The next question is regarding Probability. It is not a routine type question and its language is ambiguous. The question regarding differentiation by Delta method of $Y = E^{x^2}$, is a very hard question which is not found in the textbooks.

Similar is the case with regard to Coordinate Geometry and Maxima-Minima. I have so much information with me whereby I can prove that questions carrying 24 marks could not be attempted by the most brilliant students. If somebody has acquired knowledge of the standard of IIT, I wish him well but for the common run of brilliant students it was very difficult to attempt these questions carrying 24 marks, as they were not covered by any book.

The Mathematics teachers from Delhi schools have asked for adequate compensation to be given to the students and my

friend, Shri Kumaramangalam, also wanted to have adequate compensation for them. The National Progressive Schools Conference also wanted to have compensation and the compensation they wanted is re-examination. There cannot be any other alternative than this. The point where I differ from my friend, Shri Kumaramangalam, is that if you want adequate compensation then you cannot give them option.

First of all, I would like to say that CBSE should not make it a prestige issue for them. To us, students are more important than the institute at Mathura Road; to us CBSE Chairman is not important but the question of students whose future is very dark important. The Chairman has not explained to you that there are two other institutions in Delhi; one is ISCE and the other is Delhi Board.

I really wonder how it is being allowed. Mr. Deputy Speaker, it only proves that education has no priority. Otherwise this *nakhara*-logy would not be allowed. Why don't we have a uniform standard for all the students in the country? If you want to rise to the occasion, we can do it because we have a Constitution according to which we are a socialist state. At one point of time, I move: a Bill that there should not be any public schools, private schools and so on and so forth. All schools must be under the domain of the Government and education imparted in these schools should be of same standard throughout the country. As regards examinations also, there must be uniformity throughout the country. Now there is no uniformity whatsoever.

Let me explain how it is going to affect the CBSE students. The students of Delhi Board may get one hundred per cent of marks because their paper was a very simple, conventional and routine type of paper. Some institutions of higher education have their own standards and they prescribe certain entrance tests. But some other institutions such as the Delhi College of Engineering has a cut point at 80 per cent of marks. Students may copy or follow any type of method. But once they get 80 per cent

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

of marks, they are eligible to get admission in the Delhi College of Engineering and similar other institutions. The ICSI students and the students of the Delhi Board will have an edge over the CBSE students now. How does the Chairman answer this point? The students of CBSE who have to face this tough Mathematics examination this year are certainly at a disadvantage.

I urge that you must give them compensation. But you cannot compensate them by giving them some grace marks. It is really shocking that the question paper does not tally properly and is short of two marks. Will this two marks compensation seem to be just? Students must have wasted their time going through this paper and totalling the marks. Will their anxiety be compensated by grace marks? Does not the Chairman have his own children? Does he not understand the situation? I say that the CBSE students must be protected.

So far as admissions are concerned, they have to face a tough competition. Our students must have a bright future. Already there is unemployment. There is terrible competition in the field of education. Do we want to make them future bleaker through this gimmickry? I wish the hon. Minister asserts his authority and tells the Board not to stand on prestige and to hold a re-examination. If that is done, we will not have any grievance. Also, the examination will have to be set according to the syllabus and curriculum prescribed by the Board and according to the same pattern devised and followed for the last ten years.

If there is some hitch in this, I would like to give another suggestion. The hon. Minister should not go by what the Board's Committee would say. After all, what is that Committee? It is nominated by the Chairman and it cannot raise against the Chairman? The Board should realise the position of the Minister because ultimately every thing comes to the Parliament which is the supreme authority. If the hon. Minister does not

agree to the suggestion of re-examination or if he is not in a position to assure me that he would ask the Board for a re-examination, then I will not ask for 24 marks as my friend has asked. I request you to institute a committee of experts and become knowledgeable about this paper. This paper was decidedly beyond the comprehension of the vast majority of students. In this paper, as has already been stated, questions carrying 24 marks were either out of syllabus or not according to the usual pattern. I do not know how you are going to add marks. Before you decide on the method of compensation, you should institute your own committee of experts to go into the question paper. This is my please before you. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, we must have governance by intervention. We allow our institutions all autonomy. Dr. Singha can be a king unto his realm and I wish him well. But when something goes wrong, it is only the Parliament which can intervene.

It is Jawaharlal Nehru who allowed freedom to every Minister and every State Chief Minister. But when something goes wrong, his policy was that of governance by intervention. Here you have to intervene and conduct re-examination. You have your committee of experts drawn from various parts of the city or various parts of the country and you get their suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first I want to thank my friend Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal for bringing this matter to the notice of the Government and the Member of the House. He expressed his anxiety in this connection in such a way that even we, the hon. Members, have started feeling that indeed injustice has been done to those students.

I respect hon. Shri Shahi very much. He has been in public life for more than my years. He has a good reputation since his days as a Minister in Bihar. People appreciate his administrative capability and respect him for the efficient handling of his Ministry.

While moving the Calling Attention Motion, it was expected that two points will be clarified in the reply. Firstly, what action will be initiated against the person who was responsible for setting a paper in which not only certain questions were out of course but there was clear cut error in the calculation of total marks as well? Secondly, what steps will be taken to rectify the loss suffered by the Students? Though I have full respect for Shri Shahi but I am constrained to submit that this is an unfortunate thing. If the victimised students and their guardians go through this reply, what opinion will they form of the Government? Therefore, while censuring those who misinformed you and prepared this unfair reply, I want to tear it with extreme regret. Efforts were made to make you state in your reply and I quote.

[English]

"The paper was somewhat difficult than the earlier years' papers. But it was somewhat difficult...."

[Translation]

What does that mean? Almost all the school Principals share the same view about this paper. Kindly let us know as to how many school Principals have written to the Government directly or to the Board that the questions in this paper were not only outside the syllabus but 24 per cent of them were of the standard of the B. Sc. or the Engineering course in the I.I.Ts. Even the teachers could not tackle 24 per cent of this paper. When the National Schools Conference wrote to Shri Singha categorically in this regard, he admitted unlike you, that the paper was indeed out of course. Thus, it is being accepted outside, that injustice has been done to the students and it has been published in the Press as well, but the hon. Minister was made to state in the Lok Sabha that-

[English]

"the paper was somewhat more difficult than earlier years' papers"

[Translation]

No other matter can be more embarrassing than this, for the Government. Therefore, I want to request you that action must be initiated against those who prepared this reply and made efforts to misinform the House regardless of whether they are bureaucrats in the Ministries of C.B.S.E. Members.

This is not a question of one or two cases only but it is question of future of all those 10 to 12 thousand students who appeared in this examination. There might be some such students whose parents would be hoping that their son would secure high percentage in the examination, enabling them to get admission in I.I.T. or in some other Engineering Colleges. Now their percentage will be adversely affected for no fault of their own. If they had studied less or they had not put hard labour or had there been somewhat a bit more difficult question paper within the syllabus, this could be justified that it was the fault on the part of the students and for their low percentage none else than they themselves are to be blamed. But despite their hard labour, they are going to secure low marks. How can they bear with it? How will you compensate those students who had thrown their body and soul together in their preparations for the examination? Will you console them only by expressing a few sympathetic words. Will it be able to console the parents who burnt mid night oil in coaching their wards. I know a number of such parents who burn mid night oil in coaching their children with the hope that one day their children will get admission in I.I.T. etc. which will enable them in securing some good jobs.

A sample survey conducted by them also reveals this fact that one question was out of syllabus and it has been done deliberately to harass students. I doubt it might be the handiwork of one of such persons in the authority or sitting some where else who is averse to our decision of lowering of voting age to 18 years. They want to incite youths

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

on one or the other pretext. Such harassment to students in not being made in Delhi alone but at other places and universities also. If the Government does not take precautionary measures, a conspiracy to incite our younger generation against the Government can be hatched by such disgruntled persons.

You should make an enquiry into the matter. It might be possible that the person who set the question paper or the Chairman of the Board has some link with B.J.P or some other political parties on whose behest this harassment has been done to the ten thousand students and their parents so as to make them anti Government. The hon. Member Mr. Agarwal is also present in the House and I share his grief as I can understand his anxiety. His anger is understandable as he realise as to how much those children have been put to loss.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: The people are hurling invectives. He does not realise this thing. They want to play with the lives of 15 thousand students. At least once you should look into that question paper. If one could go through the paper, it appears that they do not want to test the knowledge of the students but they want to test what the students do not know. What can be more humiliating than this? I want to know as to why they want to play with their lives? Why do they pretend that they want to spread education...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to ask three pointed questions. I am not interested in knowing the identity of the paper-setter and the kind of punishment he is to be awarded for his fault. But I would certainly like to pin point towards the Chairman who is responsible for all this. I want to know as to why any corrective measure was not taken by him as yet, though a sample survey was conducted and criticism was made by the press and repre-

sentations were submitted by the Principal and the teachers. Why did he not take any step which could have satisfied the students and their parents. This wrong should be undone. Therefore, I want to know as to what action is being taken by the Government against the Chairman?

Secondly, what action is being taken against those persons who have tried to mislead the house through the kind of reply prepared for the Minister to be given on the floor of the House on such a delicate issue.

Thirdly, what measures are being taken by the Government regarding re-examination of that paper in which parents of the students in Delhi are very much interested.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, please permit Mr. Jai Prakash Agarwal now.

(Interruptions)

Please give him some chance, Sir. You can put it to the House and decide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot; I am following the rules. I cannot allow like this. Then there will be so many interruptions like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R.KUMARAMANGALAM: Since two members are not there, you give some time to Mr. Agarwal*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: He may be permitted to ask questions*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot allow.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: We want a full fledged discussion on this. We could not discuss this calling attention thoroughly because of that impasse. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to make only one point that when this matter was raised by the principals of schools in Delhi first, why decision was not taken before our raising this matter in the House. This reply has been come from the Government only after we gave Calling Attention in the House. The Government should have pondered over the matter well before the matter being here. Why efforts were made to play with the lives of the students? He should have told it before hand that the re-examination would be held. He should not claim that the spread of education is the first priority of the Government. You are playing with the lives of the students who put hard labour in their studies. The persons found to be responsible for this lapse should be punished. *(Interruptions)* I want to know why any action is not being taken against the guilty persons. If I were in our position I would have resigned. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while listening to the hon. Members I was thinking as to what should I do in a matter which evokes so much emotion. From the submissions made here, are could draw this conclusion that the questions were difficult and out of course. With regard to the questions being out of course, I can get it examined by a team of experts comprising some of the principals of schools in Delhi, one or two professors of mathematics and some other experts in this field whether some of the questions were really out of course and if it was so, the students will not be allowed to be adversely affected on this count but according to the information received so far, a part of the question paper carrying 20 marks was very

easy, another part carrying 64 marks was a bit difficult of average nature and the rest of the questions carrying 14 or 16 marks, were quite difficult. Now what can be its remedies? To my view, there can be two alternative of it and one of them is that out of 10,000 students who had appeared in this examination, we may pick up copies of two three percent students atrandom and get them evaluated before hand. Then we may make comparison between students who secured marks in the ranges of 1 to 32, 32 to 45, 45 to 50, 51 to 60, 60 to 74 75 to 90 and 90 to 100 with the number of students who secured marks in the same ranges previous year. This will give us an idea of the paper. *(Interruptions)*

First listen to me. Secondly, it has been stated that the questions set for Delhi students were comparatively more difficult than the questions set for outside students and thus the students of Delhi have been placed in a more disadvantageous position... *(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: The Students of Delhi and Madras are in a dis-advantageous position.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: All those students who come under C.B.S.E., these disadvantages can be seen.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: C.B.S.E. Schools are in abroad also. The schools of C.B.S.E. are in Delhi as well as outside Delhi also and students of some of Delhi schools appear in the examinations conducted for students outside Delhi.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: All the three have different question papers.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: I am also stating the same thing. If you are so eager to make your submission, should I sit down. I am not in haste to make my submission. If you are interested in listening to my view, only then I will make my submission, other wise not. *(Interruptions)* In fact this is a mistake that the question paper was of 98 marks

instead of 100 marks. It can be a mistake either on the part of the setter of the question or on the part of the printer. This may be fault of the system that the question papers are opened only in examinations hall after their printing.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM:
This is a question paper of mathematics.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: It is, of course, a question paper of mathematics. It has also been stated that the question paper carried a total marks of 98 instead of 100 marks, this was in fact a mistake.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: This is a mistake in calculation of the persons who set this question paper of mathematics and who is supposed to evaluate them.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: You did not listen to my submission.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV(Alwar): It is regrettable that our hon. Minister of education have not come to know the fact as to where the fault lies, though he has replied the matter in this August House. He has not yet identified the guilty person

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: It may be a printing mistake also. Now the question is as to what remedial measure should be taken in such situation. The remedy is that if the question paper on one stream of C.B.S.E. in which students appeared is more difficult then other stream of C.B.S.E., a comparison can be made. Secondly, if a question either of 14 marks or of 24 marks is out of course, it is a mistake and for this we will take further measures. We can discuss this matter with you and if after comparison it is found that the questions are really out of course, their remedies can be suggested. I want to assure students and advice them not to be dejected and desperate. For their knowledge I want to tell them that in the C.B.S.E there is an Examination Committee and a Result Committee. The Examination Committees is responsible for setting of question papers and evaluation of answer books of the stu-

dents. After evaluation of answer sheets of the students, they are forwarded to Result Committee for publication of result. when the Result Committee finds that the percentage of marks obtained by students in a particular subject is comparatively lower than that of the marks obtained by students in other subjects, it reviews the situation to improve the position.

This is the one door open. I am prepared to take suitable remedial measure if it is found on review that any question was out of course.

Secondly, if the marks of one stream are comparatively poorer than the marks of another stream and if these are less as compared to the previous years, this matter will be reviewed by the Result Committee and efforts will be made to remove the difficulties of the students. Therefore, I want to assure the hon. Members that there is no need to get agitated over this issue and I am also prepared to discuss this matter with you

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: If you compare the Delhi Board paper with the Central Board paper, you will find that the Delhi Board paper is very easy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up Matters under Rs. 377.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: 98 per cent of the Principals have filed written complaints in this regard. (*Interruptions*) You should state in your reply that re-examination will be taken in respect of this paper. You are playing with the lives of the students. 40 principals of different schools have written to the Board that this paper was out of the syllabus. Then where is the difficulty in holding a re-examination in respect of this paper? Those who have set such a paper should be blacklisted.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up matters under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

16.58 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to open Post Offices in Kurur village of Malad (East) Bombay and Nalasopara (East) in Vasai Taluka of Thane district of Maharashtra.**

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Telecommunications towards the need to open a few Post Offices in my constituency.

At Kurur village of Malad (East), Bombay, there is an urgent need to open a new Post Office as the present Post Office at Malad (East) is not in a position to serve the people in a proper way. Deliveries there are not regular and in time because of new residential complexes and development of slums. People from Kurur village have to walk about four kilometres to have their postal requirements.

Nalasopara (East) in Vasai Taluka of Thane district of Maharashtra is also badly in need of one new Post Office as people from Bombay are shifting their residences to Nalasopara, Vasai and Virar. Number of new residential buildings and complexes have come up at Nalasopara.

So, I request that the Honourable Minister should instruct the department to con-

sider the proposal to open new Post Offices at Kurur village and Nalasopara.

17.00 hrs.

- (ii) **Need to give some special concessions to Ahmedabad as are given to backward districts in view of closure of large number of Textile Mills there**

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): The economy of Ahmedabad city is mainly dependent on the textile industry. On account of the closure of a large number of textile mills in Ahmedabad and consequent adverse effect on ancilliary industries, the socio-economic life of Ahmedabad has suffered a great deal.

About 30,000 workers have been rendered unemployed in Ahmedabad due to closure of the textile mills. A number of factories engaged in ancilliary industrial activities have also been closed down. However, Ahmedabad being a major city, is not qualified to get special concessions available to backward districts. As a result the economy of the city of Ahmedabad continues to be under great strain.

It is, therefore, urged that the Central Government may make special exception in favour of Ahmedabad in view of its economic situation and declare the city to be qualified for all concessions available in the industrial context to backward districts.

- (iii) **Need to provide more funds to Jammu and Kashmir for development of places of tourist interest.**

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): The Government of India is very keen to promote tourism in India. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir is also very anxious

[Sh. Janak Raj Gupta]

to promote tourism in the State. Jammu and Kashmir State has a great potential in tourism. A large number of tourists come to the State every year. There are a number of places of tourists interest in District Jammu, Poonch, Rajouri and Udhampur namely Noor Chhamb, in Poonch, Dehragali, Tattapani, Kalabot and other in Rajouri District, Sruinsar and Sanasar I lakes in Jammu District, Salal, Patnitop, Sanasar, Maantaalai in Udhampur District. I would like to urge upon the Government of India to make survey of all these places of tourists attraction and provide funds and other amenities to develop these places as tourist resorts.

(iv) Need to set up a unit of BHEL in Bihar

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : B.H.E.L. is a leading profit earning undertaking in the Public Sector. It has invented and manufactured a large number of modern machines and helped a lot in the matter of import substitution.

No Key industry has been set up in Bihar in the last two decades despite the fact that the State has a strong infrastructural base. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that the Government of India set up a unit of B.H.E.L. in Bihar at an early date.

(v) Need for early rehabilitation of people ousted due to construction of Bhakra and Pong Dams and for special financial assistance to Himachal Pradesh Government for construction of Bridges and roads

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : The construction of Bhakra Dam and other similar projects has been hailed as a mile-stone on the road to eco-

nomie development of India. However, the fate of oustees and the regions submerged under water has not been the concern of anybody, with the result that the victims have been suffering and have no hope of rehabilitation, if the Central Government does not come to their rescue in a big way. The oustees from Bhakra Dam and Pong Dam in Himachal Pradesh are still to get justice for their proper rehabilitation.

However, much more serious are the conditions in the regions around the Gobind-sagar Lake which has submerged many roads and bridges leading to the elongation of distances between various points in Bilaspur and Una Districts of Himachal Pradesh. I, therefore, request the Union Government and the Bhakra-Beas Management Board to sanction special financial assistance to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for the construction of bridges and roads like bridge at Bagphal over Sutlej river and over Lunkehrhad in Bilaspur and Una Districts respectively.

The proposed National Fund for the rehabilitation of the oustees should also be set up at an early date.

(vi) Need to direct NABARD to convert short term loans given to handloom weavers of Madhubani district, Bihar into long term loans

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Madhubani district of Bihar is predominantly inhabited by weavers, whose only source of livelihood is the handloom industry. Government has made arrangements to provide working capital to the weavers' co-operatives through NABARD. Due to floods and earthquakes during the last two years, the people had to suffer heavy losses. Be-

sides, fall in the purchasing power of the common people has affected their market. While the co-operatives are facing financial crisis, the banks are issuing notices to them to repay the working capital. Legal action is also being initiated against the defaulters and as a result, the office bearers of the weavers co-operatives are becoming restless and the weavers are on the verge of unemployment. It is not justified to recover Government loans from the people of the areas affected by natural calamities.

Therefore, I request the Government of India to direct NABARD to convert short-term loans into long-term loans and withdraw whatever legal action has been initiated against the weavers' co-operatives.

17.05 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1989-90 - GENERAL DISCUSSION — *CONTD.*

(English)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion on Budget (General) for 1989-90.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Rajgarh): I rise to support the Budget for 1989-90. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a very balanced, very pragmatic Budget. It is pro-poor, anti-rich, growth oriented and has made an honest effort to curb the non-plan expenditure and consequently the deficit. I am sure, it would curb inflation also.

It is the centenary year of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of modern India. He said:

"The national aims of a welfare state and a socialist economy before it

can only be achieved by considerable increase in national income and our economic policy must therefore be aimed at suitable and equitable distribution."

We have seen in the last four years, in spite of bad monsoons consistently, our economy has developed enough resilience, that we could manage an average growth rate of 5 percent in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Even in the last year, the worst drought year of the century, we could register a growth rate of 3.6 per cent. The management of drought by the Government under the direction of our Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, has been commendable. It has proved that we, as an economic nation, are on a very strong wicket and we can face any calamity with confidence.

I would like to point out that in the not so severe droughts of 65-66, 66-67 and 79-80 our growth rate was negative and the rate of inflation was 11 per cent, 15 per cent and over 15 percent respectively. This itself proves that by the right kind of policies, we have been able to control the economic situation in this country. This has been possible because of better performance of our infrastructure in the public sector, better investment climate built up by liberalisation of our industrial policy, rationalisation of controls, delicensing and of course, the inherent Indian character of savings.

I am surprised at the comments of our opposition leaders. Though they were absent at the time of presentation of the Budget—probably it is the second time that this has happened in India Parliament—it is very surprising that they have commented that this is a Budget which will stagnate the economy. If anything that is stagnating, it is the growth of the opposition parties, their approach and their mentality. They have shown it a number of times in this very Session by their indifferent approach to the

[Sh. Digvijay Singh]

serious problems of this country and by raising such issues which politicise and vitiate the political scene and conditions in this country.

The role of the Opposition Parties in this country has been unfortunate.

Economic growth is not the only factor. Only increase in economic growth cannot remove poverty and economic inequalities. We have to achieve economic justice and equality. Then only the poverty of this country can be tackled. That is why I say that we have to have a Budget and an economy which shall remove the economic inequality between the two factions — the upper echelons and the lower ones — alongwith the economic growth. Then only we shall be able to do some justice to the people living below the poverty line. If we see the total wealth of the country, even after forty years of our independence, sixty per cent of the wealth is owned by ten per cent of the upper echelons of population, and the bottom ten percent own only two percent of the national wealth. Until and unless this is brought down, we shall not be able to remove poverty from this country. Although Karl Marx is not very relevant in the late twentieth century, but he has said — and it is quite relevant today also — that economic justice is like a passenger train which is invariably and always late. We have seen this fact come true in our country.

The trickle down theory of the First and the Second Five Year Plans, where it was thought that the community development, as such, would remove the poverty in this country, has not reached the lowest bottom. It has not gone beyond a certain point.

Unfortunately, our rich urban-based professionals and other people in the Planning Commission and in the North Block, are quite far away from the actual condition in

the rural India, from the actual problems of the rural poor. That is why we have not been able to make an honest effort to remove poverty in this country. Mrs. Gandhi made a frontal attack for the first time in 1980 when she brought the IRDP, NREP, and RLEGP to remove poverty from this country. We have seen that these Programmes could have been very successful in dealing with the poverty of this country but for their ineffective implementation. If you see, merely by distributing loan and subsidy, you cannot bring a person living below the poverty line, above the poverty line. An integrated approach has to be taken, and this was very much conceived when this IRDP was brought out.

The structure of economic growth has to be associated with the productive participation of those living below the poverty line, by upgrading the skill of the rural artisan, its access to the high-tech, its ability to contribute to the value adding process and then providing their share of institutional finance along with the subsidy. That is the integrated approach for the rural development, for the weaker sections of the rural artisan. If that is done, then only your IRDP will be successful. Mahatma Gandhi has said, "Men should be the centre of economic growth." The wealth has to be generated in every home and every family which is living below the poverty line. Then only the IRDP can be successful. In spite of the vast human resource available in this country, which can be converted into an asset, we have failed to do so. Although the hon. Prime Minister has created a separate department for Human Resource Development, it has only become a glorified Education Department. It has done nothing for the inherent development of the human being, and particularly those people who are uneducated but very much there in the rural skill like the rural artisans, no effort has been made to develop them. There are no institutes and there are no facilities for the development of the skills of the rural artisans. There are no institutes and

no training programme for the uneducated rural landless. Until this is done, poverty removal would remain as an utopian dream for all of us.

Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for merging the programmes of NREP and RLEGP. It was long overdue. It was creating such a confusion in the rural areas and at the field level that even accounting was becoming a great problem. But merely to providing funds for rural landless is not enough. Here also, the implementation of the programme has been very ineffective. There has been no house to house survey of the rural landless. We have not made it essential at the field level to see that only the rural landless who are supposed to gain by this programme are employed in these programmes. No identification has been done of these rural landless. Until and unless you identify the families of these poor, how can you give them an assured employment for at least 200 days in a year which has been our programme? Sir, I strongly advocate that a complete identification programme in every village has to be made for all those rural landless families who have to be provided employment under the new programme and I also congratulate the hon. Finance Minister to bring about Nehru Rojgar Yojana which shall be implemented in these 120 districts. Sir, choosing of 120 districts is a very difficult problem. There may be different considerations. But I strongly advocate that they should be very careful in choosing these 120 districts. You should first find out which are the districts where you have surplus rural landless, where you have people working below the minimum wages, where people are still migrating, leaving their home and hearth to find work elsewhere. These are the districts you have to choose for this 'Nehru Rojgar Yojana'.

Sir, my district, where I have been elected from Rajgarh, in Madhya Pradesh,

about 25,000 to 30,000 every year migrate in spite of your NREP and RLEGP, to other areas for employment. I strongly request the hon. Finance Minister to convey my feelings to the Agriculture Ministry or whatever the dealing Ministry to see that Rajgarh district is included in the 'Nehru Rojgar Yojana'. Sir, Gandhian economy of encouraging Village and Cottage Industries is still very relevant for this country. We should reserve all those items which can be produced in a village or cottage industry. And the bigger and the medium industry should be made to stop the production of such items which can be produced in a village by local talents.

Now, Sir, the 'Ambar Charkha' the symbol of Mahatma Gandhi or the symbol of fight against imperialism, is used for spinning of yarn. This is one thing which, if used in the right earnest and with the right policy, can do a lot in giving more employment in the rural areas. I request the hon. Finance Minister to speak to hon. Textile Minister that the thicker yarn, yarn of the lower counts should be reserved only for the hand-spinning industry. Today I must confess that inflation has hurt the poor of this country in a very big way. I strongly advocate that a scheme to provide cheap foodgrains to the people living below the poverty line is a must. Until and unless we do that, we shall not be doing our duty.

Sir, I must go on record that in regard to the huge subsidies that we are paying to the fertilizer industry or for subsidising sugar and edible oil, we must seriously reconsider whether this is seriously and effectively giving some relief to the poor. In my own assessment, it is not. (*Interruptions*). The subsidy to the fertilizer industry is mostly being cornered by those cultivators or farmers who are fairly well-to-do now. And with modern techniques and irrigation they can afford to pay higher price for the fertilizer. So, the same fertilizer subsidy can be given at the distribution level to small and marginal farm-

[Sh. Digvijay Singh]

ers and to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes farmers. And similarly, sugar and edible oil can be brought out in the public distribution system. By releasing the adequate amount of edible oil and because of the success of the Technology Mission on oilseeds, the prices of edible oil have come down. I also congratulate the Government that by taking away the edible oil from the vanaspati industry which it was subsidising, it has brought down the edible oil prices and has brought some relief to the poor. The savings made in withdrawing these subsidies can go to finance the scheme for cheaper foodgrains for the poor, for people living below the poverty line, which has become a 'must'.

Sir, I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for, with the right kind of foreign policy and our friendly relationship with the neighbours we have been able to bring down the defence expenditure. We have taken a very bold stand in containing this defence expenditure which was becoming heavier and heavier each year because of the rise in our defence expenditure.

We can easily bifurcate the non-plan expenditure into two — non-plan expenditure non-development side and non-plan expenditure development side, i.e. to meet the maintenance cost of the assets created over the years. I strongly advocate, we have been trying also, for a serious cut in the non-plan non-development expenditure. As far as I know the hon. Prime Minister had made a statement that all Ministries should voluntarily decide where they can bring down the non-productive and non-plan expenditure and also to review the ongoing schemes. There are a number of schemes being taken up by different departments which have lost the relevance and which are unproductive and useless. There has to be a serious review in all these Ministeries whether the

schemes which are being implemented are really effective, whether they are really helping the growth of the economy or the target section. I do not know whether any Ministry made an exercise or made an honest effort, but that is not reflected in the figures presented to us. No Ministry made an effort....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Sir, I will take two or three minutes. I am concluding.

I also would like to say that we must be very careful in the increase in the repayment obligations. The market borrowing and the imbalance in the foreign trade is a very serious problem in future and this so called debt trap is very much a reality in the near future.

Sir, the imbalance in the import and export has been consistent over the years. We have been balancing foreign trade by foreign borrowing. How long can we go on? There has to be a time when we shall be faced with a situation where we will not be able to borrow from the extreme market. We have given lots of incentives to exporters. But still more incentives are needed. We have to be very careful. The import liberalisation does not mean a blanket sort of permission for anyone to import whatever he wants to. Only those items which are essential for the growth of Indian economy should be kept in the list.

I strongly feel that the capital subsidy being given to the industry is not needed. People who are setting up industry themselves come from very affluent class. You are giving them capital subsidy which is not needed. You can give them soft loan which they can repay easily. One of the major reasons for industrial sickness in this country is, the doles that we are handing out to the new industry. There are 2 lakh sick industrial

units in this country and most of them are not in a position to repay the loan nor in a position to revive them. I strongly feel that it should be stopped and this money saved should be given to KVIC, village industry sector to upgrade the technological skill of the rural artisans.

There is a room for higher direct taxation in this country. Direct taxes today only contribute 18.5% of the total GDP in the country whereas in other countries, the direct tax contributes to about 35 to 50% of the total GDP. There is a room for this. The removal of surcharge and the imposition of 8% only means 3% additional levy on the higher income group. There is a room for additional levy of direct taxes. The corporate sector has been allowed to go scot-free. This could have been one of the areas where you could have increased the revenue. The family pension raised for our freedom fighters is a welcome step. But I plead that it should be increased to Rs. 1500 a month in the present condition of inflation. The present pension is not sufficient.

In the end, I would congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a very pragmatic Budget.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals for the year 1989-90. The aim and objects of this Budget are to promote the productive employment, protect consumption standard of the poor, discourage non-essential luxury consumption specially when it is import intensive, them to provide some relief to middle class income-tax payers, to maintain the tempo of industrial modernisation and growth and to contain the Budget deficit for the year 1989-90.

Before I go to the Budget, I would like to speak something about the Indian economy. During the last year, due to severe drought condition and flood conditions, the economy

of our country was handicapped and it was only 3.6% in terms of growth in GDP. This year, it is going to increase up to 9%.

Regarding agriculture, due to bad monsoon, the production of foodgrains was 138 million tonnes last year whereas it is going to exceed 166 million tonnes this year. Regarding industry, industrial production was about 8% per year during the last four years and the plant load factor of electricity rose to 56.5% from 50.1% in 1984-85. In the Railway, the freight carried during the last 3 years is more than the total of the previous 10 years. Steel production is increased by 10.1%, cement production 12% and the nitrogen fertilizer by 26.2% and phosphatic fertilizer by 64.5% when compared with the corresponding period of last year. At last, I say that 179 public sector enterprises under the Central Government showed a net profit of Rs. 694.19 crores from Rs. 59.79 crores of the corresponding period of last year.

This year is the Birth Centenary Year of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, our revered late Prime Minister. The hon. Finance Minister has proposed to implement a new Scheme called Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana. This is a cent per cent funded Scheme of the Central Government and it has to be raised from the income-tax payers who have more than Rs. 50,000/- income at the rate of 8% from next year.

I welcome the idea of employing people living below poverty line in 120 districts in the country where the employment generation is very low and where people do not get better employment.

Regarding NREP and RLEGP, RLEGP was a cent per cent Central scheme funded by the Central Government and now it has been merged with NREP. My bitter experience is that in some States, they could not give during the past the matching grant for NREP and, that is why, they were deprived

[Sh. K. Pradhani]

of getting the share that was allotted to them. RLEGP which was purely a Central grant, is now mixed with NREP and the precondition is that at least 25% has to be deposited by State before 75% of the Central Government grant is released. If these Schemes remain separate and if out of Rs. 1,211 crores an amount of Rs. 600 crores is allotted for RLEGP and a sum of Rs. 611 crores is allotted for NREP, this precondition will not be there for these poor States for RLEGP.

Gadgil formula is there with the Planning Commission. Whichever State can contribute more, it can get more funds from the Central Government in their Plan. This will also be the same formula which is applied to the States. Some poorer States are unable to contribute—more. They are deprived of the allocation made to them. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this and see whether this can be done.

The outlay during next year is proposed at Rs. 82,161 crores with a deficit of Rs. 7,344 crores. This amount of Rs. 82,161 crores is 11.7% higher than the budget estimate of last year and 8.4% higher than the revised estimate of 1988-89. Deficit of Rs. 7,337 crores is less than that of 1988-89. i.e., Budget estimate of Rs. 7,484 crores and the revised estimate of Rs. 7,940 crores.

During this Budget, under Communication, there is a rise in the proposed expenditure i.e., tele-communication was Rs. 2,200 crores last year and now it has gone up to Rs. 2,700 crores. Energy sector was Rs. 9,100 crores last year and it has gone up to Rs. 11,227 crores this year. So also transportation was Rs. 5,555 crores last year and it has gone up to Rs. 6,296 crores this year.

Non-Plan outlay also has gone up to Rs. 54,345 crores this year which is a rise of Rs.

5,470 crores over the estimated figure of Rs. 48,877 crores of last year. Major non-Plan expenditure intended to payment of interest is about Rs. 17000 crores. Defence has been allocated Rs. 13,000 crores. Subsidy on food, fertilizers and export promotion is expected to touch Rs. 7472 crores. Regarding subsidy on Food, I would like to say that I come from a tribal belt. This food subsidy is just to maintain the life of the people living there. In the name of this subsidy, for tribals, subsidised food is given. It is distributed to the people living there irrespective of their origin whether they are tribals or non-tribals or scheduled castes. It is given to everybody. Whoever is living in tribal areas, he gets this subsidised food because the tribal people depend on the subsidised food as they have got very little earning. The wages given to them are very less. The wages range between Rs. 3-4 only per day. Unless they get this subsidised food, it is very difficult, for them to sustain. In the tribal areas, there are many diseases as the tribal people are under-nourished people. They don't have proper dress. They don't get proper food. Therefore, this subsidy has helped them a lot. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will consider to increase this subsidised food in tribal areas to help them further.

I would now like to touch the exemptions given by the hon. Finance Minister. There are several exemptions. He has announced some exemption to the poultry sector. 331/3 per cent of the income on poultry has been exempted from tax. So also there is some relief to the retiring officers. The widows will also get 331/3 per cent exemption i.e. upto Rs. 12000 is exempt from income-tax. Concession has also been given to the lower slab income-tax payers. A 5 per cent exemption has been given to the income slab from Rs. 18000-25000. It is a welcome idea. Food-processing equipment and agro-based industries will also get concession in taxation.

Sir, there has been some taxation on steel, iron, cigarettes and molasses. Molasses is used for the manufacture of liquor. Further, some taxation is there for inland air travel at the rate of 10 per cent of the basic fare. Regarding foreign travel, Rs. 50/- has been increased to Rs. 150/- per ticket to travel neighbouring countries. For other foreign countries, it has been increased from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 300 per ticket. There has been some increase in taxation in regard to car, collar, television etc. which are luxury items. Government is very keen to see that the rich people are taxed for the benefit of the poor people, to give employment to the poor people. They can derive the benefits of taxation.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having presented a balanced Budget giving relief to the ordinary and middle-class people. This is a labour-oriented and farm-oriented Budget. For the last 10 years, I have been sitting here as a Member. In this Budget, certain concessions have been given to the farm sector and ordinary people. I think the income-tax slab may be raised a little bit i.e. it should have been increased up to Rs. 25000/- because Rs. 2000/- per month is not a big income. It will save the middle-class people.

People in South India, especially in my State of Kerala faces acute power shortage. I would request the hon. Minister to allot more funds to the State of Kerala so that many schemes can be implemented. Cash crops can be raised in Kerala. There are certain projects which are pending with the Centre. The State Government says that the central sanction is required for it and central financial help is also required for it. You know that more educated people are struggling to get job there. Formerly, their aim was to go

to the Middle East to get job. But now, people are coming back from the Middle East without job. So, it has become an acute problem of getting a job in Kerala. Kindly provide more fund and also provide more central industries in Kerala.

You know, manpower is more in Kerala. But actually, people are struggling to get even a job. Graduates, post-graduates scientists and engineers are struggling to get a job in the State. They are running after a job not only in India but they are going abroad also in search of a job. Please take a sympathetic view on this problem.

Regarding irrigation, formerly, we used to give more concessions for purposes of foodgrains production. There is a good scope for cash crops and especially the long-term cash crops like coconut, rubber etc. If they are irrigated well, maturity time will be reduced and more income will generate. Now we are spending crores of rupees for importing rubber. By irrigating this, we can save foreign exchange. If you irrigate cardamom well, you can get a bumper crop and thus we can earn more foreign exchange. My request is to give more funds for irrigation purposes so that we can earn more foreign exchange and save more foreign exchange.

National Highways are less in number in my State as compared to the population of the State. The Transport Minister has announced about the Cochin National Highway. But the fund provided for that is very low. I request you to allot more funds so that Kerala State may come on par with other States.

There is good scope for tourism in our country. Small countries like Switzerland and Ceylon attract lot of people and earn lot of money from tourism. We should provide good hotels and good conveyance to the tourism to attract more people from different

[Sh. George Joseph Mundackal]

parts of the world. Kindly allot more funds for this. In Kerala, there are hills, good beaches, sea-ports and also aerodromes to attract more people. If you allot more funds to Kerala, we can mint crores of rupees from tourism.

Regarding rural telephones, people have been waiting for a long time to get a telephone connection. In urban areas, people spend more money because they are rich people. But for rural communication, you have to take a sympathetic view and you should give more concessions.

Our hon. Prime Minister has been maintaining good relations with the neighbouring countries. That way, we have saved a lot on Defence expenditure. And we are utilising that money for more welfare schemes like NREP etc., so that our country progresses very fast. I congratulate the Prime Minister on this policy of maintaining good relations with our neighbours.

I do not want to take much of your valuable time. I support the Budget. I congratulate the Finance Minister for giving a balanced Budget.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that a man with some vision, integrity and commitment to the nation and the people, Mr. Chavan, has presented the Budget this time. I know that he will never yield to pressures of various sections.

When I went through the Budget proposals, I did feel that it was in tune with the laid down principles of socialism and rational distribution. But when I heard the opposition Members speaking many a time—not only this time but also in earlier Budgets—I found that they were only bent upon criticising the Budget with no concrete solutions coming

forward from them. I have not heard their views on taxation, their views on allocation of funds or their views on increasing the resources for the budget. But they only criticise. Possibly they felt that their role is only to criticise. Even when you ask, they don't have a solution.

Our philosophy is socialism. By socialism we don't mean distributing poverty; by socialism we mean ensuring that the fruits of the growth is shared by the poorest of the poor in this country. Keeping this in our mind, when we felt that in the private sector most of the wealth that was generated was going to the few privileged hands of the country, we felt like having a public sector through which we thought that the wealth generated will be shared by the State or the people. But unfortunately when we see the performance of the public sector, for which I don't say that you are responsible, an amount of Rs. 65000 crores invested in the public sector is not yielding even one rupee, though on paper we might show an amount of about Rs. 2800 crores or Rs. 2900 crores which also is coming only from oil sector through administered prices. So, unless we keep attention on the performance of the public sector by choosing people like you—people who are competent, who are men of integrity and who have got some commitment and who are in tune with the philosophy of the country—there is no solution for improving the public sector.

Under the impression unless we keep the public sector at the commanding heights, on paper if we go on speaking about that and then allow the public sector to cause losses, you will always face the problem of constraint of resources. I am not interested in saying that public sector should not be there; but a public sector which can generate wealth and distribute it to the poor people is required. I am of the opinion, as Finance Minister you can bring out some checks on the public sector by telling them that you are

not prepared to give them any more budgetary support and they have to generate wealth for themselves for expansion and showing profits every year.

Basically it is the production that sorts out the problem of the nation or improves the economy of the country. Any proposal that you make in bringing out the tax structure or duties—excise, customs, etc.—must motivate a man to work and save. I have seen your taxing 8% surcharge on the people who are earning more than Rs. 50,000. It is a welcome sign. I don't think even the traders or the businessmen are worried about it. But will you think once about your still maintaining the same limit of Rs. 18000 as the limit of exemption for income tax? More than 22 million of the public sector employees and about 7 million employees in the private sector are within this limit of less than Rs. 25,000 or about Rs. 27,000. What is the expenditure that is involved in collecting the tax from so many millions of employees whose income is limited and whose income is known to everybody? I don't think it is less than Rs. 400 crores or Rs. 500 crores and the revenue also may not be more than that amount. So, can you not think in terms of avoiding this upto Rs. 25,000 or increasing the exemption limit to Rs. 25,000 so that the exchequer will not lose much; but at the same time you are giving an impression that you are really realistic? I request you to think positively keeping those people who are paying in this bracket in mind and also keeping in mind the devalued value of the rupee now. It is a genuine request. I do not know consecutively why Finance Ministers have been shirking to increase this limit by which we are not going out of socialism or the principles laid down by our leaders earlier.

Sir, I have discussed with many a people both inside and outside Parliament. Everybody expresses that it is the controls on production which are causing this havoc. Now you have de-controlled cement and

aluminium. Why don't you extend it to several other commodities of bulk consumption? Experience also shows when you have de-controlled any commodity its production has gone up and the prices also come down. Cement which used to be sold at Rs. 85/- per bag is being sold at Rs. 50/- per bag these days. Same would be the fate of several other major items including steel. In steel if you allow the private sector to come in a big way the prices will certainly come down.

Sir, while I congratulate you in de-controlling these two items, namely, cement and aluminium I wish you de-control also steel, sugar, fertilisers and, if necessary, power generation. You are aware and we are aware that everyone of you in the Government are feeling constraint of resources for development. Where from do these resources come? These resources have necessarily to come out of the hard work put in by the human beings. I have already said if out of the 800 million people of this country even 300 million people were to work with improved skills and giving them extra benefit of Rs. 10 per day you will be getting Rs. 90,000 crores per annum. It is common knowledge. If you want a skilled carpenter you have to pay Rs. 70 per day whereas an ordinary carpenter will come for Rs. 20/- per day. How much difference does it make. Similar is the case with every profession. So the shortage in this country is of skilled labour, skilled technicians and competent people who can come out of the institutes after their studies and generate wealth directly not depending on Government employment. For this you are required to allot more resources for human resource development. You have only allotted Rs. 832 crores for this purpose. This is an essential item. You have to necessarily allocate more money for this.

Similar is the case with population control. I do not know how Government is forgetting about the havoc which this unchecked

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

population growth is causing. I have suggested to the Ministry and also to the Prime Minister in case you pay Rs. 3000/- today to each individual who is prepared to limit his children to one and if you pay to 10 million people it comes to Rs. 300 crores of expenditure in the budget. The promise that Rs. 3000/- paid today will become a lakh of rupees by the time the boy comes up to the age of twenty-five—give a commitment that you are going to pay a lakh of rupees to the children after twenty-five years—that would be a great attraction for every individual to limit his children. A lakh of rupees by the time boy comes to the age of twenty-five is an assured wealth which gives confidence to the father. You expenditure in other methods is not yielding results. Rupees 3000/- is not much and it will have a compound effect by which you can bring the population growth to zero in less than twenty years. Sir, you may ask me wherefrom these resources come for these things. I say why do you provide money for Railways? Why do you provide money for Telecom? Why do you provide money for power generation, for chemicals, fertilisers and civil aviation? Why don't you ask those Ministries to generate their own wealth? In case they are short of capital investment, allow them to raise bonds. Let them share the responsibility of paying the interest on capital. Let there be a burden on them. Let them not think that they can get the budgetary support and they can still live on inefficiency. Let them not think that they can go on expecting budgetary support and need not generate wealth by themselves. Why do you increase the burden on yourself? Why not share this burden? I think, you will think in the direction of asking the other Ministries excepting those Ministries which are engaged in welfare activities like human resources development, education, poverty alleviation, rural development. This will sort out the problem of allocation.

I definitely congratulate you that policies and programmes of our Government have helped us in spite of the continuous drought of three years. The policies of the Government have enabled, apart from the nature, to increase the production of foodgrains from 138 million tonnes to almost 170 million tonnes—an increase of around 24 per cent. When there could be a 24 per cent increase in the foodgrains in one year, can you not think in terms of giving more assurances to the farming community by paying remunerative prices and by increasing the allocations for crop insurance? Then, more and more people can take risk. More and more people can work with better incentives and generate more wealth—if not 24 per cent every year, then at least more than what it was earlier.

You have been spending a lot of money on import of several items, including edible oils. You give the remunerative price to the farmers. There is no need to import any edible oils. Our own experience in the case of sugar is that by paying remunerative price to the farmers, we have not only come to the stage of self-sufficiency but also we are in a position to export sugar to other countries.

Now, I will come to the corporate sector taxation. Even with effective taxation in the corporate sector of 50 or 55 per cent, under your legislation, it is only 27 per cent. That means, we are, in one way, levying higher tax rates compared to any other nation. We don't need to worry about increase in tax rates in this manner. If you want, you can withdraw your exemptions and then reduce the rates to the international standards.

Savings, I understand, are going down, though marginally. But some more incentives to the rural people will help in increasing the savings because domestic savings are much better than the external savings. But by increasing external savings, we are

losing employment. Our countrymen are forgoing the employment. Even if you increase the domestic borrowing it will be only within the country. No amount of debt will harm us. But external debt, I understand, is about Rs. 55,000 crores. Please think over about putting a check on the external debt.

I congratulate you in bringing down the budget deficit from Rs. 7,940 crores to Rs. 7,337 crores. People fear about the deficit. I think that deficit financing and inflation are part of the economy for which we need not get perturbed. So long as this deficit and the inflation are within control, that is, inflation is less than 10 per cent and deficit is in the range of 2-3 per cent of the gross national product, we need not get upset or we need not bother about the criticism from the Opposition parties.

Lastly, I only wanted to say that the Central Government is giving more than Rs. 7,500 crores by way of subsidies. You are giving more than Rs. 3,000 crores on fertilisers alone. Have you ever thought that by giving Rs. 400 crores or subsidy... on Rs. 2 per kg. and subsidy on dhoties in Andhra Pradesh with expensive publicity that is being given, the Chief Minister could win the hearts of the people? But your Rs. 3500 crores on fertilisers which is going to the farmers is lacking publicity. We are not impressing upon the farmers and the poor people. We are not impressing anybody in this country with so many thousands and crores of rupees which the Government is spending on the poor people and for the agricultural community. But I wish that the amount of Rs. 3000 crores which you are giving to the factories is withdrawn and you see that this is given directly to the farmers by which you can encourage the competition among the manufacturers of the fertilisers and thus make the farmers feel that the Government of India is interested in their welfare.

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is time to take up half-an-hour discussion. So, you please wind up.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Finally, I congratulate the Minister for the pragmatic Budget which he has brought in. If there are any suggestions for improvements, let him not have the feeling of ego; let him consider those improvements and accept to the extent possible.

18.01 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

Financial Assistance to Refugees from Pak Occupied Areas of Jammu and Kashmir

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up a discussion on the points arising out of the reply given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 27th February, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 713 regarding financial assistance to refugees from Pak occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir. Mr. Janak Raj Gupta may please start.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had requested for a half-an-hour discussion in connection with the reply given to my question by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 27th February and I am grateful to you and thank you for giving me permission therefor. This issue concerns the poor and helpless refugees from Pakistan occupied

[Sh. Janak Raj Gupta]

areas of Jammu and Kashmir. At the time of partition, when riots had broken out in several parts of the country, some marauders from Pakistan attacked the beautiful Kashmir valley, looted the property of the innocent people and committed such atrocities on them that per force they had to kill their womenfolk. As a result, these unfortunate people were compelled to leave their homes and take refuge in other parts of the State. These refugees are not the victims of war but they are the sufferers of three wars. The first set of refugees were the victims of partition in 1947, when they were rendered homeless in their native land in West Pakistan and had to take shelter here as it was the border area. The second batch was rendered homeless during the Pak aggression on Chhamb in 1965 and the third set of people were the persons displaced during the attack by Pakistan in 1971. There can be no two opinions about the fact that assistance rendered by the Indian Government to these helpless people is praiseworthy. They did not even have the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing and shelter. They were provided shelter in the different camps. Some were accommodated in Nagrota camp and others in Yole and other camps and likewise they were provided shelter wherever it was possible to do so. They were provided with food and other assistance. Thereafter, with the passage of time, arrangements were made for their rehabilitation and settlement. Out of 31,000 refugee families from Pak occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947, 26,300 families were settled in that state itself, a little more than 5,000 settled in areas outside Jammu and Kashmir and some settled in Delhi as well. Out of them 22,700 families were agriculturists, and 3,500 belonging to the business community preferred to settle down in urban areas. After their rehabilitation land was allotted to approximately 21,100 families but it could not be allotted to about 1600 families.

In this way there was a deficiency of about 8904 families. Government was to provide 1 lakh and 30 thousand kanal land to make up this deficiency. Some of the land out of this belonged to those who had migrated to Pakistan and the rest was Government land. About 1585 houses were also allotted and 698 plots were distributed. At that time scale of distribution of land decided was 4 acres of irrigated land and 6 acres of unirrigated land. Thereafter, a delegation led by certain leaders met the concerned Minister here. I was the Deputy Speaker at that time and hon. Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan and Shri Namgyal were also there in that delegation. As this was a humanitarian issue everybody, whether a minister or an official, was eager to help and rehabilitate them so that they got their due. But, thereafter none of the decisions was implemented and no significant assistance has been rendered to them so far. This was the fate of displaced persons of 1947. We are grateful to the Government for rehabilitating the refugees of 1971 from Chhamb Sector. The hon. Minister has admitted in his reply that 696 families have not been rehabilitated and their cases are pending due to deficiency of land in the State. These refugees of 1947 feel neglected and say that the refugees of 1971 have been allotted 4 to 6 acres of land and housing plots. Plots were allotted to the non-agriculturists for shops and ad-hoc grants of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per family were given, depending on the size of the family. Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 were also provided as financial assistance. Rs. 5,000 were given as grant per family for building a house. Upto Rs. 10,000 were given for construction of a pucca house. In addition to it Rs. 1000 were given as rehabilitation grant. Rs. 2,000 were given for purchasing fodder and Rs. 600 to Rs. 1900 for cattle, Rs. 500 for purchasing agricultural implements, Rs. 300/- per acre irrigated land and unirrigated land and many more such facilities were provided. Rs. 5,000 per family were given to those engaged in business for starting their own

business. We are grateful for this because these refugees belong to our state and were in need of financial assistance at that time. Although they did not get enough money needed for their rehabilitation but somehow they are able to make their both ends meet. The refugees of 1947 who resided in the urban areas received Rs. 3500 and one residential plot. The number of such families was 1780. The refugees from rural areas received Rs. 1,000 and a plot of land. Therefore these refugees plead that Government should assist them in such a manner that they are able to stand on their own legs, start their own vocation, provided bread for the family and build a house of their own.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you visit these refugee settlements you will find them no better than the slums of Delhi. At that time the Jammu-Sialkot train service had been discontinued. Some people constructed houses on railway tracks and started living there. You can yourself imagine as to how much space is available on the tracks and how big will be the size of the house constructed on them. The condition is so worse that an entire family manages to live in one room. Some people constructed houses on hillocks and started living there. where there are no facilities of water etc. nor any other facility is available there. Even then they have no grief. They are happy. These people can improve their lot if they are provided with land and given money to start their own business. Now-a-days there is problem of un-employment everywhere. This problem is also prevalent there. The Government of India finally agreed to do something. When we insisted on our demands. They decided that some assistance must be given to these people. The Government felt that if not more, some special scheme should be drawn for them which will be called Special Economic Scheme for Rehabilitation of 1947 Refugees Settled in Jammu and Kashmir. But no such scheme has so far been formulated which would benefit these people.

I would like to urge the hon. Minister that keeping in view their miserable condition and also for the reason that the case has been lying pending since 1947. Some effort should be made to make these people self-sufficient who have been leading the life of refugees for the last 42 years. They should not be treated as refugees throughout their life. I would like to request the Government to give them grant-in-aid of Rs. 12,000 and loan of Rs. 12,000 to each family so that they could start their own business and construct their own houses especially when there is no possibility of their being shifted to any other place.

I hope that the hon. Minister will pay attention to it. A meeting of the officials of the State Government was held with the Planning Commission and thereafter a committee of the M.L.As was formed during the time of Sheikh Abdullah. This committee explained the whole case. Now our present Chief Minister, Shri Farooq Abdullah is taking a lot of interest to solve this matter and has maximum sympathy. He made a provision of Rs. 2 crores in this year's State Budget so that the package deal of Rs. 12,000 per family could be materialised, if not in this year, let it be during another couple of years. But Rs. 2 crores is not a big amount. It is too meagre to meet the requirement. The total expenditure involved comes to Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 15 to 20 crores is not at all a big thing for the Central Government. This a issue must be solved so that people are not deprived of their legitimate rights and they get their due.

There are some more refugees who come there from West Pakistan. A discussion to this effect had taken place in this House on several occasions. The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir had also appointed a committee of M.L.As to study this case and find a solution. The number of families living here is not more. There are only 4,250 such families spread over 3 dis-

[Sh. Janak Raj Gupta]

tricts of Jammu and Kashmir viz. Jammu, Kathua and Rajouri. They are the people who had come to India at the time of partition and settled there. The border was open at that time. These people were assured that they can live there and nobody will displace them. Now notwithstanding that these people were given land for agriculture and houses to live, they have neither right to vote nor their children have the right to sit in any competitive examination for any job. There they are non-state subjects. Our constitution contains special provisions in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. They have no such right under these constitutional provisions. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister to think about them. They have no right to secure employment in the State. They have no right of citizenship. That is why a quota should be fixed for their children after allotting land and houses to them so that they may also think themselves as citizens of this country.

I hope that our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi who is also the leader of the nation will think over it seriously. I know that he is very sympathetic towards the poor and he is always prepared to take steps to remove poverty and fulfil their urgent needs. Whenever any part of the country experiences drought and flood, he visits that part himself. I am sure that our leader will pay attention to it. This matter has been brought to his notice for more than once. With this I express my thanks to you and hope that our hon. Minister will pay full attention to this problem and help to solve it.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, the hon.
Member has raised certain points. The sub-

ject matter in question is an issue which was raised in the past in this House as well as with the Central Government by various Members and also by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. The hon. Member has very rightly said that the Government of India in the past have taken steps to provide settlement. Out of the total 32,000, families 26,300 are in Jammu and Kashmir and 5300 are outside Jammu and Kashmir, 3600 are in the urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir and 22,700 families are settled in the rural areas. *Ex-gratia* payment@ Rs. 3500 per urban family and Rs. 1000 per agricultural family were provided. In addition to that 2 acres to 3 acres of irrigated land or 4 acres to 6 acres of unirrigated land was also allotted to each family. As originally said in our answer, about 696 families of Chhamb sector could not be provided land. On this issue when the attention was drawn to the Central Government, we did in the year 1961 consider this issue and sanctioned Rs. 600 per acre of shortfall. But unfortunately the State Government did not utilise that particular amount for reasons best known to them. Probably they thought that it was not adequate for them. As very rightly said by the hon. Member, subsequently also, it was discussed at the highest level and the idea of floating a Corporation to look after the rehabilitation of these families was envisaged. The Government of India said that they could consider providing loan for this purpose. Unfortunately, the State Government said that they were not willing to take loans but they wanted grants. This was not accepted because we feel that after so many years of independence these people have already settled and now they should be treated like other citizens of this country and other assistance which is given—as was mentioned by the hon. Members—just like grants or loans should be given to these people. But we are not in a position to sanction the grant. But if the Government of Jammu and Kashmir comes forward with the setting up of a Corporation for them, we shall

certainly consider how best we can help them by giving them loan, to provide rehabilitation to them.

This matter was discussed before the Petitions Committee of the Rajya Sabha, where our Secretary (Rehabilitation) gave our views. But we are still sympathetic, provided an Action Plan can be formulated by the State Government, and it comes forward with a positive scheme. Then we shall definitely consider it; but on our part, we cannot assure and say that any special sanction will be given. But we are looking after the down-trodden people. There are various schemes with the Central Government, and the State Governments are provided with funds. I hope they will also come forward to help these people.

The hon. Member has raised the question of voting rights of 425 families. The Jammu & Kashmir have their own Representation of peoples Act. They follow the Representation of people Act, 1951 only for parliamentary elections where permanent and non permanent residents are allowed to vote. But those who are not permanent residents are not allowed to vote in the State Assembly elections. This matter was taken up before the Supreme Court; and even Supreme Court gave the verdict saying that it was for the State Government to decide. But since the hon. Member has drawn attention to this matter, I will request him to give it to me in writing. I will take up the issue with the State Government; but it is absolutely up to the State Government to decide. But we shall take up the issue with the State Government.

As regards the other issue, as I said, we are not now in a position to give sanction for any grant; but if a Corporation is set up, we shall definitely consider it.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Sir, I would put a question—a very

straight question. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Central Government has treated those refugees who were uprooted from Chhamb-Jhorian in 1965, and later on in 1971 in a different manner, and those earlier uprooted in 1947 in a different way. There is a difference between the treatment meted out to these people uprooted in 1947, and the treatment meted out to those people were were uprooted in 1965. So, we want that justice should be done to those people also, who were uprooted in 1947.

We do not want anything else; but we want justice from you. Why are you treating those who were uprooted earlier, people who have lost everything for the sake of the freedom of this country and who have undergone huge sacrifices, in a different manner? You are treating those people differently, and treating those people who were later on ruined, in a different manner.

I want to know the answer for this.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine my speech to one or two points only and not more. The condition of these refugees is very deplorable. these people live on railway tracks and hillocks. If the Government say that as sufficient land is not available, those people cannot be given land then where should these people go?

The hon. Minister has rightly said that it is a state subject and the Government is prepared to extend help if the State Government set up a corporation for this purpose. In this connection I would like to request you to initiate talks with the State Government at the earliest, because it is a human problem. these people are not at fault It is a fact that the area was forcibly grabbed by Pakistan, no matter whether it was in the 1947, 1965 or

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

1971 war. The people were rendered homeless. Most of the people, who had come from Bangladesh or the erstwhile East Pakistan, have settled here and are living happily. Those people who had come from Punjab have prospered a lot perhaps they would have not achieved this much prosperity had they remained in Pakistan. Then what is the fault of these people who are leading a very desolate life. May I know from the Government whether they would consider this problem from humanitarian point of view so that the problem of those people, who cannot raise their voice and whose case is being pleaded by us in the Parliament, could be solved at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji):
The subject of giving relief and rehabilitation comes in the Concurrent List, namely, Entry 27, which reads as follows:

"Relief and rehabilitation of persons displaced from their original place of residence by reason of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan."

Now, it appears that, in any case, this is the joint responsibility of the State Government and also the Central Government. Mr. Gupta has rightly stated that these *Sharnarthis* (refugees) have to be made *pursharthis* (self-sufficient). In times of war, we help the war victims in several ways. Refugees, who are war victims, they should be treated as such. Now, after so many years if you grant them any relief is something which is not understandable. Either we at the Centre are responsible or the State Government is responsible. Is there any constitutional provision or the attitude of the State Government which comes in the way of giving appropriate relief to them? Is the Central Government,

on its part, going to make any changes by giving voting rights to these people or is there any other plan in the future? In any case, what are the basic differences which presently exist between the State and the Centre?

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are two kinds of refugees in Jammu and Kashmir—one belongs to 1947 and the other consists of those who came after 1971. The condition of refugees who came in 1971 from Chhamb-Jorian area is good. The State Government has given some help to them. But the condition of the refugees who came in 1947 is very deplorable as has rightly been said by Shri Janak Raj. The fact is that under the provisions of Article 373 they can neither acquire land nor the land can be allotted to them. Besides, they cannot be granted loan as they do not own any property or land. As such, the first thing should have been that Article 373 should not be made applicable to them. Even if article 373 was made applicable to them, the State Government is not doing anything for them. You should have taken steps to rehabilitate them in other states. Something should be done for them, because the ultimate responsibility lies with the Central Government only. They are there for last several years, their children and grand children have born. They feel that they are the citizens of India. But they are living in such a deplorable condition. They are not enjoying even their basic rights and getting basic amenities of life. I feel that it is not fair keeping in view our national pride. As such the Central Government should come forward and initiate talks with the State Government. If the State Government shows any hesitation then they should initiate action to rehabilitate the refugees in other States by treating it as their own responsibility. Secondly, whatever amenities are possible, as the hon. Minister said by

floating a corporation, should also be extended to them.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, those who came subsequently once in 1965 and again in 1971 were given relief. But we must appreciate that they wanted to go back and settle. They were not very keen to stay there. The amount which was paid in 1971 was Rs. 13,500 per family. As against that in 1948 they were paid Rs. 3,500 along with the land in rural areas and Rs. 3500 in urban areas. So, the quantum of the amount and keeping in view the money value of 1971 and 1984, I do not think that there was much differentiation.

The other question that is being raised is about the voting rights. This is a sensitive question.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: I am grateful to you for providing relief to them. Please give them grant.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I agree. I have said that if a corporation is floated, we are ready to help. Just as you are sympathetic, we are also equally sympathetic. We will assist them. At the highest level—at the Prime Minister's level—a meeting was taken and a suggestion was made that a corporation should be floated. Unfortunately, the State Government did not come forward. We shall take it up with them.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: I want that. You should give them grant instead of loan.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: In the other parts of the country people have taken the loans and even recently when the report of the Finance Commission came, some of the loans were also waived all over the country for the refugees. So, there is no discrimination. In the past also, all money given for relief and rehabilitation was not given as a grant. For West Pakistan refugees as well for refugees from East Pakistan—because I come from an area from where 50 to 60 per cent of the East Bengal refugees came—loans were given to all of them, not all are grants. Here we have initially given grants as well as loans. You cannot say that the Jammu and Kashmir Government treated them badly. Unfortunately, the land was not available and in spite of their honest efforts they could not give lands. So, we will be doing injustice to the Jammu and Kashmir Government because local demands also are there for land and it is quite a sensitive issue there. But efforts were made. In the time of Sheikh Abdullah a proposal came and we gave money, about Rs. 600/- per head. But unfortunately that was not disbursed. I do not know the reasons. They should have given that money. It would have meant something for them.

As regards the voting rights, as I said in Jammu and Kashmir voting rights is an issue on which they went to the Supreme Court and the Supreme court had said that it was up to the Jammu and Kashmir State to decide. If I remember alright—I am speaking subject to correction—even after I came to this Ministry, we did write a letter on the basis of a memorandum, to the State Government. Only now there is a good sign. They are saying that they are looking into it. Their stand has somewhat changed now. Let us see. We will pursue the matter and try to get some thing. There is no differentiation between one type of refugee and the other. Government of India has always taken a positive stand. Even recently when the

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

Chakma refugees came to Tripura the Government came forward with help. India will always help refugees. When the Tibetan refugees came we looked after them. So, there is no question of creating a difference between one type of refugee and another. On this particular issue, I am sure that the hon. Members will appreciate that though it is a central subject and is a State subject; we cannot compel them. We can only request them.

Shri Shantaram Naik was asking why it could not be done when it is a central subject. We cannot do it unless we get the green signal from the State Government.

But as the hon. Members have said, I specially request the Members of Parliament from Jammu and Kashmir to take it up with the State Government. If the proposal comes in the manner that we have suggested, we will be pleased to help and Mr. Gupta has already said that he is interested to see that something is done and the fullest cooperation will be given by our Ministry. That we can assure you.

18.39 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, March 16, 1989/
Phalgun 25, 1910(Saka)*

