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Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Vaisakha 8, 1914 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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Fifteenth Report - Presented

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 28, 1992 Vaisakha 8, 1914
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Raghunath Singh, a former colleague of ours, a distinguished freedom fighter and an eminent parliamentarian.

Shri Singh was a member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952-57 representing Banaras district (Central) constituency and again of the Second and Third Lok Sabha during 1957-67 representing Varanasi constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

In the country's freedom struggle, Shri Raghunath Singh suffered imprisonment for several years.

An advocate by profession, he was an active social and political worker. He was associated with various organisations connected with the welfare of working class. He worked hard for the promotion of technical education. He was a member of Court of Banaras University.

During his long parliamentary career, Shri Singh took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and made valuable contribution.

A widely travelled person, he had also

authored several publications in English and Hindi.

Shri Raghunath Singh passed away on 26 April, 1992 at Varanasi at the age of 82 years.

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

The Members may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

11.03 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.05 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Vocational Education

*779. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated for vocationalisation of school education during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to encourage the vocational education in the country?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

ARJUN SINGH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education is implemented through the State Governments and Union Territories with substantial financial assistance. So far 24 States and 4 Union Territories are implementing the Programme. The National Council of Education Research and Training provides academic support to the programme. 20 Vocational subject fields have already been notified under the

Apprentices Act. The Department of Education has taken up initiative with various Government Departments, State Governments and the industrial sector to facilitate the employment of vocational pass-outs in the organised sector and through self-employment. Opportunities for vertical mobility are being worked out with the University Grants Commission. It has been decided to set up the Central Institute of Vocational Education under NCERT to strengthen the Programme.

STATEMENT

(a) Details of the funds released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education to the State Governments/Union Territories in the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as follows:-

	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Amount of Grant in (Lakhs)</i>		
		<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	177.06	886.85	1010.235
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	6.355
3.	Assam	--	42.62	140.28
4.	Bihar	7.41	558.611	0.75
5.	Goa	64.59	80.630	49.65
6.	Gujarat	1173.31	778.031	879.375
7.	Haryana	129.87	184.83	155.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	98.06	177.385	56.858
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	--	16.50	15.80
10.	Karnataka	49.21	150.80	324.996
11.	Kerala	223.44	353.23	346.899
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1121.48	1221.42	3.00

	Name of the State	Amount of Grant in (Lakhs)		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
	1	2	3	4
13.	Maharashtra	509.38	267.205	1230.25
14.	Manipur	--	--	44.00
15.	Meghalaya	--	20.75	--
16.	Mizoram	--	16.68	--
17.	Nagaland	--	14.84	--
18.	Orissa	83.72	510.40	--
19.	Punjab	50.25	371.71	222.25
20.	Rajasthan	72.35	561.543	323.56
21.	Sikkim	--	5.325	0.044
22.	Tamilnadu	358.11	279.558	727.90
23.	Tripura	--	--	--
24.	Uttar Pradesh	203.9	707.25	99.1475
25.	West Bengal	--	--	--
(B) UNION TERRITORIES				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	3.24	3.238	--
2.	Chandigarh	42.70	12.34	20.77
3.	Dadra & Nagar Baveli	--	--	--
4.	Daman & Diu	--	--	--
5.	Delhi	4.18	42.86	0.30
6.	Lakshwadeep	--	--	--
7.	Pondicherry	--	16.63	--

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has already stated in his reply that funds have been allocated to 25 States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any committee has been constituted to make an assessment of the number of the students so far benefited by different methods of education and the number of people, State wise who have got self-employment or jobs in Government.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no such central committee has been constituted, but a review of the programmes is being made which serves as a feedback the problem is that the funds allocated to many States have not been utilised fully.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Sir, in future it should be ensured that our education is made job-oriented. I want that the Government should in any case, provide security to our students who complete their education either by providing them employment of funds for self employment. Will the hon. Minister please ensure that vocational education would be given to all students and every effort would be made to remove unemployment?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, every effort is made to provide these students with some job or vocation under the Apprentice Act. This Act, provides that these people would be accommodated in twenty subjects. But now action is being taken to provide employment to people in 40 additional subjects. It is estimated that because of this, chances of giving employment to these people will increase.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply and the statement given by the hon. Minister I find that the Government has perhaps, not gone into the evolution and monitoring of the outcome of the expenditure. It is because I understand that the State Governments have not taken any initiative or interest in this

vocationalisation of education. The Union Territories are the domain of the Central Government. I find that for Andaman and Nicobar islands, for year 1991-92, no allocation has been made. It appears that the Government is not sure about the outcome of the result of it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has gone into or the Government has made any evolution with regard to this vocationalisation of education that is helping for utilising the human resources in a better manner for getting the jobs and if it is so then how is it possible that some of the Union Territories and even States have not been allocated any funds during 1991-92?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the lack of allocation stems out of the fact that the allocations made earlier were not adequately spent. It is not as if we are discriminating against any State Government of Union Territory. If the allocation made is not adequately spent, then we have to wait in the second year for the allocation.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, when we look at different important States, in the face of it, there appears to be some discrimination. For example, Bihar got Rs. 558 lakh in 1990-91 and only Rs. 75,000 in 1991-92. Madhya Pradesh got Rs. 1,221 lakhs in 1990-91 and only Rs. 3.00 lakhs in 1991-92. The figure for Rajasthan is also less. Uttar Pradesh got Rs. 99 lakhs in 1991-92 as against Rs. 707 lakhs in 1990-91. West Bengal did not get it. Against the above figures, the Congress ruled States have got substantial increase. Can you tell us, broadly, the reasons for less amounts being given to non-Congress governments and more amounts given Congress to governments?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I am sorry that the hon. Member has jumped to the conclusion which is not supported by facts.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The figures are here.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I know the figures. I have given them. The State-wise figures

are there. I am not denying these figures. As I said, the reason why the figures are as they are, is because the funds allocated in the previous years have not been utilised and if they are not utilised by the State Governments, how can we go on allocating funds in spite of that? That is the basic reason here.

SHRI P. C. CHACKO: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that arrangements are being made through the University Grants Commission for the vertical mobility. I am coming from a State where this vocationalisation is being implemented fairly satisfactorily when compared to other States. But the biggest dis-incentive for the students in this scheme is the difficulty in securing admissions at the University level. Will the hon. Minister enlighten us as to what are the concrete steps taken with the University Grants Commission or the decisions arrived at through the discussions with the U.G.C.? Will the Government think of reserving a specific number of seats for the students coming from the vocational centres so that the vocationalisation also becomes more popular? As they are getting opportunities at the University level for admission?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: This is precisely what is under the consideration of the U.G.C. and as soon as the scheme is finalised, I will inform the hon. Member

Non -Formal Education Centres

* 780. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non - formal education centres for girls and general (co - educational) opened in each State during the Seventh Five Year Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Non - formal education;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to continue this scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the number of each centres likely to be opened in each State during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of centres sanctioned to each State as on 31 - 3 - 1992 is likely to continue during the Eighth Five Year Plan. However, the number of additional centres to be sanctioned in each State will be decided on the basis of proposals which each State will be decided on the basis of proposals which each State will furnish and the financial resources available under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

STATEMENT

The number of Non-Formal Education Centres for girls and general (Co-educational) opened in each State/UT during the Viith Five Year Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Non-Formal Education:

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT.	No. of Non-Formal Education Centres opened		
		Girls Centres	General (Co-educational Centres	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6202	181908	24400
2.	Assam	3068	10440	13508

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT.	No. of Non-Formal Education Centres opened		
		Girls Centres	General (Co-educational Centres)	Total
3.	Bihar	7500	32400	39900
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	249	1896	2145
5.	Karnataka	746	2255	3001
6.	Madhya Pradesh	12796	16284	29080
7.	Manipur	100	300	400
8.	Mizoram	10	90	100
9.	Orissa	2910	8325	11235
10.	Rajasthan	5466	4189	9655
11.	Tamil Nadu	50	150	200
12.	Uttar Pradesh	29910	29910	59820
13.	West Bengal	600	22118	22718
14.	Chandigarh	25	75	100
TOTAL		69632	146630	216262

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the States are not getting adequate financial assistance for non formal education because of which this most essential programme of education is not making progress. Proper attention is not being paid to it. I would like to count some of the shortcomings of this programme.

There is a need to make changes in the syllabus for the children in accordance with their needs. But no efforts have been made in that direction. Secondly, there are also

shortcomings even in the selection of local people for these courses. Thirdly, the teaching material reaches these non-formal education centres very late. The amount of funds given for non-formal education is very meagre and the teacher also get a meagre salary. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Government to remove all these shortcomings and provisions made to provide adequate financial assistance.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised three points. It is a fact that we have come across some difficulties in executing this scheme for want

of funds but it is not a general case. As far as possible we are extending maximum support to this scheme so that it could be implemented all over the country in a big way. Therefore, the standard of the Seventh Five Year Plan would be maintained and the scope of its extension in the Eighth Five Year Plan would be considered.

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, has the Government of Gujarat sent any proposal to open Non - formal Education Centres in Gujarat? If so, the action taken by the Government in this regard and whether any decision has been taken for the funds to be provided for it?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no information about submission of any proposal from any particular State. I will definitely send information to the hon. Member.

[*English*]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are lots of problems in the implementation of this programme though this programme has been accepted that this will be a very good programme. The highest hurdle is that the State Governments are not convinced about the implementation and the success of this programme. They are not prepared to cooperate; also there is real shortage of funds, the material reaches the centres very late, the syllabus has not been drafted properly, the instructors have not been trained properly — these are the kinds of problems. I would request the Minister through you, Sir, to state what steps are being taken to overcome these problems for the successful implementation of this program.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I have already said that there are some problems in this programme and those problems are also what the hon. Member has said. We are going through the implementation of this programme with the help of the State Government, we cannot implement any programme without the help of the State Government and whether deficiencies occur,

whether it is in the training of the teachers or the materials required, all these are being looked into, the financial provision will have to be within the constraints that are existing at the moment, but I can assure the hon. Member that this is one of the schemes which has a very high priority for us and with the help of the State Governments we will be able to remove the deficiencies.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with a view to undertaking evaluation of non - formal education projects being run by voluntary agencies, it is understood that the Government has set up a joint evaluation schemes with representatives of the State Governments, the Central Government and one non - official member. They are to complete the evaluation of the projects by March, 1992. I would like to know whether the evaluation of the projects have been completed and if so, the result of the evaluation and if not, the reasons for not completing the same.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the schemes are both in the Government sector and in the voluntary sector. Most of the centres are being run by the States. The evaluation that the hon. Member has referred to is yet to be studied and a final view taken on that. But, I can assure the hon. Member that the total objective in this programme is to see that the non - formal education reaches those sections of the people for whom it is intended. If there is any deficiency that comes to our notice after the survey, we will try to remove it, as I have already pointed out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Adult Education is a part of Non-formal Education. For the last so many years Central Government is spending large sums of money on it. The hon. Minister has replied that huge funds would be spent on it in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Even if Non formal Education and Adult Education have been running for such a long time, the scheme that was started has not given the desired results. It is a ground reality all over the country. In the whole scheme even for purchasing a lantern or a

book funds are being swindled away in every state. Has this question ever been considered or has it ever been studied as to what will be the use of this scheme. If this scheme has not been useful, will the Government consider that schemes on Non-formal Education and Adult Education Programmes would be scrapped and all the funds would be utilised to further strengthen the Primary Education?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Perhaps the hon. Member wants to point out that there is some competition between non formal Education and Primary Education, and more funds are being spent on the former, while less funds are spent on the latter. But that is not the case. Non-formal Education is for those people who could not receive education through school system. If we stop it and invest money some where else, that would not be proper, because everything has its own significance. It is a worthwhile question whether the money that is being spent is fetching some results or not, and whether the shortcomings could be removed or not. I have already said in the House that it has been reviewed and a lot of improvements have been made. This scheme would be made more effective wherever improvements are needed. The question of withdrawing the scheme does not arise at all.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my experience is that this non-formal education has failed to achieve its purpose. There are a number of centres organised by voluntary organisations and they are getting lakhs of rupees. These voluntary organisations are commercially run and I know that not a single centre is run by the voluntary organisations for the non-formal education, but they receive money from the Central Government. There is a scheme for universalisation of education. When this system of education has failed to achieve its purpose for several years in the past, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will make a thorough review of this system of education.

Sir, in Kerala, total literacy has been achieved and in West Bengal also, at least four districts have achieved total literacy. So, I would also like to know whether the Government will give emphasis for universalisation of education for elimination of illiteracy. For this, whether the Government will allocate adequate funds so that in our country in a number of districts, this scheme can be initiated?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: When a senior Member like Shri Basu Deb Acharia makes an observation, I give it the highest priority.

So far as the assessment is concerned, I concede that an assessment should be made from time to time and it has been made. But from West Bengal, from the figures that are available, I see there are more than 33,000 centres. I know, there could not have been so many centres if all of them were running as the hon. Member has said. Therefore, I would say that there may be deficiencies which must be removed.

But to the suggestion that we should scrap this scheme I do not think, that is warranted yet.

Fire in Nagarahole National Park

781 ***SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD**
SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:

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

(a) Whether the recent fire has destroyed the forest land in Nagarahole National Park, Mysore.

(b) Whether the union Government has asked for a detailed report from the Government of Karnataka.

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether in view of forest fires, the Union Government propose to take over the control of all National Parks in various States.

(e) if so, the decision taken in this regard, and

(f) the steps taken to prevent such fires in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) Some parts of the Nagarahole National Park, Karnataka, have been damaged by a fire that took place in the area during the period from the 14th to 16th March, 1992.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) It has been reported by the Government of Karnataka that on the 13th March, 1992, the body of one M.V Chinnappa, bearing gun-shot wounds, was found inside the Nagarahole National Park. The relatives of the deceased, assuming that he was shot by Shri K.M. Chinnappa, the Park Range Forest Officer, came to the Park in a mob of 200-300 persons on the 14th March, 1992. The mob assaulted the forest staff, damaged the forest rest house, ransacked the office and home of Shri Chinnappa, Range Forest Officer, and burnt down a jeep and research building and three wooden pergolas. It also set fire to and completely damaged a neighbouring range office. The mob then went about setting fire to the forests in the Park as well as in the adjoining Brahmagiri Sanctuary. These fires were completely controlled and put out by the 16th March, 1992.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise

(f) Central assistance is provided to the State Governments for creating awareness among the local people about the need to protect and conserve wildlife, and to take other measures, including ecodevelopment of the surrounding villages, to create

conditions of harmonious relationship between the public and the wildlife management personnel, so that the occurrence of such unfortunate incidences can be prevented.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Sir, the answer is vague and not correct. It hides more than what it exposes.

Nagarahole National Park is adjacent to my constituency. I have gone there on the spot to assess the situation personally. Nagarahole National Park is said to be the best tigers inhabitant in the world and famous for its elephants. It is for the first time people have set fire to the forest resulting in the burning away of thousands of acres of lands of precious forest. As a result of this, top soil cover of the grass and bushes have been totally burnt away. This means even today animals are starving without food.

When all these incidents happened, the Government of India which is more concerned with protecting forest wealth did not even send a team to study the actual situation.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government intends to send an expert team to assess the situation and to find out the actual background of this fire incident.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: At the outset, I would like to say that this was one of the very unfortunate happenings that has taken place.—The background as stated in my answer is the case where suspicion arose that one of the officers of the Forest Department was responsible according to the local populace, for the murder of one Chinnappa. Because of this situation and also because the concerned officer was very strict with regard to people doing acts which would harm the National Park, there was a strong feeling and a mob of about 200 to 300 people led by an organisation normally called the Kodagu Ekikaran Ranga attacked the Park. They found the officer was not there at that time. They assaulted eight forest staff burnt down the jeep, tourist bungalow etc.

Our team did go there. They visited the Park on 1st and 2nd of April itself. The local coffee estate owners in fact, strongly expressed their objections and strongly said, they did not like the way in which RFO was managing the National Park and not allowing passages of traffic etc, through the Park.

What is important is that no real starving had been resorted. Yes, there has been some temporary shrinkage in the grazing areas for the herbivorous but no real starving has been reported at all. The actual areas seriously burnt is very small compared to the over-all park size and the fire has been mostly a superficial ground fire. The exact area which has been affected in terms of significant damage to the flora and fauna is about 8 to 10 Sq. Km. You have to look at the whole size of the park, if you want to see what is the damage.

I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government is definitely worried. We have inspected, the area. We are taking steps. We also have a programme of ecodevelopment by which the local populace get benefited and are made to understand the importance of a national park and how, protecting a national park, is critical to ecology and national development.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: My question was very specific, whether the Government is sending any expert team to study the actual background of the situation.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I did mention that the experts of the Ministry have seen the area. In fact, Additional IGF and the Joint Director, Wild Life had visited Nagarahole Park on 1st and 2nd April, 1992.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: What the Minister in the Ministry of Environment now proposes to do to bring back Nagarahole National park into the original splendour and utility?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I do not think the splendour

and utility of the park are in any way being really seriously damaged. As I have already said this is one of the unfortunate incidents. The only way that we can ensure that it does happen again is to see that the general atmosphere is good and that the relationship between the local populace and the forest officials is one of understanding the necessity for having these national parks and the fact that they are the pride of our nation too.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: In the reply, the hon. Minister has indicated that there is trouble between the people and the forest officials resulting in such cases. I have to point out that there have been frequent clashes and troubles between those who guard forest and those who depend for their living on these forests. The paradox is that both sides have valid justifications for their attitudes. Nagarahole incident is not the first outcome of such incidents nor the last one, because today only there is news that fire is similarly raging in Binsar forests of Kumaon hills.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has seriously applied its mind to eliminate these problems at the macro-level and, therefore, (a) by what date will the hon. Minister revise the existing Forest Act 1980 to meet the legitimate demands and requirements of the people living in or around the forests and make the Forest Act user friendly; (b) what exactly is the progress and development of physical plantation of quick growing fuel and fodder where it has been planted and what has been the success rate.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I must agree with the hon. Member that this is not the first incidence of conflict of people living around forests and forest officials. People are having differences. That is unavoidable because people who live around the forests feel that some of these restrictions are unpopular since they control movement grazing, felling of trees etc., and people have been living on these. From long-term point of view, the Government has a

centrally - sponsored scheme called the eco development scheme which was launched in the last financial year. Basically, the scheme was meant for ensuring that there is creation of bio - mass fuelwood, fodder, grass etc. around the periphery of protected areas so that the requirements of the local people in terms of grazing grounds and also in terms of firewood etc are met. The scheme is under implementation. I do not have at the moment the details of how successful it is but I shall give them to the hon. Member. I shall obtain it and give it because the scheme has been there only for the last one year. We will get all the details and send the details to him. We are sincerely concerned to ensure that the forests become user -friendly in the sense that the way of life of the people living around the National parks become compatible with the conservation of wild life and they do not resent that National Parks - are coming up.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: What about the modification of the Forest Act 1980? Part (a) of the question has not been replied. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever a national Park was set up attention was not paid towards the problems of the people living in the surrounding areas. Owing to this there is frequent row between the officers of the Forest Department and people living in that area. Even today many villages fall in national parks but no one pays attention towards their problems. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he proposes to set up a committee to ensure that the strained relations between the officials of national park and Forest Department and the public become cordial. The Committee should study the problems of the people and endeavour to amend the existing laws wherever required.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: There would be no requirement immediately to amend any legislation. But,

definitely, Government has looked in to this matter. That is the reason why the Eco Development Scheme, a Centrally - sponsored Scheme, has been created so that the local populace, who stay in the forests or around the National parks have their traditional requirements are met by means of alternative areas which are given for bio -mass creation, fuel -wood, fodder, grass etc.

Environmental Clearance Policy

* 782 SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the environmental clearance policy;

(b) whether it is proposed to give early clearance to all pending proposals for opening of new projects / industrial units keeping a balance between protection of environment and development of the country; and

(c) if so, the details of new guidelines proposed to be issued to the Environmental Appraisal Committees for early clearance of pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Environmental clearances are governed by statutory directions in legislation, like the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Cess Act 1977, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Environment (Protection, Act, 1986, and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as also the executive instructions and policy statement like the Statement for Abatement of Pollution., Such clearances are being accorded based on an assessment of impact of projects.

The procedure followed for assessing and granting clearance to projects aims to ensure that development takes place in harmony with environmental imperatives. The projects are assessed and decided within a period of three months from the date of receipt of requisite data. Projects are kept pending only if such data and environmental action plans are not furnished. Projects presently pending with this Ministry also fall either under this category or have been referred to it only recently. As such, no new guidelines are considered necessary.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Sir, environmental protection and developmental activities are important national programmes. There would be balance and harmony between the two. The hon. Minister has stated that the environmental clearance is guided by the legislations mentioned in the answer. There is long delay caused in certain cases. May I know from the hon. Minister whether a comprehensive basis or legislation would be adopted for speedy clearance of environmental matters? Also, may I know whether any Committee is constituted for speedy disposal of environmental clearance?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Firstly, I would like to bring to the hon. Members notice, through you, Sir, that there are no real delays in the matter of giving clearance. In the Government we are very clear that if all the requirements are met in terms of information asked in the application, within three months, we shall give the environmental clearance. There are two portions - one of course, is the environmental aspect and the other is the forestry aspect and in the case of both the aspects, we are simultaneously giving clearance so that there is no delay. There is a single window method which we have adopted. Also there are fresh guidelines now being issued whereby we are doing decentralisation and giving more powers to the Regional Chief Conservators and the State Governments so that there is no delay in giving clearance to forest diversion cases.

SHRI N. DENNIS: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any

programme to arouse public awareness and participation to control and prevent environmental damage?

There is another important matter. I would like to know whether any common strategy would be adopted by India and other developing countries in the Global Conference on environment that would be held in June 1992 at Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: There are various schemes which we have got for popularising and making the people generally familiar of the necessity for environmental improvement. One of them, I had mentioned in the earlier answers is which is called Eco Development Scheme wherein the local populace participates actively to derive benefits of fuel fodder, pastures, water etc., being made available from areas around National Parks, Reserve Forests, sanctuaries, etc.

With regard to the Rio Conference and a common effort, some of the countries are at the moment meeting in Kuala Lumpur. The hon. Minister for Environment and Forests is also there and that is why he is not present at the moment to answer the question. Attempt is being made that the developing countries should have a common approach in this regard.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, the country is spending crores of rupees on the Ganga Action Plan. But in response to petition in public interest, the Supreme Court ordered on 10th December and directed the effluent discharging industries to implement pollution control standards by 31st December 1991.

MR. SPEAKER: Does it arise out of this question?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Yes, I am asking the question now. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Environment Ministry through its notification dated the 12th Feb. sought to permit more than 1500 and odd industries located along the Ganga up to two years beyond the deadline, that is, 31st December

1991. That was done against the strong opposition made by the Central Pollution Control Board. If so what are the reasons for such a notification issued by the Environment Ministry against the Government's stand already declared?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : Firstly, I would like to clarify that the Gazette Notification deals with environmental impact assessment and clearance of development projects as a whole nationally and not with those specific industries. Secondly, I would like to clarify that with regard to these 1500 industries, we have already filed an Affidavit in the court categorically saying that our Gazette Notification does not affect, will not and cannot affect the orders of the Supreme Court in the instances of those cases.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, the answer of the hon. Minister that there is no delay for clearing the projects is not factually correct. In Kerala, there is acute power crisis. For the last 15 years, none of the hydel projects has been cleared and they are all pending. When the much-talked-about Silent Valley Project had to be given up, the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi promised to give Kerala the Karappara and Pooyamkutty projects. But they are pending for years together. I am sorry to point out that no scientific study has yet been made to understand whether there is any environmental problem. May I know from the hon. Minister whether study will be made in respect of the two projects in a time-bound manner and these two projects promised by Shrimati Indira Gandhi be given to Kerala so that the power crisis may at least be met to some extent?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MAGALAM: Let me clarify right at the outset that there is no question of any inordinate delay at all. In fact, out of the 1728 proposals submitted so far only 74 proposals are pending at the moment.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am specific on the two projects only.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Charles is from

general to specific and specific to general

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : He started with the general and I have answered it. Let me come to the specific. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES: These projects have been pending for the last 14 years.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you expect him to have all the information at his disposal?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Sir, the Pooyamkutty project was rejected because of severe forest degradation implication. That was studied in detail and then rejected for specific reasons. In fact, the other project was also rejected and is not pending. Sir, environmental clearance and forest clearance is not done lightly. We have Committees of experts go into all the proposals on the basis of the information collected. Experts from various agencies as well as experts in the fields of Forestry and Environment sit down together to evaluate the proposals and give their recommendations. And it is only on their recommendations that these two projects were rejected, essentially because the Ministry concluded that would really affect adversely the local forest and also result in environmental degradation.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last line of the statement of the hon. Minister is "as such no new guidelines are considered necessary". Where as just now in reply to a supplementary he has said that a single window method has been adopted and "Fresh guidelines are being issued". The two statements are contradictory. I would like to know whether it is a fact that a meeting of State Energy Ministers was convened in which most of the Chief Ministers participated and they complained that many matters were pending in the Environment Ministry. The Prime Minister on that occasion had to say that the pending matters would be cleared within a specific time period. I would also like to know whether the State Government's

demand that they be given right to grant clearance to some matters would be fulfilled, to enable them to expedite these matters related to environment and forestry.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to this part of the question.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I would like to clarify firstly that the guidelines which I have spoken about in my answer are with regard to environment. The guidelines which we are thinking of revising relate to the Forest (Conservation) Act. This is only an improvement rather than a fresh guideline. We are trying to decentralise a bit so that there is quicker disposal of some of these applications which are small and which really should be disposed off at the local level.

Sir, with regard to the issue of the Power Ministers' Conference, what the hon. Members has said is quite appropriate in the sense that it is true that the hon. Prime Minister did assure the Power Minister that he himself would take a review so that if there is any delay on our part he would see that action is completed.

Assistance from International Organisations for Controlling Pollution

783 SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any assistance from the International Organisations for controlling pollution during the last year;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme being undertaken for controlling pollution with the said assistance, State-wise; and

(c) the amount of assistance likely to be received therefor during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE, AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN
KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) A
statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The Government of India has entered into an agreement with the World Bank for Industrial Pollution Control in July, 1991. The activities under the projects have commenced in November, 1991. The agreement includes a line of credit of US\$ 155.6 million over the period upto 31.3.1997 and counter - part funds of about US\$ 136 million to be provided by Government of India, State Governments, Individual Units availing of loans and IDBI and ICICI, the Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) involved in the project.

The details of the schemes being undertaken are as below:-

(i) Strengthening of institutions, namely the Central and the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) involved in the enforcement of pollution control regulations. These include the heavily industrialised States of the country, viz., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) To get individual industrial units to install appropriate pollution control devices.

(iii) To assist the establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for the combined treatment of effluents from clusters of small scale units.

(iv) To introduce new technologies which would be clean and have a minimum generation of wastes and recycling of wastes that would accrue.

(v) To support training of technical staff and of the concerned financial institutions.

Assistance from the World Bank to a

total of SDR 25 million, equivalent to approximately Rs. 86 crore is also available for pollution control works taken up by the Ganga Projects Directorate. The works to be taken up under this project include sewage treatment plants at Harwar, Kanpur and Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh, and pumping stations at various locations in West Bengal. Under this programme, which was initiated in 1987, an expenditure of Rs. 13.76 crores has been incurred till 31 .3 . 1992. The projected expenditure for the year 1992 -93 is Rs. 13 crores.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not given a complete answer to my question. I had asked in part (c) of the question about the schemes on which World Bank would spend US\$ 155.6 million. The impression from the reply is that the entire fund would be spent on Ganga Pollution Control. I would categorically like to know the other schemes, besides, Ganga Pollution Control on which the Government propose to spend such a huge amount of assistance from the World Bank during the next five years for instance, Yamuna Pollution Control, afforestation schemes and other such schemes.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Sir, I think the hon. Member would not misunderstand me when I say that the himself had to read this question very carefully. He has specifically asked whether the Union Government have received any assistance from the International Organisations for controlling pollution during the last year. I have replied to that specifically. And I have also said in the statement that it is not for Ganga at all. We have said that this line of credit of US\$ 155.6 million is upto 31 .3. 1997. It is meant for - I have given clearly in six sub headings - strengthening of institutions, individual industrial units being financed for installing appropriate pollution control devices, establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants, for introduction of new technologies and to support training of

staff etc. This has nothing to do with the Ganga Project. Ganga Projects is an additional one, where I have said, a sum of SDR 25 million, equivalent to approximately Rs 86 crores is also available for pollution control works taken up by the Ganga Project Directorate. This is an additional one and this is for his clarification.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the reply the Government will give this amount to the private industrial units to install pollution control devices or to assist the establishment of common effluent treatment plants to a cluster of small scale units. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the criteria and conditions on the basis of which the assistance would be given to the individual industrial units and for setting up the common Effluent treatment plants? I would also like to know about the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to repay this amount to the World Bank. The hon. Minister may kindly give us information in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Sir, the private units would be given loans from the financial institutions either IDBI or ICICI. In fact, both these institutions have been earmarked 50 million dollars, each for these. What they would do is that, that would sub-lend to big industrial units at concessional rates. The sub-loans would have a repayment term not exceeding 15 years, inclusive of upto four years of grace. The financial institutions and individual enterprises seeking the loan would also have to provide counter-part funds. That is the method which has been decided for the purposes of individual industrial units getting the assistance.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: As is our experience, wherever there is an industrial unit - of course, major units - some sort of pollution is caused by it. May I know whether the Government has identified the areas where this is very serious? Pollution has

assumed a very serious proportion or alarming proportion. So, such areas should get top priority to get funded from external assistance that we are getting under this scheme. It appears that there is some variance with reply given by the hon. Minister for Environment. While replying to a debate on a Bill concerning this Ministry, he has certified that there are seven areas, critical areas, including one at Talcher in Orissa and that top-most priority will be given to these areas under this Project, to control pollution.. May I know whether these seven areas will be given top priority under this external assistance scheme?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: The specific sectors identified for receiving loans in a non-exclusive manner are sugar industrial units, pulp and paper units, leather and tannery units, dye and dye intermediate, pharmaceuticals, petro-chemicals, fertiliser and pesticides.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I am asking about certain areas which are very acute.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Can I come to the answer? Would you permit me to give the answer? I am coming to it.

These are specific sectors which have been identified. Among the sectors, it is a fact that certain areas are being identified and are in the process of identification where we are aware that there is a lot of pollution, according to our reports and we are giving them special assistance on priority basis.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister one thing. In the answer, where details of this scheme under the World Bank Project have been given, it has been said that,

"(iv) To introduce new technologies which would be clean and have a minimum generation of wastes,....."

This is very important because one of

the long-standing demands of the developing countries has been the transfer of pollution-free technologies so that they can substitute pollution-creating technologies. This is one of the issues that are going to be discussed at the Earth Summit. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether under this scheme already some such technology transfer has been made.

If so, in what area? Is any such technology now being worked out in our country?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Sir, with regard to the specific question, I do not have the information at my disposal. I will get it and send it to the honorable Member.

It is true that the issue of new technology and environmental non-degrading technology with modern technology is coming in so that there is minimum generation of waste and recycling of waste that would accrue. It is very much there.

I would also like to inform the hon. Member that a total of four million is now available as a grant under this component and bringing in new technology for demonstration projects. Now that is the amount that is available. Exactly how many units have been given this money, I do not have the details. I will definitely send it to the hon. Member.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I recognise that the hon. Minister is only incidentally handling this responsibility. But mindful of that and in the context of this question of grants for assistance from international organisations for controlling pollution, is it not correct that the Ministry has surrendered from externally-aided schemes before the end of March this year something like 650 lakhs?

It is also not further correct that they have surrendered something like Rs. 300 lakhs specially allotted for promotions of common effluent treatment plants?

Is it not correct that you have actually

surrendered as part of externally -aided scheme, Rs. 800 lakh for pollution control projects? I would not go into the full details of what they have surrendered. But something like Rs. 40 crore gas been surrendered by this Ministry.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that having surrendered Rs. 40 crore, how can they make an assertion that so far as external -aided schemes are concerned, they are in a happy position or even elementary items like effluent treatment plants or pollution control projects, etc., are being well handled?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Sir, with regard to the question itself, it is limited. It says about having received assistance during the last year. I have categorically said that this scheme itself commenced only in November, 1991 and it is up to 31. 3. 1997. No moneys have been returned under this scheme at all.

If he is talking of the earlier years, I do not have the information..

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Current year.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: The question does not arise regarding current year.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The money that has been surrendered has been surrendered in the month of March, 1992.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I repeat very carefully that under this scheme there is no question.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: You ascertain the facts.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I would. If he is talking of general external assistance, I do not have the details with me.

But with regard to this scheme of line of credit which we have entered into with the World Bank, it is for a period up to 31.3.1997. It started in November, 1991. There is no

question of surrendering when the scheme is available.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: May I cite the document through which the Ministry has actually surrendered this? It is dated 27th March and its number is G- 20011/(21)/91 - B& A. They have surrendered the money.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: As I mentioned, this is not for the year 1991-92. I am not going into the technicalities. As I said, I do not have the details of the earlier year, 1991-92. I was specific. I said the scheme sanctioned. The question is limited. It says last year and it means last year. The scheme sanctioned in November, 1991 has a period up to 31.3.1997. Sir, I do understand that for sanction in the earlier year 1990-91, some amounts have been surrendered. But they have not been returned to the World Bank. I have been very specific. I said last year and I said it twice over. I said that I am very specific. If you want the earlier details, I will definitely get back to you. I do not have the information of the earlier period now.

Centres of Advanced Study

784. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the idea of national centre is implemented in the centres of advanced Study (CAS),

(b) the criteria fixed for a CAS and COSIST to qualifying for University Grants Commission funding;

(c) the method of evaluation adopted for relating the teaching and research output of CAS

(d) the number of CAS closed prematurely during the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of CAS which considered research work based on co-joint work equivalent to independent ph. D. theses; and

(f) the criteria adopted by UGC in awarding post doctoral research work to such theses?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) too (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission has not set up any National Centre in the Centres of Advanced Study (CAS).

(b) University Departments are selected for assistance under Centres of Advanced Study (CAS) and Committee on Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science and Technology (COSIST) Schemes on the basis of excellence in teaching and research attained by them and on the advice of Expert Committees.

(c) The performance of the Departments selected for funding under the CAS Scheme is monitored through local Advisory Committees constituted for each Department and the performance reviewed after completion on five years by the UGC with the help of Expert Committees

(d) No CAS has been closed prematurely during the last three years. Recently assistance to CAS in Geology at Punjab University has been suspended pending an enquiry by the university on a dispute relating to the research work on Himalayan fossils.

(e) The determination of equivalence of co joint work as independent Ph.D. theses is determined by the respective University. The UGC has not laid down criteria in this behalf.

(f) Selection of scholars for post doctoral research under the Scheme of Research Associateship is made on the basis of independent research work done by a scholar after obtaining Ph.D. Degree.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, the co joint work at the Ph.D. stage may be the

contribution of the candidates varying from one to ten or even 20 per cent or something like that. And the rest might be done by the supervisors. In such a situation, it is quite natural as said in the "f" part of the statement, that the selection of scholars for post doctoral research under the Scheme of Research Associate ship is made on the basis of independent research work done by scholar after obtaining Ph.D. Degree. So far so good. Now, will also the hon. Minister explain whether the co joint scholars will be entitled for the post- doctoral research work and entry "e" of statement says:

"The determination of equivalence of co joint work as independent Ph. D. theses is determined by the respective University."

This will be disastrous. There is such a big gap. What we see is that the UGC has not laid down any criteria on this behalf. So, there is a calamity. The candidates who are almost bogus are equal to candidates who have contributed entirely and there is anarchy in our academic work. If the UGC had not done it, is it now going to lay down some criteria demarcating the co joint work and independent work at the Ph.D. stage?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I am in entire agreement with the hon. Member's concern on this account. The standard and the academic requirement must be very strictly enforced. I have stated on the basis of the situation existing as on today. But his request and desire, that the UGC must make a stand on this, is fully justified. The UGC will be requested to make up its own standards and guidelines so that this anomaly does not exist.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I thank the Minister for this. But the taste of the pudding is in the eating. So, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister about the candidates who have any Co joint research paper based on their Ph. D. theses submitted during the last three years in advanced mathematics in the Punjab University. Punjab University has been a prestigious centre for advanced mathematics. Will the hon. Minister let the House and the country know about this as

also the number students, amongst them, who have succeeded in the national entrance test for lecturers and UGC fellowships.

There is a limitation of 12 1/2 per cent in the viva voce laid down by the UPSC. Will the UGC also lay down this limit of 12 1/2 per cent for viva voce for lecturers, etc. because in viva voce, anything they like can be done. Will he do this as far as second part of my question is concerned? And will the hon. Minister give a concrete reply with regard to the first part of my question?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I do not have the details of those who have appeared in the Punjab University and about those who got this qualification. I can certainly get the information and supply it to the hon. Member. As I have already said, there is a slight grey area in this matter about the UGC guidelines. I will be requesting the Chairman of the UGC that if any confusion or any grey area exists, there he should see, for furthering and protecting the academic status, that certain clear guidelines should be laid down.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government has identified any area or problems which can be taken by the Centre of Advanced Studies through universities, so that it can go into those areas and assist in the matter.

Secondly, I would like to know whether assistance to CAS in geology at the Punjab Agricultural University has been stopped. What are the reasons for stopping the assistance to the university?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: So far as the second question of the hon. Minister is

concerned, the answer is in the statement itself. The assistance to CAS in geology at the Punjab University has been suspended pending an inquiry by the university on a dispute relating to the research work on Himalayan fossils.

So far as the hon. Member's first question is concerned, the CAS is given to the universities after a review is made and on the basis of the recommendations of the committee. Normally, the recommendations are accepted.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Electrification of Railway Lines

785. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of railway lines electrified so far zone-wise and gauge-wise;

(b) the arrangement made by the Government for continuous availability of electricity for running electric trains; and

(c) the total number of electric locomotives required by the Railways and the number of likely to be available by the end of 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHR. C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a)

Railway	Route Kilometers electrified as on 31.3.92	
	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
Central	2584	-
Eastern	1253	-
Northern	899	-

<i>Railway</i>	<i>Route Kilometers electrified as on 31.3.92</i>	
	<i>Broad Gauge</i>	<i>Metre Gauge</i>
North Eastern	-	-
Northeast Frontier	-	-
Southern	787	168
South Central	1125	-
South Eastern	2228	-
Western	1765	-
	10641	168

(b) As per the priority list of consumers fixed by the Ministry of Energy (Deptt. of Power), the requirement of power for electric traction has been classified in Group-I. Highest priority is given by the State Electricity Board for ensuring continuous availability of electricity for running trains.

(c) Requirement of electric locomotives during 1992-93 has been assessed as 148 against which the likely availability from Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., is 125.

[English]

Sterilisation Operations

*786. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPAJ);
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA:

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

(a) the number of laparoscopic sterilisation operations performed under the

National Family Welfare Programme during 1991-92;

(b) whether any deaths have taken place as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the number of deaths reported during each of the last three years;

(d) the action taken to train teams for these operations; and

(e) the details of the guidelines issued to States/Union Territories to eliminate the chances of deaths caused by this technique of sterilisation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR):
(a) and (e). As per information received from the States and the Union Territories, 2,79,038 laparoscopic sterilisation operation were performed during 1991-92 upto the 30th September, 1991. The complete report for the entire year in respect of all States and Union Territories is awaited from them.

As per the reports so far received from

the States and the Union Territories, deaths due to laparoscopic sterilisation operations during the last three years were as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>
1989-90	36
1990-91	42
1991-92 (upto December 1991)	15

Twenty Central Laparoscopic Training Centres have been opened at 'A' type (teaching) post partum centres in different parts of the country. Besides four regional centres of excellence at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi have also been established for imparting training to improve the quality of sterilisation. Twelve more centres of excellence are being established in different parts of the country for this purpose.

In order to improve the quality of laparoscopic sterilisations, avoid complications and eliminate chances of deaths, detailed guidelines have been issued to the State Governments/Union Territories Administration. These guidelines, inter-alia, include (i) performance of operation by fully trained doctors (ii) proper selection of patients (iii) performance of operations under local anaesthesia in the presence of a trained anaesthetist (iv) provision of proper follow-up services (v) limiting the number of cases per team in a camp, per day, to only 30 at the primary health centre level and 100 at the taluk/district level hospital (vi) proper sterilisation of the laparoscopic equipment.

Nuclear Fuel Complex

*787. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed expansion of

the Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad is likely to cause environment; problems in the city;

(b) whether there is any agitation from environmentalists against expansion of the said Complex, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The proposed expansion activities at Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad have been examined in detail and environmental safe-guards stipulated while according clearance, so as to obviate any environmental problems.

(b) There is no agitation reported.

(c) Does not arise.

Repair of Railway Bridges

*788. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old Railway bridges identified for repair/renovation, zone-wise; and

(b) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Zone wise number of railway bridges identified and programmed for rehabilitation and rebuilding is as follows:-

Central	72
Eastern	96

Northern	16
North Eastern	13
Northeast Frontier	46
Southern	48
South Central	95
South Eastern	27
Western	36

(b) Funds allocated for 1992-93 are Rs. 73.2 crores.

Brain Drain

*789. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHARAF FATMI:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of fund allocated to IITs out of the total allocated budget for education during 1992-93;

(b) the percentage of students from IITs who migrated to other countries during the last three years;

(c) the average expenditure incurred on each student of IITs during that period;

(d) whether the Government propose to lay down certain conditions to compel IIT graduates to serve the country for some minimum period to avoid brain; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to discourage/check the exodus of technical experts from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The percentage of funds allocated to IITs out of the total allocated budget for education during 1992-93 is about 7.

(b) As per the report of the IIT Review Committee of 1986, about 20% IIT graduates go abroad.

(c) The average expenditure per student per year as estimated by IIT Directors for the year 1989-90 for the undergraduate level is about Rs. 52,000/-, for postgraduate level about Rs. 77,000/- and for Ph.D about Rs. 98,000/-

(d) No such proposal is under Government's consideration at present.

(e) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to attract the Indian scientists and technologists who are settled abroad. These steps include temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scheme of Scientists 'Pool, certain of supernumerary posts, facilities to import equipment by scientists and technologists returning from abroad, delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to scientific institutions, the scheme of transfer of know-how through expatriate nationals, etc.

Return Reservation Facility

*790. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations/cities where the facility for securing return reservations is available at present; and

(b) the programmes drawn up for providing such facility in more cities during 1992-93?

THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The facility for securing return journey reservation is available at all the stations, except halt and flag stations, through various means of communication. Under computerised passenger reservation system, this facility is available at 31 computerised stations and 53 stations equipped with automax system. Besides, some stations have been provided with return journey quotas and their names are given in the attached statement.

(b) During 1992-93, this facility is planned to be extended through computerisation of reservation at 18 more stations and linking of Secunderabad to the computer systems at Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras.

STATEMENT

Name of the Stations having Return Journey Quota

Adra

Agra Cantt.

Agra Fort

Ahmedabad

Ajmer

Akola

Allahabad

Amravati

Amritsar

Asansol

Bangalore

Barkakana

Barmer

Belapur

Belgaum

Bhagalpur

Bhavnagar

Bhimavaram

Bhopal

Bidar

Bijapur

Bilaspur

Bokaro

Bombay Central

Bombay V.T.

Calcutta

Calicut

Cannanore

Changannachery

Chengannur

Chhapra

Coonoor

Cuttack

Danapur

Davengere

Dehradun

Delhi	Kakinanda
Dhanbad	Kakinada Town
Dharwad	Kalka
Dhule	Kanpur
Drug	Kathgodam
Durgapur	Karikkudi
Ernakulam	Karur
Erode	Katihar
Gandhidham	Khambalia
Gaya	Kolhapur
Gorakhpur	Kottayam
Gudur	Lonavla
Gulbarga	Lucknow
Guwahati	Lucknow JN
Gwalior	Ludhiana
Hapa	Madras
Hubli	Malda Town
Indore	Mangalore
Jabalpur	Miraj
Jaipur	Mughalsarai
Jammu Tawi	Muzaffarpur
Jamnagar	Mysore
Jharsuguda	Nagapattinam
Jodhpur	Nagpur

Nanded	Shegaon
Narsapur	Silchar
Nasik Cbo	Siliguri Cbo
Nasik Road	Sivakasi
Nellore	Solapur
Nizamabad	Surat
Palghat	Surendra Nagar
Patna	Tata Nagar
Pune	Tiruchchirappalli
Puri	Trichur
Quilon	Tirunelveli
Raipur	Tirupati
Rajahmundry	Tiruvalla
Rajapalayam	Trivandrum
Rajkot	Tuticorin
Rameshwaram	Udagamandalam
Ranchi	Udaipur
Raniganj	Ujjain
Rattlam	Vadodra
Rourkela	Varanasi
Sagar	Vasco-Da-Gama
Salem	Vijayawada
Secunderabad	Virudhunagar
Senkottai	Vishakapatnam

Length of Railway Lines

country, State-wise; and

791. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(b) the length of railway lines per 100 square kilometer area in each State?

(a) the length of the broad-gauge, metre-gauge and narrow-gauge railway lines in the

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The State-wise/Union Territory-wise route length of Broad Gauge, Metre Gauge and Narrow Gauge lines in the country vis-a-vis total route length per 100 square kilometre of area in each State, as on 31.03.1991 is as under:—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Broad Gauge (Route kms.)	Metre Gauge (Route Kms.)	Narrow Gauge (Route Kms.)	@Route Kilometres per 100 square Kilometre Area
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3503.97	1481.75	36.94	1.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1.26	—	0.002
3.	Assam	266.41	2200.42	—	3.14
4.	Bihar	3558.07	1681.57	69.15	3.05
5.	Goa	—	79.06	—	2.14
6.	Gujarat	1710.31	2655.10	920.91	2.70
7.	Haryana	883.58	612.81	3.38	3.39
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22.20	—	244.25	0.48
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	77.29	—	—	0.03
10.	Karnataka	656.22	2259.84	148.46	1.60
11.	Kerala	869.84	114.43	—	2.53

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Broad Gauge (Route kms.)	Metre Gauge (Route Kms.)	Narrow Gauge (Route Kms.)	@Route Kilometres per 100 square Kilometre Area
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4422.83	497.86	948.44	1.32
13.	Maharashtra	3340.89	993.66	1100.05	1.77
14.	Manipur	-	1.35	-	0.006
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	1.50	-	0.007
17.	Nagaland	-	9.35	-	0.06
18.	Orissa	1858.59	-	143.03	1.29
19.	Punjab	1989.85	158.23	11.93	4.29
20.	Rajasthan	1233.27	4505.52	86.51	1.70
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	1132.96	2879.14	-	3.43
23.	Tripura	-	44.72	-	0.43

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Broad Gauge (Route kms.)	Metre Gauge (Route Kms.)	Narrow Gauge (Route Kms.)	@Route Kilometres per 100 square Kilometre Area
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6213.37	2710.35	2.28	3.03
25.	West Bengal	2986	477.11	352.11	352.60
	<i>Union Territories</i>				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
2.	Chandigarh	11.00	-	-	9.65
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
4.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
5.	Delhi	140.74	27.09	-	11.32
6.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
7.	Pondicherry	-	27.11	-	5.51

@ Figures Computed by taking route kilometrage as on 31.03.1991 and area as given in 'India 1990' brought out by Publication Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

[Translation]

III Effects of Colour T.V. and Computers

*792. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether watching colour television for a long time or working frequently on computer are prone to various diseases affecting heart, blood pressure and eyesight,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the measures taken by the Government in this regard so as to minimise such adverse effects?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR):

(a) to (c). Diseases affecting heart and blood pressure are not attributable to prolonged watching of colour television or working on computers for a long time, as per available literature. However, common ailments like strain, headache, burning and watering of eyes is usually caused by factors like poor lighting arrangements, inappropriate seating arrangements, unsuitable distance between the television and the sets, tense working environment. These symptoms are both avoidable and reversible.

Subsidised Foodgrains

[English]

*793. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in which the Central Scheme for distribution of subsidised foodgrains to rural families in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas has been implemented so far, state-wise; and

(b) the quantity of wheat and rice provided to rural families in those districts under the Scheme during 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of the States/Union Territories, the names of the districts covered and the quantities of rice and wheat supplied by the Food Corporation of India to the concerned State/Union Territories for distribution at specially subsidised prices in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas including tribal majority States during 1990 is attached.

STATEMENT

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of State	Name of District	Wheat	Rice
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Srikakulam		
		2. Vizianagram		
		3. Visakhapatnam		
		4. East Godavari		
		5. West Godavari	1,850	1,29,678
		6. Khammam		
		7. Warangal		
		8. Adilabad		
2.	Assam	1. Kokrajhar		
		2. Dhubri		
		3. Golpara		

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of State	Name of District	Wheat	Rice
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
4.		Barpeta		
5.		Nalbari		
6.		Kamrup		
7.		Kamrup		
8.		Nowgong		
9.		Durand	N.A.	4,926
10.		Sonitpur		
11.		Jorhat		
12.		Jorhat		
13.		Golaghat		
14.		Sibsagar		
15.		Dibrugarh		
16.		Dibrugarh		

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of State	Name of District	Wheat	Rice
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		17. Lakhimpur		
		18. Lakhimpur		
		19. Cachar		
3.	Bihar	1. Ranchi		
		2. Gumla		
		3. Lohardega		
		4. Palamau	61,113	10,521
		5. West Singhbhum		
		6. East Singhbhum		
		7. Dumka		
		8. Sahebganj		
		9. Godda		
4.	Gujarat	1. Sabarkantha		
		2. Panchmahal		

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of State	Name of District	Wheat	Rice
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		3. Vadodara		
		4. Bharuch	1,72,675	1,08,101
		5. Surat-I		
		6. Surat-II		
		7. Valsad		
		8. Dangs		
		9. Banskantha		
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Chamba		
		2. Chamba		
		3. Kinnaur	5,366	985
		4. Lahaul and Spiti		
6.	Karnataka	1. Mysore		
		2. Madikari		

S.No.		Name of State	Name of District	Wheat	Rice
1.	2.		3.	4.	5.
			3. Dakshina Kannada	16,130	64,802
			4. Dakshina Kannada		
			5. Chickmagalur		
7.	Kerala		1. Cannanore		
			2. Wayanad		
			3. Trivendrum		
			4. Palghat		
			5. Malappuram	6,050	10,697
			6. Idukky		
			7. Kottayam		
8.	Madhya Pradesh		1. Jhabua		
			2. Dhar		
			3. Khargone		
			4. Khandwa		

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of State	Name of District	Wheat	Rice
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
5.		Bastar		
6.		Raipur		
7.		Durg		
8.		Rajnandgaon		
9.		Surguja		
10.		Bilaspur		
11.		Rajgarh		
12.		Mandla	95,748	79,652
13.		Balaghat		
14.		Seoni		
15.		Chhindwara		
16.		Jabalpur		
17.		Sidhi		

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of State	Name of District	Wheat	Rice
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
18.		Shahdol		
19.		Betul		
20.		Ratlam		
21.		Dewas		
22.		Morena		
23.		Hoshangabad		
9.	Maharashtra	1. Thane		
		2. Nasik		
		3. Dhule		
		4. Jalgaon		
		5. Ahmednagar		
		6. Pune		
		7. Nanded		

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of State	Name of District	Wheat	Rice
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		8. Amravati		
		9. Yavatmal		
		10. Gadchiroli		
		11. Chandrapur		
10.	Manipur	1. Chandel		
		2. Ukhrul		
		3. Churachandpur	2,791	22,063
		4. Senapati		
		5. Tamenglong		
11.	Orissa	1. Balasore		
		2. Phulbani		
		3. Ganjam		

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of State	Name of District	Wheat	Rice
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
4.		Kalahandi		
5.		Keonjhar		
6.		Koraput	32,189	1,42,865
7.		Mayurbhanj		
8.		Sambalpur		
9.		Sundargarh		
12.	Rajasthan	1. Udaipur		
		2. Banswara		
		3. Chittorgarh	1,00,908	8,937
		4. Dungarpur		
		5. Sirohi		
13.	Tamil Nadu	1. Salem		
		2. South Arcot		

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of State	Name of District	Wheat		Rice
			4.	5.	5.
1.	2	3.	4.	5.	5.
		3. North Arcot	N.A.		646
		4. Dharmapuri			
		5. Tiruchirapalli			
14.	Sikkim	1. East			
		2. South			
		3. West	3,135		13,617
		4. North			
15.	Tripura	1. West Tripura			
		2. South Tripura	N.A.		51,954
		3. North Tripura			
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Lakhimpur Kheri	N.A.		N.A.
17.	West Bengal	1. Purulia			
		2. Bankura			

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of State	Name of District	Wheat	Rice
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
3.	Birbhum			
4.	Maldah			
5.	Darjiling			
6.	Jaipalguri			
7.	West Dinajpur		69,720	26,736
8.	Medinipur			
9.	Murshidabad			
10.	Burdwan			
11.	24 Parganas			
12.	Hoogly			
18.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Nicobar	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Daman & Diu	Daman	100	1,311
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	All Districts	7,728	87,275
21.	Meghalaya	-do-	26,942	1,16,366
22.	Mizoram	-do-	13,514	88,489
23.	Nagaland	-do-	72,252	1,11,202
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-do-	300	1,6400
25.	Lakshadweep	-do-	23	4,067
Total			7,56,726	11,36,921

[*Translation*]

Railway Projects in Rajasthan

*794. PROF. RASASINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway projects started in Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the estimated cost thereof project-wise;

(b) the targets fixed for completion of each project, the present position thereof

and the total amount spent so far;

(c) the names of the projects out of these likely to be completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the names of the new projects which have been taken up in the State and the funds allocated therefor during 1992-93, projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Only one major project costing over Rs. 20 crores was started. Its details are given below:-

Name of the Project	Length	Estimated Cost	Target fixed for completion	Present Position	Total Amt. spent upto 31.3.92
1	2	3	4	5	6

Electrification of Tundla-Agra-Bayana-Section	114 Km (40 Km in Rajasthan)	Rs. 32.92 crore	Sept. 1992	Section Commissioned in March 1991. Work on Additional sub-station is in progress.	Rs. 29.79 crore.
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(d) The details are given below:-

S. No.	Name of the new projects taken up after the Vth Plan	Cost of the Project	Amount Allotted for 1992-93.
1.	Modernisation of wagon workshop, Kota	Rs. 27.44 crore	Rs. 6.69 crore
2.	Phulera - Bikaner (Lalgath) Meta Road-Gaugu conversion (430 Km)	Rs. 325.87 crore	Rs. 60.80 crore
3.	Bhildi- Samdari - parallel BG line from Samdari to Jodhpur (306 km)	Rs. 267.83 crore	Rs. 1 lakh

S. No.	Name of the new projects taken up after the VIIIth Plan	Cost of th Project	Amount Allotted for 1992-93.
4.	Sawai Madhopur- Jaipur & Jaipur- Phulera gauge conversion (181 km)	Rs. 133.04 crore	Rs. 60 crore
5.	Rewari - Jaipur gauge conversion (210 km in Rajasthan)	Rs. 104.60 crore	Rs. 33 crore
6.	Mathura- Alwar new line. (90 km in Rajasthan)	Rs. 69.43 crore	Rs. 13 crore

[English]

Birth and Death Rates

*795. SHRI SOBHANADRESWARA RAOVADDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative details of approximate birth, death and infant mortality rates in rural and urban areas as on January 1, 1992;

(b) the reasons for the wide gap in such rates between rural and urban areas; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation in rural areas in physical and monetary terms?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L.FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Annual estimates of birth, death and infant mortality rates for rural and urban areas as on January 1, 1992 are not yet available. However, the latest estimates (provisional) of the birth, death and infant mortality rates for rural and urban areas as available from the Sample Registration System relate to the year 1990 and are as follows:-

	<i>Birth Rate</i> (per 1000 population)	<i>Death Rate</i> (per 1000 population)	<i>Infant Morality Rate</i> (per 1000 live births)
Rural	31.5	10.4	86
Urban	24.4	6.7	51

Although increasing emphasis is being laid on improving the quality and out-reach of health and family welfare services in the rural areas, the situation in the urban areas is better on account of relatively better socio-economic conditions greater awareness of the need to practice contraception and to avail of the family welfare and health care facilities and easier accessibility to these services.

Health and family welfare services are provided in the rural areas through a wide network of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centers and Community Health Centres. As on 31.12.1991, there are 1,31,385 Sub-Centres, 22,328 Primary Health Centres and 1955 Community Health Centres in these areas. Besides, about 6 lakh trained dais and 3.35 lakh Village Health Guides are also working in the rural areas.

It is proposed to establish 759 Primary

Health Centres and 259 Community Health Centres during the year 1992-93 under the Minimum Needs Programme. The cost of establishment of these institutions is met from the budgets of the respective States/ Union Territories.

Anti-Rabbies Vaccine

*796. SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

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

(a) the Centres Institutes manufacturing anti rabbies vaccine in the country;

(b) the number of such vaccines manufactured during 1991-92, State-wise;

(c) the number of reported deaths due to the non-availability of this vaccine during 1991-92 State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government propose to expand the existing industries or set up new industries for manufacturing anti rabies vaccine during the curant year so to meet the

demand?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L.FOTEDAR):

(a) and (b).

State-wise institutions manufacturing anti rabies vaccine and the quantities manufactured during 1991-92 are as under:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the Institutions</i>	<i>Prov. Production during 91-92 (figures in lakh ml.)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Preventive Medicine (I.P.M.), Narayanguda, Hyderabad	25.00
Bihar	Government Vaccine Institute (G.V.I.), Namkun, Ranchi	-N.A.—
Gujarat	Vaccine Institute (VI) Baroda Hoechst India Ltd., Rabipur	8.00
Haryana	Indian Vaccine Corporation Limited (IVCOL), Gurgaon	1.20
Himachal Pradesh	Central Research Institute (CRI) Kasauli	60.00
Karnataka	i) Vaccine institute, Belgaum ii) PGI, Bangalore	27.00 36.00
Kerala	Public Health Laboratory, (PHL) Trivandrum	25.00
Maharashtra	Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Parel (HBPCL), Bombay	-N.A-
Meghalaya	Pasteur Institute (PI), Shillong.	20.00
Tamil Nadu	i) King Institute of Preventive Medicine (KIPM), Guindy, Madras ii) Pasteur Institute (PI), Coonoor (a) ARV (b) Tissue Culture Rabies Vaccine in vero cell	35.00 48.00 0.50
Uttar Pradesh	State Vaccine Institute (SVI), Patwadanagar, Nainital.	50.00
West Bengal	Pasteur Institute (PI), Calcutta.	-N.A-

* Figure in lakh doses.

(c) There is no such report.

(d) The existing level of production is sufficient to meet the present requirement.

[English]

Procurement of Foodgrains

*797. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have proposed to cut the monthly allocation of foodgrains from the Central buffer stock procurement target for replenishing the buffer;

(b) if so, the target fixed for each State;

(c) the States which have not fulfilled their target; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (d). Whereas it has been impressed upon the States to maximise procurement and make all or efforts to achieve certain level of procurement, no targets can really be fixed as wheat and paddy are procured from farmers on voluntary basis under minimum price support operation. Rice is procured under statutory levy, which varies from State to State, imposed by state Governments on millers. The extent of procurement of rice would depend on the quantity of paddy processed by the millers.

The allotment of wheat and rice is made to the States/Union Territories every month based on various factors, the availability of stocks in Central Pool being a major consideration.

Film Study Centres

*799. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has any scheme to provide assistance to Universities and colleges to set up Film Study Centres to project films as a modern art form and media of social communication and education;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance provided under the scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have conducted an evaluation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement attached House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). According to information furnished by UGC, the Commission has a Scheme for providing financial assistance to selected Universities and Colleges for setting up Films Study Centres, mainly for enhancing the awareness of Films as an art form and as a medium of social communication and education. The Commission has so far assisted 19 Universities and Colleges for setting up each Centres.

(b) The amount of grants provided by UGC to the Centres state-wise during last three years is as followed:-

(in Rupees)

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Uttar Pradesh	21,400	—	16,400
Manipur	20,947	—	—
Maharashtra	19,143	—	36,059
Delhi	57,438	—	24,423
Gujarat	21,400	—	21,400
West Bengal	—	—	21,400

In addition Rs. 2 lakhs were given to Pune University for the National Coordination Centre for coordination and monitoring of the Scheme.

Recruitment of Teachers in National Institute of Homoeopathy

8203. SHRINANIBHATTACHAYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Homoeopathy has any rule for the administrative teaching and non-teaching staff at the time of inception of its establishment;

(b) if not, the authority under which the rules were framed;

(c) whether allegations of recruitment of teachers in violation of UGC, prescribed qualifications were received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.R. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, was established in the year 1975. As per the powers vested in the Governing Body of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, as given in the Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations and bye-laws of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, the recruitment rules for administrative, teaching and non-teaching staff were framed from time to time as per the requirements.

(c) and (d). The allegations from National Institute of Homoeopathy Staff Union, Calcutta were received and the matter is being looked into.

Readymade Food Packet

8204. DR. VISWANATHAMKANITHI:
SHRI SURESHANAND
SWAMI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plans to provide low cost readymade food packet with all nutrients for the common man;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the existing units encouraged to produce such food packets;

(d) whether any foreign country has evinced interest in this field; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (e). No final Plans have been worked out at Government level to provide low cost ready-to-eat food in packets for the common man. Already, a number of units, both in the organised and unorganised sectors, are engaged in the production of ready-to-eat food. Besides, certain public sector units are also producing energy food, primarily for the Welfare Feeding Programmes of the State Governments. The Ministry of Food is not aware of any interest having been shown by any foreign country in this field.

Health Care for Children

8205. PROF ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the UNICEF Report 1982 according to which reduced child deaths have indicated a trend of fewer births in India;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government for providing better health care for children during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARATHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the decline in Infant Mortality Rate and higher assurance of the survivability of their children, people are more and more motivated for acceptance of the small family norm and consequently there is fertility decline.

(c) The measures include intensification of the following programmes:

(d) Universal Immunisation Programme to protect infants against Poliomyelitis, Tetanus, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tuberculosis and Measles and pregnant women against Tetanus.

(ii) Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme for controlling deaths due to dehydration caused by diarrhoea among children upto the age of 5 years.

(iii) Control of Acute Respiratory Infections in children to cut down deaths to pneumonia.

(iv) Prophylaxis Schemes against nutritional Anaemia among mothers and children and Prophylaxis against blindness among children due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency.

Aids Test Kits

8206. SHRI RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inexpensive AIDS virus test kit has recently been developed by the scientists of International Development Research Centre and Rockefeller Foundation; USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce this kit in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the

time by which it is likely to be marketed in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARATHA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Recruitment of Teaching Staff in Medical Colleges

8207. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Medical Council of India regarding recruitment of teaching staff in Medical Colleges;

(b) whether these recommendations are being implemented; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARATHA): (a) The recommendations of the Medical Council of India regarding recruitment of teaching staff in medical colleges are as follows:

FOR BROAD SPECIALTIES

Lecturer: Recognised post-graduate qualification in the subject, i.e., MD/MS.

Reader: Experience as Lecturer in the concerned subject for 5 years in a medical college.

Professor: Experience as Reader in the concerned subject for 4 years in Medical College.

FOR SUPER SPECIALTIES

Lecturer: Recognised post-graduate super speciality qualification in the concerned subject.

Reader: Experience as Lecturer in the concerned subject for 5 years in a medical college.

Professor: Experience as Reader in the concerned subject for 4 years in a Medical College.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Forest Universities

8208. SHRI BAPU HARICHAURE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Central Forest Universities in the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, one of the Institutes under the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, has been declared as a "Deemed University" by the Central Government w.e.f. 6th December, 1991. There is no proposal under consideration at present to set up any more Central Forest Universities in the country.

(b) The "Demand University" would offer

facilities for Doctoral and Post-doctoral for research in various disciplines of Forestry. It would also organise Post-masters Diploma courses in four areas viz Forestry Operations, Seasoning and Preservation of Timber, Pulp and Paper Technology and Social Forestry.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Education in Kendriya Vidyalayas

8209. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standard of education in Kendriya Vidyalayas has deteriorated;

(b) if so, the Reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the education standard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No Sir. Government have no reason to believe that the standard of education in the Kendriya Vidyalayas has deteriorated.

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

[*English*]

Stoppage of Meenakshi and Chetak Expresses at Naryana Station, Rajasthan

8210. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for stopping the Meenakshi and Chetak

Expresses at Naryana Station in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the time by which the stoppage of those trains are likely to be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been examined but not found feasible due to lack of traffic justification.

U.S. Aid for Family Planning

8211. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Aid for International Development (USAID) is reorienting its development strategy in India with a greater attention on family planning sphere;

(b) whether to this end, (USAID) would conduct an ambitious survey on health and family welfare in ordination with his Ministry;

(c) if so, the modus operandi for the proposed survey and the authority which is likely to appoint enumerators and other manpower for this purpose; and

(d) the States and Union Territories selected for this survey and the role proposed to be assigned to them in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARATHA): (a) United States Aid for International Development (USAID) have offered a very sizable package of assistance for improvement of Family Welfare Programme in Uttar Pradesh, besides other on-going activities.

(b) to (d). USAID as a part of on-going Family Planning Communication and Marketing project signed with Government of India in 1983, have offered to provide financial and technical assistance to strengthen the Population Research Centres which are financed by this Ministry. This project includes a component for undertaking a National Family Health Survey in 20 Units of State/Union Territory, the names of which are given in the attached Statement. The International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay an autonomous body under this Ministry has been designated as the nodal agency for the conduct of the survey. With their overall guidance and support, the survey is being conducted in a phased manner through selected consultancy organisations and the concerned Population Research Centres of the States. Keeping the various tasks to be performed by the three tier organisations namely International Institute for Population Sciences/ Consultancy Organisations/Population Research Centres, rates of Payment on per schedule basis duly approved by committees appointed for the survey have been determined to be paid out of the funds earmarked for the Project. While officials of Population Research Centres will be fully involved in various aspects of the survey, the Consultancy Organisations have the responsibility to select in consultation with the Population Research Centres and pay for the required number of additional field interviewers etc. towards smooth conduct and timely completion of the entire survey. The concerned States/Union Territories have been advised of the proposed survey and have been requested to give all due assistance and support to the Organisations involved in the survey, keep in touch with the progress of the project from time to time and make full use of its findings.

STATEMENT

Names of States/Union Territories (20 Units) selected for conducting National Family Health Survey in a phased manner.

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Goa
5. Gujarat
6. Haryana
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Jammu & Kashmir
9. Karnataka
10. Kerala
11. Madhya Pradesh
12. Maharashtra
13. Orissa
14. Punjab
15. Rajasthan
16. Tamil Nadu
17. Uttar Pradesh
18. West Bengal

19. *Group of North Eastern States*

- I. Arunachal Pradesh
- II. Manipur
- III. Meghalaya
- IV. Mizoram
- V. Nagaland
- VI. Tripura

20. Union Territory of Delhi.

Tuition Fee in CBSE Affiliated Schools

8212. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some schools under the affiliation/recognition of C.B.S.E. are running in Delhi as well as in district Gurgaon of Haryana;

(b) if so, the names of these schools;

(c) whether these recognised schools have been permitted to enhance the tuition fee yearly and collect building fund and annual charges every year even from old students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken against such schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). CBSE only affiliates schools. It does not grant recognition to any school. There are 1088 schools in Delhi and 10 schools in District Gurgaon, Haryana which are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education.

(c) to (e). The Affiliation Bye Laws of the CBSEs stipulate that the fees charged should be commensurate with facilities provided by

the Institution. The Bye Laws prohibit collection of capitation fee or voluntary donation for gaining admission in the school or for any other purpose. In case of such malpractices, the Board may decide to take action leading to the disaffiliation of the school.

Registration of Public Schools

8213. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements and conditions to be fulfilled by an educational institution/body of persons particularly in respect of 'Public Schools' for getting themselves registered by the Government in Delhi and Chandigarh;

(b) the number of schools which have been allowed to function after their registration in Delhi during the last two years; and

(c) the number of schools which could not be registered for not fulfilling the prescribed conditions in Delhi during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Delhi and Chandigarh Administrations have intimated that "Public Schools" are not required to be registered but recognised for which various conditions have been specified.

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

Development of Mosquito Nets

8214. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists have developed mosquito nets impregnated with the biodegradable insecticide;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for its popularisation in Malaria prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Malaria Research Centre, Delhi, under the Indian Council of Medical Research, has carried out laboratory studies and field trials on the insecticides (synthetic pyrethroid: biodegradable insecticides) impregnated mosquito bed nets to prevent man mosquito contact and thus curtail malaria transmission. This experiment was launched in 1988 in 26 villages of Sonapur, district Karup, Assam. A total of 4864 impregnated bed nets were distributed in about 10,000 population.

The presence of deltamethrin treated cotton nets, in a room substantially reduced the morning resting catches of *An. minimus*. Also there was reduction of other mosquito species entering and resting in houses.

All right night catches on human baits revealed that the Village-scale use of treated nets reduced the biting of *An. minimus* to almost zero on unprotected people in the same village, i.e., there was "Mass killing effect; on the village population of *An. minimus*. However there was no such effect on the population of other anophelines or culicines. The biting catches indicated 92% personal protection against *An. minimus* afforded by the use of a partially lifted deltamethrin treated net, as compared with an untreated or not net. For *Culex* species the corresponding figure was 85%.

From dissection and observation of Sporozites *An. minimus* was incriminated as the primary malaria vector from villages with untreated nets or no nets in the Sonapur

area. Bioassays indicated a detectable residual effect of treated nets under conditions of normal field use for up to six months with deltamethrin wettable powder on cotton nets.

Use of insecticide impregnated bed nets has been encouraged through the health and tribal development department of the Govt. of Assam. The Technology of impregnation and methods of distribution and impact assessment have been communicated by ICMR to the health Department of Govt. of Assam. Studies are in progress in Mandla and Rourkela to find out the applicability of bed nets in areas with other vectors in the protection from mosquito bites and transmission of malaria.

Reservation of Seats for Women in Universities

8215. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESORUCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission insist upon the Universities to reserve certain percentage of seats in the colleges affiliated to different Universities exclusively for women candidates to promote women education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission has not prescribed reservation of seats for women for admission to Universities and colleges. The admission policy of the universities is decided by the universities themselves in accordance with the provisions of their Acts and Statutes.

However, for promotion of higher education among women, eligible women's colleges are provided development grant by UGC on relaxed eligibility criteria in respect of enrolment of students and teachers' strength. The Commission also provides 100% assistance for construction of women's hostels.

[*Translation*]

**Educationally Backward Districts in
M.P.**

8216. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the educationally backward districts in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to remove this backwardness; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUNSINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). There are a number of programmes under implementation in the areas of Elementary Education and Adult Education. Further under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Operation Blackboard, Teacher Education, Non-Formal Education and Adult Education Programmes, financial assistance is provided to the State Government for educational development. The State Government/UT Administrations have been advised to concentrate on backward districts.

List of Districts having Literacy Rate below the National Average Literacy Rate 36.23 (All persons) as per 1981 census.

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of district</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>
Madhya Pradesh	1.	Morena	25.60
	2.	Bhind	31.35
	3.	Datia	27.70
	4.	Shivpuri	20.51
	5.	Guna	21.59
	6.	Tikamgarh	19.16
	7.	Chhatarpur	20.31
	8.	Panna	19.51
	9.	Sagar	34.26
	10.	Damoh	29.99

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of district</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>
	11.	Satna	26.84
	12.	Rewa	25.21
	13.	Shandol	19.49
	14.	Sidhi	14.96
	15.	Mandsaur	31.26
	16.	Rattlam	29.50
	17.	Ujjain	33.08
	18.	Shajapur	23.73
	19.	Dewas	26.61
	20.	Jhabua	11.15
	21.	Dhar	20.26
	22.	West Nimar	22.99
	23.	East Nimar	30.71
	24.	Rajgarh	18.17
	25.	Vidisha	25.43
	26.	Sehore	23.28
	27.	Raisen	23.01
	28.	Betul	27.95
	29.	Hoshangabad	35.35
	30.	Narsimhapur	33.23
	31.	Mandla	22.92
	32.	Chhindwara	28.19
	33.	Seoni	27.01

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of district</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>
	34.	Balaghat	33.89
	35.	Sarguja	16.40
	36.	Bilaspur	28.60
	37.	Raigarh	26.18
	38.	Raj Nandgaon	26.63
	39.	Raipur	30.81
	40.	Bastar	14.25

[English]

Passenger Facilities at Stations in Karnataka

8217. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to improve the passenger facilities at Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Hubli Stations in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Works relating to (i) improvements top station building and cover over platforms at Belgaum. (ii) extension of platform to hold 14 bogies at Bijapur. (iii) provision of 35 LPSV lamps on platform, at Dharwad and (iv) extension of island platform and

improvement to public address system at Hubli have been taken up.

(c) Does not arise.

Repair of Railway Bridges in Gujarat

8218. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some railway lines in Gujarat have been closed due to damage to railway bridges;

(b) if so, the names of such lines and bridges; and

(c) the steps being taken for their early repairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Boḍeli-Chhota Udepur narrow gauge line (37Kms) on which Bridge Numbers 81 and 96 are damaged has been closed.

(c) There is no proposal at present to restore the line.

[English]

**Provident Fund Benefits of Railway
Canteen Employees**

8219. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have not cleared the provident fund dues of the employees of non-statutory Railway canteens for more than last two years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases, zone-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of statutory and non-statutory canteens, zone-wise which are yet to get their contributed money from their respective State Provident Fund Commissioner?

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

Compensatory Afforestation

8220. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have drawn any plan to wipe out the backlog of compensatory afforestation in the immediate future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Whether the Government have been pursuing this issue with the different States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). As against the total requirement of compensatory afforestation in the country to the tune of 3.47 lakh ha in respect of proposals approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act by end of 1991, compensatory afforestation has been done over 0.86 lakh ha till 1991. For the year 1992, an area of 0.72 lakh ha has been proposed to be covered under compensatory afforestation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India have been interacting with the States/UT Governments and periodic reviews are carried-out with the nodal officer of the Forest Department of the States/UTs. Monitoring of the progress of compensatory afforestation is done by the officers of the Regional Offices of the Ministry, located at Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Lucknow, Shillong and Chandigarh.

Pension to Employees of F.C.I.

8221. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether pension is being denied to the employees of the Food Corporation of India who have opted for it;

(b) whether as per the wage settlement dated 14 January, 1989 approved by the Government and the Supreme Court, the employees of the Food Corporation of India are proposed to be given pension facility:

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when this facility is likely to be provided

to the employees of the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It has been reported by the Food Corporation of India that the wage settlement dated 14.1.1989/23.3.1989 does not provide for grant of pension to the employees of Food Corporation of India except Food Transferees who opted for retirement benefits as admissible to the Central Government employees under Section 12 A of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

(c) In terms of retirement benefits, the employees of Food Corporation of India are governed by Food Corporation of India (CPF) Regulations which do not provide for grant of pension.

(d) Does not arise.

Lectures in Government Colleges of Chandigarh

8222. SHRI HARCHAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of lecturers in Government colleges of Chandigarh as on March 31, 1992 and the number of SCs/STs amongst them,

(b) whether there is any proposal to clear the backlog of SCs/STs vacancies; in the grade of lectures;

(c) if so, the time by which the backlog is expected to be filled up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

ARJUN SINGH): (a) Chandigarh Administration has intimated that out of 471 lecturers in position, 19 belong to the SC/ST community.

(b) to (d). Chandigarh Administration has intimated a backlog of 15 posts for SC/ST. Vigorous efforts are made by the Chandigarh Administration to fill up the backlog vacancies through advertisement on all India basis but suitable & Qualified candidates have not been found.

Scientific Approach for Development of Sports

8223. SHRIMATI DILKUMARI BHANDARR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake scientific approach and study for development of sports in the country during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c). With a view to achieve excellence in sports, Sports Authority of India (SAI) has already launched various sports development schemes under which scientific coaching is given to boys and girls. Proposals for equipping regional centers of SAI with scientific equipment and personnel has already been included in the Eighth Plan in order to provide scientific back up for talent scouting, of meritorious sportspersons and improvement of sportspersons on scientific lines.

Primary Schools

8224. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the optimum admission capacity of a model two teacher primary school.

(b) the average students generation for primary instructor by a population of one thousand;

(c) whether it is proposed to have more than one primary schools in all habitations where the total population is such as to generate a primary student population larger than the optimum intake of one primary school;

(d) whether provision of adequate number of primary schools is the pre-condition for achieving universal, free and compulsory education upto the age of 14 years;

(e) if so, the estimated number of model primary schools required for the purpose of the mid-year population of 1991; and

(f) the actual number of primary schools in the country for the academic year 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The recommended teacher-pupil ration is 1.40 at primary stage.

(b) The average number of children in the age group 6-11 is estimated at 116 per thousand population.

(c) to (e). The programme of action drawn upto implement National Policy on Education, 1986 recommends that all habitations with a population of 300 (200 in case of tribal, hilly and desert areas) should be provided a primary school within one

kilometer distance. It is estimated that about 35000 primary schools will have to be opened to meet these norms. To achieve the target of universal elementary education, States are encouraged to open primary schools for provide facilities of education through non-formal centres for children unable to attend formal schooling.

(f) As per the latest data available for 1990-91, there are 558392 primary schools in the country.

Injurious Impurities in Beverages

8225. SHRI K.P. REDDISH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about the injurious immunities in by-product carbon-dioxide gas from sugar/fertiliser/chemical factories that is being sold for use/preparation of beverages, particularly for use in soda;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard so as to monitor the level of injurious impurities in beverages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA.): (a) and (b). Representation has been received suggesting restriction on the use of byproduct carbondioxide from sugar/fertiliser factories in the manufacture of soda/beverages on the ground that such carbondioxide contains injurious impurities.

(c) Standards of carbonated water have been laid down under Prevention of Food Audletoration Rules, 1955. Quality of such beverages is monitored under the Fruit Product Order, 1955, as well as by the Food Health Authorities of the States/U.Ts. under

Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. Contravention of laid down standards invites punitive action under the Orders Rules.

Emergency Services in CGHS Dispensaries

8226. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have stopped working of emergency services in CGHS dispensaries in South Delhi;

(b) if so, the dispensaries where such

services have been stopped; and
(c) the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVEI SIDDHARATHA): (a) In thirteen dispensaries in South Delhi, only afternoon limited services have been stopped and they have been attached with their functional dispensaries for all emergency services.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) The change was effected due to the revised timings of the OGHs dispensaries.

STATEMENT

<i>Dispensaries where the afternoon services were stopped</i>	<i>Functioning dispensaries</i>
1. Hauz Khas	Kidwai Nagar
2. -	Laxmibai Nagar
3. X, Y Block Sarojini Nagar	Sarojini Nagar Market
4. Sadiq Nagar	Andrews Ganj
5. Jangpura	Lajpat Nagar
6. Kasturba Nagar-II	Kasturba Nagar-I
7. Kalkaji DDA (Flats. II)	Kalkaji
8. Malviya Nagar, Pushpa Vihar (Dakshinpuri)	M.B. Road
9. -	Srinivasapuri
10. Sarojini Nagar. II (L. Block)	Netaji Nagar.
11. R.K. Puram II (Sector II) R.K. Puram III (Sector VI) R.K. Puram VI (Sector III) Munirka	R.K. Puram I (in Sector IV)
12. R.K. Puram V (Sector XII)	R.K. Puram IV (Sector VIII)
13. Nanakpura	Moti Bagh.

[*Translation*]

Drug De-Addiction Centres

8227. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

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

(a) the number of Drug De-addiction Centres in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance proposed to be provided to each State Government for setting up of such centres during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATHI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) In the Central Government, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Welfare are concerned with setting up of Drug-de-addiction Centres for purposes of treatment, counseling, education and after care.

A statement indicating the State-wise information about the Centres set up by these Ministers is attached.

(b) The Eighth Five Year Plan allocations are not yet finalised.

STATEMENT

Number of de addiction centres in various states set up by the Central Government

S.No.	State/Ucc	Assisted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Assisted by the Ministry of welfare			TOTAL
			Counselling Centre	Dediction Centre	After care Centre	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	2	-	-	2
2.	Assam	-	1	-	-	1
3.	Bihar	-	10	3	-	13
4.	Goa	-	3	-	-	4
5.	Gujarat	-	6	4	-	10
6.	Haryana	-	9	7	-	16
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	1	-	1
8.	Karnataka	-	2	1	-	3
9.	Kerala	-	7	4	-	11

S.No.	State/Ucc	Assisted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			Assisted by the Ministry of welfare			TOTAL
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	3	2	-	5		
11.	Maharashtra	1	14	4	3	22		
12.	Manipur	6	8	8	1	23		
13.	Meghalaya	-	1	-	-	1		
14.	Mizoram	-	5	3	1	9		
15.	Nagaland	-	3	1	1	5		
16.	Orissa	-	3	3	-	6		
17.	Pujab	-	6	2	-	8		
18.	Rajasthan	-	9	3	1	13		
19.	Sikkim	-	1	-	-	1		
20.	Tamil Nadu	-	8	3	1	12		

S.No.	State/Ucc	Assisted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			Assisted by the Ministry of welfare			TOTAL
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.		
21.	Tripura	-	2	1	-	3		
22.	Uttar Pradesh	-	17	11	-	28		
23.	West Bengal	1	9	5	-	15		
		8	129	66	9	212		
B. Union Territories								
1.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	2		
2.	Delhi	3	14	6	2	25		
3.	Pondicherry	1	2	-	-	3		
		5	17	6	2	30		
	Grand Total	13	146	72	11	242		

AIIMS not Equipped to Handle Aids

8228. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1940 on 3rd December, 1991 regarding AIIMS not equipped to handle AIDS and state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted by the Government has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The Committee has so far held three meetings. It is expected that the committee will submit its report to the Government by the end of May, 1992.

Sports Quota on Southern Railway

8229. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sports and scouts quota of posts had been filled up in the divisional level of Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Director's Post in National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur

8230. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of full time Director is lying vacant in the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The post of DIRECTOR in National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur fell vacant with effect from 1.12.1991 consequent on superannuation of its incumbent. The post has already been advertised on all India basis on 18.1.1992 and recruitment process is in progress.

[*English*]

Hindi Course in Regional Languages

8231. SHRI BH. VIJAYA KUMAR RAJU:
SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN:
SHRI R. RAMASWAMY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff position of the Department of Correspondence Courses of Central Hindi Directorate was examined by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the findings;

(c) whether a high level committee have recommended starting Hindi correspondence courses through the medium of all regional languages;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Staff Inspection Unit of Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) examined the staff position in the year 1972 and recommended 55 posts. These posts were later sanctioned. Internal Work Study Unit of the Department of Education examined the staff position in the year 1979 and recommended 34 additional posts out of which 26 posts were sanctioned and remaining 8 were kept in abeyance for effecting economy in expenditure.

(c) to (e). Hindi Shiksha Samiti set up by the Ministry to review the working of Hindi Institutions and implementation of Hindi Promotion schemes in 1987 had, inter alia, recommended starting Hindi correspondence courses in Central Hindi Directorate through the medium of all regional languages. Hindi Correspondence Courses in Tamil, Malayalam and Bangla have already been started. Courses through the medium of other regional languages could not be started because of resources constraint.

[*Translation*]

Production of Sugar

8232. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the production of sugar over the last many years;

(b) if so, whether the financial position of sugar industry is unsatisfactory despite continuous increase in their production; and

(c) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The financial position of the sugar industry varies from factory to factory and depends upon a variety of factors which include cane availability, technical and managerial competence, size, condition and age of the plant and machinery and certain other factors.

[*English*]

Irregularities in KVS

8233. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of Parliament have recently demanded a high level inquiry into the recent affairs/irregularities in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has received some letters from some Hon'ble Members of Parliament regarding admissions and matters of personnel administration.

(c) No necessity for any high level inquiry has been made out. Forums exist in which such issues can be discussed. The Joint Consultative Machinery has been activated and heads of no less than six employees' associations have been nominated on the Sangathan and its Board of Governors. The Government is always willing to discuss with employees any genuine grievances so that reasonable solutions could be arrived at.

Mausoleum of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

8234. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the concerned administration to demolish the mausoleum over the grave of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the Cemetery near Bristol in United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to save this mausoleum from demolition and get it renovated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government have been informed that there is no proposal for the demolition of the mausoleum. The Government have requested the INTACH (UK) Trust to undertake the work of renovation and repair of the mausoleum on priority basis.

Demands of Employees of F.C.I.

8235. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI C.P.
MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has received any memoranda from its employees on March 28, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the demands of the employees;

(d) the steps taken on mitigate the grievances of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Food Corporation of India has reported that a representation dated 27th March, 1992 was received by them.

(b) The representation raises various points like visits of Chairman and Managing Director of FCI to procurement centers/ depots, maintenance of cordial relations with employees, removal of causes of irritation in industrial relationship, non-implementation of the court judgments/awards of Labour Courts, pendency of vigilance matters for 5-7 years, malafide transfer of office bearers/ active workers of the Union, non-milling of paddy, payment of pension, payment of wages on IDA pattern to Cat. II employees, distribution of foodgrains in small packets through FCI sale centres discrimination in payment of special duty allowance, restructuring FCI Board and appointment of functional directors etc.

(c) In the said representation it has been demanded that the victimisation including mala fide transfers should be stopped and penal action proposed to be taken be withdrawn, purposeful dialogue be commenced to settle the Charter of Demands and FCI Board should be re-structured as per the recommendations of the BICP.

(d) Various demands raised by the employees are already engaging the attention of the Food Corporation of India.

[*Translation*]

Production of Sugar in U.P.

8236. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed and the estimated quantity of sugar produced so far by the sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh during the current years;

(b) whether any scheme to modernise the old sugar mills is under consideration of the Government; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No targets for sugar production are fixed State-wise. As on 31.3.1992, sugar production in the state of Uttar Pradesh aggregated to 24.53 lakh tonnes (Provisional) during the current sugar season.

(b) and (c). Government has not announced any scheme for modernisation of old sugar mills. However, financial assistance is granted from the Sugar Development Fund on concessional terms to meet the shortfall in promoters' contribution in respect of such schemes of modernisation/ rehabilitation of sugar mills which have been approved by financial institutions for

assistance under their relevant scheme of modernisation/rehabilitation.

[*English*]

Lord Jagannath Temple

8237. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the fresh cracks in Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri have posed any danger to it;

(b) if so, the latest, position thereof and the steps proposed to be taken for its proper upkeep and maintenance; and

(c) the amount spent of the maintenance and repair work of the temple during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). While deplastering the Vimana of Lord Jagannath Temple Puri, some old cracks have been exposed. These cracks, however, do not pose any danger to the structure.

Steps taken for the proper conservation of the Jagannath Temple Puri are;

(i) Removal of accretionary of plaster from the surface of the main temple for exposing the sculptured surface as well as cracks, if any.

(ii) Replacement of the cracked/ damaged stone member with new ones and consolidation of the structure.

(iii). Replacement of corroded iron clamps/cowes with non corrosive ones.

(iv) Grouting of cracks/fissures on the structure with epoxy resin.

(v) Chemical treatment and preservation of the exposed surface.

(c) The expenditure incurred during the last three years are as following:-

1989-90	Rs. 3,83,180.00
1990-91	Rs. 4,69,363.00
1991-92	Rs. 6,11,169.00

[Translation]

Double Line from Lucknow to Unnao

8238. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to lay double railway line from Lucknow to Unnao;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Doubling of BG line from Lucknow to Unnao is in progress and is likely to be completed and opened to traffic during 1992-93.

[English]

By-Pass Surgery

8239. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients who went to U.S.A. from India for undergoing by-pass

surgery during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange released to them by the Government during the above period year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Wagons for Coir Industries in Kerala

8240. SHRI THAYIL JOHAN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coir industries in Alleppey district of Kerala are facing difficulties for inadequate supply of wagons;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the demand of the coir industries there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The demand is being met regularly. From January '92 to April '92 (upto 19.4.92), 231 wagons had been loaded from Alleppey and on 19.4.92 no indents were outstanding.

Import of Condoms

8241. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rubber condoms are permitted to be imported into the country without any restrictions;

(b) whether the domestic production is sufficient to meet requirements; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to stop the import of condoms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Recognition to Nursery Teachers Diploma

8242. SHRIMATIGEETAMUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Diploma Course in Nursery Teachers Training conducted by the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Education (Regd.) in the Union Territory of Delhi and Chandigarh, has only been recognised by the Governments of Haryana, Punjab, U.P. and Chandigarh Administration for employment purpose and not by Delhi administration so far;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration for recognising the said Diploma Course by the Delhi Administration; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). In so far as Delhi Administration is concerned, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Education (Regd.) had approached the Delhi Admn. for recognition of their Nursery Teachers Training course. However, prior to recognition, an essentially certificate is required to be obtained, for which Raja Ram Mohan Roy Education (Regd.) has not applied to the Delhi Administration.

(d) Does not arise.

Food stocks Near ITDP and DPAP Areas

8243. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient food stocks have been stored in areas covered under the Integrated Tribal Development Project and Drought Prone Areas Programme; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to expedite movement of foodgrains to those places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). Maintenance of adequate stocks through regular movement from surplus areas is a continuous process for the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The FCI delivers the stocks to States/Union Territories from their depots. The States/ Union Territories in turn make necessary arrangements for distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops within the State, including the areas covered under Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) and Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP).

Noon Meal Scheme

8244. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States where Noon Meal scheme is continuing at present.

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Govt. propose to allocate funds and aids for this scheme to various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH); (a) and (b). A statement showing implementation of Noon-Meal Programme in various States under the State Plans as also outlay for 1991-92 in respect of the implementing States is attached.

(c) to (e). There is at present no concrete proposal to implement a Mid-day Meal Programme for elementary school children throughout the country.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Outlay for 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Goa	50.00
2.	Gujarat	5100.00
3.	Karnataka	950.00
4.	Kerala	175.00
5.	Madhay Pradesh	1293.00
6.	Maharashtra	518.00
7.	Mehaland	161.00
8.	Mizoram	115.00
9.	Nagaland	173.00
10.	Orissa	344.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Outlay for 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
11.	Sikkim	110.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	7010.00
13.	Tripura	638.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	754.00
15.	West Bengal	2440.00

[*Translation*]

Schools Without Buildings

8245. SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
KUMARI VIMLA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of schools in the country are still functioning without a proper building;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated by the Government for the construction of proper school building during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the extent of progress made therein; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A detailed State-wise position of school buildings in respect of Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary schools is attached statement-I

(c) construction of school buildings is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, funds have been released under the Border Area Development (Education) programme to the border States of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab Rajasthan and Gujarat for construction of primary, Middle, Secondary and Higher Secondary School buildings. Funds have also been released by the ministry of Rural Development to States/ UTs under the Scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for construction of Primary school buildings covered under the Scheme of Operation Blackboard.

Information of funds released under JRY & BADEP, State wise, during the last three years for construction of school buildings is given in Statement-II

(d) and (e). Monitoring of progress of construction work rests with the State Governments. However, review meetings are held with State Govts. from time to time.

STATEMENT-1
NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS HAVING

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
		Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31837	3367	2670	4430	43	2661	45008
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	142	51	144	615	0	0	952
3.	Assam	1962	7578	10503	5830	0	0	25873
4.	Bihar	17010	14549	6961	3626	68	9163	51377
5.	Goa	841	94	22	17	19	0	993
6.	Gujarat	11211	377	827	59	3	232	12709
7.	Haryana	4163	326	21	1	0	338	4849
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1725	1202	3843	14	0	120	6904
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2253	1687	3160	103	17	246	7466
10.	Karnataka	19454	1418	1566	289	44	252	23023

No. of Primary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	No. of Primary Schools having							Total
		Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
11.	Kerala	4256	1050	528	262	0	0	6096	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	34850	14128	7826	2632	15	4538	64089	
13.	Maharashtra	25473	4628	3545	1746	2215	487	38094	
14.	Manipur	61	479	1371	846	0	0	2757	
15.	Meghalaya	288	698	1215	1482	9	0	3692	
16.	Mizoram	0	578	355	72	0	0	1005	
17.	Nagaland	79	401	506	145	0	0	1131	
18.	Orissa	16566	7939	6065	961	0	2647	34178	
19.	Punjab	10943	842	135	26	0	892	12838	
20.	Rajasthan	21972	1900	1812	295	0	2124	28103	
21.	Sikkim	139	147	133	48	0	1	468	

No. of Primary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	No. of Primary Schools having							Total
		Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
22.	Tamil Nadu	23124	3697	693	1671	40	43	29268	
23.	Tripura	69	43	1553	194	0	68	1927	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	56112	3964	1799	662	14	13013	75564	
25.	West Bengal	13551	13579	15432	3461	54	2379	48456	
26.	A & N Islands	102	14	13	48	0	0	177	
27.	Chandigarh	40	3	0	0	0	1	44	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	77	0	47	0	0	0	124	
29.	Daman & Diu	32	0	0	0	0	0	32	
30.	Delhi	913	888	31	1	5	0	1838	
31.	Lakshadweep	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	
32.	Pondicherry	211	19	1	108	0	0	339	
All India		299474	85646	72777	29644	2546	39305	529392	

No. of Upper Primary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4161	763	230	22	2	40	5318
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75	23	19	65	0	0	182
3.	Assam	415	2086	1830	660	0	0	4991
4.	Bihar	4678	56	1362	300	3	232	12211
5.	Goa	117	4	2	0	0	0	123
6.	Gujarat	15517	497	137	7	2	32	16192
7.	Haryana	1070	67	1	1	0	22	1161
8.	Himachal Pradesh	258	261	451	4	0	46	1026
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	929	678	546	6	0	37	2190
10.	Karnataka	13522	974	445	9	8	11	14969
11.	Kerala	2385	764	278	120	0	0	3547

No. of Upper Primary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	No. of Upper Primary Schools having							Total
		Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8504	3011	696	147	7	327	12692	
13.	Maharashtra	12726	2568	1241	112	205	67	16919	
14.	Manipur	14	117	262	43	0	0	436	
15.	Meghalaya	150	224	186	105	0	0	665	
16.	Mizoram	0	295	154	14	0	0	463	
17.	Nagaland	89	82	113	7	0	0	291	
18.	Orissa	3655	2651	1752	152	1	60	8271	
19.	Punjab	1334	75	7	1	0	28	1445	
20.	Rajasthan	7055	901	208	13	0	157	8334	
21.	Sikkim	59	39	20	3	0	0	121	
22.	Tamil Nadu	4416	885	125	234	5	1	5666	
23.	Tripura	11	30	360	16	0	2	419	

No. of Upper Primary Schools having

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State Union Territory</i>	<i>Pucca Building</i>	<i>Partly Pucca Building</i>	<i>Kachcha Building</i>	<i>Thatched Hut</i>	<i>Tents</i>	<i>Open Space</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13187	1671	348	119	31	1807	17335
25.	West Bengal	1553	1014	504	54	2	0	3127
26.	A & N Islands	37	3	0	0	0	0	40
27.	Chandigarh	30	1	0	0	0	0	31
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36	0	0	0	0	0	36
29.	Daman & Diu	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
30.	Delhi	200	114	3	1	48	0	366
31.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
32.	Pondicherry	65	5	0	30	0	0	100
	All India	96268	25439	11280	2417	314	2969	138687

No. of Secondary Schools having

Sl No.	State Union Territory	Area	Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhara Pradesh	Rural	2965	512	87	45	1	22	3632
		Urban	1053	283	61	4	1	23	1402
		Total	4018	795	148	49	1	23	5034
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	33	7	4	4	0	0	48
		Urban	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Total	35	7	4	4	0	0	50
3.	Assam	Rural	237	938	611	116	0	0	1902
		Urban	142	150	31	5	0	0	328
		Total	379	1088	642	121	0	0	2230
4.	Bihar	Rural	11664	1103	92	22	0	15	2896
		Urban	607	116	3	4	0	0	730
		Total	2271	1219	95	26	0	15	3626

No. of Secondary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	Total			
5.	Goa	Rural	209	19	1	0	0	0	229			
		Urban	53	14	1	0	0	0	68			
		Total	262	33	2	0	0	0	297			
6.	Gujarat	Rural	2263	194	145	0	0	0	2602			
		Urban	686	10	4	0	0	0	700			
		Total	2949	204	149	0	0	0	3302			
7.	Haryana	Rural	1421	39	0	0	0	13	1473			
		Urban	417	3	0	0	0	6	426			
		Total	1838	42	0	0	0	19	1899			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Rural	254	203	250	2	0	5	714			
		Urban	67	16	4	0	0	0	87			
		Total	321	219	254	2	0	5	801			

No. of Secondary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	387	157	99	0	0	0	643
		Urban	181	18	4	0	0	0	203
		Total	568	175	103	00	0	0	846
10.	Karnataka	Rural	1888	200	202	12	8	5	2315
		Urban	1153	200	202	12	8	5	2315
		Total	3041	268	236	13	8	6	3572
11.	Kerala	Rural	1566	281	71	44	0	0	1962
		Urban	370	25	5	1	0	0	401
		Total	1936	306	76	45	0	0	2363
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rural	741	263	58	10	0	25	1097
		Urban	434	69	5	0	0	0	508
		Total	1175	352	63	10	0	25	1605

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	No. of Secondary Schools having							Total
			Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
13.	Maharashtra	Rural	2825	1047	603	43	55	13	4586	
		Urban	2238	245	187	5	2	4	2601	
		Total	5063	1292	710	48	57	17	7187	
14.	Manipur	Rural	8	80	139	2	0	0	229	
		Urban	24	58	52	0	0	0	134	
		Total	32	138	191	2	0	0	363	
15.	Meghalaya	Rural	53	95	33	17	0	0	198	
		Urban	58	27	4	1	0	0	90	
		Total	111	122	37	18	0	0	288	
16.	Mizoram	Rural	0	84	30	2	0	0	116	
		Urban	0	40	4	0	0	0	44	
		Total	0	124	34	2	0	0	160	

No. of Secondary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
			Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tenis	Open Space	Total				
17.	Nagaland	Rural	44	20	7	0	0	0	71				71
		Urban	16	3	5	0	0	0	24				24
		Total	60	23	12	0	0	0	95				95
18.	Orissa	Rural	1787	1047	582	97	0	8	3441				3441
		Urban	457	46	9	0	0	2	514				514
		Total	2164	1093	591	97	0	10	3955				3955
19.	Punjab	Rural	1679	57	7	4	0	24	1771				1771
		Urban	468	7	0	0	0	1	476				476
		Total	2147	64	7	4	0	25	2247				2247
20.	Rajasthan	Rural	1663	112	11	0	0	0	1786				1786
		Urban	414	2	1	0	0	0	417				417
		Total	2077	114	12	0	0	0	2203				2203

No. of Secondary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
			Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space			
21.	Sikkim	Rural	35	15	2	0	0	0	0	52	
		Urban	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
		Total	38	15	2	0	0	0	0	55	
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rural	1224	432	68	129	6	11	1870		
		Urban	604	185	10	19	0	0	8181		
		Total	1828	617	78	148	6	11	2688		
23.	Tripura	Rural	58	20	174	6	0	0	258		
		Urban	13	4	5	0	0	0	22		
		Total	71	24	179	6	0	0	280		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rural	1632	168	19	4	1	9	1833		
		Urban	634	16	1	0	0	1	652		
		Total	2266	184	20	4	1	10	2485		

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	No. of Secondary Schools having							Total
			Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
25.	West Bengal	Rural	2088	727	200	12	1	0	0	3028
		Urban	1280	169	6	0	0	0	0	1455
		Total	3368	896	206	12	1	0	0	4483
26.	A&N Island	Rural	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	19
		Urban	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Total	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	23
27.	Chandigarh	Rural	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
		Urban	63	1	0	0	0	0	0	64
		Total	70	1	0	0	0	0	0	71
28.	D&N Haveli	Rural	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

No. of Secondary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tennis	Open Space	Total	
29.	Daman & Diu	Rural	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
		Urban	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
		Total	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
30.	Delhi	Rural	16	12	0	1	7	0	0	36
		Urban	146	58	1	0	18	0	0	223
		Total	162	70	1	1	25	0	0	259
31.	Lakshadweep	Rural	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		Urban	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
		Total	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
32.	Pondichery	Rural	23	1	0	6	0	0	0	30
		Urban	32	1	0	2	0	0	0	35

No. of Secondary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Total	55	2	0	8	0	0	65
	India	Rural	26724	7836	3495	578	79	150	38862
		Urban	11629	1634	357	42	20	16	13698
		Total	38353	9470	3852	620	99	166	52560

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	No. of Higher Secondary Schools having							Total		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
			Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	Total			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	234	20	3	5	1	3	266			
		Urban	266	25	2	0	0	1	294			
		Total	500	45	5	5	1	4	560			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	21	2	0	0	0	0	23			
		Urban	8	0	0	0	0	0	8			
		Total	29	2	0	0	0	0	31			
3.	Assam	Rural	52	196	4	2	0	0	254			
		Urban	57	54	0	0	0	0	111			
		Total	109	250	4	2	0	0	365			
4.	Bihar	Rural	44	15	0	0	0	0	59			
		Urban	184	10	0	0	0	0	194			
		Total	228	25	0	0	0	0	253			

No. of Higher Secondary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union or Territory	Area	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
			Pucca Building	Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10
5.	Goa	Rural	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
		Urban	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
		Total	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	233
6.	Gujarat	Rural	478	15	2	0	0	0	0	495
		Urban	738	9	4	0	0	0	0	747
		Total	1216	24	2	0	0	0	0	1242
7.	Haryana	Rural	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
		Urban	103	2	0	0	0	0	1	100
		Total	177	2	0	0	0	0	1	180
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Rural	49	15	5	9	0	0	0	78
		Urban	32	7	1	1	0	0	0	47
		Total	81	22	6	10	0	0	0	119

No. of Higher Secondary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	Total			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	65	15	1	3	0	0	84			
		Urban	92	4	0	0	0	0	90			
		Total	157	19	1	3	0	0	180			
10.	Karnataka	Rural	416	13	7	8	0	0	444			
		Urban	469	8	2	4	0	2	455			
		Total	885	21	9	12	0	2	929			
11.	Kerala	Rural	58	3	1	0	0	0	62			
		Urban	22	0	0	0	0	0	22			
		Total	80	3	1	0	0	0	84			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rural	596	174	10	7	2	6	795			
		Urban	943	71	2	0	0	0	1016			
		Total	1539	245	12	7	2	6	1811			

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	No. of Higher Secondary Schools having							Total
			Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
17.	Nagaland	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	Rural	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Urban	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
		Total	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
19.	Punjab	Rural	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
		Urban	185	5	0	0	0	0	81	191
		Total	277	5	0	0	0	0	1	283

No. of Higher Secondary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tenis	Open Space	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Rajasthan	Rural	381	9	0	0	0	0	390
		Urban	526	22	0	0	0	0	548
		Total	907	31	0	0	0	0	938
21.	Sikkim	Rural	8	1	0	0	0	0	9
		Urban	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Total	12	1	0	0	0	0	13
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rural	585	115	23	5	1	4	733
		Urban	817	115	9	1	1	3	946
		Total	1402	230	32	6	2	7	1679
23.	Tripura	Rural	52	4	0	4	0	0	60
		Urban	39	0	0	1	0	0	40
		Total	91	4	0	5	0	0	100

No. of Higher Secondary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rural	1687	138	2	10	0	0	1837
		Urban	1515	21	0	0	0	0	1536
		Total	3202	159	2	10	0	0	3373
25.	West Bengal	Rural	542	37	0	0	0	0	579
		Urban	571	11	0	1	0	0	583
		Total	1113	48	0	1	0	0	1162
26.	A&N Island	Rural	17	1	0	0	0	0	18
		Urban	8	1	0	0	0	0	9
		Total	25	2	0	0	0	0	27
27.	Chandigarh	Rural	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Urban	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
		Total	12	0	0	0	0	0	12

No. of Higher Secondary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tennis	Open Space	Total			
28.	D&N Hayeli	Rural	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
		Urban	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
29.	Damand & Diu	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
		Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
30.	Delhi	Rural	57	14	0	0	1	15	72	0	0	72
		Urban	498	77	0	1	0	0	591	0	0	591
		Total	555	91	0	1	16	0	662	0	0	662
31.	Lakshadweep	Rural	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Urban	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

No. of Higher Secondary Schools having

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
			Pucca Building	Partly Pucca Building	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tennis	Open Space					
32.	Pondichery	Rural	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
		Urban	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
		Total	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
	India	Rural	6119	870	70	58	5	14	5	14	14	14	7136
		Urban	7705	567	21	11	16	9	16	9	9	9	8329
		Total	13824	14371	91	69	21	23	21	23	23	23	15465

S.No.	Name of the State	Funs release for construction of School Buildings (1989-90 to 1991-92) (Rs. in Lakhs)				
		JRY	BADEP	Total		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	578.19	-	578.19		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.25	-	11.25		
3.	Assam	23.76	-	23.76		
4.	Gujarat	450.78	592.90	1043.68		
5.	Haryana	138.72	-	138.72		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	135.93	-	135.93		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	823.20	2373.90	3197.10		

S.No.	Name of the State	Funs release for construction of School Buildings (1989-90 to 1991-92) (Rs. in Lakhs)				
		JRY	BADEP	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	5	
8.	Karnataka	1122.82	—	1122.82		
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1384.50	—	1384.50		
10.	Meghalaya	60.00	—	60.00		
11.	Mizoram	15.60	—	15.60		
12.	Orissa	360.00	—	360.00		
13.	Punjab	635.35	1104.84	1740.19		
14.	Rajasthan	976.87	1171.20	2148.07		

S.No.	Name of the State	Funs release for construction of School Buildings (1989-90 to 1991-92) (Rs. in Lakhs)			Total
		JRY	BADEP		
1	2	3	4	5	
15.	Tripura	33.69	—		33.69
16.	West Bengal	461.52	—		461.52
17.	Pondichery	95.87	—		95.87

[*English*]

Import of drugs

8246. DR. K. D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the drugs imported during the last one year;

(b) whether such drugs were used in the countries from where these were imported;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government about the injuries/effects of drugs on the human health; and

(d) if so, the reasons for importing such drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). About 450 bulk drugs and 100 formulations covered by about 15442 Bills of entry were imported during the year 1990-91. Only drugs approved for marketing in India are allowed to be imported.

(c) and (b). Drugs considered harmful by medical experts are not allowed to be imported.

Health Facilities in Rural Areas

8247. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centrally Sponsored Schemes are proposed to be introduced in various States to provide adequate health facilities in the rural areas during 1992-93;

(b) whether such schemes are proposed

to be implemented in Madhya Pradesh also;

(c) if so, the details of the financial allocation made for Madhya Pradesh in this regard; and

(d) the progress made so far in implementing those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). No new Centrally Sponsored Scheme is proposed to be introduced in various States. However, majority of the existing schemes for providing health facilities in the rural areas are proposed to be continued including those in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d). Total allocations to Madhya Pradesh for various Rural Health Programmes for the year 1992-93 are yet to be finalised.

[*Translation*]

Family Planning Facilities in Villages

8248. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether family planning facilities are available in remote villages of the country; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide such facilities in these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The family planning facilities are provided in the remote villages of the country through the sub-centres. Sub Centres are normally opened

for a population of 5000 in plain areas and 3000 in tribal and hilly areas.

The Sub Centres provide family welfare services including MCH services, motivation for Family Planning, distribution of conventional contraceptives, prophylaxis against Vitamin 'A' deficiencies and Anaemia. As per information available in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 1,31, 385 sub centres are functioning in various parts of the country.

In addition to the sub-centres, the rural family welfare centers also provide family planning facilities. These Centers form an integral part of the Block level Primary Health Centres. There are as many as 5435 Rural Family Welfare Centres in the entire country. These centres are entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the family Welfare Programme at the grass root level and their broad functions include planning and implementation of the programme, monitoring, management of supplies and logistics and administration.

[English]

Rest House for Relatives of Patients

8249. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY; Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide assistance for building rest houses for the use of relatives of the out-station patients who come in the reputed several hospitals in Delhi or other metropolitan cities for treatment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Facilities for

stay of outstation patients and their relatives exist in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital, Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital/Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital.

Rotary International have submitted a project idea for another rest house for AIIMS. Delhi Administration propose to construct Dharmshalas in G.B. Pant Hospital and Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Encouragement to Meritorious Students

8250. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to encourage meritorious students in rural areas;

(b) whether the Government have made any arrangements to reserve some seats for such students in medical and engineering colleges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Besides some scholarship schemes, the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalyayas has been designed primarily for children from rural areas and 75% of the seats are reserved for those who have completed their primary education in a rural primary school.

(b) and (c). There is no specific scheme of the Government of India for reservation of seats for meritorious students from rural areas in medical and engineering colleges.

Employment on Compassionate Ground

8251 SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons appointed during the last three years on compassionate grounds and also the number of cases still pending for appointment zone-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken for early appointment of such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

National Sports Stadia

8252. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of national sports stadia available in the country and their location;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct any more such stadia during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Sports is a State subject. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to create sports infrastructure,

including national-level sports stadia, in their States. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance, subject to certain stipulated ceilings, under the scheme of 'Grants to State Sports Council etc.'; Hence it would not be feasible to indicate the number of national sports stadia, available in the country; however, Central Government has rendered assistance for 126 stadia to different States during the last three years for construction of stadia of State/National level.

(b) and (c). In view of the position explained in part (a), the number of proposals to be received from State Governments for construction of national stadia during the Eighth Five year Plan, with partial assistance of Central Government, cannot be anticipated.

[*Translation*]

Railway Projects In Madhy Pradesh

8253. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway projects in Madhya Pradesh which were included in the Seventh Five Year Plan but the construction thereof has not yet been completed;

(b) the stage at which these projects stand at present;

(c) the target date of completion of construction work in respect of each project and the estimated expenditure thereof; and

(d) the names of the railway projects proposed to be started in the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan along with estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). A statement

showing major projects costing over Rs. 20
crore each, taken up in Madhya Pradesh, in
the Seventh Plan is attached.

(a) to (c)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost	Present Stage	Target date of completion
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Satna-Rewa New Line (50 Km)	Rs. 35 crore	75% work completed	March, 1993.
2.	Guna-Tawah New Line (348 Km) availability of	Rs. 256 crore	36% work completed resources.	Target will depend on
3.	Godhra-Dahod-Indore and Dewas Maksi New Line (316 Km)	Rs. 297.14	15% work completed	Target will depend on availability of resources.
4.	Gwalior Sorting up facilities for manufacturing coil springs	Rs. 55.54 crore	Plant has been made operational	31.3.1903 for residual work.
5.	Raipur-60 loci new diesel shed with further Expansion to 100 locos	Rs. 22.89 crore finalise	Estimates are being	31.3.1994.

Eighth Five Year Plan has not been finalised. Following major works has been sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh area for 1992-93 i.e. first year of the VIII Five Year Plan.

<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
Maksi-Bairagarh	Rs. 56.87 crore
Doubling of 38.81 Km	

[English]

supply of Medicines to Government Hospitals

8254. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some medicines/drugs are supplied to Government hospitals/dispensaries by private manufacturers although the same are available from the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons for not procuring the same from I.D.P.L.;

(c) the names and quantities of medicines/drugs purchased from private companies during the last three years alongwith the value thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to ensure that the drugs manufactured by IDPL are procured invariably in preference to private manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). The medicines which are exclusively specified for being purchased from public Sector Undertaking, including I.D.P.L., are purchased from them

by the Medical Store Organisation, which supplies medicines to Government Hospitals/dispensaries. Other medicines are purchased by the Medical Store Organisation on competitive basis, however, a price/purchase upto 10% is given to IDPL while making procurement.

UGC Directives In recruitment

8255. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States are not following the UGC directives in the recruitment and promotions of University and college teachers:

(b) if so, the details thereof and particulars of the promotion policies being followed in these States:

(c) whether UGC has taken steps to ban or prevent or neutralise such recruitments in the concerned States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The Scheme of Revision of pay scales of teachers in Universities/Colleges and other measures for maintenance of standards in Higher Education announced by the Government of India in June, 1987 inter-alia provides that the minimum Qualifications for recruitment to posts of Lecturers, Readers and Professors shall be those prescribed by the UGC from time to time. The Scheme also provides Career advancement to Lecturers and the eligibility conditions thereof. According to information available, all State Governments have generally accepted the Scheme. According to information furnished by UGC, the Commission does not monitor each appointment and promotion in the Universities

and Colleges. However, whenever cases of deviations from the prescribed norms come to notice, these are immediately referred to the concerned State Government or University for appropriate action.

Computer Education in West Bengal

8256. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO; Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools selected for computer education and study programme in West Bengal; and

(b) the achievement made so far in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH); (a) So far 228 secondary/higher secondary schools have been selected for coverage in West Bengal.

(b) In 209 schools 755 computers have been installed and the objectives of the Scheme of 'Demystification' of Computers and 'Hands on' Experience have been achieved in these schools.

[*Translation*]

Educational Programme to Prevent Atrocities on Women

8257 DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State-wise programme to educate masses has been launched to prevent atrocities on women;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in the this regard during 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c). The Department is implementing a Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Education work for Prevention of atrocities on Women. Assistance under the scheme is admissible for various items of education work such as production of publicity materials, studies on particular aspects of violence/atrocities against women surveys, awards for best films, short stories, poems and other creative efforts. Assistance under this scheme is not provided on a state-wise basis.

[*English*]

Recommendations of National Commission on Teachers-I

8258. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the national Commission on Teachers-II for College and University Teachers have been implemented;

(b) whether the recommendations made by the National Commission on teachers I for schools Teachers have not been implemented;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to implement those recommendations in the near future; and

(e) if so, the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) the University Grants Commission has taken action on the main recommendations as contained in Chapter VIII of the Report of the National Commission on Teachers II as indicated in the attached statement.

(b) to (e). The Chattopadhyay Commission (NCT-I) had made in all 138 recommendations. A few of these were general observations which the Government have taken due note of. Some other recommendations, were of a specific character and these have been examined and acted upon to the extent possible, even where where they could not be accepted in toto they have been a major input into the decisions taken, e.g. in the matter of pay scale and service conditions of teachers. A third group of recommendations are covered in the National Policy of Education and the Programme of Action thereunder, and are at various stages of implementation. As these are of a long-term nature, it is difficult to fix a specific time frame for their implementation.

STATEMENT

The University Grants Commission has taken action on the main recommendations as contained in Chapter-VIII of the Report of the National Commission on Teachers-II, as broadly indicated below:-

Curricula- The UGC has taken up a programme of developing curriculum in different subject are as through Curriculum Development Centres in order to excellence in teaching at Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate level. The Reports on Curriculum Development in 27 subjects have already been prepared and circulated to the Universities for adoption.

Minimum Standards- The UGC has issued Regulations under the University

Grants Commission Act, laying down minimum standards of instructions for first degree level education.

Autonomy to Seated Colleges-The UGC is implementing a Scheme of Autonomous Colleges in pursuance of the NPE, 1986.

Distance learning and Television Programme: The UGC is broadcasting television programmes (country-wise Classroom Project) through the Doordarshan Network. Government have also set up the Indira Gandhi National Open University for coordination and promotion of Distance Education.

Management of Universities - The recommendations of the Committee set up by the Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. A Gnanam on Alternate Models of University Management are being processed for submission to C.A.B.E.

Living and Working Conditions of Teachers- The pay scales and other conditions of service of teachers have been comprehensively revised effective from 1986 on the basis of the recommendations of the Mehrotra Committee.

Work Environment and Professional Excellence-The UGC has already circulated guidelines for performance appraisal, of teachers and also a code of professional ethics for adoption by the Universities. The Commission has also set up a large number of Academic Staff Colleges for induction and in-service training of teachers

Frequency of Ahinsa Express

8259. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ahinsa Express from Pune to Ahmedabad is provided with the rake of Jhelum Express and both the trains get late

several times as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide separate rake for Ahinsa Express and increase the frequency of the train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) shortage of Coaches and non-availability of terminal facilities at Pune 40/142-210

Suren

to maintain a separate rake for Ahinsa Express.

(c) Feasibility of delinking the rakes and increase in its frequency shall be appropriately considered on improvement of resource position.

Birth Rate

8260. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is higher in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh than the National average;

(b) whether the Crude Birth Rate is lower in Andhra Pradesh as compared with National average;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide incentives to those States where Crude Birth Rate are lower than the national average; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The latest available estimates of Crude Birth Rate (Provisional for the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and All India, as made available from Sample Registration System for the year 1990 are given below;

				<i>Crude Birth Rate (Provisional) 1990 (Per 1000 copulation)</i>
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	35.7
Bihar	..	..	..	32.9
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	36.9
Rajasthan	..	..	..	33.1
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	25.6
India	.	..	..	29.9

(c) and (d). At present there is no proposal to provide incentives to those States having Crude Birth Rate lower than the national average.

Target of Vocational sections of Schools

8261. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the response of students to vocational sections of schools till 1990;

(b) whether the target therefor has been achieved;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to make the pre-vocational and post-vocational courses purposeful as per the new scheme that takes off from 1992;

(d) whether the Government propose to back up the vocational training on completion with financial assistance;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUNSINGH): (a) to (c). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, upto 1990-91, 10316 vocational sections were approved. During 1990-91 the target was to cover 1200 new vocational sections, but on the basis of requests received from the States/UTs, 2428 new vocational sections were approved.

(d) to (f). There is no proposal to provide financial assistance on completion of training. However, several steps have been taken by Govt. to facilitate employment opportunities for vocational pass-outs e.g. coverage of

more subjects fields for apprenticeship training, modification of recruitment rules in the Central and State Govts. and availability of loan facilities for self-employment.

Selection of Officers for Training

8262. SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India deputs its officers for training in various institutions in the country and abroad;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for selection of officers for such training;

(c) the total number of officers sent on training within the country and abroad separately, country-wise during the last three years; and

(d) the number out of them belonging to SC/ST communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been reported by the Food Corporation of India that the following criteria are generally adopted for selection of the officers for training in India and abroad:-

(i) The profile of participants is kept in view as per the requirement of the training institutes both for training in India and abroad.

(ii) It is ensured that the officers nominated for the training have not only the necessary background but also the job responsibilities.

(iii) The officers reaching the age of superannuation within one or two years time of the commencement of the course are not recommended.

(iv) The deputationists/re-employed officers and persons on extension on service after superannuation are not considered.

the nomination of SC/ST officers is given due consideration.

(v) While sponsoring officers for training,

(c) and (d). As in the annexed statement.

STATEMENT

Year	Training in India		Training abroad		No. of SC/ST Officers amongst than
	Total No. of Officers trained	No. of SC/ST amongst them	No. of Officers akteboded training	Name of the Country	
1989-90	650	82	2	1 in Indonesia and and 1 in Thailand	-
1990-91	468	82	2	1 in Yougoslavia and 1 another in London	1
1991-92	523	98	1	U.S.A.	1

Scheme for language Teaching Centre

8263. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Engineering College, Silcher, Assam submitted a scheme regarding establishment of Language Teaching Centre for English and Foreign Language for Technical and Professional Courses for inclusion in Eighth Plan especially for attracting students from the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c).. No proposal has been received so far from the Regional Engineering College, Silchar (Assam) regarding establishment of Language Teaching Centre for English and Foreign language for Technical and Professional courses, for inclusion in Eighth Plan.

[*Translation*]

Extra Funds for Sports

8264. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allocate extra funds for sports during the current year plan in view of ensuing Olympic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS, DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c). Due to financial constraints it may not be possible to allocate extra funds for sports during the current financial year.

Neighbourhood Education

8265. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: SHRI SERAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of human resource HUMAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch the neighborhood education concept in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration is endeavouring to promote the neighborhood education concept in Delhi. It opens, upgrades and bifurcates schools in various localities keeping in view the educational needs of the people, for which the main considerations include:-

(i) Educational needs of the area concerned;

(ii) Conformity to the prescribed radial distance;

(iii) Minimum and maximum enrollment;

(iv) adequate resources, staff and equipment;

(v) Minimum accommodation.

The number of Composite Model Schools is growing, and in these admissions in class I are now being given to children of the locality on the basis of draw of lots.

Dietary Requirements of Sports Persons

8266. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert committee was set up to look into the details of dietary requirements of the sports persons;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the committee; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee recommended dietary needs for various age groups, separately for power and non-power sports disciplines.

(c) The recommendations are being implemented during National Coaching Camps.

[*Translation*]

Alleged Bungling in Sugar Mills in Gujarat

8267. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any complaints of bungling of crores of rupees by some sugar mills in Bharuch district of Gujarat;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Ministry of Food has not received any complaints of bungling of crores of rupees by some sugar mills in Bharuch District of Gujarat.

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

[*English*]

C & AG's Report on Functioning of C.G. H.S.

8268 SHRIJEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No 34 given on 8 August, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the issues raised in the C&AG Report for the year ended 31 March, 1989 on the functioning of CGHS have been examined;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

[*Translation*]

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

Age Limit for Indian Forest Service

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). the issues raised in the C & AG report are under Examination in consultation with the Director, Central Government Health Scheme

8270 SHRI YOGANAND SARASWATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the age limit and chances to appear in the examination for the Indian Forest Service are proposed to be revised as per the I.A.S pattern;

Gynae Hospital in R.K. Puram

8269. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No.290 on 29 August, 1990 and state:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

(a) whether the report of the inquiry into the working and functioning of the Gynae Hospital in R.K. Puram, New Delhi has been received;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) No, sir.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(b) Does not to arise.

(c) the steps taken to elevate the hospital into a full fledged hospital for women to relieve pressure on AIIMS and Safdarjung Hospital and to extend the facility to the Government servants residing in R.K. Puram and Moti Bagh?

(c) Recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Forest Service is effected through two separate examinations and these are governed by separate sets of rules. Revision of rules for one examination does not call for revision of the other.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

Procurement of Sugar through F.C.I.

8271. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(b) As per enquiry report, the complaint was found false.

(a) whether keeping in view the tardy payment of sugarcane prices to the sugarcane growers, Government propose to procure sugar through F.C.I.; and

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to upgrade the hospital for women due to financial constraints at present.

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). Under the present policy of partial control, only 45% of the sugar produced by sugar factories can be acquired as levy and issued to FCI/State Governments for distribution to consumers through the Public Distribution System. The remaining 55% of the production is to be released in a regulated manner to be sold as free sale sugar in the open market by the sugar factories.

Ministry of Food has been periodically writing to the State Governments to ensure expeditious clearance of cane price arrears. Ensuring timely payment of cane price is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, who have the necessary powers and filed organisations to enforce such payments.

[English]

Foodgrain Quota Earmarked for LT.D.P. Areas

8272. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued instructions to various State Governments to earmark certain quota of foodgrains released to them the Central Pool for the Integrated Tribal Development Projects areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the earmarked quantities reach the beneficiaries in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the responsibility to ensuring

distribution of earmarked quantity to the beneficiaries lies with the State Governments/ Union Territories concerned who implement the scheme. However, they have been requested to ensure that all the earmarked quantities do reach the beneficiaries in these areas.

Worked Bank Assistance for Population Control Schemes

8273. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any assistance from the World Bank for population control schemes during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details of the funds released to Maharashtra under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) Yes. The Govt. of India have been receiving assistance from World Bank for population control schemes, namely India Population Projects during the last three years.

(b) The details of funds released to Maharashtra by Government of India for India Population Project-V being implemented in Bombay are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1989-90	145.00
1990-91	347.00
1991-92	800.00
Total	1292.00

Funds for Sunderban Biosphere Reserve

8274. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sunderban Biosphere Reserve is languishing for want of committed funds from the Union Government;

(b) if so, the quantum of funds involved;

(c) the reasons for not providing funds for saving the flora and fauna of mangrove eco-system of Sundervans; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS DEPARTMENT WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Union Government, during the last five years, has released Rs. 416.99 lakhs as committed funds under various schemes on Sunder bans biosphere Reserve. A statement on funds released under various schemes is annexed.

(c) and (b). Funds have been provided for various activities including saving the flora and funa of mangrove econsystem.

STATEMENT

Funds Released under the last five year under various Schemes on sunderbans biosphere reserve

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	Year				
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1. Sunderbans Biosphere Reserve	-	22.00	-	16.00	26.90
2. Management Action Plan for Sunderbans Mangrove	15.65	15.65	-	29.00	83.00
3. Sunderbans Tiger Reserve	19.75	25.91	43.42	16.61	34.50
4. Intergated Waste -lands Project	-	-	-	-	45.00
5. Aerial Seeding in Management area of Sunerbans	-	-	5.37	9.19	8.71
				Grand total	416.66

Expansion of Physical Education

8275. SHRI MANIKARO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the physical education during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start regional physical education collegest at different places; and

(c) the number of universities offering Post-Graduate Degree Courses in Physical Education and their annual turn-out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Proposals to expand physical education activity in the school sector have been included in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) The Sports Authority of India has two Physical Education Colleges-LNCP, Gwalior and LNCP, Trivandrum. Presently, no proposals are under consideration to open more National Colleges of Physical Education.

(c) As per the information available, 25 universities offer post graduate degree course in Physical Education and their annual turn-out is approx. 1, 000 students.

Ayurveda University in Kerala

8276. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an Ayurveda University in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the Government policy on the setting up of new Central Universities and the severe constraint on the availability of resources, Central Government has no proposal under consideration to set up an Ayurveda University in Kerala.

Assistance to Karnataka for National Health Programme

8277. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance provided by the Union Government to Karnataka under the national Health Programme during each of the last three years;

(b) whether this amount has been fully utilised;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of Family Planning Centres are present in Belagaum district of Karnataka and the annual expenditure incurred by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDHARATH): (a) Under the construction, Health is a State subject. However, with a view to augmenting the efforts of the State governments for control/eradication of certain specific diseases, the Centre is providing assistance to them through Centrally Sponsored Schemes. A statement showing Central Assistance released to States. A statement showing Central Assistance released to State of Karnataka for major schemes during.

STATEMENT

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>				
		<i>Central Assistance</i>				
<i>Name of the Programme</i>		<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>		
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>		
1.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	358.87	174.90	279.02		
2.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	146.28	122.96	102.23		
3.	National T.B. Control Programme	45.05	64.43	45.00		
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	51.65	39.83	46.77		
5.	Family Welfare	3462.37	3647.79	2360.75		

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The district wise information is collected by the State Government and as such is not available in the Department of Family Welfare. Central Government allocates funds to State Governments which allocates them to the districts.

[*Translation*]

SCs/STs Doctors and Employees in Gynaecological and Maternity Hospital, R.K. Puram, New Delhi

8278. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors and other employees working in Gynaecological and Maternity Hospital in R.K. Puram, New Delhi and the numbers out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes communities;

(b) whether the existing number of doctors and employees conform to the sanctioned strength;

(c) if not, the total number of posts of doctors/employees vacant at present and the number out of them reserved for the numbers of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the time by which the above posts are likely to be filled up and the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARATHA): (a) The Sanctioned Strength of doctors including Specialist Grade-II is 16 and Sanctioned Strength of Group 'C' and 'D' employees is 97. At present 22 doctors including Specialist Grade-II, and

105 Group 'C' and 'D' employees are posted in Maternity and Gynae. Hospital, R.K. Puram. Out of 22 doctors posted there one belongs to the Scheduled Caste community and out of 105 Group 'C' and 'D' employees posted there 29 belong to Scheduled Caste community and 2 belong to Scheduled Tribe community.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the table of the house.

[*English*]

Exploitation of Forests

8279. SHRIGEOGE FERNADES: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest resources are being over exploited;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check over exploitation of forest resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARMANGLAM) (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) The harvesting of forest crop is regulated under the prescriptions of the working Plans of the Forest Divisions duly approved by the State Government and the working Plans are in conformity with the objectives of the National Forest Policy 1988 and the forest (Conservation) Act 1980. Further the harvesting operations are done either by the State/Union territory Forest

Departments and /or the State Forest Corporations.

(ii) In additions, the Government of India have also issued following guidelines to the state/U.T. Governments for conservation of forests;-

(a) To consider banning of felling in hills and mountains above 1,000 metres, at least for some years.

(b) To avoid felling of natural forests and where such felling is inevitable for restoration of crop and other Silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to an area not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills, and 25 hectares in the plains.

(c) To set apart 4% of the geographical area a protected areas like Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks, biosphere Reserves, etc.

3. Massive afforestation programmes are under implementation in all States/U.Ts. under the 20 Point Programme and these are being done by and large in degraded forests.

[*Translation*]

More Bogies to Punjab Mail

8280. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bogie used to be attached to Punjab Mail from Fazilka has been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a demand to increase the number of bogies for general passengers in this train; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken

by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Operational reasons and poppr patronisation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Examined but not found feasible at present.

Maintenance of Toms of Lord Cornwallib In U.P.

8281. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tomb of Lord Cornwalli in Gazipur district of East Uttar Pradesh is being maintained by Archaeological survey of India;

(b) if so, the amount spent thereon during each of the last three years; and

(c) the action being taken by Government for its proper protection?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the maintenace of the Tomb of Lord Cornwallis during the last three years is as under:

1989-90	Rs. 10, 758.00
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1990-91	Rs. 13, 589.00
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1991-92	Rs. 37, 700.00
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(c) Besides maintenance, the conservation works as per archaeological

norms are taken up depending upon the actual needs of the monument.

[English]

Railway Schools

8282 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools, standard-wise, set up and run by the Railways in the country as a whole with break-up Railway-wise;

(b) whether these schools have been located in places of concentration of railway employees where alternative facilities have not been provided by the Central or State authorities concerned;

(c) whether it is proposed to hand over these schools to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(d) the total number of sanctioned teaching posts grade-wise in the Railway schools system as on 1st April, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir, to the extent feasible to meet the needs of the local Railway employees.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The information as on 31.3.1991 is given below:

Railway/ Units	Degree/ Collage	Inter College	Hr. Sec. School	High School	Middle School	Primary School	ATP* Total	Grand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	-	-	4	2	1	10	35	52
Eastern	-	1	3	6	8	11	99	128
Northern	-	1	1	1	2	5	75	85
North Eastern	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Northeast Frontier	-	-	6	1	-	4	28	39
Southern	-	-	3	8	-	6	8	25
South Central	1	1	1	17	7	10	23	60
South Eastern	-	-	11	8	8	28	60	115
Western	-	-	4	2	3	31	53	93
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	-	-	2	4	-	17	-	23

Railway/ Units	Degree/ Collage	Inter College	Hr. Sec. School	High School	Middle School	Primary School	ATP* Total	Grand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Diesel Locomotive Works	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4
Diesel Component Works	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	1	8	35	49	29	126	381	629

* ATP: Austerity Type Primary

Central Forest Protection Force

8283 SHRIMATIVASUNDHARARAJE:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Central Forest Protection Force.

(b) if so, the details thereof including the objectives thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been made on its financial implication; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARMANGLAM) (a) No, Sir.

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

Homoeopathic Degree / Diploma Courses

8284. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council of Homoeopathy has recommended that four years course in Homoeopathy conducted by various Homoeopathic Councils prior to 1983 i.e. D.M.S. /D.H.M.S. courses might be equated to B.H.M.S. course;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether B.H.M.S. degree holders are given any weightage in respect of promotion and service matters in comparison to D.M.S. /D.H.M.S. holders; and

(d) if no reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The Central Council of Homoeopathy vide their letter No. 12-24/86-CCH/5474 dated 13.3.1990 have informed "that the Central Council of Homoeopathy in its meeting held on 9th March, 1990, has decided that medical qualifications in Homoeopathy of having four years' duration (obtained after undergoing a course of study in Homoeopathy of not less than four years' duration) like D.M.S. (West Bengal council) D.H.M.S., L.C.E.H. etc., awarded prior to the enforcement of Homoeopathy (Diploma course) Regulations, 1983 and included in the Second Schedule to the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 may be treated as equivalent to degree". The above decision of the council was again discussed in the meeting of the Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) in March, 1992 wherein, the Council has passed the following resolution:

"The spirit behind the decision was that the diploma awarded before 1983 or the students who took admission in the same courses (upto 1983), like DHMS, LCEH, DMS (W.B.), B.M.S. etc. of not less than 4 years duration should be equated at par with degree for purposes of service matters like equation of pay scales, promotions etc. for those who were already in service."

(c) BHMS holders are treated as degree holders.

(d) Does not arise.

Carrying of Weapons by Tribals

8285. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDURA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

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

(a) whether some of the tribals in the wild animals infested areas falling under the sanctuary Zones, are being killed by the wild animals;

(b) whether the tribals are barred from carrying words/bows/arrows/spears etc. for their self defence under the wild Life Protection Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Barring odd cases of a tiger or a panther turning man-eater, only accidental deaths take place sporadically in situations of man - animal conflict in wildlife Sanctuaries/ National Parks.

(b) Weapons can be carried by any individual in a Wildlife Sanctuary / National Park after obtaining written permission of the chief wildlife Warden or the authorised Officer.

(c) Government of India has taken several steps to prevent man - animal conflict within National Parks and Sancturies. These steps include:

(i) Imposition of a ban on human activities within core areas of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

(ii) Translocation, as far as possible, of human habitation within Parks and Sanctuaries, to alternate sites.

(iii) Implementation of a programme of eco-development through

which needs of people for fuel, energy, water, fodder etc. are sought to be met through development of resources outside the forests, thus reducing the dependence of local people on usufructs from forests to the minimum.

Exports of Sugar

8286. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan/ proposal/ policy for export of sugar on a big scale and earn substantial hard currency in the years to come; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). Last season, Government had allowed export of 5.25 lakh tonnes of sugar for commercial export and preferential quota to be undertaken under the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958.. These exports have to be completed by 31 -5 - 92. For the current season, Government has notified a further quantity of 2.71 lakh tonnes of sugar for commercial export and preferential quota, also to be undertaken under the aforesaid Act.

[Translation]

Death of New -Born Babies

8287. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths of new -born babies in the labour rooms of Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital since December, 1990, months -wise;

(b) whether the causes of the deaths

have been analysed and the factors responsible therefor identified;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such deaths in hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SRIMATI. D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a). The number of deaths of new born babies reported by Smt. S.K. Hospital are as under:-

Dec.90	1	(one)
Jan. 91	1	(one)
Feb. ,91	1	(one)
Mar., 91	5	(five)
April., 91	1	(one)
May, 91	5	(five)
June, 91	-	(nil)
July, 91	7	(seven)
August, 91	4	(four)
Sept., 91	5	(five)
Oct., 91	6	(six)
Nov., 91	5	(five)
Dec., 91	1	(one)
Jan., 92	2	(two)
Feb., 92	5	(five)
March, 92	2	(two)
April, 92	1	(one)

(b) to (d): The causes of deaths of new -born babies generally are low birth weight, congenital malformations, birth asphyxia and interauterine fatal distress, high percentage of anaemia and malnutrition delayed reporting of patients to the hospitals with leaking and obstructed labour cases being examined and treated by quacks before admission to hospital etc. In order to prevent such deaths, the following steps are taken by the Hospital:

- (i) Counselling of patients;
- (ii) Health Education;
- (iii) Prompt attention to high risk pregnant mothers by senior faculty members;
- (iv) Adequate facilities in labour room and operation theaters;
- (v) Care of new born babies by Resident paediatricians in Labour room round the clock;
- (vi) Availability of life saving drugs; and
- (vii) Emergency blood transfusion services.

[English]

Early Childhood Education Centres

8288. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAU (DEEPA).
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA.
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) the number of Early Childhood Education Centres in the country, State wise;

(b) whether any assistance has been provided to voluntary organisations running such Centres; and

(c) if so, the amount provided during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATHA BANERJEE): (a) to (c). There are 4365 Early childhood Education Centres in 9 educationally backward state of the country. A detailed statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Early Childhood Education Centres being funded by the Department of Women and Child Development

(Rupees in lakhs)

State	No. of ECE	No. of Voluntary	Amount of Grant release during		
			1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	672	5	46.29	47.78	46.41
Assam	170	4	10.57	11.36	11.22
Bihar	340	6	21.60	22.24	22.37
Jammu & Kashmir	65	1	3.04	1.79	2.32
Madhya Pradesh	375	14	25.87	24.46	26.74
Orissa	338	44	22.03	24.06	22.83
Rajasthan	336	29	21.48	20.25	22.26
Uttar Pradesh	1099	68	74.86	62.92	90.18
West Bengal	970	19	67.77	74.97	66.17
Total	4365	190	293.51	289.83	310.50

Pantry Car to Goa Express

8289. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to attach a pantry car to Goa Express; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to start the service by July 1992.

Suburban Railway in Bombay.

8290. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Government for suburban railway under the Second Bombay Urban transport Project (BUTP -II); and

(b) the steps being taken to complete this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Out of the suburban railway projects included in BUTP -II, only one project viz. "Additional Pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri" has been taken up. Allocation for this projects for 1992-93 is Rs. 14 crores and it is expected to be commissioned for traffic during 1993.

Yoga Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

8291. SHRIMUHIRAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Yoga Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas have been working on an *ad hoc* basis even after putting in several years of service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to absorb them on regular basis; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The teaching of Yoga was started on an experimental basis and has been reviewed several times. Keeping in view these review of the scheme, it was decided to integrate physical Education and Yoga, giving physical Education Teachers (PETs) training in Yoga and requiring yoga teachers to acquire adequate training in physical Education. Twenty-four yoga teachers who possessed qualifications of PETs were appointed as such.

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan nominated Yoga Teachers to undergo a special B.P.Ed. (summer course) in 3 semesters in Laximibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE). Out of 95 Yoga teachers who acquired qualifications of B.P.Ed., 76 opted for being regularised as PETs.

Conversion of Bareilly - Lucknow Line

8292. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to convert the Bareilly -Pilibhit - Lucknow metre -gauge railway line into broad-gauge;

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

(c) if not the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

[*Translation*]

**Railways Loco and Carriage Factories
at Ajmer**

8293. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the
modernisation, expansion and maintenance
of Railways Loco and Carriage Factories at
Ajmer during the last three years:

(b) the details of the modernisation and
expansion works completed during the last
three years and the productive profitability of
these two factories, years -wise; and

(c) the allocation made during 1992 -93
for the modernisation and expansion of these
factories along with the names of the schemes
proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) The funds allocated
during the last three years for the
modernisation and expansion of Loco,
Carriage and Wagon workshops at Ajmer
are as under:

	<i>(In lakhs of Rs.)</i>	
1989-90	—	600.00
1990-91	—	956.53
1991-92	—	599.91

The funds allocated for maintenance are as under:

	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Steam Loco (MG)	663.76	647.43	765.43
Diesel Loco (MG)	306.25	491.92	306.20
Carriages (MG)	909.65	861.58	1063.68
Wagons (MG)	708.00	720.00	818.67

(b) The major works completed during
the last three years under the modernisation/
expansion scheme of Ajmer workshop are
as under:

- (i) Expansion of the wagon body
repair shop
- (ii) New Paint shop for coaches
(Phase -1)

- (iii) Extension of Spring shop.
- (iv) Extension Wheel Shop.
- (v) Provision of material handling
equipment.
- (vi) Staff quarters.
- (vii) Computerisation.

(viii) 230 machines have been commissioned.

Accountal of profit and loss separately for the workshop units is not worked out on the Railway system.

(c) Rs. 364.00 lakh have been allocated for the modernisation and expansion of workshops at Ajmer during 1992-93 for completion of the on going scheme.

Grants to Voluntary Welfare Organisations

8294. SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) the number of voluntary welfare organisations in Uttar Pradesh getting grants from the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) whether the accounts of these

organisations are audited by the Government;

(c) if so, whether some cases of misuse of fund by these organisations have come to notice of the Government;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) A statement indicating programme -wise number of voluntary organisations in Uttar Pradesh getting grants from the Central social Welfare Board is annexed.

(b) Accounts of voluntary organisations are audited by Chartered Accountants.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	No. of Voluntary organisations aided in Uttar Pradesh during		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women & Vocational Training Courses.	173 (Courses)	135 (Courses)	57 (Courses)
2.	Socio-economic Programme	41 (Units)	58 (Units)	57 (Units)
3.	Creches for Children of Working & Ailing Mothers.	22	27	26
4.	Awareness Generation projects for Rural and Poor Women.	78	75	157
5.	Creche Worker's Training.	2	-	5
6.	Hostels for Working Women.	2	2	-
7.	Mahila Mandals.	24	17	22
8.	Family Counselling Centres.	8	13	22

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	No. of Voluntary organisations aided in Uttar Pradesh during				
		1989-90	1990-91-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
9.	Holiday Camps.	59	62	49		
10.	Annual Grants.	173	157	166		
11.	Balwadi Nutrition.	186	200	114		

[English]

**Additional Coaches to Waltair -
Balladilla Train**

8295. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include some more second class coaches to the Waltair -Balladila Train for the convenience of long distance passengers for Delhi and Bhubaneshwar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Lack of commercial justification.

[Translation]

Naturopathic Hospitals

8296. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA :
SHRI AVTAR SINGH
BHADANA:

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

(a) whether the Government are running some hospitals which give treatment in Naturopathy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI

SIDDHARTHA) : (a) and (b). There is no Naturopathy hospital run by the Central Government as such. However, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have set up Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy which gives grants to Yoga and Naturopathy institutions which provide indoor and out door treatment facilities in Naturopathy.

[English]

**Voluntary Organisations for
eradication of Illiteracy in Tamil Nadu**

8297. DR. SHRIMATI K.S.
SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased
to state:

(a) the details of the voluntary
organisations engaged for eradication of
illiteracy in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether they submitted the target
reports of their derive for eradication of
illiteracy

(c) the device to monitor the target and
the manpower of each organisation; and

(d) the achievements of such
organisations?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
ARJUN SINGH): (a) Under the National
Literacy Mission, there are following two
Schemes under which VAs are sanctioned
projects of total Literacy Campaigns (TLCs)
and Jana Shikshan Nilayams (JSNs);

(i) Under the Central Scheme of
Assistance to Voluntary agencies
in Adult Education, registered
societies which are normally in
existence for more than 3 years are
sanctioned projects.

- (ii) Under the Central Scheme of special Projects for Eradication of Illiteracy, zilla Sakshatra samitis (ZSS), which are registered specially for implementing TLCs and which are generally headed by District Collectors District Commissioners, are sanctioned TLCs and Post Literacy Campaigns (PLCs).

Statement showing the details of projects of basic literacy and Jana Shikshan Nilayams to voluntary agencies and ZSS in Tamil Nadu is attached.

- (b) Basic literacy projects to voluntary agencies have been sanctioned during the

last quarter of 1991-92. Therefore, progress reports would start coming after the commencement of the projects. As regards TLC projects, progress reports are being received in the Ministry.

- (c) Formats of progress reports under Computerised Management information system have already been circulated to voluntary agencies and ZSS.

- (d) As regards Total literacy projects for voluntary agencies (9), these were sanctioned in the last quarter of 91-92 and are in various stages of implementation. As regards Total Literacy Projects sanctioned in favour of Districts Literacy Societies, the outcome reported to be satisfactory.

STATEMENT

PART-1

Details of projects of basic Literacy and Jana Shikshana Nilayams sanctioned to the voluntary agencies under the Central Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary agencies in Adult Education

Sl. No.	Name of the voluntary agency	No. of JSN	Name of the TLC Block	No. of learners
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Congregation of the sisters of the Cross of Chanvanod P.B.No. 385, Old Goods Shed Road, Teppakulam, Tiruchirapalli,	30	Tiruchirapalli Municipal Area	40,000
2.	Duraiswamy Generous Social Education Association Vjivarayanallur, Pakkam Post Madurantakam Taluk, Chenglepattu Dt.,	14	Ellapuram Panchayat Union	28,467
3.	Education & Uplift Society for Rural Downtrodden 6, R.C. School Street, Gandhinagar Madurantagam Chengalpattu Dt.		Lathur	16,233
4.	Khajamalai Ladies Association, A/P.O. Khajamalai,	23	Thiruverambur	40,400

Details of projects of basic Literacy and Jana Shikshana Nilayams sanctioned to the voluntary agencies under the Central Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary agencies in Adult Education

Sl. No.	Name of the voluntary agency	No. of JSN	Name of the TLC Block	No. of learners
1	2	3	4	5
Tiruchirappalli Distt.,				
5	Punjab Association Lajpat Rai Bhawan, Post Box No. of 416, 170, 172 Peters Raod, Royapettah, Madras	30	Kattankolathur and St. Thomas Mount	5,000 each
6.	Society for Education Village Action and Improvement No. 5 III Street, Anna Nagar, Pettaathalai, Tiruchirapalli		Thogamalai	14,867
7.	Tamil Nadu Board of Continuing Education, C/o State Resource Centre, No., 4 II Steet, Venkateswara Nagar, Adayar, Madras	20	Thirupporur and Thirukkalkundram	19,490 26,782
8.	Women's Indian Association, 43, Greenways Road, Madras	10	Ward 56, 57, 67 68, 69 and 70 Or Municipal Corporation Of Madras	36,160
9.	Young Women Christian	3	Otteri & Pulianthope	8,600

Details of projects of basic literacy and Jana Shikshana Nilayams sanctioned to the voluntary agencies under the Central Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary agencies in Adult Education

Sl. No.	Name of the voluntary agency	No. of JSN	Name of the TLC Block	No. of learners
1	2	3	4	5
	Association Foonamallee High Road. Madras-600084			
10.	Arnad Vellalar Sangam 1-2, Sannathi Street, Tiruvanaikoil Tiruchirapalli	3	Musiri	
11.	Christian Educational Development Society 12, Napalaya Street, Villupuram, S.A. Dist.	10	Mugaiyur Vridachalam	
12.	Gandhi Niketan Ashram T. Kallupatti-626702 Madurai Dt., (T.N.)	6	Kallupatti	
13.	Madhar Nala Thondu Niruvanam Thiruvendipuram>Main Road Padhirikuppam, P.O. Cuddalore, South Arcot Dist.	16	Cuddalore Portonodo	

Details of projects of basic Literacy and Jana Shikshana Nilayams sanctioned to the voluntary agencies under the Central Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary agencies in Adult Education

Sl. No.	Name of the voluntary agency	No. of JSN	Name of the TLC Block	No. of learners
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Shri Vivekananda Charities & Endowments 5/184-G Winding Driver Chinnasamy Stree, Dhjarmapuri	3	Harur	
15.	Tamil Nadu Basic Education Society Gandhi Niketan Ashram T. Kallupatti, Madurai	14	Kalligudi	
16.	Tiruputtur Rural Uplift Project Association Tirupattur Taluk Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Dist.	4	Singampurny	
17.	Women's Voluntary Service of Tamil Nadu, 19, East Spur Tank Road, Chetpet, Madras- 600031	31	Padappai	

PART-II

Details of Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) sanctioned to District Literacy Societies specially registered for the purpose and generally headed by District Collectors/Deputy Commissioner

Name of the District	Name of the Society	No. of the learners (in lakhs)
1	3	4
1. Kamataka	Arivoli Iyakkam of District Kamarajar c/o. District Collector Virudhunagar 626001	9
2. PMT Sivagangai	Arivoli Iyakkam of PMT District c/o District Collector Siagangai 632560	0
3. Kanyakumari Ambedkar	Kanyakumari District Arivoli Iyakkam, c/o. District Collector Nagercoil 629001	0.84
4. Madurai	Madurai District Arivoli Iyakkam c/o District Collector, Madurai 625020	4.20
5. North Arcot Ambedkar	North Arcot Ambedkar District Arivoli Iyakkam c/o District Collector	4.80

Name of the District	Name of the Society	No. of the leaners (in lakhs)
1	3	4.
6.	Vellore 632009 Tirunelveli Arivoli Iyakkam c/o District Collector Tirunelveli 627009	2.80

[*Translation*]

Teaching of Sanskrit Language

8298. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHASURI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which Sanskrit is being taught at primary, junior high school and degree level at present.

(b) whether the policy to include Sanskrit language as a compulsory or as an optional subject in the syllabus of all the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalas has been implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information received from State/UTs, under Three Language Formula, Sanskrit is offered at primary and junior high schools as one of the three languages in the States/UTs. of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana,

Karnataka,, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh,, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Daman & Diu and Delhi. In Assam, Bihar and Tripura Sanskrit is offered as an optional subjects. The Sanskrit is taught at the degree level in many Universities/ Colleges in almost all the States.

(b) to (d). Sanskrit is taught as a compulsory subjects from Class - V to class -IX, as an additional subject in class -X and as an optional subject in class -XI to XII in Kendriya Vidyalayas. It has not been possible to introduce Sanskrit either as a compulsory or as an optional subject in the Navodaya Vidyalayas.

CGHS Dispensaries

8299. SHRI ANAND AHIRAWAR:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of CGHS dispensaries, State-wise and location-wise in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SMT.D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): The information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Statewise/Citywise list of CGHS Dispensaries/Units in the Country

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Allopathic	Ayurvedic	Homoœo	Unani	Sidha
	<i>Maharashtra</i>					
	Bombay	28\$	2	3	-	-
	Nagpur	10**	2	1	-	-
	Pune	7	1	2	-	-
	<i>Gujarat</i>					
	Ahmedabad	3	1	1	-	-
	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>					
	Lucknow	6	1	1	1	-
	Meerut	6	1	1	-	-
	Kanpur	9	1	2	-	-

\$ Including
2 Sub-
dispensaries

** Including
1 Sub-
dispensary.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		<i>Allopathic</i>	<i>Ayurvedic</i>	<i>Homoeo</i>	<i>Unani</i>	<i>Sidha</i>
	Allahabad	7	1	1	-	-
	<i>West Bengal</i>					
	Calcutta	17	1	2	1	-
	<i>Bihar</i>					
	Patna	5	1	1	-	-
	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>					
	Hyderabad	14**	2	2	2	-
	<i>Karnataka</i>					
	<i>Bangalore</i>					
	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>					
	Madras	14	1	1	-	1

* Exclusively
for A.G.'s
Office
employees
only.

	<i>Maharashtra</i>	<i>Allopathic</i>	<i>Ayurvedic</i>	<i>Homoeo</i>	<i>Unani</i>	<i>Sidha</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>					
	Jabalpur	2	-	-	-	-
	<i>Orissa</i>					
	Bhubaneswar	1*	-	-	-	-
	<i>Rajasthan</i>					
	Jaipur	5	1	1	-	-
	Delhi	5	1	1	-	-
	Delhi	84	13	13	4	1
		228	31	33	8	2

Self Employment to Rural Women

8300. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for providing self-employment to the rural women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme has been implemented; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (d) Ministry of Rural Development implements a scheme called "Development of women and children in Rural Areas" to provide self-employment and other income generating activities for rural women. The main strategy adopted is to improve access of poor women to employment, skill training, credit and other support services. Under this programme, women's groups are formed from below the poverty line with the objective of empowering them.

Besides the above, the Department of Women & Child Development implements the following schemes which also provide to some extent, self-employment to rural women as well.

(1) Under the scheme of Training-cum-Employment and Income Generating Production Units for women (NORAD), financial assistance is given to Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies,

Voluntary Organisations for arranging training to women preferably in non-traditional trades and providing them employment on sustained basis.

(2) The scheme of support to Employment and Training Programme (STEP) renders support to women's employment for various sectors such as agriculture, dairying, small animal husbandry, fisheries, Khadi and village industries, handloom etc., where women are preponderantly engaged in work. The scheme focuses on the poorest, the most marginalised and assetless.

(3) Socio-Economic Programme provides 'work and wage' to needy women. Financial assistance is extended to voluntary organisations for the implementation of the scheme.

(4) One of the components of the World Bank assisted ICDS Projects in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa is income generating activities for women. This envisages of 120 blocks in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

[English]

Representation from Teachers

8301. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations from teachers of some MCD aided schools which have been lying closed for past many years, for their absorption in other schools run by MCD;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There are five such aided schools which have become non-functional and the staff of these schools have been working in MCD schools. The names of the schools are as under:

1. Shri Sanatan Dharam Kenya Pathshalla, Chirakhana.

2. Arya Purshartha Boys, Ghuna Mandi, Pahar Ganj, Delhi.

3. Arya purshartha Girls, Chuna Mandi, Pahar Ganj, Delhi.

4. Mahamana Primary School, B - Block, Jagatpuri, Delhi.

5. Risat Jain Primary School, Gali No.2 Raghubarpur, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi.

Their cases for absorption in MCD will be dealt with under the relevant rules.

[*Translation*]

Procurement and Selling Price of Foodgrains

8302. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement prices of wheat and rice during each of the last three years;

(b) the rates of selling price of wheat and rice during the aforesaid period;

(c) whether there is a big difference

between the procurement and sale prices fixed by the Food Corporation of India;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have taken any steps during these years for reducing this gap; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGO): (a) Minimum Support Prices of wheat for the last three marketing years are as under:-

<i>Marketing Year</i>	<i>Minimum Support Price (Rs. per quintal)</i>
1988-89	173.00
1989-90	183.00
1990-91	215.00
1991-92	225.00
1992-93	250.00

Statement I showing procurement prices of levy rice is attached.

(b) Statement is attached.

(c) to (f) The Central Issue Prices of wheat and rice are fixed by the Government at a lower level as a matter of deliberated social policy after taking into account the impact of the yearly increases support prices on the procurement costs of the FCI. However, the Central Issue Prices do not fully cover the total economic costs of FCI and the difference is reimbursed to the FCI as food subsidy.

STATEMENT I

(Rupees per quintal)

Sl. States No.	Common						Fine			Superfine		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1. Andhra Pradesh	266.05	304.15	338.55	387.55	281.95	319.90	354.30	403.30	297.85	355.65	370.05	419.50
2. Assam	261.45	301.60	335.75	384.45	281.30	322.10	356.75	406.25	297.15	337.90	372.60	422.10
3. Bihar	254.00	293.00	326.20	366.20	271.90	311.30	344.80	392.80	287.20	326.60	360.00	408.10
4. Gujarat	243.90	281.25	313.00	358.55	258.40	295.70	327.50	373.05	272.90	310.20	342.00	387.50
5. Haryana	270.85	312.05	347.50	396.65	295.60	338.05	374.55	425.20	314.50	357.25	394.10	445.10
6. Delhi	253.55	-00-	-00-	-00-	276.75	-00-	-00-	-00-	294.40	-00-	-00-	-00-
7. Karnataka	250.90	289.40	322.20	369.10	2654.85	304.35	337.15	384.05	280.80	319.35	352.10	399.05
8. Madhya Pradesh	259.15	298.95	334.55	383.10	274.60	314.40	350.10	398.65	229.10	3290.90	365.65	414.20
9. Orissa	266.50	307.40	345.05	394.90	282.40	323.35	361.10	411.00	298.30	339.25	377.15	427.05
10. Punjab	269.50	310.50	347.25	396.40	294.10	336.35	374.30	424.90	312.90	355.45	393.80	444.80

Sl. No.	States	Common						Fine			Superfine		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
11.	Rajasthan	262.55	302.95	341.25	389.45	284.55	325.80	365.00	414.50	300.60	341.85	386.95	437.15
12.	Uttar Pradesh	251.85	290.05	330.70	377.80	266.70	304.95	345.90	393.00	287.90	327.00	369.25	417.45
13.	West Bengal	251.60	290.25	323.15	370.25	269.30	308.35	341.55	389.15	284.45	323.50	356.70	404.30
14.	Maharashtra	255.35	294.40	330.05	377.90	270.55	309.55	345.35	393.15	285.70	324.70	360.60	408.45
15.	Pondicherry	245.70	283.80	313.90	356.70	260.50	298.60	328.20	371.50	—	313.40	343.00	386.30
16.	Chandigarh	269.50	310.50	338.20	393.00	294.10	336.35	364.55	421.25	312.90	355.45	383.50	441.00

STATEMENT -II**1. RICE***(Rate Rs. Per qtl)*

<i>Effective from</i>	<i>Common</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Superfine</i>
25.1.1989	244.00	304.00	325.00
25.6.1990	289.00	349.00	370.00
28.12.1991	377.00	437.00	458.00

II. WHEAT

<i>Effective from</i>	<i>P.D.S.</i>
25.3.1988	204.00
1.5.1990	234.00
28.12.1991	280.00

[English]

8303. PROF UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Akshara Jyothi programme has been launched in the country as a part of literacy programme;

(b) if so, whether any target have been fixed to different States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the achievement made under this programme so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): With the support of the National Literacy Mission (NLM), Total

Literacy Campaigns (TLCs) have been launched in several districts of the country. The TLCs are implemented on a time-bound basis by district literacy societies specially registered for the purpose, and headed by the District Collectors Deputy Commissioners. Some of the TLCs have only a partial coverage of the districts. These societies have been registered under various names, like Akshara jyoti etc.

(b) and (c) No State -wise targets are fixed by the NLM by the NLM for undertaking of TLCs. The project proposals received from the districts are considered and decisions taken by the Executive Committee of the NLM Authority in its periodic meetings, after assessing the preparatory groundwork done in the respective districts for launching the TLCs.

(d) As of March 1992, as many as 88 TLCs (covering 139 districts) have been

approved by the NLM.

Out of these, the district of Ernakulam in Kerala was the first to be declared fully literate, followed by the entire State of Kerala, the Union Territory of Pondicherry, the districts of Burdwan (West Bengal) Dakshina Kannada (Karnataka), Sindhudurg and Wardha (Maharashtra), on conclusion of their TLCs.

Going by the conclusion or the advanced stage of the first phase of the TLCs, post-literacy programmes for neo-literates have been taken up in the State of Kerala and UT of Pondicherry, and the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore (West Bengal), Dakshina Kannada and Bijapur (Karnataka) and Sindhudurg (Maharashtra).

[*Translation*]

Rail Link with Khargon

8304. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Khargon with Indore and Khandawa railway line;

(b) if so, the time by which this proposal is likely to be approved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources, survey for a part of the section for Khandwa -Khargone new BG line was carried out in 1986 which revealed that the Project would be unremunerative.

[*English*]

Incentives to Health Staff

8305. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent during the last three years on providing incentives to the health staff for implementing Family Welfare Programmes;

(b) the estimated expenditure involved in performing sterilisation operation on female and male separately; and

(c) the reasons for cost differentiation, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Government of India does not provide incentives to the health staff for implementing the Family Welfare Programme. However, under the Scheme of Compensation for loss of awages to the acceptors of Sterilisation / IUD insertion, Rs. 200/- Rs. 180/- and Rs. 12/- are provided to the state Government / UTs Administration for each case of tubectomy, vasectomy and IDU insertion respectively. Out of these amounts, Rs. 30/-, Rs. 40/- and Rs. 0.50 are credited to the Miscellaneous Purposes fund, which is utilised by the States / UTs for among things, provision of motivators; fee etc. to the health staff as also the functionaries of other Departments involved in the Family Welfare programme. Actual expenses incurred on account of motivations fee for the health staff are not being monitored by the Government of India.

(b) and (c) No precise study has been undertaken to estimate the expenditure involved in performing sterilisation operation on male and female separately.

Hindi Teachers in Foreign Universities

8306. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under which Hindi teachers and professors are sent to foreign universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(e) If so, the details thereof?

(c) the number of such teachers sent to the different countries during last three years;

(d) whether there is scheme to send the Hindi professors of North to South and vice-versa for the development of Hindi in the country also; and

(e) If so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) . According to information furnished by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Hindi Teachers are deputed to Foreign Universities under Bilateral Cultural Exchange Programmes and under the Scheme of Propagation of Hindi abroad

(c) During the period 1989-90 to 1991-92, 12 Hindi Teachers have been sent under the above Schemes.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Japanese Assistance for Development of Buddhist Monuments and Places8307. SHRI SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO WADDE.
SHRIBOLLABOLLIRAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to assist in the development of the Buddhist monuments and places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such places are likely to be developed in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details including the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has signed a loan agreement with the OECF of Japan for the (i) development of infrastructure facilities at the selected sites in the indentified Buddhist Circuit in the State of U.P. and Bihar (ii) conservation and development of Ajanta and Ellora.

(c) and (d) The projects proposal for strengthening of tourism infrastructural facilities at places of Buddhist importance in Andhra Pradesh submitted by the State Government for OECF assistance from the Government of Japan will be taken up for consideration only after the project under implementation in the states of U.P and Bihar has been completed.

[*Translation*]

Operation Black Board in Orissa

830. SHRI SRIKANTH JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of Operation Black Board is being implemented in all the districts of Orissa;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore;

(c) the targets fixed under the scheme for Orissa during the last year and the amount allocated therefor, district -wise; and

(d) the extent to which the targets have been achieved during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):

(a) It is intended to cover all the primary

schools existing as on 30.9.86 in all the districts of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d): No year -wise or district - wise targets are fixed, the phasing of the scheme depends upon the pace and capacity of implementation of the State Govts. So far three phases in 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1990-91 comprising 30498 schools falling in all the districts of the State have been sanctioned to Orissa. The implementation and utilisation of funds as reported are given as under:-

(i) *Equipment:-*

<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount utilised</i>
Rs. 19,41,66,000	Rs. 13,84,94,000 (71.32%)

(ii) *Teachers:-*

<i>No. of posts sanctioned</i>	<i>No. of teachers appointed</i>
10,638	10,638 (100%)

(iii) *Construction:-*

<i>No. of Classrooms required</i>	<i>No. of Classrooms constructed to be constructed</i>
6744	1886 (27.96%)

[English]

Hindi University

8309. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Hindi International University;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to started;

(c) the location thereof;

(d) whether the government propose to

accord approval for setting up of Universities in Indian Languages besides Hindi;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total expenditure likely to be involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Government has not taken any decision to set up Hindi international University.

(d) to (f) Government are generally not in favour of setting up an University only for the study of a language.

Renovation of Tracks In South Central Railway

8310. SHRI S. B. SINDNAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of tracks renovated on the South Central Railways during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the total length of tracks proposed to be renovated during the Eighth Plan period on this zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 1978 Kilometres. (Complete track units)

(b) 982 Kilometers. (Complete track units)

[*Translation*]

Protection of National Monuments

8311. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Auditor General of India have submitted a report to the Government about miserable condition of the various National Monuments of the country; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No. Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above does not apply.

[*English*]

Technology for Storing Human Eyes

8312. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Technology to store human eye" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated March 23, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to utilise the technology for the benefit of blinds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) The National Facility for Tissue & Cell Culture, Pune an autonomous body under the Administrative control of Department of Biotechnology has recently standardised the technology for collection and maintainance of human cornea. The methods of organ culture using a special culture medium have been standardised which

maintains human cornea upto 35 days instead of 2 days (by convention methods)

(c) and (d) The National Facility for animal Tissue & Cell culture works in close association with various clinicians and eye banks to develop and standardise this technology and once it is perfected it is proposed to utilise this technology for cornea transplantations.

Commercial Use of Railway Land

8313. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to utilize the railway land in Bombay for commercial purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which the matter stands at present;

(c) whether the money so earned is proposed to be used for the development of railways in Bombay only; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposal to put the Railway land in Bandra in Bombay to commercial exploitation with a view to generate additional resources for Railways' developmental projects is in an initial stage. This is a pilot project.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Family Welfare Programmes in Rajasthan

8314. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the Family Welfare Programmes in Rajasthan district-wise during each of the three years;

(b) the outcome thereof;

(c) the reasons for the increase in percentage of birth rate despite making regular efforts in that direction; and

(d) the measures adopted by the Government to check increase in the population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SRIMATI D.K. SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government.

[*English*]

Narrow-Gauge Railway Lines in Saurashtra

8315. SHRI SHIVALAL NAJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the narrow-gauge railway trains in Saurashtra region which were cancelled during the last three years;

(b) whether narrow-gauge railway tracks, engines, coaches are now lying totally unused;

(c) if so, how the Government propose to dispose them of; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to allow private agencies to run such railways on contract basis for the benefit of public?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) No Narrow Gauge train is operating in the Saurashtra region. coaches or locomotives released have either been condemned due to over-age or redeployed on other narrow guage sections.

(d) No, Sir.

Ecological Task Force

8316. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the role played by the Ecological Task Force in protecting forest property during last one year;

(b) whether Government propose to strengthen and expand the Ecological Task Force; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) The Eco - Task Force have been set up on a pilot basis to utilise the services of ex-service personnel for the task of eco-development in difficult terrain. The main functions include eco-development activities, such as nursery raising, tree planting, soil and moisture conservation works. These Forces have no role to play in protection of forest property,

except caring for the plantations raised by them during the project period.

[*Translation*]

Rural Health Schemes in Madhya Pradesh

8317. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented under the rural health services in Madhya Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the details of the targets fixed for the State in this respect during each of the last three years, district-wise;

(c) whether the number of schemes being implemented in Madhya Pradesh are lesser than those being implemented in other States; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extinction of Tortoise

8318. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORSTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain species of tortoise are facing the danger of extinction:

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to protect such endangered species;

(c) the names of the animals which are

in need of protection as per the survey conducted by the Parambikulam Wild Life Sanctuary, Kerala; and

[English]

Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas

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

8319. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) None of the tortoise species found in India is listed as being in danger or extinction.

(a) the number of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas /schools in the country, University -wise / Board -wise and State -wise;

(b) the total Central funds provided to them during 1991-92;

(b) Besides the protection afforded to all wildlife under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, in the form of conservation in National Parks and Sanctuaries, ban on hunting, and concerted efforts to prevent poaching and illegal trade, which also help in conservation of different species of tortoises, some breeding centres have programmes for captive breeding of some species of tortoises. Research into the ecology and breeding biology of some of the tortoise species is also being conducted.

(c) the total number of teachers and students; and

(d) the equivalence of the degrees given by these institutions for purpose of public employment?

(c) and (d) The information is being collected from the State Govt. of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) There are 14 Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas and 2 Sodh Samsthanas in the country recognised under the scheme for the establishment of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas and Sodh Samsthanas State -wise and University -wise positions as under:-

Name of the State	No. of Mahavidyalayas	Affiliated to
1. Bihar	4	1 -K.S.D.Sanskrit University, Darbhanaga. 3 -Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.
2. Haryana	2	1 -M.D. University 1 -Kurukshetra University.
3. Himachal pradesh	1	H.P. University

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Mahavidyalayas</i>	<i>Affiliated to</i>
4. Kerala	1	Rastriya Sanskrit Sansthan.
5. Maharashtra (Including one Sodh Samsthan)	2	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.
6. Tamil Nadu (Including one Sodh Samsthan)	3	2- Madras University. 1 - Rastriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.
7. Uttar Pradesh	3	Sampoornanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi.

(b) Total funds provided to them in 1991-92, were Rs. 1, 13, 23,000/-.

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

(d) Equivalence of the degrees given by these institution is as under:-

- | | | |
|-------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) | Prakashastri | <i>equivalent to Intermediate</i> |
| (ii) | Shastri | <i>equivalent to B.A.</i> |
| (iii) | Acharya | <i>equivalent to M.A.</i> |

Headmasters in NDMC Schools

8320. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many posts of Headmasters in the Primary Schools of NDMC are lying vacant for long;

(b) if so, details thereof and the dates from which these posts are lying vacant; and

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (b) NDMC has intimated that 15 posts of Headmaster in their primary schools are vacant as per details below:

<i>Date from which vacant</i>	<i>No. of posts</i>
28.9.90	1
1.1.91	1
1.4.91	3

<i>Date from which vacant</i>	<i>No. of posts</i>
24.7.91	1
1.8.91	2
1.9.91	1
1.1.92	1
1.4.92	5

These posts could not be filled up because a few posts are reserved for SC/ST candidates and no SC/ST candidates comes within the normal or even extended zone of consideration. The vacancies of teachers continue to arise due to promotions, retirements, resignations and new creation. The filling up of posts is a continuous process, for which no specific time limit can be fixed.

Building for Guruvayoor Sanskrit Vidyapeeth

8321. PROF SAVITHRILAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

construct the building for the Guruvayoor Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the construction is likely to start;

(c) if not reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the posts lying vacant in the institutions; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous Body under this Ministry, proposes to construct a building for the Guruvayoor Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth with an estimated cost of Rs. 1160.00 lakh in three phases Teaching & Administrative Building, Hostel building and Library cum auditorium respectively. The first phase of the construction work is likely to commence soon.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The following posts are lying vacant in the Vidyapeeth:-

Reader	(Advait Vedanta)	One
Reader	(Training)	One
Lecturer	(Advait Vedanta)	One
P.T.I.		One
Librarian		One
Tech. Laboratory Asstt.		One

The Sansthan has already taken steps to advertise the posts of Readers, PTI and Librarian and is going to advertise the post of Lecturer.. The Principal of the Vidyapeeth has been directed to take steps to fill up the post of Tech. Laboratory Asstt.

Water Born Diseases

8322. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY :

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

(a) whether the incidents of water born diseases in Delhi have come to his notice.

(b) if so, the details thereof including the places from where such incidents have been reported; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the diseases before they take an epidemic form?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) During the current year 1992 about 100 persons in Asola Village near Mehrauli were reported to have suffered from fever and vomiting, of which 10 patients had to be admitted in hospital. Most of the cases in the hospital were treated as typhoid fever.

During this period 54 cases of jaundice were reported from DDA colony, Pitampura.

Although some cases of gastroenteritis and cholera have also been reported, no clustering in any particular locality has been found.

(c) In regard to the typhoid cases a team

of doctors and technical staff were deputed for lifting samples from the sources of Water, immunization against typhoid was taken up and proper chlorination of water was checked, potable water was supplied through water tankers.

In regard to the jaundice cases in Pitampura contamination of water was traced to leakage in PVC pipes. To check the same, Delhi Development Authority have since plugged the leakages. Municipal Corporation of Delhi have done the chlorination of water and the choline content is reported to be positive.

In additions to the above, normal measures generally required to be taken to prevent such water borne diseases, like surveillance and monitoring, supply of safe drinking water, safe disposal of human excreta and garbage, improvement of environmental sanitation and dissemination of health education, are being taken by the Delhi Administration.

Deaths Due to DPT Immunization

8323. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children of DPT immunization in Delhi and other Union Territories since January 1992.

(b) the reasons therefore; and

(c) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No deaths of children following DPT immunization have been reported either from Delhi or from other Union territories since January, 1992.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion of Hubli Railway Engineering Workshop

8324. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the Hubli Railway Engineering Workshop on South Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the items/ equipments planned to be manufactured there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Railway Workshop at Hubli has been tentatively identified for expansion/modernisation. The additional items/equipments to be manufactured there, would be decided at the time when the expansion is taken up.

[*Translation*]

Clearance of Pending Power Projects

8325. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Energy Ministers of States and several Chief Ministers had been organised in the first week of April, 1992 in New Delhi for accordng early approval to power projects pending in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the suggestions / recommendations made by the participants in the meeting; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) A conference of Power Ministers of States was convened by the Department of Power on 4.4.1992 to discuss various issue related to the power sector and in which concerned Minister and agencies of Central Government also participated. The Conference has adopted, in brief, the following resolutions:

(i) the need for State Electricity Boards to function on sound commercial principles and earn a statutory minimum return of 3% per annum as prescribed in the E.S. Act, 1948.

(ii) the need to fix a minimum national agricultural tariff @ 50 paise per Kwh for the present.

(iii) the need to immediately constitute the National and Regional Tariff Boards.

(iv) the need to accord the utmost priority to hydro power development and add 25000 MW of hydro capacity in the next decade too improve the hydrothermal mix and thereby to enable the optimal utilisation of the installed capacity and enhance the reliability of the power systems.

[*English*]

United Nations Environment Programme Meet at Nairobi

8326. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had floated an eight-point blueprint plan at the special session of the United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council held at Nairobi in February, 1992; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the environment plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). While addressing the Third Special session of the UNEP Governing Council in Nairobi in February, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests had listed out eight concerns which need to be addressed by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The salient features of the approach of developing countries to UNCED are as follows:

- the Right to Development is a fundamental human right,
- the imbalance in the world economy causes tremendous pressure on developing countries,
- the world cannot afford an international economic order in which consumption and production patterns of the affluent cause irreparable damage to global environment, aggravating the deprivation of the deprived,
- the responsibility is of the developed countries to take the major action to address environmental problems and to provide financial and technical support to developing countries for this purpose,
- there is need for removal of certain adverse features of the international

economic order, such as trade balances, debt servicing etc, if developing countries are to find resource as motivation to undertake environmental protection efforts in the global context,

- the need to address local environmental problems such as safe drinking water, land degradation and deforestation etc on the same footing as global environmental problems,

- the full recognition of, and support to, national sovereignty over natural resources, and the right to determine plans and policies at the national level,

- making multilateral financial institutions more transparent and democratic in their operations, and a separate and dedicated funding mechanism for specific global agreements.

Council for Institutions of Correspondence Courses

8327. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring all the institutions of correspondence courses under one council;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the council would work under authority of the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) According to the provisions of Section 5 (2) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) Act, 1985, it shall be the duty of the University to take all such steps as it may deem fit for

the promotion of the open university and distance education systems and for the determination of standards of teaching, evaluation and research in such systems. In pursuance of this provision, (IGNOU) has, in consultation with the Department of Education and the University Grants Commission, recently set up a Distance Education Council (DEC) as a statutory authority of the University. The Statutes relating to the establishment of DEC provide for its composition, powers and functions. It is envisaged that IGOU, functioning through the DEC, would gradually assume full responsibility for promotion and coordination of standards in the open university and distance education systems of the country, including Institutes of Correspondence Studies.

Environmental Clearance for Projects in Karnataka

8328. SHRI S.B. SINDNAL:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI C.P. MUDALA
GIRIYAPPA

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

(a) whether the Government have cleared the Varahi Hydel Projects, Kenkan Railway Project and Iron Ore Mining Licences in Sandur Hills of Karnataka from environmental angle;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to clear these projects early

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI

RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) The Iron Ore Mining proposal in Sandur Hills has not been referred to this Ministry for environmental clearance. No reference has been received from the project authorities after the Varahi Hydel Project was rejected in July, 1984 due to non-submission of requisite plans. The Kankan Railway Project has been received only in April, 1992.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Gynaecology and Maternity Hospital, R.K. Puram New, Delhi

8329. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to the Gynaecology and Maternity Hospital, R.K. Puram, New Delhi and expenditure incurred by the hospital during the last year;

(b) whether effective steps were taken to ensure proper sanitary arrangements, change the mattresses of beds and availability of drugs and proper meals to female patients there;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the action taken against those found responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No separate funds allocated for the Gynaecology and Maternity Hospital R.K. Puram, New Delhi. The expenditure is met from the consolidated budget grant of the CGHS, Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Effective steps have been taken to ensure proper sanitary arrangements. Old

mattresses of beds have been replaced by new ones. Meals are also being provided to the indoor patients under the overall supervision of the medical Superintendent. The available drugs are issued immediately. The non-available drug are procured from the Local Chemist and supplied at the earliest.

(d) In view of reply given at (c) above the question does not arise.

[English]

Single Food Zone

8330. SHRI GEROGUE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a single food zone for the entire country in order to solve the food problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c) The entire country is already treated as one zone for movement of wheat, levy-free rice and coarse grains. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh (in certain divisions) and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have, however, imposed inter-State movement restrictions on paddy and Rajasthan, Pondicherry and Tamilnadu have some export levy on account of local considerations.

Project for Rare Species

8331. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have

reviewed the performance of Projects Tiger and other special projects formulated for scientific and faster growth of rare species for the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of shortcomings observed during implementation of these projects; and

(d) the details of future plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) The Government have reviewed the performance of Project Tiger in 1989. However, performance of the other two special projects viz, Conservation of Rhinos in Assam and Project Elephant (launched in 1992), have not been reviewed.

(c) As per the review report, the details of the shortcomings observed during implementation of project Tiger are as here under:-

(i) In most Tiger Reserves there is no unified control of the Field Director, both on core and buffer areas.

(ii) The second notification declaring the core area as National Park has not been issued in most of the cases.

(iii) Veterinary Units have not been set up in majority of the Tiger Reserves.

(iv) Research in almost all Tiger Reserves has taken a back-seat.

(v) The deleterious effect of excessive tourism is beginning to be in almost all the Tiger Reserves.

(vi) Interpretation Centres in many Tiger Reserves have not come up.

(vii) Management Plans have not been approved by the competent authority.

(d) The State Governments have been advised to initiate corrective actions. A new scheme titled "Eco-development around National Parks and Sanctuaries including Project Tiger Areas" has been launched to ameliorate the hardship of the people living on the fringe of such parks and to reduce conflict between the people and the park authorities.

Population Control

8332. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to identify the areas where rate of population growth has been abnormal during the last three years;

(b) if so, the names of such areas, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to popularise family planing programmes in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) No specific survey of this nature has been conducted for indentifying the areas with high population growth rate during the last three years. However, on the basis of district-wise birth rates derived from 1981 census date 90 districts having both rate above 39 per thousand population have been identified and their names are given in the attached statement.

(c) Some special steps have been

suggested for improving the performance of these districts under the Family Welfare Programme in the recently formulated Action Plan. Copies of Action Plan have been sent to all States/Union Territories for operating the various components contained therein.

STATEMENT

STATE-WISE LIST OF 90 DISTRICTS HAVING BIRTH RATE ABOVE 39 PER 1000 POPULATION (Based on 1981 Census)

<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>
BIHAR	1. Nawada
	2. Saharsa
	3. Samatipur
	4. Katihar
	5. Gaya
GUJARAT	6. Kachchh
	7. Banaskantha
HARYANA	8. Bhiwani
KERALA	9. Malappuram
MADHYA PRADESH	10. Sehore
	11. Rewa
	12. Guna
	13. Damoh
	14. Gwalior
	15. Panna
	16. Raisen

<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>
	17. Hoshangabad		40. Dungarpur
	18. Vidisha		41. Bharatpur
	19. Tikamgarh		42. Banswara
	20. Bhind		43. Ajmer
	21. West Nimar		44. Sirohi
	22. Sagar	RAJASTHAN	45. Ganganagar
	23. Jhabua		46. Jaipur
	24. Bhopal		47. Sikar
	25. Shivpuri		48. Bikaner
	26. Betul		49. Pali
	27. Chhatarpur		50. Barmer
	28. Morena		51. Alwar
	29. East Nimar		52. Bundi
	30. Datia		53. Nagaur
	31. Dhar		54. Jhunjhunun
	32. Satna		55. Tonk
ORISSA	33. Baleshwar		56. Churu
RAJASTHAN	34. Jodhpur	UTTAR PRADESH	57. Farrukhabad
	35. Udaipur		58. Pratapgarh
	36. Sawai Madhopur		59. Mainpuri
	37. Kota		60. Banda
	38. Jhalawar		61. Azamgarh
	39. Jalor		62. Shahajapur

<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>
	63. Tehri Garhwal		86. Raebereli
	64. Hardoi		87. Ghaziabad
	65. Moradabad		88. Rampur
	66. Aligarh	WEST BENGAL	89. Maldah
	67. Lalitpur		90. Murshidabad
	68. Pilibhit	<i>[Translations]</i>	
	69. Deoria	Synthetic Tracks	
	70. Bulandshar	8333. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: SHRI K. PRADHANI:	
	71. Gorkhapur	Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:	
	72. Budaun	(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captions "Kritrim track bichhane meilakho ka ghapla" appearing in the Rashtriya Sahara dated 30 March, 1992;	
	73. Sharanpur	(b) if so, the details thereof and names of the practice centres where low standard tracks have been found on investigation;	
	74. Sitapur	(c) the names of the practice centres out of them where the company has changed the tracks denoe; and	
	75. Basti	(d) the action being taken in this regard?	
	76. Sultanpur	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATHA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.	
	77. Etah		
	78. Jaunpur		
	79. Agra		
	80. Bareilly		
	81. Gonda		
	82. Allahabad		
	83. Nainital		
	84. Meerut		
	85. Bijnor	(b) to (d) The news item mentions	

adverse findings of an Inquiry by the Defence Research Development Organisation of Ministry of Defence on the laying of synthetic tracks by a foreign company in certain practice Centres of Sports Authority of India. It alleges that inferior quality of tracks was laid in the practice centre at Bangalore by M/s. Balsam Sports Ltd., Cyprus and another agreement with the same company by the Government was undertaken to lay a synthetic track at Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.

The Track at Bangalore laid earlier was found defective. It was laid almost de-nove by the supplier at their cost. This Track was accepted by the Joint Acceptance Committee.

For Synthetic Track at Hissar, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar had entered into an agreement with M/s. Balsam for supply and installation of synthetic Track at Hissar and Government had provided Rs. 40 lakhs as Central assistance for the purpose. The Track has not yet been installed.

[English]

Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre

8334. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to establish Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre Santiniketan;

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

(c) whether the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre has recently put out advertisement asking for designs to be submitted; and

(d) if so, whether the proposed building is to come up in Santiniketan or elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre has already been established at Santiniketan. However, in 1929, the Governing Body of the Centre decided that while the headquarters of the Centre would be at Santiniketan, the operative centre would be at Calcutta.

(b) The Government of West Bengal has given acres of land to the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre free of cost at Santiniketan and 3 acres at Bidhan Nagar, Calcutta.

(c) Applications from architects desirous of undertaking planning work for the proposed Cultural Complex at Santiniketan as well as for a building in Calcutta have been invited.

[Translation]

Historical Buildings in Burhanpur

8335. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THARKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of historical buildings in Burhanpur being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) the amount being spent annually on the maintenance of these buildings;

(c) whether the Government are making efforts to make these historical building attractive for the tourists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The Archaeological Survey of India (A.S.I.) has nine centrally protected monuments declared

to be of national importance in Burhanpur. These are being maintained and conserved by the A.S.I. as per their actual needs according to archaeological norms.

The expenditure incurred on the maintenance, conservation and environmental development of the monuments during the last three years are as under:-

1989-90	Rs. 1,27,300/-
1990-91	Rs. 2,01,866/-
1991-92	Rs. 1,33,016/-

[English]

Impurities in Foodgrains

8336. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRIGEROGUE FERNANDES:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the UNI despatch stating that upto 4% impurities are officially permitted in foodgrains procured in the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the rationale behind permitting such high degree of impurities therein;

(c) the admissible level of foreign material, damaged discoloured, sprouted and weevilled grain, admixture of lower varieties separately;

(d) the date of the introduction of the formula;

(e) whether poor quantity of foodgrains distributed through the PDS has come to the notice of the government; and

(f) if so, whether the Government propose to revise the formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (f). The said UNI despatch, which is factually incorrect and is based on erroneous appreciation of the technical specifications laid down for the procurement of paddy and wheat, has attracted the attention of the Government. Such specifications are prescribed after taking into consideration the agricultural practices and agro-climatic conditions in the country. Foreign matter (impurities) is permitted only upto 0.75% in wheat and 1.0% in rice.

The maximum level of foreign matter, damaged, discoloured, sprouted and weevilled foreign grains and the varietal admixture of lower varieties provided in the specifications of paddy, rice and wheat applicable uniformly throughout the country for procurement of these grains by public agencies during the current marketing season are given in Annexure the attached statement. Such a uniformity in the specifications was introduced for the first time during the marketing season 1968-69. The specifications are, however, reviewed every year before the commencement of the marketing season in consultation with the State Governments and also occasionally in case of natural calamities.

Food grains are issued by the Food Corporation of India to State Government or their agencies as per prescribed specifications. The State Government/their nominees are allowed by Food Corporation of India to inspect the foodgrain stocks before issue and the State Governments their

nominees can reject a lot if it does not conform to the laid down specifications. It is thereafter the responsibility of the State

Government to ensure the quality of the foodgrains distributed by them through the public Distribution System.

STATEMENT

Sl No.	Name of refracton	Maximum percentage provided in the specifications during the Marketing Season					
		Wheat		Paddy		Rice	
						Raw	Parboiled
1.	Foreign Matter	0.75%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2.	Damaged grains	3.00%		5.00%	5.00%	4.00%	4.00%
3.	Sprouted grains		3.0%	Not applicable	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Discoloured grains	Nil		4.0%	8.0%	3.0%	5.0%
5.	Weevilled grains	3.00%		Not applicable	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Varietal Amixture (of lower varieties)	Not applicable	10.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%

12.00 hrs.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one after the other. Let the back-benchers also have their say.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDERESH PATEL (Jamnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 22nd March, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs visited Kutch. He boosted the morale of the soldiers and also pointed out that the Pakistanis are intruding into our border. But just the next day the hon. Minister of Home Affairs was challenged. There is Salaya near Jamnagar. Where there is a big office of customs. In order to apprehend the landing agents the Customs officials have generally to go to Khambhalia. One day, when the custom officials apprehended a landing agent from Khambhalia and approached near a hotel about three kilometers away from Khanmbalia, two trucks and one car came from behind. Two customs sepoy were killed at the spot and the revolver of the Customs Inspector was snatched. Remaining four or five persons received injuries and they succeeded in getting the landing agent released. Then they disappeared with him. Though we do not have any mill in Khabhalia as well as in Salaya, yet it is called another Manchester. Manchester. Even in Dwarika the Pakistanis are infiltrating. 900 Ration Cards of Pakistani citizens have been seized. They are not Indians but they draw their rations from India. Bed is going to become another Pakistan. If proper attention is not paid to Beed, it can prove to be more troublesome than Kashmir and Punjab. There does not run the writ of the Government. There runs the parallel Government of the smugglers. The smuggling of gold, silver, cloths and electronics was not so painful, but today intoxicants like heroine, cocaine and sophisticated arms are also smuggled into this country and they reach the terrorists. Who use these arms against us. What is the Government doing? The Government would

not do anything. Goods worth millions of rupees are confiscated while goods worth billions of rupees are smuggled out, but the Government is unable to do anything. I demand that the customs and police officials posted there for years together should be transferred. The honest officers are transferred very frequently and they are not allowed to stay there even for two or three months.

The corrupt officials have been there for several years. Those customs sepoy who were killed, in action should be given state-honour because they have lost their lives for the cause of the Nation. They should be awarded.

Today, nobody can speak against smugglers in our country. Ministry of Finance of the Government of India, is yet to give crores of rupees in reward to the informers. In the absence of reward no informer now passes on any information to the concerned authorities. This is the question of the entire nation. Therefore, customs officials should be provide modern launch, the police should be given sophisticated weapons because the smugglers have sophisticated weapons, rockets and launchers, etc. in their possession.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that for the last one month, hardly a day passes when newspaper of Gujarat do not carry any news item regarding smuggling. Therefore, I demand that those two customs officials who were killed, should be honoured posthumously.

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the atrocities being committed against women and the new chapter added to it. I hope that all the Members of the house will support us on this issue. It is not a political issue but it is a question of respect and honour of women. For the last three or four days, a story of a girl named Poonam has been appearing in newspapers regularly. Yesterday, this issue was raised here also.

The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had assured that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs would make a statement on it. But it seems that the issue of the honour of a woman is not so important that the Ministry of Home Affairs should pay any attention to it. It seems that our clamors fall flat on their deaf ears. This all is happening when Mrs Jayanti Patnaik, the Chairman of the Women Commission, appointed by the Government of India is taking interest in it and she herself has met the hon. Minister of Home Affairs also and she has apprised him of the entire case. But the Central Government is doing nothing. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not making a statement on it. From this, you can easily guess the fate of other cases. This puts a big question mark on the utility of the Women Commission. This Commission does not have any legal powers. Then what is its relevance?

In the capital the profession of call-girls is thriving under the very nose of the Ministry of Home Affairs. A number of agents in connivance with the police are blackmailing the innocent girls to entice them into this profession. The police who is supposed to play the role of a saviour have themselves turned devoured. Neither the big officials in the police administration are concerned about it nor the Ministry of Home Affairs.

I would like to request the entire House to support me on this issue, and the issue of the honour of Women is not so small that no attention be paid to it. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to come to the House and respect our sentiments which have been injured and make a statement on it.

12.08 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED INTERFERENCE WITH
THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS BY
TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a serious issue which is related

to the freedom of the Press. The manner in which atrocities are being committed on journalists in Tamil Nadu.....

[*English*]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, he is referring to the proceedings of the State Assembly. It cannot be discussed here and I object to it. We cannot interfere with the rights of the State Assembly. I may be allowed to speak. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am not referring to the proceedings of the State Assembly. I am referring to the case of arrest of Shri M.R. Ganeshan who is the printer of a Tamil weekly. He was subjected to torture by the police as a result of which he passed away yesterday. He was arrested on April 10. There is a threat to the freedom of the Press. A journalist is arrested and tortured so cruelly that he dies in the police-custody. I think there cannot be more shameful than this for the country. On the one hand, the Government talks about the freedom of the Press and includes the freedom of Press in our Fundamental Rights, on the other hand, makes a direct attack on the freedom of the Press. Therefore, I would like to request you that you should make a statement in this House as to for what reasons Shri M.R. Ganeshan, 55, a printer of a weekly was arrested and tortured who passed away yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the only example of this kind, there is no rule of law in Tamil Nadu. If presspersons do not work according to the wishes of the Government there, they are subjected to all kinds of torture. Laws are violated and freedom of Press is made a target of attack. It is, therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, not a political issue, but is a national issue. If such attempts are allowed to be made to suppress the voice of the Press, I do not think that democracy will survive any longer here. Therefore, it is a direct attack on democracy and I would like to urge upon the Government of India to

make a statement on it and it should be discussed in the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, sir, I have to put forth one or two issues before you. The first thing is that the problem which Shri Paswna has raised is not there only in Tamil Nadu. This issue was raised last week also and then I pointed out that no province or no individual should be referred to by name. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Supreme Court has given a judgement and it was not related to only one but several persons. Not only the verdict of the Supreme Court is being violated but Supreme Court is also being challenged. They say that they will arrest the person, though Supreme Court has issued injunction against making his arrest.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to S. No. 77 of Seventh Schedule under Article 240 at page 282 of the constitution. I am submitting that it is the responsibility of the House and it is also the responsibility of Union Government.

[English]

"Constitution organization, jurisdiction of power of the Supreme Court, including contempt of such court."

[Translation]

Today, when a contempt of Supreme court is being committed in this country, who will find its remedy?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Court itself.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If the Court

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If a contempt has been committed against the court, the Court is

empowered to take action.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that under Constitution it is the responsibility of the Central Government to enact law in this regard.

[English]

"Constitution, organisation, jurisdiction plus contempt of the Supreme Court"

[Translation]

If it is the responsibility of the Central Government then we have the right to disuse it in the House if our this right is violated. Therefore, a discussion should be allowed on it in the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: But you are referring to which incident? We cannot consider or disuse without marking a reference to any incident. Which is that incident? Where does it occur?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The incident to which I have referred has already taken place. Supreme Court has also given its verdict. The Court has said that the journalists would not be arrested but that judgment is now being violated. In violation of the judgement of the Supreme Court, orders have been given to arrest the sub-inspector and produce him before them, Mr. Speaker, Sir special attention will have to be taken while discussing the issue raised by Sir, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

Secondly if we go into the facts regarding this death, we will find that the person was arrested on 10th of April. He was kept in police custody till 20th April and the same day he was released on bail. He goes to the office of the newspaper named 'Nakiran! There he narrates the treatment meted out to him by the police while under arrest. He

says that police tortured him badly. This case of Geneshan was not a case of contempt of occure. He was a printing press owner. This was his only fault that he was owner of the press. No contempt proceedings were pending against him. It is Tamil Nadu or any other State of India, such treatment is meted out to such persons. They are arrested and tortured by Government. Amnesty International also says this in its report. But Government is asserting that there were no cases of torture or custodial deaths in India while in broad day light such incident of murder of printing press owners takes place. Where should we raise the matter, if not in this House. We talk of improving Centre-State Relations. Whenever, anything more than this is stated our colleagues become annoyed. I am not talking of the rights of any State or its violation. I am trying to find out a solution to the problem which has come up in a southern States.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have read a news item in the Indain Express today that Tamil Nadu Government has decided to stop giving advertisements to this newspapers. Why has it been done? Firstly, there were verbal orders that advertisements would not be published. Those who had given advertisement were withdrawing them. The newspaper said that Government should issue these orders black and white and so the State Government issued the orders in writing. If Government would try to pressurise the newspapers then it is not the case of murder of an individual alone. We had restrained ourselves from refering to the name of 'Sunil' but the sma people have forced us to refer to his name also. Then the brave and courageous youth ran from pillar to post. First he went to Delhi then to Madras, armed with the decision of the Supreme Court. Police was trying to arrest him. There is a newspaper 'Morosill', the Editor of this newspaper is the Member of parliament but even he is being attached. Whenever a reference to this incident will be made...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Fernandes Saheb, if it would have bene permissible you would have definitely been allowed to raise. But our

constitution says that the matter raised in a legislature can only be discussed in that House. Opposition benchers can raise the matter. You should discuss the matter raised in this House only.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is why I am talking of constitution only. Day before yesterday, I did not talk of constitution. I did so now, because I know this matter would have to be discussed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not concoted version.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: You can read concurent list page 291 item 39.

[English]

Newspapers, books and printing presses.

[Translation]

This House has got full right to hold discussion. When there is a breach of freedom of newspapers or section ninteen of Indian Constitution, then item 39 of seventh Scheduel article 245 imparts the House the right to discuss the matter in the centre and take action against the people responsible for breach of rights of newspapers. *(Interruptions)*

The incident of murder of Ganeshan should be discussed in this House today.....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: These are the legislative powers given to different legislatures. Please understand this. You have raised a very good point. But, these are the legislative powers given to the Union Legislature and the State Legislature. In the Concurrent List it is said that if you want to make a law, you can make it here, or you can make it in the State Legislature, regarding newspapers, books and printing presses. But if you want

it to be implemented.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIGEORGE FERNADNES: I am not asking for implementation. I am only on limited question. The limited question is the jurisdiction of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: If this had happened outside the State Legislature that is one position. If this has happened through the State Legislature, are you entitled to discuss what has happened there?

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: I am not discussing what has happened in the State Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER: There are also elected Members belonging to different parties. They can get up and raise the issue there.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIAY (Bankura): The Constitution has been violated.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, I can confine to only one thing. Since everytime I raise this matter, it is said that it is state subject. So I am confining myself to it only.

MR. SPEAKER: We have no objection to it but if all of us join hands and change it and start discussing what is discussed in that Legislature and that Legislative starts discussion. What is discussed here, what will happen then? Suppose, what we discuss here today is discussed in Tamil Nadu Legislature tomorrow; then will it be correct?

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: That is why I did not mention the name of any Legislature. I have mentioned the name of a newspaper.

MR. SPEAKER: What difference does it make if you don't mention any name but what is important is what you are inferring or referring to.

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: Mr. Speaker, sir, finally I want to bring to your notice that I would like that the concerned Central Minister should make a statement in this Hosue on the attempts of stopping advertisements to the newspaper in order to gag its month. At the same time, I wish that the Central Governemnt hould institute an inquiry into this matter immediately taking up the matter with the State Government and apprise this Hosue of their present action and role in gagging the Press....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: As far as the release of advertisements to the newspapers is concerned, it comes under the Article 14 of the Constitution and one can go to the High Court or the Supreme Court and say that "Equality Beofe Law" applies here and that comes under writ jurisdiction. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: I agree (*Interruptions*) But ultimately it becomes the responsibility of we people, i.e. this House itself to safeguard the rights of the people.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not the first case.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lodha, I will give you time later on, please be seated for the time being.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I want to give cahance to Shri Narayanan.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I want to suggest a way out. Article 143 prescribes a proceduere where the President can make a reference if the Law Ministry says that a certain judgment is not applicable. If a certain judgment is applicable then Tamil Nadu can be advised to take their hands off and that judgment should be honoured.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called his name, please allow him to speak first.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Since you have made a point, I would like to say that I am not raising any point of Order here. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not authorised to interpret the Constitution.

[Translation]

Please take your seat.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Sir, you had given a statement here.

MR. SPEAKER: It could not be discussed here.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I am saying so just to remind you.

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling you again and again that you should not remind me. In spite of that you are doing the same thing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: In this connection, a question was raised in this House when the Membership of three Members of Bihar Legislative Assembly was terminated. At that time you were in the Chair and you said that it has a wrong action. I admit it, but I want to remind you that at that time you had told that you would talk to the Speaker of the State Legislature. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What you are saying has nothing to do with it as to what did happen and when did it happen?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: There was a discussion on it earlier, please try to recall. You had said that you would talk to the Speaker of the State Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER: You may speak whatever you like and I don't remember what I had said at that time. I don't even remember what was its reference. I don't even remember

whether I had said so or not. You are continuously commenting on the comments of the Speaker, and that too after a couple of months. Which has no context at the moment. Please be seated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members on the other side gave wrong picture to create an impression that Tamil Nadu Government is intolerant to any criticism by the Press.

My first submission is that they are not expected to bring the proceedings of the State Legislature into the Parliament. The proceedings of the State Legislature cannot be discussed here. First of all, we cannot interfere with the rights and privileges of the State Legislature. The Tamil Nadu Government and our Chief Minister have every respect to the Press. On the floor of the Assembly our Chief Minister has stated that Press is being treated as part and parcel of the Assembly. So, they are not taking action against the entire Press. They are not attacking the entire Press. They are taking action only against those members of the Press who have erred.....(Interruptions) The Constitution gave certain rights and privileges to the Assemblies.

MR. SPEAKER: As far as rights and privileges of the Tamil Nadu Legislature are concerned, my impression is that all the Members have conceded that point. They are not pressing that point. Having made a reference, when they were said that this cannot be discussed here, my impression is that they have conceded that point. The only point that they are insisting on is whether the advertisements are not given. This is to a legislative action. This is an Executive action.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN LAL LODHA: The Law Ministry can make a reference through the President to the Supreme Court under Article 143. Otherwise they cannot disobey.....(Interruptions)

SHRIP.G. NARAYANAN: In Tamil Nadu, a few newspapers, not all, are indulging in character assassination of some of the important personalities. They are making malicious and scandalous charges every day which are baseless and unfounded. Sir, they have distorted the proceedings of the State Assembly. It involved privileges and rights of the Assembly. So, the Speaker has to implement the Resolution of the State Assembly. Within his rights, he has acted (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make any reference to that. They are also not pressing that point.

SHRIP.G. NARAYANAN: Within their rights, they have acted and they have not committed any excess. And our Members cannot raise here anything about the proceedings of the State Assembly. They have not committed any excess..... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no Legislature has got the power to violate the order of the Supreme Court. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: The Constitution has conferred certain rights to the Assemblies also... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. We are entering into a very complicated area. Let us be careful in saying who has rights and privileges and who has no rights and privileges. Just to contradict a statement made by one of our colleagues if you are saying something, that will also be not proper. This is a very delicate area. Please do not comment on it without considering all the pros and cons.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIP.G. NARAYANAN: They referred to one editor, Mr. Ganeshan. He has not died

in the custody. But the Tamil Nadu Government or the police is not responsible for his death. They have given a wrong picture. It is not correct. They are misleading the House. They are not giving the correct facts. They cannot interfere with the rights and privileges of the State Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not pressing that point.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADEE (Vijayawada): Sir, I have given a notice before 10 O'Clock. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course, it is very sad. It is immensely saddening, if any custodial deaths are to take place anywhere in the country, and it does call into account the conduct of the police. But the conduct of the police is a matter of common concern throughout the country. I am entirely mindful of the caution that you have voiced. But, I would submit that the incidents that are being cited now are, in fact, reflective of the malice that is much deeper and it's ramifications, I submit, are very much more serious. During the last six months or so, we have witnessed a certain rash of extremely disturbing phenomena and I call the phenomena the clash of the organs of the republic. It appears that in the last six months or so, we are having some kind of an orgy wherein all the organs of the republic are in a collusion course with each other. This is not a matter that we ought to take lightly. Therefore, on two counts I feel that the Parliament's role - functions, responsibilities, duties - does come into play. One, of course, as my senior colleague, Shri Lal K. Advani has often pointed out that whenever the question of press comes in, the Parliament comes in. That is my submission. The other is that when the organs of the republic come in, Sir, - I am not going to cite the instances of any one particular State of the Union or the Legislature or one State of the Union or another - that during the last six months, we have a conflict between the Legislature and the Executive, which has become a routine. We have seen repeated examples of Legislature vs. Judiciary. Then, we have

seen the Government vs. the Governors; the Elected vs. the President. And now we are witnessing - it is not happening in just one part of the country but it is happening in number of parts of country - wherein the State Legislatures or - with your permission - Chairmen of those State Legislatures are now coming into a point of conflict with various judicial pronouncements in various parts of the country. There is what I call this phenomena, this total lack of restraint, a restraint on power wherever repository of that power may be, what we are witnessing is a total lack of restraint on power and that restraint which ought to be integral to authority because these are such fundamental important questions that this Assembly can no longer ignore them. Therefore, I would like to make three or four recommendations to you and I say with great caution - I am mindful of what I am doing - I believe that the time has come wherein you as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha must now take an initiative and I will put - as proposals to you - three or four initiatives that, I think, ought to be taken. Firstly, I submit, in all humility these suggestions to you that you should convene a meeting of the leaders of this very Assembly to discuss these aspects with them. Secondly, I think, you ought to discuss with the leaders this larger question of the relationship between the Legislatures and the Judiciary also simultaneously, what we are witnessing as the Union and the State relations, not as the Constitution has laid down because the Constitution can be flouted by observing the letter of the law but flouting the spirit of the laws and I do not want to cite instances. Thirdly, I think, privileges of Legislatures - this was the submission made earlier. The time has come when we can no longer avoid a codification of the privileges of the legislatures. If we leave as vague and undefined and uncodified, then I submit that possibly such difficulties will continue to happen. If you were to convene such a conference of leaders, perhaps after that of the Speakers', and also other Speakers' Conference and discuss this matter there, that will be better. I think this matter now is so important that without encroaching on anyone's rights or duties, unless we address ourselves to this problem, we will see more and more of this. That is my submission.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, I draw your kind attention to this very important matter, and the serious danger to the freedom of the Press. Through you, Sir, I urge upon the Union Government to make a statement regarding the factual position. Mr. Ganesan has not actually died in the police custody but he was subjected to torture, and while narrating it, he collapsed and when he was taken to the hospital, he died. That is the fact. There are orders of arrest of editors and correspondents of dailies *Murasoli* and *murasu* in Tamil Nadu.

Through you, I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to a very unprecedented situation where four important organisations of Press and journalists have decided to boycott the proceedings of the Tamil Nadu Assembly today in protest against the Tamil Nadu Government's attitude towards the freedom of the Press, and the Tamil Nadu Government to muzzling of the Press.

Through you, Sir, I only warn the Government that they should not forget the experience of Emergency when the Press was muzzled and the Government that was in power could not understand the real sentiments and feelings of the people and ultimately they were the sufferers, they were the losers. Even today, the Tamil Nadu Government is denying the freedom of the Press. It is the bedrock on which the edifice of parliamentary democracy is to rest.

I join Shri Jaswant Singhji to urge upon you to take all necessary steps because you are the custodian of this highest law-making body in this country, which is the custodian for preserving and protecting the Parliamentary Democracy. Without freedom of Press, there is no Parliamentary Democracy. I hope you will also agree in this respect. So, I urge upon the Government to come out with a factual statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Acharia Ji. I think Acharia Ji is the culmination of the submissions in the House. After that Mr. Kumaramangalam should complete it and then those on other points will be called.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA(Bankura): I do not want to go into the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court or that of the Legislature. I want to raise a question of assault on the Press. Freedom of press.....(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you speak very good Hindi. May I request you to continue speaking in Hindi only?

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have discussed this question on several occasions in this House. The incident of death of Ganesan in Tamil Nadu is not an ordinary incident. We want that the Home Minister or the Parliamentary Affairs Minister who is from Tamil Nadu itself to.....immediately.....(*Interruptions*)..... there is never any assault on Press in West Bengal.

[English]

There is complete freedom of Press in West Bengal. Your *Ananda Bazar* can say anything, criticise anything.

[Translation]

In West Bengal advertisements are released to one and all. The issue of violation of article 14 and right of equality is not just a matter pertaining of the State Legislature, but is quite serious an issue to be looked into by the Parliament and all of us. Attack on Press in Tamil Nadu is not confined only to the Press.

[English]

Now all the political actives are being banned. The Tamil Nadu Legislature has passed an Act to ban any demonstration by the political parties. That is also a serious question.

[Translation]

In Tamil Nadu attack is not confined just to Press but the political rights are also being curbed and infringed upon in the State. It is a serious issue and if Shri Kumaramangalam takes over the responsibility of Minister of Home Affairs.....

[English]

Home Minister has the responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, supposing the Home Minister has to make a statement he has to call for the information. From whom he should call it?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: From the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: From the Legislature?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: No. From the Government (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

We want a statement on it today itself, as soon as possible.....

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, please sit down.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Not only this, we also favour a discussion on it immediately in the House. The type of incidents that are taking place now-a-days, the way Press is being attacked, We want on it a.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, please sit down. Listen, people have told me that if the chance to speak in the House is not given to them, then what for should they remain here. If an issue has already been properly raised in the House then what purpose will be served by raising it again and again. Don't you see the number of hands being raised in the House for seeking an opportunity to speak on other issues. Therefore, please do not repeat the point over and over again.

Shri Jena if you want to speak on some other issue then go ahead.....(Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: No, there is no need to speak on it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttak): I will restrict myself to.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Look if you keep on behaving like this, then I am going to accept the suggestion of Shri Jaswant Singh. I intend to call the leaders of all the parties in my chamber to discuss how to conduct the proceedings during the Zero Hour. Once an opportunity is given to you then 4 other hon. Members are prepared to put forth their views on the issue raised. But you are not prepared to listen. What is this? This dilutes the seriousness of the issue raised in the House. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, you called me. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, do not force yourself on me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How do I give time to others?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, before the hon. Minister responds to it, I want to make one point. I am not going to mix up.....

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to make any new point?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Yes. It is a new point.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K. let me know.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I am not going

to raise what the Tamil Nadu Legislature or the hon. Speaker of that assembly have done. I am only raising the issue about Shri Ganesan's death and the advertisements which were not given.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a new point, not made earlier?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: My only point is whether or not the Legislature or the Speaker have directed the police to take Shri Ganesan into custody and to torture him in the custody. My only point is whether or not Shri Ganesan collapsed and later died because of this torture. These are my points. (Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I would like to raise a question mainly to get some clarification from the Chair with respect to the orders passed by.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to ask a question. Shri Ahamed, you are a pretty senior Member. You do not have to ask a question to the Chair. I am not bound to reply the questions which are arising in your mind. Please, for God's sake, let us proceed with the proceedings in a proper manner. You get up and ask a question on everything that comes to your mind. That is not good.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, this is not a question to the Chair as such. This is something that the Chair will be able to explain the position so as to regularise the proceedings of the House in discussing this subject. That is all. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: O.K. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGLAM) : Sir, on the question of certain facts which I think the hon. Members came to know from the newspapers on the

question of the Editor. Mr. Ganesan as well as on that of *The Indian Express* paper stopping advertisements etc. we will obtain the information from the State Government and come back to the House on that.

Sir, on the larger issue, I think rightly Shri Jaswant Singhji has brought to your notice that it is not a sporadic incident, even if I do not know whether the facts are correct or not which are available with them, but on the issue of court and the Legislature, this is not the first time this has happened in the recent past. Sir, you were kind enough to call a meeting of the Leaders of parties at one time on this issue, also presiding officers, and rightfully you have come forward with a collective consensus thought there and a decision that the Ruling of the Supreme Court will be maintained etc. Sir, here actually with regard to the role of the Legislature, the Court, the Executive and the Fourth Estate, ultimately these institutions can work only if there is self-restraint, if they are all able to impose some sort of self-restraint on each other. There are allegations that sometimes the Fourth Estate steps beyond, sometimes we step beyond, sometimes the Court steps beyond. So, we cannot really completely crystallise and say, this is the border, this is the *Lakshmana Rekha* beyond which one shall or shall not cross. There would be many grey areas and it has to be ultimately a self-imposed, self-restraint which would work. There was a suggestion of Mr. Jaswant Singh. We will be happy to join him on that and that has nothing to do on the code of conduct — code of conduct not only of the Legislature; then we would also have to have a code of conduct of the Fourth Estate and is it really within our scope to even think of the code of conduct for the court. However, I do believe, Sir, that this is not a matter which we should really take up in this Parliament because we would be really, may be crossing and stamping the toes of other Legislatures which may not be appropriate.

With regard to Entry 77 and Entry 39, they are entries for the purpose of enacting laws. Nobody says that Parliament does not have the jurisdiction to discuss the Constitution and its implications. Obviously it

does have, but the point is, within the scheme of things, with the State Legislatures, with the Central Legislature, with the court and with the free press, what is the role and what is the scope and whether it is appropriate to discuss it in this matter or it is better to find another method of sorting the problem, I think, Sir, you should take a decision at the appropriate time on it and from our side we want to make it clear that we would ascertain the facts and get back to the House and inform the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIBASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): About Mr. Ganesan's death when is the Government coming out with a Statement?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: After ascertaining the facts.

SHRIBASU DEB ACHARIA: Today we want it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, sir, statement should be made today itself. No leniency should be given and the statement must be made by today evening (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It is not possible, we have to ask for the facts.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the issue of making of the statement is concerned, we would like to request you to fix a time limit for it because the Government time and again promises to make the statement but never fulfills the promise (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Mr. Speaker, sir, the Andhra Pradesh State is facing very acute power crisis. Now it is able to produce not more than 3000 MW wherever

it requires 4000 MW. Even its daily consumption is not more than 55 million units whereas it was 80-85 million units earlier.

Already from 40 per cent to 60 per cent power cut is applied on high tension units.

One of the major units, the Srisaillam hydro-electric power is closed already and Sagar hydro electric power unit is in the risk of being closed. Now the entire State is reeling in five hours daily power cut. The State is unable to provide electricity for more than 3 lakh pending agriculture cases for power connection.

12.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I should declare that the state people are experiencing this alarming power crisis not due to their own fault but due to neglect and faulty planning by the State Government.

Some years back, situation clearly demanded that our planning should be based on natural gas-based power planning in view of shortage of coal and water level. But, in this direction, our State Government planning did not progress. For Example, I will mention the following projects. They are, Kakinada, Amalapuram, Jegurupadu (Phase-I), Vijjeswaram State II, Jegurupadu (Phase-II) and Rajahmundry (Vemagiri).

Although project reports were formulated and sent to Central Electricity Authority in respect of these gas-based power projects proposed in the Godavari Basin in December, 1991, the Centre has not cleared them so far.

While the State Government is late in proposing these projects, the Centre is delaying further in clearing the same. This is like playing with the fire which affects the entire State development. So, my only request to the Centre is to arrange the power assistance to Andhra Pradesh State from neighbouring states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. They should clear all gas-based power projects pending

with Centre in shortest time besides giving additional assistance to complete the same. They should also pull up the State with regard to their negligent and faulty attitude towards such of the most important development programmes. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under the new agricultural policy of the Central Government, the Ministry of Agriculture is setting up 'Krishi Vigyan Kendras' in the States under the aegis of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research.....(*Interruptions*) However, Madhya Pradesh has been overlooked altogether in this regard. These agricultural science centres are important for dissemination of information about new techniques of cultivation among the farmers, for boosting the agricultural production, and also for creating an interest among the youth in agriculture. Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister for agriculture and the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to see that Madhya Pradesh is not neglected in the matter of setting up of these centers and ICAR be directed to set up immediately these centres in Madhya Pradesh wherever they are proposed to be set up. Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University has repeatedly requested setting up of 'Krishi Vigyan Kendras' in Madhya Pradesh., especially in Mandsaur and Ratlam districts where agriculture is the main occupation and secondly 'Krishi Vigyan Kendras' are approved to be set up at Jawara and Kandsaur. Orders should be issue for setting up these two centres at the approved places. (*Interruptions*) I would like to request the hon. Minister to make a statement on it.

[*English*]

SHRI RUP CHAND MURMU (Jhargram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is it true that by the Uttar Pradesh Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Ordinance, 1992, a total of 2,970 students, 212 of them girls, have been put in jail on charges of copying in examinations and that all of them are between 15 and 18 years of

age? Is it true that until their cases come up they may have to stay in jail for any time upto two years? (Interruptions) How is it that the age of the children is not being taken into consideration when they are being produced in court in handcuffs against Juvenile Justice rules? Even in cases where the charges are true, the Ordinance can only serve to harden and criminalise the children. The Central Government must intervene and see that the draconian law is revoked and effective steps taken to ensure fairness in examinations.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, hon. Member Mr. Rup Chand Murmu has raised an issue. I wish this was not an issue of Party differences. After all, it relates to a law in U.P. which seeks to prevent this mass copying that goes on in the examination.

Mass coping is a disgrace and shame. If there is any shortcoming in the law or any Lacuna in the law, you draw the attention to it. But I am surprised anyone should object to the law in itself. That law is a very healthy law and by and large in U.P. it has been broadly welcomed.

Therefore, I would say in these matters at least, let us keep aside party differences and see to it that the examinations are held properly and this kind of racketeering that goes on in mass copying is put to an end.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTRJEE (Dum Dum): As Advaniji has pointed out, let there be stringent measure.

SHRI BALIN KULI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the House and the Central Government to a natural calamity occurred in the third week of April throughout Assam. The natural calamity has come in the form of cyclonic storm which lashed all over Assam particularly Nagaon district. This has affected nearly 10 lakh people of 500 villages. The cyclonic storm has caused death of 25 people in Nagaon and 10 people in Guwahati city. Further 50,000 houses and 200 educational institutions have been damaged. Hundreds of thatche houses have been ravaged and

thereby thousands of people have become shelterless. Hundred and thousands of people had receive dsevere head and body injuries and have to be hospitalised.

Tin roofs of hundreds of schools and college buildings religious homes, private and Government buildings were uprooted and grounded. Electric, post and telegraph poles were also twisted and uprooted.

Properties and standing crops worth several crores of rupees have been destroyed. So, Sir, through you, I strongly urge upon the Central Government to extend an helping hand in cash and kind to the State Government for tackling the situation there. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My dear, Sir, here is the list. The names have been listed. I also call according to the list. If you go on reading for five or six minutes, virtually you are denying opportunity to the subsequent Members.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, there is a disturbing news that the rebel groups in Afghanistan are bombshelling on the Indian Embassy. The report is there that the building of the Embassy has been damaged and the staff of Indian Embassy in Kabul are in serious trouble. We do not know anything about their safety and security. It is a matter of great concern for all of us. We have good relations with Afghanistan - we stood by the Afghan people and they stood by us. But I do not know what would be the attitude of these extremists, fundamentalists rebel groups against India. Did they attack our Embassy building? Is anybody injured. Although we are friendly with the Afghanisatn people and the Afganistan Government we do not know what is the attitude of the new rebel group. We do not know why they are taking this attitude and attacking the Indian Embassy. We want to know from the Government whether they have any information about safety and security of our personnel there.

13.00 hrs.

We want to know that immediately. The Government should inform the House above the situation in the Embassy so that the people and the family members of these staff can be relived and Government should take all steps to ensure the safety and security of our nationals.

[Translation]

SHRI KESRI LAL (Ghatampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a patriot of India, Shri Roop Lal Sharia has been languishing in a Pakistani Jail for 17-18 years on the charges of espionage. He has been condemned to death there. What is the Ministry of External Affairs doing in this regard? The son in law and daughter of Shri Roop Lal Sharia have met all the Hon. Prime Ministers right from Shri Mararji Desai, to the present Prime Minister. They have also given a memorandum to the President of India in this regard. Their photographs with the Hon. Prime Ministers have also been published but till date the Ministry of External Affairs has not taken up the matter and nor has given any information to the members of his family in this regard. Even financial assistance has not been given to his only offspring, his daughter. I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to apprise the august House of the help rendered to the family and also the steps being taken to seek the release of Shri Sharia who has been languishing in a Pakistani prison for 17-18 years?

SHRI BHUWAN CHAND KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the severe drinking water problem in my area. Drinking water problem in the bill areas of Uttar Pradesh, especially in the districts of Pauri and Chamoli, is getting worse day by day. In 3-4 villages of these districts the drinking water problems still continues to persist. People have to cover a distance of 3-4 kms. in the hills to fetch drinking water. Members of every family in the hills there, whether they be children or aged ones spend their entire day in fetching drinking water for themselves and for their cattle. The problem of drinking water in the

districts of Pauri and Chamoli in my constituency is due to the decline in the water level. Though the Ganges and Yamuna flow, round the year, through the area but for the villages situated on heights in hills these are of no significance. That's why handpumps have to be installed in the area for drinking water at exorbitant cost. With the drying up of natural water sources in the area in the summer, the drinking water problem becomes more acute in these districts. People spend the entire day in fetching drinking water. For failure of rain this year, in the coming months the problems is likely to assume serious proportions and drought is feared in the area.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government of India to release necessary funds to the State Government and also make separate allocation for the schemes under construction with a view to immediately solve the drinking water problems in these hill districts of the state. Survey work of the villages facing the drinking water problem should be conducted soon and annual targets may be fixed for quick implementation of the schemes. My submission is that this work should be taken up on war-footing.

SHRI REBI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the country to a very important issue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know that for the last 10-15 days we have been raising questions related to space technology. As a result of our constant efforts, the Prime Minister made a statement here and that too was highly unsatisfactory. Space Secretary of India Shri Rao has returned from Russia. We are afraid that USA is trying to pressurise Russia for not lending their space technology to India. Our country requires cryogenic engines in particular. The Prime Minister in his statement made in the House, has stated that there is no pressure; as if everything is going on well. Now Shri Rao has reached Delhi. The press release circulated by P.T.I. on behalf of the External Affairs Ministry shows that everything is going on smoothly, but there is one sentence which is very dangerous. It states -

[English]

"even if some adjustment become necessary because of the change in the international situation.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speker, Sir, the Government says again and again that India has become self reliant in regard to space technology, India has moved ahead in this direction and that India has worked a lot in this regard. The eminent Indian scientists have worked hard and Soviet Union has made a commitment to provide space technology for peaceful purposes. But in regard to the agreement to be signed with Russia, the leaders like Mr. Baker of USA were pressurizing Mr. Yeltsin not to provide space technology to India. On his return from the foreign tour Shri Rao told the press people in that regard that the Indian Governemnt will not divulge any information while the spokesman of Foreign Ministry says that everything is all right. However, in view of the present international situation, it appears that some adjustment has been made. At present the Ministers of the Cabinet are sitting here. Through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Prime Minister that since the session is going on, he should make a statement in the House only and not outside the House. He should take the House into confidence in regard to the talks he held with Space Agency Glovecosmos, so that the House is not misled and the country may get the correct information. I suspect something wrong in it and therefore, I would like to submit that you should also direct the Government to State the facts in this regard. Shri Fotedar and Shir Kurien are also sitting here. They should come and tell us what agreement has been signed. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEROGE FERNADES: I also support the view that the statement should be given in the House (Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): I also submit that the Prime Minister should come here and make a statement.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We also want that the Prime Minister should make a statement on this. What was the agreement that was arrived at with the Russians? It is a very important matter. The hon. Prime Minister should enlighten us. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: You cannot do like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Basu Acharia, kindly hear me. There must be some norm to conduct the proceedings of the House. Fortunately, those who have got the privilege of occupying the front-benches are very gracious to look too their own brothers who are sitting behind them. They are also expecting our senior-brothers to help them. Therefore, at least, some norms must be there. We have evolved a system. There is a list. We call the Members according to the list. Therefore, if every one tries to speak for two minutes, many Members will have the chance. Let us not disappoint them. Now, I call Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee to speak .

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Shri A. Charles, he has called me to speak. Will you allow me? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question. Nothign doing . Now, Shri Nirmal Kant Chatterjee will speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If your name is there in the list and if you certainly cooperate, we can complete within twenty minutes. If one were to speak for five/six minutes, I think the other Members would be denied of the opportunity. We are at the fag end of the Session. There should not be any unrest. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, please continue.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

Sir, I gave notice to draw the attention of the house to the very bad situation in the economy of the country. But before I mention that, let me extend my support to what Shri Rabi Ray said particularly because while this issue was raised, from the Treasury Bench, mention was made that Dr. U. Rao was there in Moscow.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just a minute. You kindly hear me. Just when you go in the lobby, if you keep your ears wide open, you can hear the comments that come.

(*Interruption*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

This is just a passing reference. (*Interruptions*) Now I come to the subject of my notice. This weird situation refers to a peculiar kind of dumping in the economy. This dumping is in terms of the rate of interest of deposits in banks. Just over several months, we have been having a weird situation in terms of stock markets where the prices of stocks are rising even of those companies which were losing over the years. Here again, probably, for the first time in the history of world economy this has happened that the short-term deposit rates are higher than the long-term deposit rates; particularly the foreign banks functioning in India, after the RBI guidelines or instructions about the rates of interests, have decided that for 46 days, which is the limit, deposits will earn a 13 per cent rate of interest and beyond that it will be 12.75 per cent and still beyond that it will be 12.50 per cent. Why do I say it is dumping is because the Indian banks have already dumped what is normally done. They have fixed 12.50 per cent rate of interest for the shortest term, 12.75 per cent for the medium term and then 13 per cent for the long-term. That was the intention of the RBI. What has happened now is that because you are having 13 per cent rate of interests for deposits of 46 days, deposits will be garnered only by the foreign sector banks in the country and money will flow into that sector. The RBI guidelines will be by-passed if it is 13 per cent for 46 days. And it will be cumulated at the end of 46 days and they will, with the average

interest, deposit the same amount and the real return for the three years period would be more than 16 per cent. This is violation of the RBI's guidelines. What I want to draw the attention of the Treasury Bench is that this will mean that the speculative instinct will be fuelled by the foreign banks in the country. These are the short-term lending. Short-term lending are very much related to the stock markets. Secondly, the medium-term and the long-term loans would be very difficult for our public sector banks because their deposit rates would be lower than the short-term rate of interests in the public sector banks. Therefore, the banks capability.....(*Interruptions*) It is very important. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is true that it is very important. Kindly conclude it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

All this is the result of the liberalisation of the market economic policies ushered in by the present Government. And unless the Finance Minister comes out to make a statement on how to prevent this kind of a situation, it will have devastating impact on the economy. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am strictly following the list. You need not have the least doubt about it. Hereafter, we will try to make arrangements to keep one copy of the list outside so that it will be very useful to you to know whether your name is there in the list or not.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

Sir, I am concluding. Sir, through you, I want that the Government make a statement on this weird situation in the economy.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, serious misgivings have arisen regarding the functioning of the Defence Research sector. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV

(Sahasra): Sir, I have also given my name, please allow me to speak.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Please allow me to speak first.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, let him speak.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, Defence Research is very vital for this country's self-reliance. And the Government has spent so much money, now 50 laboratories are working there. And majority of the Government scientists in the Government sector are working in Defence Research. And yet, the Government suffers today from an indecision as to whether to accept the resignation of the Head of this Defence Research, who has reportedly resigned.

It was reported that the Government had accepted his resignation and the Government had also allowed him to go abroad. Now there was a serious hue and cry in the press about the Government's decision to allow him to go abroad because earlier, Shrimati Gandhi had stopped the then Head of the Defence Research, Shri M.G.K. Menon, from going abroad. It is surmised that persons who are in the know of all the defence secrets of this country should not be allowed to go and have a job abroad.

The Government in withdrawing that has also rejected his resignation.

This is a serious situation therefor has arisen. And also there has been an allegation because of which the resignation was submitted. The allegations are also very serious in nature which shows that the entire Scientists community working in this sector has been demoralised by arbitrary decisions, arbitrary selections, partisan selections and promotion caused by this Head of the Defence Research.

Therefore, it was appropriate for the Government to accept his resignation but not appropriate to allow him to go abroad. That much is understood. I am told now that

the Government had rejected and his resignation thereby allowing him to continue because of which a stalemate has come and these allegations which are being made, which are true, have to be now rectified by somebody being put in his position immediately.

Therefore, I would like the Minister of State for Defence, who is sitting here, to take notice of it. I want a response from the Defence Minister immediately which must come today, because a very serious situation has arisen. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am going according to the list.

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Sir, I know that you have got a list. But you are the Deputy Speaker here and you have got your own mind. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly excuse me. We have made an attempt to regularise the Sero Hour. And this is one small attempt. So, let us see and tomorrow, suppose, if the list is published outside, you will be in a position to know whether your subject is coming up or not. And you will not be kept in darkness. therefore, this is an attempt made on the advice of the senior Parliamentarians.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bareilly happens to be one of the main and important industrial cities of Uttar Pradesh. More than 12 thousand telephone connections are there but it is very disappointing that though the number of telephone connections is increasing yet revenue has been decreasing. About one fourth of the total telephones normally remain out of order. Even the telephones of two Lok Sabha Members from Bareilly remain out of order. I have also surrendered my telephone due to its always being out of order. Even after that there has been no improvement in the condition of telephones I had asked an unstarred question and the reply to it was that no telephone was

otu of order. Through you, I would like to submit that the hon. Minister of communications should take the matter seriously otherwise all the telephone consumers including both the people's representatives in Bareilly would surrender their telephoons. My submission is that a new telephone exchanges for at least 10,000 telephoen connections should be set up at the ealiest.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): I would also like to submit one thing in his support. I also live there. Lok Sabha funds are going waste. The telephones given to us are always out of order. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: The Government should take their telephones back because they are of no use in Bareilly.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call your name also. Rabi Rayji, the former Speaker, of this House, raised his hand. He wanted to speak. You know, the former Speaker, and other dignitaries enjoy certain status. I just obliged. But there was strong objection saying that Rabi Rayji's name was 19 in the list, why did I call his name and that I did some favour. All are very senir and enlightened Members. They are keen about all these things. Therefore I call your name also. Your name is not there. You are agitating on a very serious matter. Let us go according to the list.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj): The mails from all the post offices under Karimganj and Hailakandi Districts, Assam and Tripura are conveyed to Silchar RMS at night. All those mails remain in deposit at Silchar RMS without being sorted out due to abolition of night duty. the belated mails then sorted out and despatched to the respective post offices after a lapse of long hours of stay at Silchar RMS. To avoide such heavy detention of

mails the necessity of a sorting office at Karimganj Railway Station is keenly felt by the public. The surface mails for Karimganj, Hailakandi and the entire Tripura will be speeded up if the same are segregated and sorted out at Karimganj Sorting Office and thus detention to public mails could be avoided instead of over carrying to and back-routing from Silchar RMS. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYNA YADAV (Saharasa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a poor man's house is on fire. I had given a notice(*Interruptions*) We spent an hour discussing the death of a journalist, but no one pays any attention to the plight of the poor.

We are walking out of the House, as we are being denied an opportunity to speak.

13.24 hrs.

Then Shri Surya Narayan Yadav left the House

[*English*]

SHRIDWARAKANATHDAS: I therefore request the Ministry of Communications to open up a Sorting Office in the existing RMS. office (T.M.O.) at Karimganj Railway Station for the greater interest of the public being the District Head Quarters as early as possible.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): The House passed the Public Premises Eviction Act in respect of those persons, ex-Ministers, ex-MPs, ex-MLAs and senior Government Officers who were not vacating the flats. The purpose of the Act was very laudable. But what has happened is that subsequently many organisations have been nationalised - Insurance Companies were nationalised; Banks were nationalised; Textile Mills were nationalised - and the tenants of those Textile Mills or Bansk now have become the tenants of the Government.

The Government making use of the Public Premises Act, has started uprooting the tenants. The matter went to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has said that the Tenancy Act will not have precedence over the Premises Act. That is why, all such tenants are being evicted.

There was an agitation in Mumbai and subsequently the Government said that they would not amend the Act, but would issue guidelines. They have issued the guidelines on 27th January to all the public undertakings. The Life Insurance Corporation of India is a public undertaking the National Textile Corporation is a public undertaking. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is making a submission.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: The Life Insurance Corporation of India is evicting the legal tenants. The Government has issued guidelines to the effect that they will not be evicted. These guidelines were issued on 27th January 1992. But, the Life Insurance Corporation says that they are not bound by these guidelines. So, I demand that these guidelines should be circulated once again to all the Government undertakings. The Act should be amended and it should be ensured that they tenants are not thrown out. There are several thousand tenants in Mumbai who are being evicted.. So, I demand that eviction proceedings must be stopped and the Act should be amended, immediately.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Sir, the production of natural gas in this country is of the order of 50 million cubic meters per day. A major part of this, that is 40 million cubic metres-about 80 per cent-is produced in the coastal areas of Maharashtra and Gujarat.. The natural gas production of 40 million cubic metres per day, in this region comprises of about 30 million cubic metres per day of associated gas and about 10 million cubic metres per day of free gas. The entire production of free gas is being taken to Hajira in Gujarat for further use. Out of 30 million

cubic metres per day of associated gas, four million cubic metres per day is directed to HBJ pipeline; 12 million cubic metres per day is brought to Uran for further use and the balance 14 million cubic metres per day is flared up at well-heads for want of facilities for transporting it for utilisation at on shores. The gas received at the Uran Terminal is being utilised for the manufacture of fertilizers, Ammonia, LPG, petro-chemicals, etc. Sir, by 2000 A.D., the production of this gas is going to be increased by 23 million cubic metres more.

Therefore, I request that some arrangement should be made for the utilisation of this gas. The Maharashtra Government has requested the Central Government in 1985 at another gas terminal at Usar in Raigad District should be erected. The Government has requested them for necessary land which will be provided.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request the Government, through you, that instead of taking the gas to Hijira, this new gas terminal may be erected at Usar, in Raigad District.

[Translation]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA (Etah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Irrigation towards the drinking water problem. Although one of my friends raised this issue earlier, I would like to point out certain other aspects before you. Drinking water is more important for the survival of a human being than even food. Summer is yet to come, but already newspapers are crying hoarse about the acute water shortage in five States. The wells have dried up and water is not available from taps. This problem exists throughout the country. It is indeed a matter of deep regret that even after 44 years of independence, we have not been able to solve this problem. I feel that these are two reasons behind it. First is that whenever we seek information from the Centre or State Governments, we are told that it is not being done for want of funds. Secondly, when we seek this very information from reliable sources, we come to know that

every State has some funds at its disposal, which is not being utilised in the absence of permission from the Central Government. Therefore, I would like to tell you that if the Union and State Governments Co-operate with each other in this regard, this problem can be solved without much delay... *(Interruptions)* I would like to mention here that two monetary sources are available one is the Drought Relief Fund and the other the amount kept apart for the Million Wells Scheme. So, I urge the hon. Minister to permit the State Governments to utilise these funds. I also urge the Centre to direct all the State Governments to utilise those funds on drinking water projects.

[English]

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Sir, it is a matter of great urgency that the sad incidents of dowry deaths and atrocities on women have been increasing in Orissa and more particularly in western Orissa. Steel city Rourkela, where people from different regions of the country are staying, has virtually become prone to such crimes. A comparative study for the years 1990 and 1991 shows that such heinous crimes are committed more in number in Rourkela than in the coastal districts for Cutack Puri and Balasore in Orissa.

According to a Government estimate, 293 women were murdered, 1,000 women were tortured and 319 dowry deaths have taken place during the last eight years in Orissa. The atrocities on women have been increasing every day. Unless immediate steps are taken to effectively involve the law and order machinery, the media, the voluntary organisations and to change the attitude of the State Government on women and girls, the situation will not improve. The future of the married girls will remain dark and uncertain.

As such, I draw the attention of the House to the growing incidents of such atrocities at Rourkela and other places in Orissa and to take immediate steps to bring the new Acts with more stringent measures to protect the women.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, yesterday, the Government's attention was drawn to the drought conditions prevailing in Maharashtra and the hon. Agriculture Minister was kind enough to intervene also. His intervention has created more confusion among the people and many Members in the House, including myself. The UNI has circulated a report regarding the drought conditions in several States, not alone in Maharashtra. According to that UNI report, five States are, at the present moment, under the grip of severe drought. About 70-80 districts of the country are affected very badly. More than two crore hectares of land are affected. And there will be no cultivation of these more than two crore hectares of land in different parts of the country.

More than seven crore people are directly affected by the prevailing drought in different parts of the country. The most alarming effect is that more than 60 cases of starvation deaths have appeared in the Press in different States including Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Gujarat and other States also.

Therefore, these starvation deaths have started. In the last session of this House in November, the question was raised about the starvation deaths. There is no procedure to determine or to ascertain the deaths due to starvation. Almost all the State Governments, whatever might be their political complexion, deny the incidents of deaths due to starvation. Sir, the honourable Speaker was there to make a comment that there should be some announcement or some mechanism to inquire into incidents of deaths due to starvation. In this context, I want that there should be inquiries regarding starvation deaths in all States. Secondly, Government of India should announce financial assistances that the Government proposes to give to the effected States, particularly, in view of the fact that the Central Government has got the proposal to extend financial assistance to the affected State. Lastly, a statement should be made by the Government regarding the drought condition all over the country and should be followed by a discussion in this House.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. The matter concerning Poonam has been appearing in the newspapers for the past few days and it was raised by two hon. Members in the House also, yesterday, but we have not been given any assurance in this regard by the Government. As such, the number of women in the House is less, they are in a minority. This matter was raised at the special meeting of the Indian Housewives Federation held on February 29, Chaired by the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha Dr. Najma Heptullah. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri M.M. Jacob was also present at the meeting and he immediately summoned the Commissioner of Delhi Police, Shri M.B. Kaushal. But so far no action has been taken against Inspector neither has he been questioned in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement in this regard, today itself.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at present the population in the Gazipur district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh is above 20 lakhs. There are also about a dozen big localities in the district. There are thousands of L.P.G. consumers in the District, but it is a matter of regret that the cooking gas consumers in this District have been facing tremendous difficulties, over the past few years. The reason is that there is not a single L.P.G. distributor in the entire district. Earlier, an agency in Ballia used to cater to the districts cooking gas requirements, but now it is being looked after by an agency in Varanasi which is doing its job in an arbitrary manner. Consequently, the consumers don't get L.P.G. Cylinders in time.

I request the Government to take notice of the difficulties being faced by the Cooking Gas Consumers in Gazipur District and sanction at least two-three agencies, which should be allotted to educated unemployed or Ex-Servicemen belonging to Scheduled

Castes backward castes or minority communities.

SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue that I want to raise here is of immense national importance. Terrorist activities are on the rise in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh and the most disturbing aspect of it is that more and more youngmen both Sikh and non-Sikh are getting involved in it. The present State Administration is responsible for this situation, to a great extent. The terrorists coming from outside get food, tractors and trolleys from the local Sikhs at the point of bayonet. The innocent local Sikhs are forced to comply with the illegitimate demands of the ultras, as any refusal on their part would mean extermination of their entire family. If they don't report the matter to the Police, then the latter put them behind the bars under the TADA Act. At present, thousands of people are imprisoned under the TADA Act. The most intriguing fact is that despite the existence of a duly elected Government on the State, neither special courts have been constituted nor those held under the TADA Act are being put on trial. The fallout of this is that today whenever a young man, Sikh or non-Sikh is called to the Police Station, he goes underground fearing that he might be averted under the TADA Act and will languish in jail for years, without any trial whatsoever.

Sir, the youth becomes terrorist under compulsion. Our district Shahjhanpur and Tarai area is in the grip of terrorism. Last week, three people lost their lives and two youths were apprehended in this connection. Balbir Singh and Hira Singh were not involved in this but they were kept in custody for two weeks. A false case was prepared against them and they were put behind bars under TADA Act. I urge the Government to immediately conduct the trial of their case and release all the innocent people and to issue instructions to the police to do away with the practice of taking into custody the people who help the terrorist under any compulsion. Those people should not be treated as culprits. The police is not that much brave that they can move in uniform

and fight with the terrorists and go to the courts. They expect the citizens to encountering with the terrorists. (*Interruptions*) As such both the Central and State Government should pay attention to this aspect.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 32 names have come in today's list. But everybody cannot have a chance.

SHRI VJAYA NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Sir, unlisted business cannot go on for more than one and a half hours. Only 10 or 15 Members should be allowed to speak. Or this may be scheduled at 9 o'clock in the evening and the Members and the concerned Ministers may be present at that time. (*interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ballayogi, you have given a valuable suggestion but you will have a chance to speak tomorrow. It is getting very late.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Sir, you said that all would be allowed and we are waiting for more than one hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the desire of the House that all the 32 Members be allowed to speak and should we sit upto 2 o'clock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, in this way, we can have only unlisted business, waiving all the rules.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Of the 32 names, today we have covered 22. The remaining will have priority tomorrow.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: But tomorrow, hon. Speaker may have his own list. And we may have to give notice again. There is 'no guarantee that tomorrow we will

get a chance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tomorrow is really a certainty. Please don't think that tomorrow is notoriously uncertain.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Sir, seven Ministers are sitting here for the last two hours, waiting to speak just one line.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take up papers laid on the Table.

13.49 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Demands for grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1992-93

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 1992-93 [Placed in Library sec No. LT-1855/92]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Food Corporation of India for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1990-91.

- (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 - 185692]

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Communications for 1992-93

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Rajesh Pilot, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) for the Expenditure on the Central Government on the Ministry of Communications (including the Department of Telecommunications) for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library See. No. LT. - 1857/92]

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Surface Transport for 1992-93

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Surface Transport for the year 1992-93. [placed in Library Sec No. LT-1858/92]

Notification under Income Tax Act, 1961

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): I beg to lay on the Table -

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:-

- (i) The Income-tax (Eight Amendment) Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. S.O. 254

(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1992 [Placed in Library See.No.LT- 1859/92]

- (ii) The Income Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 338 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1992. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-1860/92]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 374 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend certain Notifications mentioned in the Table annexe to the Notification relating to Gem and Jewelry Units set up in the Free Trade Zones/Export Processing zones and 100 per cent Export Oriented Jewelry Units in the Jhandewalan Complex, New Delhi, allowing higher percentage of wastages of gold during the manufacture of jewelry by such units, subject to fulfillment of specific conditions under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962.

(3) A copy of the Corrigendum (The Summary of the Interim Report was laid on 29.2.1992) to the English versions of the Summary of the Recommendations contained in the Interim Report of Tax Reforms Committee [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-1861/92]

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry for 1992-93.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Prof. P.J. Kurien, I beg to lay on the Table copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Industry for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1862/92]

395 *E.C. Report & Minutes,*
Action taken statement
13.44 hrs.

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S.C.S.T. Welfare 396
Comm. Report

13.45 1/4

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(I) Seventeenth Report and Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) - Central Board of Excise and Customs and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(ii) Action taken Statement

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendation contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Sixth Report of Estimates Committee (Ninth Lok Sabha) on action taken by the Government on the Eighty-first Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

13.45 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS**

Seventh Report and Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I beg to present to Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Coal India Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

**COMMITTEE OF THE WELFARE
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES FOURTH REPORT**

[*English*]

SHRI RAM SINGH (Harridwar): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Private Sector Employment.

13.45.5 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON
THE TABLE**

First and Second Report and Minutes

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I beg to present the first and second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on papers laid on the table and Minutes of the sittings of the committee relating thereto.

13.46 hrs.

**PETITION RE-PROBLEMS AND-
DEMANDS OF THE HANDLOOM
WEAVERS**

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I beg to present is a petition signed by Shri Ranachandra Barupal, Urmal Marusthali Bunker Vikas Samiti, Bikaner and others, regarding problems and demands of the handloom weavers.

13.46.5 hrs.

ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Army Act, 1950.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Army Act, 1950".

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: I introduce the Bill.

13.47 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to Start Construction of Kharia Gutti and Navtha Irrigation Projects on River Tapi**

SHRI VIJAYA NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): There are two important irrigation projects - planned on Tapi river. These are Kharia Gutti and Navatha. These projects were planned about 30 years ago. Its estimated cost was Rs. 80-crores. But the work on these projects has not started even after work several decades. At least one of these projects should be started immediately so that the farmers of Khandwa District of Madhya Pradesh and Amaravati, Jalgaon and Dhulle District of Maharashtra get water for irrigation. Even the Hathnoor Wire constructed about 8 years ago is dependent on water that is stored in Kharia Gutti on Navatha. As this is

an inter-state Irrigation project; intervention and support of the Ministry of Water Resources of Government of India is very necessary.

If these projects are further delayed, the farmers, dependent on the water from Hathnoor Wier will suffer tremendously. Moreover 10,000 electric water pumps operating on both the banks of Tapi river will become unoperational or will operate only partly resulting in serious loss to farmers. There are about 70 cooperative lift irrigation schemes undertaken on this river. The area contemplated to be irrigated by these lift irrigation schemes will also become unoperational if continues water flow is not there in Tapi river, especially during summer months.

I therefore, urge upon the Central Government to look into the matter and take steps for starting at least one of these irrigation projects without further delay.

- (ii) **Need for setting up a National University at Kuppam, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh for the Development of Dravidian Culture.**

SHRI M.G. REDDY (Chittoor): South of the Vidhyas has a distinct culture. Its way of life; thinking, architectures, music, dance, folk-culture, technology, medicine and agriculture have had a different growth and development than in the north of the Vidhyas. The South Zonal Council formed recently by the Government of India is based on this distinctness and for quick development of the performing arts.

The tribals, speaking one or the other Dravidian languages, are found in the Southern States in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal.

The early emigrants from south of the Vidhyas to the Far-East and Africa and to the Pacific Ocean number about two crores. A study of their problems is imperative to remove the imbalances and dissatisfaction.

*Published in Gazalthe of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2. Dated 28-4-1992.

Education in the mother tongue specially in Science and technological subjects helps to remove poverty. An attempt to produce the tools of book production and common technic vocabulary usable in the Southern States will be a step for national reconstruction.

A common script for the southern languages inter language translation by making use of the computers will help quick dissemination of knowledge in the four southern States as also in the North.

Though individual language Universities, like Tamil Talegu and the proposed Kannada University, study in the single-language intensively in a limited area, a comprehensive-outlook and comparative approach are yet to be developed.

As such, I request the Central Government for setting up a National University for the development of Dravidian culture at Kuppam, Chittoor district Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) **Need to set up high power T.V. transmitters at Raisinghnagar and Anupgarh, Rajasthan**

[Translation]

SHRIMANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHRI (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Raisinghnagar and Anupgarh town of Rajasthan are situated in the Pakistan border, Military personnel are deployed there in a large number for the safety of the borders of the country. The military jawans watch the news telecast by the Lahore T.V. station. This has an adverse affect on the personnel who are deputed for safeguarding the borders of the country. In view of this it is very essential to set up high power T.V. transmitters at Raisinghnagar and Anupgarh in the national interest.

Both Raisinghnagar and Anupgarh are prepared to construct building for T.V. relay centre. As such I request the Central Government to issue orders to set up T.V.

relay centre at both the places on priority basis.

(iv) **Need to provide STD facility in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh**

SHRIMANKU RAMSODHI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, people from all parts of the country are employed as workers and officers in the Beladila Iron ore project of Baster which earns foreign exchange for the country. Even for sending important messages to their families they have to wait for months together due to inefficient communication system. At times the tragic news of their parent's death reach them so late that they are unable to participate in the rites performed after the demise of a person. Telephone is the only facility which can be valid for long distances. But the calls do not materialise even after 8-10 days. Repeated complaints have been made to streamline this system but the work done in this connection has never been found satisfactory. As a result representations have been sent to the Central Government to link this place with S.T.D. facility. In the representation a mention has been made with regard to the orders which have been issued to provide S.T.D. connection at Dantewara in the near future. A request has been made in the representation to include this project also in that order since it is situated hardly at a distance of 40-50 kms.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to include this project in the Dantewara S.T.D. connection scheme.

(v) **Need to give 'B' category status to Kota city, Rajasthan**

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): I have been raising this issue continuously for so many years to grant 'B' category status to Kota district through various medium. The Central Government have set certain norms in this regard. As per the norms said down for the categorisation of cities Kota is fit to be categorised in "B-2" category from all aspects. The official figures in this regard for 1981 and 1991 are readily available.

As per the latest census of 1991 the statistics reveal that the population of Kota is 5,36,645. In the light of this why has Kota not been given the status of "B" category? The employees of both the Central and the State Government as well as the residents of Kota are agitated over this.

As such I request the Central Government to declare Kota city under "B" category at the earliest.

- (vi) **Need to solve the problems of receding water table in several districts of Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKER RAWAT (Agra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the underground water table goes down even more than 2 metre than the normal water table in the summer season before arrival of the monsoon in the various parts of about twentytwo districts of Uttar Pradesh including Agra, Aligarh, Mathura, Moradabad, Rampur, Badaun, Banda, Bulandshahar, Fatehpur, Fateharh, Lucknow Lalitpur and Nainital. Due to this the handpumps, wells and tubewells which are installed to provide drinking water become dry. The urban and rural areas of these districts face serious problems of drinking water as it is not available to the human beings as well as to the animals. People have to crave for a drop of water. Tourists also face great difficulty due to scarcity of water in Agra and at many other tourist centers including Fatepur Sikri. As the Agra Division is just contiguous to Rajasthan the problem of receding underground water table has taken a very dangerous shape.

Residents of Agra city and Agra district have to crave even for a drop of water. This situation becomes very terrible in the month of June or if monsoon is delayed.

So I demand from the Central Government that the problem of receding water table in all the twenty two districts of the State which are important from the point of view of tourism including Agra, should be

solved on priority basis so that the people of these districts can get rid of the problem of scarcity of water in the summer season.

- (vii) **Need for early conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga-Sitamarhi-Narkatiyaganj metre gauge railway line into broad gauge.**

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Sitamarhi district of Bihar, which is on the border of Nepal, is very backward from the development point of view. It is a very important place from every point of view but its people are very poor and density of population here is very high. For the development of the area it has very little transport facilities from the business point of view. The approval has already been given to convert the Samastipur Darbhanga metre gauge line into broad gauge. But this conversion work has not been done till today whereas the other rail line, which was given approval and was surveyed after it, has been completed. The broadgauge railway line is necessary in Sitamarhi, which is a very important place. So Samastipur-Darbhanga-Sitamarhi-Narkatiyaganj metre gauge line should be converted into broad gauge immediately and survey for this should be immediately conducted by the Railway Development Board, so that people's demand is fulfilled. The conversion of this line is very necessary from the development point of view.

- (viii) **Need to construct a new National Highway Passing through Nabadwip, West Bengal**

[English]

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): National Highway 34 passes through Nabadwip, West Bengal. It is very narrow road and is very much congested and heavy vehicles pass through this road. It remains busy the whole day and night. Every hour about 100 vehicles

pass through this road. Moreover, very old and big trees are there on both sides of the road. Due to narrowness of this road accidents take place frequently there. This road is so important that it is the only link road to Assam, Manipur through North Bengal.

The trees are so old that these could not be of any use in future if the Government does not cut these now. Government can earn by selling wood of these trees and sapling (new plant) instead of keeping old and insects-infested trees.

I would request the Central Government to construct a new National Highway to ensure smooth flow of traffic.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 3 P.M.

13.59 hrs.

**The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.**

**The Lok Sabha Re-Assembled after
Lunch at Eight Minutes Past Fifteen of the
Clock**

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1992-93 CONTD.

Ministry of Labour Contd.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House will resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour.

Shri Nitish Kumar may please continue his speech.

[*Transiation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was mentioning about the Management Bill

regarding workers participation in management which is pending in Rajya Sabha since 1990. The National Front Government took interest in it. It decided its policy and presented a Bill in Rajya Sabha in this regard. This Government has no intention in this regard. This is the reason that the Bill is still pending in the Rajya Sabha. If the Government had any interest regarding workers participation in management, it is certain that it would have made it a law. But the Government has no interest. Its intention is not clear. In our time a committee was constituted to consider the Bill and give suggestions to introduce several improvements in labour laws and to give more rights to Trade Unions and many other things under the Chairmanship of Shri Ramanujan who was the President of INTUC, a labour organisation of Congress Party. We had very broad outlook. That Committee could be constituted under somebody else's Chairmanship but we wanted National Consensus on all the issues. Today those who talk of National Consensus are not honest in their approach. The Committee, which was constituted under Shri Ramanujan's chairmanship, submitted its report. It highlighted several points. There are several trade unions. It was decided that the status of a particular trade union should be ascertained through secret ballot. All these things have been dealt with in that report. The reports have been submitted, but no action is being taken on that report. It means the Government has no clear view about matters such as more rights to labourers, more rights to trade unions, to invalidate the bogus unions so that only lawful and popular unions remain in existence. The Government is completely inactive. The National Front Government had allowed to implement the Bachhawat award, which is related to the media persons i.e. journalists or other categories of employees working in the media. The action had been initiated against those who were found careless in implementing it. But now it seems that the Government has no interest in implementing it and has forgotten then this report. It has no interest in protecting the freedom of the Press. It does not care to protect journalist or non-journalists interests

but it cares more about the owners of the newspapers. The Government is not in favour of the media persons but is in favour of its owners.

When our party was in power, we took up the cause of labourers. A bonded Labour Commission was appointed. The right to get the bonded labourers emancipated and the right to take action in this regard rests with the district collectors, D.M. and S.P. But it is observed that hardly any bonded labour has been emancipated at the initiative of the D.M. and S.P. The bonded labour have been emancipated till date in the country at the initiative and by efforts of the organisations like Bandua Mukti Morcha Sangthan or the others such organisations in the country, or by the efforts of the newspapers and social organisations. It is said that the Bonded Labour Commission has been formed. This commission should be given the right to take action in this regard, which the D.M. and S.P. enjoy at present. The D.M. and S.P. have been various rights, but those rights are neither utilised nor implemented. Therefore to emancipate the bonded labour in real sense or to bring an end to this system for ever, effective efforts were made at that time, but the Government does not have any outlook on that matter. What does the Government want to do in this matter and what is its intention? The Government has neither made any statement in this respect nor has it given any clarification. We want that when the hon. State Minister replies, he must reply to the question as to what they want to do about the Bachhawat Award. Do they want to form the Bandhua Mukti Labour Commission or not? Do they want to implement the recommendations of the Ramanujan Committee or not?

(SHRI P.M. SAYED *in the Chair*)

We had asked to form Construction Labour Board during our tennure. The workers engaged in the construction work should be provided security and pension facility should be started for them, not only pension but provident fund scheme should also be started for them. The workers, who have been working for one month, should be

given the provident fund facility. After one month's work money should be deducted from their wages and deposited in the provident fund. For the welfare of the workers the project, in which they are working, should also contribute to the provident fund. All these points were suggested. It was also mentioned in this connection that the identity cards be issued to them. Today the workers are coming in a large number. People come to the big cities to work and to construct multi-storied buildings, but there is no guarantee of this security of their life. Today, if they die while working, there is none to look after them. It was also mentioned to constitute a Board for their security. I would like to know from the Government, the hon. Minister should reply as to what does it want to do in this context and what is being thought about the measures which are proposed to be taken in this connection. Like the unorganised labourers and construction workers, there are other unorganised labourers like farm labourers who do not get work at times and they become unemployed. To provide employment to them at that time, there is just one scheme and that is the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The persons given employment through this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the mandays created by it are not sufficient. That is like a drop in the ocean.

The allocation of rupees two thousand one hundred crore in 1990-91 for J.R.V. has been reduced. On the one hand, the inflation has increased and on the other hand, it has been reduced to rupees 2046 crore. The mandays were reduced last year and this year the situation will be more miserable. In real terms it has gone down by 21-22 per cent. The only means to provide jobs to the farm labourers and the labourers who are living in rural areas was J.R.Y. but a heavy reduction has been made in allocation for it. The Government has no idea as to how to provide jobs to labourers. Child labourers are also working. The dogs of the affluent people travel in cars while small children are seen working in roadside tea shops and hotels. There is no plan to ameliorate their working conditions. Is there any plan to ameliorate their working conditions. Is there any plan for their upliftment or not? The reduction in

allocation for the J.R.Y. will result in further rise in joblessness in rural areas. Nobody is bothered about rural areas. The educated people and the big people go on shedding crocodile tears. At the end of the year 1991, there were 346.32 lakh people on the Live Register of the Employment Exchange. This number rose to 352 lakh and 15 thousand at the end of June, 91. Their number is increasing continuously. On the other hand, there are no opportunities of new employment. Last year, employment opportunities for even one and a half lakh people could not be created. They have promised to provide employment to one crore people every year. What to speak of eradicating unemployment, even those who are in employment are also likely to be thrown out, even if they are in public sector units on which we had a discussion yesterday and I do not want to repeat it now. In all, the Government does not have a well thought plan for the benefit of the labourers. If, at all it has, then it is against the labourers. The Government's outlook on the Bachhawat Commission, the Ramanujan Committee, Construction Labour Board or the Bonded Labour Commission is not clear. The Government wants to work in the interest of the big capitalists of the country and wants to impinge the interests of the laborers. With these words, I oppose these Demands for Grants.

[English]

SHRI S. GANGADHARA.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Sir, the second round will start with BJP.

The first round started with Congress, So, the second round has to start with BJP.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From Congress side only one Member spoke. So, next Member will be from BJP.

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI (Hindupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, let me thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to some specific issues of the problems being faced by the labour. First of all, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to Minimum Wages Act. I am aware of the fact that bulk of the employment falls in the State sphere. Here, the actual Act is not being implemented with the same vigour. I would like to suggest to the Government to set up a Central committee to recommend and also to monitor the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act throughout the country in a proper way.

My second point is that in rural areas, even this day, men and women are not getting equal pay for the work of similar nature. There is no other agency either of the State or of the Centre to bring awareness on the part of the workers. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1987 is, in a way, not every effective, at least in rural areas.

My third point is on the problem of child labour which is a striking example of the existing poverty in our country. Unless and until the anti-poverty alleviation programmes are implemented very seriously, we cannot solve this problem. No father or mother wishes to send their children for labour. It is only because of their poverty and low standards of living that make them to send their children to the labour. First of all the existing scope of child Labour Act is to be enhanced, Simultaneously, through voluntary organisations the awareness is to be created among people about the need for education for every child. Like adult education programmes, the Government should provide evening schools to enable the children to attend them, simultaneously assisting in productive activities for their parents.

My fourth point is on bonded labour. The involvement of voluntary agencies in the problem of bonded labour for identification and rehabilitation is a very good scheme introduced by our beloved leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I now propose to the Government to strengthen this scheme further by enhancing the role of voluntary agencies and giving them free hand in promoting the welfare of labour who are caught in this vicious circle."

[Sh. Gangadhara Sanipalli]

My fifth point is on the maternity issue. In the social security sphere, I am happy with the present politics and system of our Government. But I would like to bring to the notice of the government certain important problems. The maternity benefits, at present, are available to women. But I feel that we must also provide certain provision in the scheme for husbands also. When their wives are unable to attend to other children and the domestic works, I feel that husbands can attend to these works. I feel that we must provide some provision for husbands to look after their wives and other children. This provision is there in so many countries and is being voiced strongly by international women organisations. In this aspect I would like to draw the attention of the government to the novel scheme recently introduced in Andhra Pradesh by giving Rs. 900 to pregnant rural working women from the State Government. I would like to suggest a comprehensive scheme like this, throughout the country, for rural working women.

Finally I would like to bring to the notice of the government about the pathetic condition of rural workers in this country. Whatever schemes the Government makes with good intention and heart, they are not reaching the rural workers. Here the role of Voluntary agencies comes in the lime light. With my personal experience I can say that with the involvement of voluntary agencies, we can bring awareness in the rural people and make them conscious of their due rights.

With the above few points, I support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Labour. I thank you for giving me the opportunity.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are some figures which we should take into account while discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour.

The population of India is 85 crores. Those who are engaged in some work-gainful or otherwise are 30 crores. The

organised workers are 2.60 crores.

These are the latest figures.

In a nation where the population is 85 crores, in only 2.60 crores of people are in the organised sector, then the Ministry of Labour's work should be, mainly, of generation of new work.

I will come to the generation part where it is referred in the performance Budget, but it is meager. Registration with Employment Exchanges is 3,63,000. The number of persons who will ask for work in the organised sector by 1995, according to Government estimates, is 6,50,000. So, when from will you bring work for them? Actually the working generation in 1988-89 was only one per cent. These are all your figures and if these are your figures, then if we see that the Labour Ministry's total failure as far as protecting labour is concerned, is manifold, then I think I have a right to say that I oppose the Demands for this reason. Do you cover all the working class in the nation? Actually according to my opinion, only one-tenth of the working class is covered by labour. If there are 30 crores of workers mostly unorganised, whether in rural or in urban area, and if your legislation does not cover the whole area, then you are conveying only one-tenth of the area and it is again a failure.

About the rural labour, in August 1987 the National Commission for Rural Labour was appointed. They submitted their Report in the last day of July in 1991. Now you are studying it. When will you complete your study? When will you see it that rural labour is protected, the way how they can be protected? Because even here you admit that whatever minimum wage is prescribed for landless labour, that is not paid in all the States equally. In Haryana and Punjab they can get even more than what is prescribed, but there are States after States, Bihar, Maharashtra and so on, where even the minimum wage prescribed by you is not given. You call all the Chief Ministers, they attend your meetings and ultimately what is the result? At the same time, I would like to ask you one question. Even that minimum

wage, Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 or whatever is given by that State, for how many days the labourers get the work? For three months or four months? And there are months after months when they have no work at all. So, this is the condition of the working class in the rural area where either they are under employed, they do not get work for months, they have to leave their place, go from there. This is everywhere, in Maharashtra, in Karnataka, in Gujarat, wherever we go. During the time of elections we see that lakhs of people are outside. Their names appear in the voters list, but they are not available there. They are in a different State, not possible to bring them. So, this is the situation. This is not a complaint about the election, but this is what we find, what everybody finds. Then whenever they get work, all the family goes for work. The ladies are the worst sufferers in India. They help to work whenever they get work and even children in those three months or four months, all the family goes for work.]

What about child development? Can we do something about it? When the parents work as landless labour for three or four months, how can the children's schooling and health be looked after? The whole life is wasted and again, generations after generations, this is going to go on.

Should I say that there is no possibility of covering the rural labour upto the end of this century? This year is 1992, There is no mention in your performance budget as to what you are going to do for the rural labour immediately. At least, if you get some legislation passed and if it is implemented properly, then till the end of the century, I see no prospect of these areas to be covered. There is another area in the urban population and that is the unorganised class., In Mumbai, Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangathan tried and did something and the organisation's name is Gharelu Kamgar Sansthan, that is, those who work at your homes and do small works where they get Rs. 50/- or Rs. 100/- for washing clothes and all that. Is there any enactment for the benefit of them? In Maharashtra I tried for that. I was there for 12 years and after 12 years, the success was nil. I could not get it.

Then, the other area is the contractual labour. There is an Act for the contractual labour, should I say that the contract labour is on the increase? It is not on decrease.

There is an Act for the abolition of contract labour, but even in the areas where it is prohibited, the contract labourers are working and even in your public enterprises, the same thing is followed. Your circulars reach the public enterprises, but day-by-day, there is an increase as far as the contract labour is concerned and regular workers are becoming less and less. So, will the organised workers grow? It seems difficult. There was one percent in 1988-89 and there is a possibility that there will not be even that one percent hereafter and that is because of the new Industrial Policy. I would like to ask the Labour Minister whether his Ministry was consulted, at the time when the new Industrial Policy was decided upon, because it is the Labour Ministry which is going to be affected. If you are consulted, then why are you going from place to place and say that there is no Exit Policy? Are you really sure that there will be no exit Policy? You went to Madras recently and said that there is no Exit Policy as such. Then, I would like to ask you one question. Why are you collecting Rs. 25,000 crores. You have mentioned that money will be required. Mr. Sangma said:

"In the interest of those workers who have to be protected, the money required would be of the order of Rs. 25,000 crores. The Government was prepared to spend this amount, but if this was invested in new enterprises, at least 15 lakh persons could be given employment".

But you will have to pay that money. Why is this National Renewal Fund? It is in the name of modernisation. This Budget is totally silent on that. You are not prepared at all, You have trying to get money from the State Ministries. You have referred to their public enterprises and their closures; you have referred so many public enterprises to BIFR. About the new industrial policy, about the multi-nationals, I would give you one

[Sh. Ram Kapse]

example. I would like to know, what are you going to do about it, You may say it is in the Industry Ministry area. But I would like to have reply from you because I want to protect labour in the small scale industry as far as detergents are concerned. Hindustan Lever are producing Wheel, Rin and Life Buoy. For Wheel the prices of raw materials have gone up by 30 to 40 per cent. Still, they have lowered the price by 10 per cent., The prices of Life Buoy and Rin have been increased by them unnecessarily. In one field, they increased the price which was against the consumer. In the other field, as far as Wheel is concerned, they reduced the price. For what? It is because 91 per cent of the detergent production is in their hand. Now, they want to take away even whatever nine percent which is with the small scale sector. They want to have total monopoly. If they succeed, the result will be at least 6 lakh workers who are in the 11,000 small scale industry units will go out of the industry. They will not be accommodated in Hindustan Lever because they require less number of people. At least, will you not see the interests of the workers and see to it that this unfair labour practice does not go on?

Another case is Taj Mahal Hotel in New Delhi. Unfair labour practices were included in the Industrial Disputes Act in the year 1982. But no prosecution lies against an employer without the authorisation of the Government. The management of Taj Mahal hotel committed various unfair labour practices. The Government issued orders for election of the works committee but the management flouted that order. The Government then authorised the union to file a complaint for unfair labour practice against the General Manager only. If left out the company and the Chairman intentionally. Are you to protect the company and Chairman or are you to protect labour? That is my question. You will have to be very strict as far as labour interest is concerned.

In my constituency, there are two very big industries, W.G. Forges and NM. Both the factory factories are closed. The reason is

very clear. They have got ample land and they want to sell away. In Bombay, the textile industry is the same problem. The workers have come together and formed the workers' cooperative society. They have given viable solution to the BIFR. As on today, NM is not cleared; W.G. Forges not clear. For years together those are closed. Ultimately the workers have to go to the Supreme Court and got a declaration that during the rainy season, the machinery should be saved. As far as the workers' interests are concerned, they adopted different type of practices—electric bill was not paid; ESI contribution running into crores of rupees was not paid. You have given reply last week only. But wherever we go, we see that we are failing.

There are legislations of 1988 and 1990 lying in Rajya Sabha. What are you going to do with all those legislations lying in Rajya Sabha? Bring them to the Lok Sabha as early as possible I do not know whether we will be completing our five years. Let us hope. But before that, let us at least have legislation.

But what about the implementation of the legislation which we are already having? These legislations are failing

As regards child labour, Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam spoke in the year, 1990 from Opposition benches and he had clearly accepted that at Sivakasi, the interests of child labour are not protected. It is the Constituency of Shri. P. Chidambaram. If you go to your Demands, there are three areas where child labour is mentioned. In the performance Budget, you mentioned that Rs. 2,50,00,000 will be spent on child labour. You must be having it. You have prepared the Budget. But on pages 15 and 107 and 127, you referred to child labour and only at one place, there is demand for Rs. 18 lakhs. From 1992-93, there is no provision of money. Is it my mistake? I would like to be enlightened by the hon. Minister what is in your mind as far as child labour is concerned.

There are very small points. Some rules need to be changed. One is about gratuity. The maximum gratuity which can be paid is Rs.

50,000 only. Should you not increase the amount of gratuity with this rate of inflation? If a person gets Rs. 2,500 as his pay, it is all right. If he gets Rs. 5,700, or if he gets Rs. 3,000 then he is prohibited from getting that gratuity.

About bonus, is there no need for having new rules?

About secret ballot, they are speaking for many days about it. When are you going to take up that issue and decide about it?

I feel that economic policy and industrial policy and industrial are going with a very high speed. The effecting Ministry will be Labour Ministry but the speed of Labour Ministry is very slow and, at the same time, from all the figures. I see that new challenges have not been projected in the whole of the Budget.

My demands are specific and I will just read out those demands. Nationalise and simplify labour laws as early as possible.

Legislation should be simple. Otherwise, Frogs NMM Kalwa, Taj Mahal and all those things go on.

Introduce workers participation form the shop floor to the board rooms in all public sector projects, public limited companies and foreign companies operating in India.

You have accepted the formula about workers management. But you have not done it.

Protect workers against inflation. This is very essential. They are not getting the real wages.

Making laws and evolve an effective mechanism to protect labour form occupational health hazards.

At least save child labour from hazards arising from industries like chemicals etc.

DR. R.K.G. RAJULU (Sivakasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I thank you for

allowing me to participate in the discussion on the Demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Labour on behalf of our AIADMK Party.

I want to say that the labourers are the backbone of our country and without them the country will not be able to look forward in my sector both in agricultural sector and industrial sector.

The labourers are divided into two parts namely, organised labourers and unorganised labourers. The first one are the labourers who are working in limited companies and Government sectors, public undertakings. The second category is agricultural labourers, construction labourers; handicrafts experts, weavers and child labours mill workers and textile employees. The labourers who are working in the organised sectors are having the facility like medical treatment and provident fund, ESI, bonus, pension and overtime. They are facing lot of difficulties in their life and they are in need of more facilities. Both the Central Government and the State Government are providing all the facilities to them.

But what about the labourers who are in the unorganised sectors mainly agricultural labour; construction workers. Due to the heavy excise levy posed in the recent Budget on bricks it affected every labourer of this unorganised sector. Construction of houses are affected and the labourers employed there are not able to get employment daily. Due to this unemployment, they are living under starvation. The Government of India will have to come forward to provide adequate facilities to them in order to give employment at least 25 days in a month.

The Central Government is also implementing so many schemes in order to provide employment for the rural poor through the IRDP NREP and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. By this programme, the rural poor are getting employment opportunities. The Tamil Nadu under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Chief Minister Dr. Puratchithalaivi is only State which is utilising the allotted amount of

[Dr. R.K.G. Rajulu]

the above Centrally Sponsored Schemes, so that the Government will have to come forward to give an award for the Tamil Nadu Government for the best implementation of the above programme.

The Government of India should give proper instructions to the National banks to be liberal towards the rural poor who have applied for the loan in the above scheme. The Government should come forward to see whether the amount are really reaching the poor or not, so that the rural poor may be benefited.

Our Tamil Nadu Government under the leadership of Dr. Puratvchi Thalaivi is giving more importance to the panchayat unions and allotting one corer of rupees to the panchayat unions in order to give the basic amenities to all villages. By this self-sufficiency scheme, so many rural poor are getting employment.

With regard to the agricultural labourers due to the natural calamities the labourers are suffering a lot. With regard to this labourers in Thanjavur and Trichy districts are suffering a allot by non-implementation of the interim award of the Cauvery water dispute tribunal, The Supreme Court have already issued directions to the Government of India to gazette the interim award of the tribunal and the Government also did the same. But the Karnataka Government is not ready to release 205 TMC of water according to the tribunal's interim award. Without water from the Cauvery the agricultural labourers of the above areas are suffering a lot and the Central Government should come forward to solve the issue by directing the Karnataka Government to release the 205 TMC of water so that the agricultural labourers who belong to this area will not be affected.

Our hon. Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi is making full efforts to solve all the problems of labourers by taking action to open all the closed mills, For example, the very old textile mill namely 'Binny Mills' at Madras has been reopened after a long time.

This mill was opened on the 13th of this month. The Government of Tamil Nadu came forward to waive all the loans of the labourers of this mill and the Government have paid all the dues on behalf of the labourers. By reopening this mill more than 8000 labourers have got employed. One other sick industry is Standard Motors at Chengalpattu District. Our Hon. Chief Minister is taking action to reopen this industry also. Our Chief Minister is giving much importance to the labourers and is giving all the welfare facilities to these labourers. Whatever the problem may be, our Chief Minister is convening a meeting immediately to solve those problems timely.

ESI facilities have also been extended by the Government of India through this budget by raising the income ceiling from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3500. It is a welcome measure. With regard to the Employees Provident Fund, the management is not giving the subscription amount because of which so many employees are effected during their old age. This can be rectified only by the Central Government and the Government will have to come forward to rectify this mistake immediately in order to help the labourers.

For unexpected closure of some factories, companies and mills there should be a committee so that the employees can get some financial assistance for their livelihood during the closure period. During the time of strike and in emergency time of closure of any factories, companies, textile mills, a committee should be formed immediately by the Central Government to expedite their grievances so that the laboureres will not be affected and the production also will not be affected.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deograh): Mr. Chairman Sir, At the outset I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Labour Ministry. I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

The labour Ministry, as you know is a simple and innocent Ministry engaged in

doing some noble work. All of us have our sympathy for the labourers-rural labour, industrial labour. Labourers also have their own problems. When they are employed, quite a few of them are exploited. There are also labourers who do not get employment throughout the year and so there is underemployment. The Labour Ministry's job is to look to their interests, is to safeguard the interests of the labour force and is to look to the welfare of the labour force in the country, to put an end to all sorts of exploitation and to work for the betterment of labour, to create healthy working condition of the labour. All this together is definitely a noble job and this Ministry is engaged in this task.

We have a large number of progressive labour laws. In fact in the matter of legislation we are not lagging behind. I think we are second to none in the whole of the world; We are quite fast in bringing forward or in legislating things. But I am constrained to observe that in the matter of implementation, we are quite tardy and it is far from satisfactory. For this also we cannot hold the Labour Ministry at the Centre responsible squarely. The situation is such that most of the labour laws are implemented by the States through their own machineries. The subject of labour, as you know, is in the Concurrent List. The Centre has the competence to legislate laws together with the States. The State will legislate laws; the Centre will also legislate laws in respect of the Central Government undertakings. There are certain areas governed or controlled by the Central Government directly, so, they will also pass their own laws. In such areas also the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour have a responsibility to implement their own laws.

We are talking of Child Labour Act, Migrant Labour Act, and all these things. Mostly these are dealt with by the State Government machinery. So, I would urge upon the Labour Minister to have a strict, close and effective monitoring of the implementation of these Labour Laws.

Today, we are discussing the Labour Ministry's Demands for Grants, when the

atmosphere is also surcharged with certain amount of uncertainties and insecurities with regard to the interests of labour, particularly with regard to certain public sector undertakings, that is sick public sector undertakings.

My good friend Shri Nish Kumar and some others from the other side were critical of our new industrial policy and new economic policy. They were apprehensive about the sufferings of the labour force on account of this.

As you know, our economy was quite vibrant till two years ago, that is till 1989 elections. We all know that it was quite vibrant and it was promising. We had a very rosy picture. Not only that. All time high GDP, growth rate etc. were there. I am not going into the details as to what happened after that. But the net result is that our vibrant economy was about to collapse and was on the point of collapse. As such, it needed a lot of reformatory measures, structural changes; and other things were also called for. As you know, the entire world was going in for radical changes. We also know as to what happened to the great power, the Soviet Union. I am not going into all these details. When the entire world was going in for radical changes, we had also, naturally to go in for new industrial policy, new economic policy, which has started paying dividends and which was providing quite effective and successful.

Naturally there was an apprehension in their minds and they talked about the exit policy; golden hand shake, renewal fund, and all these things. Of course, we have a provision for renewal fund in our Budget. There should not be any such apprehension, after the point has been categorically clarified by the hon. Finance Minister, hon. Labour Minister and by the hon. Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has also gone on record on the floor of this House saying that there will be no retrenchment of labour on this count. All of us also know that the Labour Minister himself is Chairing a Tripartite Committee wherein all the cases of the sick public sector undertakings will be discussed, unit-wise. It will be discussed unit-wise before referring

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

them to BIFR.

16.00 hrs.

Naturally such a categorical assurance was given about the protection of interests of the labour force even in respect of 48 or 58 public sector units. After all this, that ghost of new economic policy, exit policy and all those things, should no more haunt our Opposition friends.

At the same time, I would like to be enlightened by the hon. Minister that when these cases are before this tripartite committee, budgetary support should be there in a regular way. The credit etc., is not going to these public sector industrial units. As a result, however pious thinking we might be having, it may lead to their closure. We know tripartite committee, BIFR., is like a hospital for a sick patient. As and when somebody fall sick or somebody suffers he goes to the hospital with the expectation of good treatment and getting back normal health. We all feel that even quite a good number of industrial units, which were reported sick earlier and were referred to BIFR, have got-back their normal health. Instead of closure, they are working all right. Naturally when some reformative measures are called for, if budgetary support is withdrawn and if necessary credit arrangement is not provided, if money is not arranged, it will die a natural death. So., I would urge upon the Government to see that the financial difficulty should not be there in respect of such units.

I would like the hon. Minister to kindly clarify this position in the course of his reply.

I would like to name a specific industry, that is, IDPL. It is one of the prestigious public sector undertakings engaged in the production of much sought for drugs. For no fault of the IDPL, its employees or the management, that has gone sick; Why? A situation has been created in which it cannot work. The utilisation of its capacity in full is

not there. Again, they are compelled to fix prices at even lower than their production cost because they are producing life saving drugs. These have got to be made available at very cheap price so as to be within the reach of poor people of our country. Even the prices fixed are lower than the production cost-that too at the instance of the Government of India. Further full capacity is not being utilised. Under such circumstances, the IDPL has developed some sort of sickness. They are not responsible for it and it should not be closed.

I can give another instance which is due to defective technology-design defect. The Talcher Fertilise Plant was born sick.-We have gone for German technology. And wherever the German technology has been adopted in the whole, that technology has not proved very successful and some sickness is there right from the birth.. That has again been aggravated due to difficulty with regard to power shortage, etc. Power shortage and power cut are there in Orissa, no assured power supply is there. Of course, an experts committee has gone into all these things and they have recommended for some diversion. So, naturally, such recommendations should be honoured. We should also see to it that all these industrial units are not closed down.

Now I am coming to some problems of the public sector undertakings I would rather congratulate the present Labour Minister, Mr. Sangma as he is the Minister in charge of coal also. Out of a total loss of Rs. 10,000 crores in public sector 30 per cent of the loss, i.e., Rs. 3000 crores accounts for only the coal sector. The Coal Minister has taken personal interest to go around which I know personally as I am in the Consultative Committee of that Ministry. He is personal interest has sent a new and different signal all over the country and the coal industry has made profit this year. What I mean to say is that if there is a proper atmosphere with effective and meaningful workers participation with new work culture and proper guidance, definitely the public sector will improve a lot. If that be so, even most of our public sector units which are declared sick

today will also improve and gradually go on making profit. Therefore, the hard decision of closure of units should be avoided, I always say the till today, there is no sense of belonging developed in our country. Hats off to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of modern India, our first Prime Minister whose brain child was mixed economy and with the public sector given commanding height in our economy. Naturally, I also pay my tributes to this sacred memory. What happened ultimately was that we did not give seriousness to our public sector undertaking that sense of belonging was lacking. That is why, I advocate and I urge upon the Government to involve the labour leaders the trade unionists to face the challenge. The labour leaders and the trade unionists are supposed to be ideal workers but that is not so in our country in many aspects. For instance in the Tata group of industries, the type of healthy relationship existing between the management and the labour is far far superior and much better than what is in the public sector. I do not say that there is no scope for improvement in the Tata group of industries. As you all know after the abolition of privy purse, we have two types of princess now namely, the industrial princes and the administrative princes and they could do anything they like. One who does not do anything on a particular industry can be placed as the Chairman-cum-Managing Director and he can do whatever he likes. How can it be? Therefore, new work culture has to be there. If seriousness is there and if the sense of belonging is there, if there is real economy and responsibility or accountability is there then it will definitely improve. At the same time, some freedom or autonomy should also be given to it. There should be a new work culture with workers' participation. We have been talking about this for more than a decade or so. It is now time to finalise this scheme and implement it in right earnest.

Sir, we have got the National Labour Institute; I have been associated with this Institute as a Member, as a representative of Parliament. What I feel is that there should be some new syllabi in the institute so that the people are trained properly. We are talking of labour participation in management.

If you really look at it, how many of our trade unionists are capable of discharging their responsibilities sitting in the Board of Directors. Many of them are not in a position to understand the accounts, audit reports and other related matters. It is not their mistake. We have to train them in the changed circumstances. Therefore, some training of this nature should be arranged through this National Labour Institute.

Now I come to national wage policy. Sir, we will be celebrating the golden jubilee shortly after fifty years Independence. It is just round the corner. But we are yet to have a national wage policy! In the absence of such a policy, there are different types of wages enforced by the Central and State Governments. Even within a State, the local bodies such as municipalities have separate wage regulations. Then there is the contract labour system which has to be abolished. The most hated system of NMR is also being continued even now. This should immediately be abolished. We have a legislation where if the work is of a permanent nature and if the person is working for more than five years, he had to be made regular. But we do not do it. Some Central Government establishments also do not pay the minimum wages prescribed. I can name one farm, the Chipilima Agricultural Farm in Orissa, where minimum wages are being paid. Here I would like to mention one more point. It so happens that in Orissa, the minimum wage fixed is Rs. 25, while the rate fixed by the Central Government is still stagnating at Rs. 15 or 16. So, it can be seen that in some States, the minimum wage fixed by them is higher than the minimum wage fixed by the Central Government. This type of complications are there. It is high time we address ourselves to this problem of National Wage Policy and do something about it. We should also abolish the contract labour system. The Food Corporation of India is another glaring example to show how the laborers are being exploited. We many abolish the contract system and directly get the work done by the labour force.

There is yet another contradiction to which I am not at all reconciled. The problem

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

of unemployment is very acute in our country, Where there is excessive manpower, where it is not necessary, I do not at all object if you don't so for fresh employment. But there are certain areas where without additional recruitment, work is differing. But even then, we have a ban on recruitment. Because of this ban on recruitment, even the working of the new coal mines is being affected. Therefore, no ban should be imposed. All vacancies must be filled up. The creation of new posts may be resorted to after careful consideration of all the aspects. But once the posts are created, and vacancies exist, these have to be filled up. Especially when we have such long queues of unemployed people waiting to get job. Why should we not fill the existing vacancies?

I would say that there should be strict monitoring of all laws.

We all have sympathy for the labour. The father of the nation, Gandhi ji started his public life with the trade unions. You know that in Ahmedabad the textile workers were getting rather inhuman and it was Gandhi ji who identified himself with the textile workers and resorted to hunger strike, offered satyagrah and so on to fight their cause. The judgment given by the tribunal going in favour of the trade unions should be appeal against. I would say that when a favourable judgment is given then the Government should not further take up the matter in the High Court or the Supreme Court.

Now, as you know the journalists also do come under the purview of the labour laws. During Shri N.D. Tiwari's time a scheme regarding giving pension to the Press men was announced. It is yet to be materialised. I urge upon the Government to do something in this regard.

I support the demands and at the same time I expect that there would be proper implementation of our progressive labour laws. About the migrant labour laws, I would like to say that a lot of people migrated from Kalahandi in Orissa, and from Bustar in

Madhya Pradesh to Punjab and Haryana. These migrants are facing untold miseries. I would request the Labour Ministry at the Centre to open a cell to take care of the problems of these migrant labourers. A vigil should be kept on these labourers who are migrating from our country to other Middle east Countries.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Labour and I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten us on the points, which I have raised, while replying to the Debate.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I express my appreciation for having given me the opportunity to speak a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour. I rise to oppose these demands.

With regard to employment generation, from the very beginning the policy of the Government is very faulty. Our country is the second largest populated country in the world. Unfortunately, right from the time of Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, the successive Governments have deviated from the advice given by Mahatma Gandhi. After taking deep into the developments that have taken place in various other countries, Gandhi ji advised that we must give the highest priority to the handicaps, small scale sector, medium scale sector and then only we should think about the large scale industries and so on.

But this was not adhered to as result of which today, Sir,, the hon Minister's Annual Report states that the number of unemployed on the live registers at the end of 1991 is around 362 lakhs. When this is the situation how is this Government asking us to believe that one crore jobs will be created every year or 10 million jobs will be created every year?

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL (Jainnagar): There is a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Quorum bell be rung.....

Now, there, is a Quorum,. You may continue now.

SHRI SOBHHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr Chairman, Sir, this Government says that, it will create 10 million jobs every year. Our experience, right at the moment is that, during 1991, the total number of people who were registered with the Employment Exchanges throughout the country were 62 lakhs and the placements were only 2.53 lakhs. When this is the situation, when you are able to provide employment or placement to only around 2 lakh people, how do you make us believe that you will be able to provide employment to 10 million people every year by taking into consideration even the mandays that will be created out of these rural development programmes. Earlier, there were programmes like NREP, RLEGP and so on. Now, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is there. If you include all these things, it will not even come to one-tenth of what you had said Sir, it is a most pathetic situation.

Today, there are more than two crore educated unemployed in this country. By the end of the Eighth Plan, the total number of unemployed people will be around 65 million.

So, I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister when he gives the reply, how the Government is going to provide employment to one crore people every year. Kindly categorically clarify your ideas, your plans. In respect of women's employment the situation is still worse. Now, they constitute nearly 50 per cent of our population and out of that, a very few people are employed.

In Andhra Pradesh, when Telugu Desam Government headed by Shri N T Ramarao was there, it had brought forward a legislation reserving certain percentage of jobs for women who are more fit to undertake such jobs. I suggest to the Government to examine it and bring forward a similar legislation to provide for reservation so that more women

will be able to get employment opportunities.

I am very happy to know from the Annual Report that the number of mandays lost due to industrial disputes, lock-outs, strike, has come down; it is a good phenomenon; we have to welcome such a phenomenon. It will still go down, if the relations between the workers and the management are more cordial; I do not know why the Government is taking so much time?

When the National Front Government was very eager to being forward a Bill providing opportunities for the workers to participates in the management, we found their commitment to that decision, to that suggestion, to that policy, because in a matter of five months, they had conducted a National Seminar at New Delhi; regional seminars were conducted in different parts of the country; and State Labour Minister's Conference was held; and taking into consideration the deliberations in all these forums, the Government had come forward with a Bill; and it was introduced in Rajya Sabha on the 30th May, 1990. It is almost two years. I urge upon the Government to see that this Bill is passed. And if you want to move some amendments, certainly you can do that, but don't delay bringing of the Bill into the form of an Act. The workers must also understand the problems of the Management. Sometimes the picture will not be rosy. When the workers understand the genuine problems of the Management, they may also cooperate with them definitely; they may come down with their demands or they may scale down their demands or they may scale down their demands knowing full well the problems of the Management of the financial difficulties of the management. So, it is high time the Government should come forward with a Bill and pass it. It will go a long way in improving the industrial relations between the workers and the Management.

Regarding the Report on the National Commission on rural labour, I will not go into it at great length. Several hon. Members have already made a mention of it. But, as a Member who had the privilege to work in the Standing Advisory Committee. For agriculture during the National Front

[Sh. Sobhhanadreeswara Rao]

Government regime, I have to say that the Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sharan Joshi, has recommended to the Government to take minimum wages into consideration as the Government to till such time the minimum wages were not taken into account in the computation of the cost of cultivation. We pleaded and felt once this statutory minimum wages or actual wages paid, whichever is higher are taken into consideration for cost calculation, the Government has a responsibility to implement payment of minimum wages to the agricultural labour. Because the minimum statutory wage for agricultural labourers is taken into consideration in the cost computation, the farmer has got a definite obligation to pay the statutory minimum wage to the agricultural labour and the Government has got a strong point to implement it and I urge upon the Government to implement it both in letter and spirit.

In several agriculturally backward areas the agricultural labourers are not being paid the minimum wages, whereas in agriculturally forward areas usually the labour are being paid much higher wages.

Regarding building and construction workers there are millions of workers throughout the length and breadth of the country who are working in the construction of buildings, dams, canals and in other several nation building activities. They are till now unorganised and some time back they had held a very massive procession and also a Conference in New Delhi and they had even submitted a memorandum to the Union Government. I urge upon the Government to bring forward suitable legislation to protect the interests of those building and construction workers. Some times it may so happen that a worker or a mason who is working on the fourth or fifth floor or even higher flats, falls down due to some accident or collapse of the centering material and loses this life. Now, right at the moment, such people or their families are not helped. So I suggest to the hon. Minister that on the lines of the scheme existing for mine workers in

case of serious accidents, the victims or their families should be helped. I am sure that the hon. Minister who has got a thorough knowledge of the subject would help them. I am sure that he would think over and come forward with a suitable legislation to protect their interests.

In Jaggayapeta in my constituency there are a large number of cement factories because there are abundant limestone reserves and there are also lime stone pulverising units in the Visakha Steel Plant. Due to these (Cement Plants and Pulverising Units) the atmosphere is getting polluted. Air pollution is very great. The workers and the people living in those areas are suffering because of that and I urge upon the hon. Minister to examine the issue and see that an ESI hospital is established in Jaggaiapat for the benefit of those workers and the people.

Right at the moment instead of payment of bonus to all there is some ceiling limit. Only employees who are drawing salaries up to a certain limit are eligible for bonus. I do not understand why it is so. In the private limited companies and in public limited companies the Chairmen and the Managing Directors and other Directors are drawing huge sums in several forms, in the name of perquisites, accommodation, and so on. They are able to draw lakhs of rupees, in addition to so many other benefits, may be in black or in white. I only want to know why the government is restricting the payment of bonus up to a particular level only. The people who are drawing more than that limit, who are also contributing to the growth of the industry, they are also adding to the profits, they are also working hard for the development of that unit or that enterprise and who should they be deprived of the benefit? I urge upon the hon. Minister to seriously think on this matter and to enhance this limit. Even I suggest to the Minister to do away with the limit in respect of eligibility for the payment of bonus to the employees. Also I suggest that bonus should be linked to productivity, to performance. And when a person produces more, when he sincerely works hard, definitely he must be rewarded with higher bonus, more bonus. The

Managers of these enterprises or these industries must be held responsible for the performance of the units. Many a time, we see some IAS Officers are posted to these public sector units. They do not apply their mind. They do not try to understand the problem. And more so, they will not try to solve the problem because they will be expecting some other assignment, their pull and pressure at New Delhi or some other place. The Manager should be there for at least three to five years. Will it not be good if you provide more opportunities to technocrats, engineers or doctors in respect of these units or enterprises which are connected with those skills.? For these you are sending IAS Officers. My suggestion is that you must give adequate time, a minimum period of three to five years, to the Managing Director or the General Manager of a unit. And you can make him held responsible for the performance of the unit. If he faces well, you give him promotion. If he does not prove his merit or capability, he must not be continued there.

Finally I would like to make one point to the hon. Minister about the New Industrial Policy. I fear that it may further worsen the unemployment problem. I do not find fault with the opening of the open door policy as such. But our opening the door should be selective. We should not leave the entire area of industry to the foreign investors. Their objective would be to earn more profits. Definitely their technology is capital intensive technology. As year passes, year after year, their technology is becoming so sophisticated and where a sum of Rs. 100 crores is invested not even two hundred people are getting the jobs. So, let us invite them to such avenues or such areas where we are short of capital and technology. Let us not allow them in such areas where we have enough capacities or near enough capacities, especially consumer goods. Otherwise I fear that instead of taking the country forward for further economic development., it may lead to further reduction of employment because many units may close down. The Government should open a very wide discussion on these very important issues not only with labour but also in all other avenues because the consequences will be far-reaching.

I urge upon the Government, the Minister for Labour in particular, to do this. I also request the Minister to clarify the points which I have mentioned.

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA (Dhanbad):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been a Member of this august House for over very close to less than a year. I have watched the proceedings and listened to the contributions of the distinguished parliamentarians. I have learnt a lot and yet I have a long way to go.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what you call normally here the first contribution from the floor from a junior Member of this august House - jobs or her maiden speech, it is polite but encouraging, at any rate for me. I have been told by my more established colleagues that this House has a tradition to give an uninterrupted occasion to a beginner to make her maiden contribution. I do hope I will benefit from this pleasant and human tradition.

I must, however, confess in all humility that as a professor, I have been a professional speaker for speaking has been my job, and yet there is a difference. Even the brightest of my students constituted a member of my captive audience. Here even the least bright, and I do not mean any disrespect to anybody, among my hon'ble colleagues has the liberty to ignore me, to heckle me or give an attitude of couldn't care less.

I have perused the Annual Report of Ministry of Labour with great interest, but it is a marvel of non-communication. High on self praise, shameless in not admitting non-performance; in other words, there is nothing to enthuse but there is a lot to depress. If they learn to perform better they would have data to report even marginally encouraging things in the next round.

Sir, on the subject matter of the agenda, I must, at the outset go on record that our country must learn to develop an appreciation and respect for working men and women,

As a working woman myself in my capacity as a professor. I know the value of dignity of labour. Rather than opting for the

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softer choice of remaining a wife or a mother, I thought as part of the national duty, I must be an active agent in nation building. Working is a pleasure, in fact it gives you the satisfaction of a creative pleasure, regardless of the category of work one belongs, manual, ministerial or professional.

Labour constitutes the human agent of productive activity. Its quality and the degree of its involvement determines the outcome of the other factors of production; Today the question is how to make working men and women more productive than what they are. More important, the question before us is how to make non-workers, who are denied the opportunity of productive contribution, an active agent of production.

The third question which relates to the future of India, its economic clout, and its relative strength, among the comity of nation is how to prepare our young boys and girls with marketable skills of relevance through education and training.

I am told that job creation is not the responsibility of Ministry of Labour. This is an anathema and the agenda of the Ministry of Labour must expand to include the most important task of crating income and employment opportunity for a large and growing army of unemployed men and women. This category includes two sub-categories:-

- Net additions to the labour force.
- The backlog carried over from plan to plan and ironically this Government has acquired the dubious distinction of being a destroyer of existing jobs. Obviously the problem of job creation in face of these is complex, challenging and if I may add, well beyond the capacity of this Government. Let the country not be surprised if India enters the 21st century embarrassingly as the repository of the largest army of

unemployment men and women. Not withstanding the promises of millions of jobs promised in the manifesto of the party in government, and, whatever lack of planning in the name of the Eighth Plan could be on the anvil portents on the employment scenes are disturbing.

On the demands side of the labour market, the Ministry of Labour is certainly clueless and definitely without agenda. While its struggle to give itself an agenda on this side might have to wait until the 'e Government changes hands, let us reflect for a while on its supply side agenda. The Ministry of Labour has four different streams of skill development for which budgetary allocation would be needed:

1. The craftsmen training programme- whether its network of Industrial Training Schools?
2. The National Apprenticeship Scheme:
3. Vocational and job-oriented Education.

On the top of it, the fourth relates to the Retraining and Re-employment of the victims of the much paraded modernisation and restructuring of the economy within the framework of national renewal fund.

Most of these programmes have been a part of the Minsitry's Agenda for all these decades. The nation owes an explanation today how come we have a large army of trained, but unemployable men and women on our hands. On the other hand, the critical jobs remain unfilled because of lack of appropriate talents. The question today is, are you training enough with relevent skills and within the awareness of the market demands for such hands? The Ministry of Labour has two wings- Training and Employment. But does one know what is going on in the other departments? At this stage, thoughts go to an equally long-standing institutional framework of employment exchanges, The whole scheme is apparently

well conceived. It is desired to collect relevant job market information, feed it into the training programmes and finally undertake the match-making role between vacant jobs and the job seekers. I do not want to be harsh and unfair to the persons involved in this network, but can the Labour Minister gather courage and say that this network of institution has lived up to its expectations, is not characterised by glaring inefficiencies and not open to the high incidence of corruption? My submission in this context should be that they have become irrelevant, obsolete and totally unproductive. When you are cutting department's size, consider this agency also in your scheme of things, particularly when we are moving towards more self-employment rather than wage employment.

Ministry of Labour has been too pre-occupied with the needs of the organised labour and working almost as an extension of the employers or the trade unions active in this sector. But the misfortune is that the dominant share of labour comes from three different categories: (a) Bonded Labour, which is a polite way of describing slave labour; (b) Child Labour, which is the product of the economic destitution of families to whom they belong; and (c) Women Labour.

The more you try, or at any rate proclaim to try, that you are grappling with the problems of bonded labour, the rigours of bondage and the numbers involved are multiplied; Only a blind and insensitive government can gather courage to express a dissenting voice to my observation.

To women you have always promised equal remuneration. As a part of the prick of conscience, some days back you set up a Commission under the Chairmanship of Ila Bhat. But is it not true that the recommendations of the Commission are gathering dust? You also had a report on the status of the unorganised labour. Why is it that the Government has failed to present the report to the Parliament? I am not surprised because some of these things require a Labour Minister. The one this Government had some time back, for some reason, left, and today an otherwise efficient

Minister for Coal is being forced to spread himself thin. In the process, the problems of labour remain unresolved and unattended to, and inadvertently, even his primary Ministry, that is, Coal, is not getting the benefit of his full concentration. I might add here that I am specially mentioning this because I am representing the coal-belt in this House and I know first hand the problems of the coal mining industry.

My ears are tuned to the ground and I hear the cries and whispers of the suffering coal miners first hand. Which ear of Shri Sangma listens to the cries of the labourers and which about the problems of the coal miners, or has he trained himself to be immune to all these cries? I must say that I represent not only the voice of coal miners but also those of the bonded labour, child labour and women labour. And this voice is going to get louder and he must do something to attend to the problems of those categories.

I have had the privilege to sit on the Committee on Public Undertakings and I have heard, first hand, the intricate and challenging problems which our public enterprises are facing. My concern, at the moment, is to bring to the notice of the government, through you, that the agenda for turning the sick industries around should not remain one point agenda of off-loading workers employed in such units. Public or private, sickness of industrial units is the result of wrong policies and incompetent management, and in the name of bringing competitive efficiencies, you cannot impose the entire cost on workers. The lollipop of national renewal fund-as a mother of two children I know-can postpone the cry, but the need for income through job will remain in order for the family members for access to the basket of goods and commodities. The tragedy is even this lollipop is an enigma. Nobody knows enough about it and those likely to be affected have been kept at a distance.

At this stage I might add that people work, among other things, because they need disposable income through earnings. A civilised society, and as you have promised

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a socialist society, must learn to reward workers at the lowest level with some social criteria—the Minimum Wages Act was conceived in the early years of post-independence India with economic as well as social purpose. But the tragedy is that the provisions of the Act are more known for their violation rather than their enforcement. Under conditions of labour, surplus market forces work adversely. Employers, at any rate most of them, are more anxious to cut cost and deny labour their due. The only source of hope, the trade unions, are more busy protecting the overprotected while the field staff of the Ministry of Labour is hand in glove with the employers. I suggest that let there be a concerted programme evolved and implemented by a composite team of (i) fair employer; (ii) trade unions with interest in weaker sections; and (iii) the honest field officers of the Ministry to grapple with the problem of non-enforcement of the Minimum Wages act.

In the case of organised labour, I would like to draw the attention of the government to three simple, but important, problems. They are:

(i) Ensure them a fair share in the gains of productivity.

(ii) If you cannot stabilise prices—which I know you cannot, given your policy perspective and track records—protect their real income; and

(iii) Give them a sense of security against victimisation employers whether public, private, large medium or small.

I know I have taken a lot of your time. But I will ramble.

The Ministry of Labour has an administrative framework, particularly the Government of India through its administrative framework, works in five tiers with Chief Labour Commissioner at the apex and three Assistant Labour Commissioner at the base, spread over the entire country.

I have a special reason to draw the attention of the Government to this set up, because they represent my constituency, where they have direct jurisdiction: They deal with Central Undertakings like the Coal India, SAIL and Fertiliser Corporation of India and such other Central Undertakings. There is not enough time to comment on the quality of the performance, but why is the industrial unrest so much? Are not the coal workers even now being exploited and has not the Coal Mine Welfare Fund failed to extend the desirable levels of welfare facility? Coal mining is a hazardous activity. The level of safety and welfare facilities must be of a distinctly high order. How sensitive the Government is, can be known by the fact that C.M.P.F. office in Dhanbad is minus its regular, permanent head for the last two years or so.

In the end, let me by way of concluding remarks add:

(1) The Ministry of Labour must work with a richer agenda and with a consciousness for result rather than tokenism.

(2) They must reverse their priority in favour of the most unfortunate and deprived sections of the working community — the bonded labour, the contract labour, the child labour and of course, the women labour.

(3) They must review, reassure and reformulate their entire range of training programmes, provide the state of art market, marketable skills.

(4) They must protect through retaining and rehabilitation to the victims of technological modernisation.

(5) The worker in order to remain enthusiastic about their contribution must also get an opportunity to share the decision making process. When and how much would the worker participate in the management?

Having said that, I must also add in the absence of full time leadership, the Ministry has precious little to defend its performance.

The one source put to its disposal in the last Budget has not delivered what it promised. It should have come to the Parliament with fresh demands with a better track record. In view of that, I would like to record my voice of protest and opposition to the demand for fund for his Ministry.

Mr. Chairman, this is not the last time I am going to speak on these issues because I am myself a working woman. Also I am a mother of two children who are going to seek gainful employment like many other young men and women. Further, I represent a region and constituency where bondage is pervasive, exploitation of child labour is routine, while there is inhuman treatment of women labour in terms of unfair wages, and I am ashamed to say, even sexual abuses are widespread. Employers, government and voluntary agencies, owe a moral responsibility to give their problems a priority in their agenda, and whatever fund the Parliament in its wisdom decides to allocate must go in their support to avoid unrest and other social costs. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demand of the Ministry of Labour. First of all I would like to recite a couplet-

" Reshham ke Galichon Par
Dhanwan Ke Bete Sotey Hain,

Jinki Badaulat Sab Kuchh Hai Woh
Raat Ko Baithe Rotey

Dhanwan Khazana Bharta Hai
Kanoon Hifazat Karta Hai,

Garib Beelchare Ro-Rokar Taqdeer
Ki Siyahi Dhotey Hain "

In 1919, when Mahatma Gandhi felt how we can get independence, first of all he paid his attention towards the poor people and the laborers, and organised labour organisations. He made attempts to bring forth these people for the independence of this nation and the participation of labourers

and agriculturists in the struggle for independence has played its role and the results was that India got independence. We got independence in 1947. The Government has played its role and the result was that India got independence in 1947. The Government has done all the efforts to get rid of unemployment, starvation and poverty. Had the congress party not been there such a work of tremendous progress would not been there possible. Congress brought a new light to India. The labourers gave their total cooperation to Congress in getting India free. Now-a-days, we observe that poor people are subjected to injustice, whether they are in villages, in factories, in Public Undertakings. There is injustice everywhere. The tendency of committing injustice is on the increase. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being subjected to more injustice. I would like to point out that the reservation quota for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not filled up properly. Even the lower class people always exploit them and extract work from them. They construct houses and structures for factories and later on they are scolded in such a way as has deteriorated their condition and the result is that they are becoming poorer. I urge upon the Government that if it wants to really help the poor people and Labourers, it should devote its special attention to these people. The Government officials engaged in the welfare of these people should observe this point that the labourers in India are being tortured. I should say that the country will progress only when the labourers will progress. The people sitting in big castles framing schemes can't do any good to the labourers. The welfare of the Labourers would be possible only when they get their due wages.

Even today there are two types of labourers, those who are working on daily wages and those who are permanent. The labourers working on daily wages are subjected to Maximum exploitation, irrespective of the organisations, they are working. Under the prevailing atmosphere in India, we are observing that labourers are facing injustice, they don't get justice at all. Even the Labour Officers do not listen to their

[Sh. Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri]

polite property. Therefore, we shall have to frame new rules and laws which should be on the same guidelines as prescribed by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Unless the laws are made in the country according to the policies adopted by our great old leaders the welfare of Labourers is impossible. The Minister in charge of this Department, Shri Sangma is having tremendous responsibility. He knows all the ways of the progress and welfare of the labourers. Therefore, I believe, that Shri Sangma will pay some attention to this problem. It should be ensured that there should be no injustice towards the labourer working in our factories, or in banks or other institutions. All such establishments should be closed down where there is injustice towards labourer and a system of monitoring should be evolved to ensure that the labourer throughout the country may get reasonable wages and due regard. They should get proper work. If such laws are framed, their welfare is certain. The laws already made are not implemented properly. Therefore, the implementation of these laws should be made more effective.

Sir, the Government formed in Himachal Pradesh, which is still in office, had promised that it would provide wages to the labourers of Himachal Pradesh equal to wages being paid to the labourers of Punjab. I am not saying this, it is written in their manifesto. Which they had published in the country as well as in the State. They had stated that when they come into power, they would provide the wages to the labourers of Himachal Pradesh equal to that of Punjab; in Punjab a labourer gets Rs. 35 per day as wages and we would also pay Rs. 35 as wages per day, and the rate of salt would be brought down to 0.25 paise per kilo and rice would be made available at the rate of Rs. 2.50 p. kg.; but the Government did not fulfill these promises, instead it is becoming otherwise. There is retrenchment of labourers. Today, the position is such that no labourer from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes community is being employed. Even

the scheduled Tribes Commission is not able to function effectively. I would say that B.J.P. Government has ruined the State. Poor people are being exploited. We can do tolerate it, but people won't do so. Therefore, I would like to tell my friends who are supporters of that Government, that they should ensure that there should be more injustice to the poor people.

Sir, there are industrialists in our country who avail all the facilities in the names of setting up industries in some particular State, but they do not set up the industry at all there. What they do is that they get all the facilities and move to some other State. They get help from the Government, the banks and from every other source and go to the other State to seek similar type of help without setting up any industry anywhere. Thus they have formed a caucus and are looting the Government money. Whether it is central Government or the State Government. They know how to extract money from the Government. Such types of people make plan for the construction of structure of building and they tell the Government that the cost of the building would be crores of rupees and they will employ so much labourers. They manage to get all the facilities and amount from the Government but gradually the factory is closed. What I mean to say that such industries have consumed billions of rupees of the nation, and still they move scot-free, Their property is not auctioned. But if a poor labourer takes just Rs. 5 thousand and is not able to pay it back, a decree is issued against him.

Last time with the formation of National Front Government, loans amounting upto Rs. 10 thousand were waived off. They said that they would waive off the Government loans upto Rs. 10 thousand. May I know, whether these people ever thought of laborer; whether they have waived off their loans? Perhaps not; our communist and B.J.P. friends say that the loans were not waived off because it involved the poor people. Had it be concerning the rich people, the situation would have been different. May I know the number of the people whose loans were waived off? A labourer, whether he is working

in a factory, in the field or living in a village, his loans was not waived off. That is why I emphasize that such type of injustice should not be there. May it be of any party's Governmental. Today it is our Government. (Interruptions) I mean to say that they are feeling angry when we speak I am telling you this thing so that you would keep it in view, You should also take an account of the functioning and performance of the employees working in the Railway, Telegraph, Post Office, Public Sector Undertakings etc. Here you are making hue and cry to reinstate the railway employees, Mr. George is not present today. The people who have dug out railway line, who have done so many wrongs are not labourers in real sense. Such people should in no way be helped. When they came into power, they taught the lesson of agitations etc. They instigated the labourers; Whether there is production in the industry or not, the labourers should launch agitations. In their eyes, it is immaterial whether the labourers work in the fields or not, whether there is agricultural produce or not but agitations should inevitably be held. That was their motive. They wanted agitations everywhere. On the one hand they collected money in the form of contributions and the subscriptions from the labourers and on the other hand they arrested and lathi-charged them so that their leadership should be continued and there would be a nation wide publicity that they have a great sympathy with the poor people. Now the poor people, labourers and employees understand as to who are the persons responsible for their exploitation. Those who deliver long and verbose speeches and say that the country is mortgaged and the country has gone into others' hands do not know the real situation of the country. They also say that taking loans from I.M.F. will be disastrous for India. Our Plans are being praised throughout the country and outside also, but who is praising V.P. Singh who ruined the country? Indian youths died during his regime, and agitations were held all over the country. Labourers launched agitations and people set themselves a flame after sprinkling petrol on themselves. But did you people shed a tear for them?

[Translation]

Shri Yadav and Shri Paswan said that revolution was being brought in the country. I would like to know in what sense revolution was being brought? In the name of bringing about revolution, the educated youths who could serve the country were killed. Many a times the labourers were fired upon. Nobody can forget as to what extent the National Front exploited the labourers. My submission is that the voice of a labourer reaches the God whereas the voice of rich people has not that much power. Their only motive is to earn more and more money even if the poor are exploited for it.

I would like to submit that if he wants the welfare of the poor we have to follow a definite policy. The production of our factories can increase but some people are bent upon to ruin the poor labourer. Poor people should not be forced to launch agitation. Increase in production will fetch more money and consequently the poor labourers would get good wages. For our own vested interest, if we force the labourers to launch agitation etc. We would weaken the country. Altercations between the members of the two sides do take place in the House, but we are not afraid. But if the country is to run properly we will have to be cautious that the labourers are led in the right direction. This would lead to increase in production and good marketing, enrich the quality and consequently take the country ahead. In Nahan area of Himachal Pradesh, one factory is running in loss and all the Public Undertakings are also in the same condition. The Central Government have provided financial aid to all the sick units in the country excluding those in Himachal Pradesh. Our industrial units are running in loss, the Government should take care of them also. Rather the Government should nationalise those units so that the Government can run those units and their production can be increased and the labourer may get good wages. Our environment is in danger, the Government should ensure that the labourer do not fall victims to this pollution and their children get adequate educational facilities. Justice should be done to the labourers. (Interruptions). I can say for you-

"Badlo-badlo Himachal ki Sarkar badlo
 aur BJP ki Sarkar badlo.

Badle zamane ki chaal badle,

mausam badle bahaar badale

aur zamane ki har chiz badalti hai,

kyon na Himachal , Rajasthan, UP aur
 Madhya

Pradesh ki Sarkar badle."

SHRI TEJNARYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, the condition of the labourers in the country is very critical. If the production increases the labourer do get their due share in the increased production. Some of the labourers work in public sector and some in the private sector. At the same time there are some who fail to get work throughout the year. They are called fied workers. The workers in factories who work for the whole year become permanent. But in private sector the laborer who are not permanent, do not get work throughout the year. Their financial condition is so critical that they find it difficult even to make their both ends meet. The Government enacted Minimum Wages Act, but that is not implemented throughout the country. The Government have enacted laws but made no provision to implement them effectively. The result is that those who are the main source of the earnings of the country, starve; whereas those who do nothing, get more than sufficient, and enjoy all the luxuries of life. The hard working labourers continue to be tortured. Therefore, the need of the hour is to act an effective law for the protection of the laborer at national level. If the effective law is not enacted as it is in the present situation, the interests of the labourers would not be safeguarded. The labourer from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and other States work in the factories in Delhi. The factory owners employ them for a short duration and then force them to retire; so that they may not become permanent. If the labourer approaches the Labour Tribunal for justice, the factory owner files false cases against him with a sinister alliance with police

and the labourer is put behind the bar. Not only in Delhi, but the places wherever private companies exist, labourer meet the same fate. Therefore a separate law for the private factories should be enacted so that the interest of the labourer may be protected. The present law is of no use in this regard. A large number of labourer in our area work in other regions, factory owners always warn them that if they file any case in Labour court against them, they will have to remain behind the bars; hence the labourers do not get justice.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that it is very unfortunate that even after 44 years of independence, poor people are deprived of justice; this is distressing for us as well as for the Government. It is very essential to give justice to the poor in the country. Therefore an effective law should be enacted which may help to safeguard the interests of the labourers. The condition of the agricultural labourers in particular, is very deplorable. They get work only for two months, if with the mercy of God, there is proper rainfall they get work otherwise they are deprived even of that. They do not get even Rs. 30-40 what they should have got under the Minimum Wages Act. When they are on the verge of starvation they are forced to work at the lowest wages, they cannot afford to demand reasonable wages. Because if they do so, they are put behind the bars. The Government should investigate the matter, but it does not do so.

The age old system of giving three seers of paddy as wages still persists in the region to which I belong; Women workers who sow paddy in the fields of landlords get one seer of rice in place of wages in the form of money. If the prevailing systems is not reformed, the labourer would not be able to meet their both ends meet however they work hard. Those who plough land to grow food grains, do hard work in factories and contributes maximum in the development of the country, die of starvation. Whereas those whose contribution in building the nation is nil, enjoy the luxuries of life. Hence it is necessary to enact a law to protect the labourers and to take concrete measures to implement the

[Sh. Tej Naryan Singh]

Minimum Wages Act effectively in the country.

There are people who want to give reasonable wages to labourers, but fail to do so due to the atrocities committed on them by the government. The farmers of Punjab and Haryana, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and even Bihar want to give reasonable wages to the labourer and they do not like any discrimination. But they are helpless. The Government enact laws, but do not provide irrigation facilities. When the sowing season is over and there is need for irrigation in the fields; but due to non-availability of irrigation facilities, crops are damaged. Consequently, the farmers, though willing, find it difficult to give reasonable wages to the labourer. Hence adequate arrangements should be made to provide them irrigation facilities and power supply, so that they can increase the production and give wages to the labourers as per the existing laws. In the absence of such arrangements, the right thinking persons who are willing to pay adequate wages to the labourers, will not be able to pay reasonable wages. Therefore, it is necessary to enact an effective law. The Government should start Crop Insurance Scheme so that the farmers get compensation if their crops are hit by drought.

The interests of the workers cannot be protected if this is not done. Similarly, many atrocities are perpetrated on the workers, but the Government maintains a discreet silence on it. If rich people are involved in thefts and dacoities, the Police dare not touch them and the Administration also keeps mum, but when the workers resort to agitation for a hike in their wages, or against injustice, or against factory owners or big farmers in the villages, they are arrested and sent to jail under sections 395, 396 or 302. Therefore, a law should be formulated to the effect that a proper enquiry is conducted before the imprisonment of lawless laborers. They should not be put behind bars, under any circumstances. The condition of the labourers cannot be improved, unless some law is formulated in this regard. Moreover,

the development of the country will suffer, if the lot of the workers is not improved. What development can one expect in a country, where workers die of starvation? Therefore, the need of the hour is the enactment of a law to protect the interest of the working class.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there should be workers participation in management. In its absence, the workers will suffer immensely. I urge the Government to implement workers' participation in Management in all Public Sector Undertakings. Only that can ensure them remunerative wages and also the development of the country. The workers are not solely responsible for the losses incurred by Public Sector units. Both sides are to be blamed for it. To save the Public Sector from running in losses, justice should be done to workers, along with remunerative wages. The remedy for ills of PSUs doesn't lie in handing them over to the Private sector. The Government should at no cost resort to this measure, in the largest interests of the workers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the workers are harassed in various ways throughout the country. Even their children are not spared. Under the provisions of the constitution, no child below the age of 14 can be employed, but in fact, we find lakhs of children working as helpers in tea and paan shops and cleaning utensils in hotels. It is illegal under the law, yet we see boys under 14 pulling rickshaws to earn a livelihood. Therefore, the Government should provide for the livelihood of these children, lest their lives get ruined. These children work for long hours in hotels, cleaning utensils from, taken in the morning till mid midnight. They don't get adequate sleep and even a proper bath. As a result of this, their lifespan gets considerably reduced and they become victims of fatal diseases. Therefore, some arrangement should be made to protect the interest of the children of the workers. In the name of promoting the country's interests, please don't do any such thing that will make the worker's life more miserable. The Government is requested to make some arrangements for the children of those living under the property line and those who find it

difficult to get due square meals a day. If this is not done, their children won't have any love for the country or any respect for the Government. Many people attribute their fate to God. It is my belief that God doesn't discriminate between his children, for him, all are equal. It's a different matter that those who again political mileage by in invoking the name of Lord Ram attribute the fate of the poor to the Divine plan. God doesn't do injustice to anyone. He wants everyone to be well-fed and well-clothed, but the dependers of the faith, who survive by chanting the name of the Lord, say that it is in the fate of the poor to suffer. Through you, I urge the Government to make provisions for food, medicine and clothing to the children of the labourers and also to implement a uniform education system. I should not be that the wards of the rich will study in convent schools, while those of the poor won't even have benches to sit in the schools. I would like to mention here that 90% of our primary schools don't have a roof over their head. In States like U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh etc, the wards of the poor study under the shade of trees, that too if the teacher turns up. They don't have benches to sit. If we want this country to progress, then we should provide for buildings for primary schools in villages. These schools should also provide with benches along with books and slates for the children. If these things are not done, then it would be meaningless to call ourselves independent. One of the Congress MPs was heard saying that his Party is responsible for the progress of this country. I would say that if any development has taken place in the country, it has benefited only a handful of people. The common people haven't benefited at all. Let not the congressmen be under the false impression that their Party got India her independence, others too made immense sacrifices for the same use. Yes, the Congress did have its found of flesh in the form of power, according to Government figures, more than half of our population lives below the poverty line. The opposition has been in power, barely for a couple of years, yet the Congress unscrupulously blames them for the present malaise. The Congress has been ruling the country for the past 42 years. Who stopped them from working to the

welfare of the masses? Therefore, in order to strengthen and develop the country, the Government should enact many laws for the welfare of the working days. With these words, I conclude. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: I am on a point of order

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point of order does not survive because the hon. Member has completed his speech now.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Union Minister of Labour is a good friend of mine and he has my sympathies today. He has my sympathies because he is receiving flak for and on half of the entire Government, of all its Departments, all its Ministries and all its activities.

Sir, the agenda of the Ministry of Labour, as far as I can see is very limited. It does not even extend to the generation of employment opportunity. It is perhaps limited, broadly speaking, to the welfare of the employed and to the organisation of the unemployed and the under-employed and by brining them more or less under the purview of labour laws.

Sir, the hon. Minister has no control on the character of the labour market which is indeed today, in our economic conditions, a buyers market and not a sellers market. The hon. Minister can hardly speak here on the economic policy or the industrial policy or the agriculture policy of the Government. He cannot enlighten us on the choice of technology; he cannot change the pattern of ownership of the industry and other means of production; he cannot determine the pace of economic development of the country. He cannot possibly decide the chnnelisation of the development resources into priority areas. He certainly cannot determine the of growth of population. And he cannot provide even if he wishes- the educational and the training facilities for all our people. Primarily the labour situation is, I said, a buyers' market.

[Sh. Syed Shaha Buddin]

It is an expanding market. Young children, who are sought to be taken away from the labour market, in a halfhearted manner, simply swell the market with every passing day. The people who should retire and enjoy the fruits of their labour at the end of 45 or 55 years of hard work, because of the conditions that prevail in our country, have to go on working until the last breath. Therefore, the labour market goes on expanding. And what can we tell the hon. Labor Minister to do? That is the problem like this. Speaking on these demands of the labour Ministry, we are facing a lacuna a comprehensive policy for the nation. There has to be an integrated approach which is lacking. Therefore, I would not go to the extent of blaming the hon. Minister for all the ills of the country.

But, however, whatever he has put before us here in this report also calls for some criticism. At least he is responsible for what he has put here. There we find that the basic questions that are today before the country, have not been very satisfactorily answered. There is the question of the rural labor. There was a national report. It was presented to the Government in July, 1991. Now nearly a year has elapsed. Therefore, we have a right to ask him: what have you done with that report? Why don't you place it before the Parliament and the people of India?

We have been speaking since 1975 about the liberation and rehabilitation of bonded labour. He does not give us even the figure of the number of labour rehabilitated or liberated during the last year. That is how he will be judged. He gives us a cumulative figure but not the annual figure. That shows, he has something to conceal.

He speaks about the child labour. What has he to offer us? Token schemes which do not even touch the fringe of the problem. He has provided schooling facilities seven thousand children against the millions of children who are engaged in drudgery and in labour. How many years or how many centuries will we need to liberate these

children from the bondage of this hard labour and send them, where they really belong to the school where they can work for a bright future?

There is the question of minimum wages. He informs us in this report that it has been agreed that it is a national consensus that the minimum shall be revised every two years, that every rise of 50 points in the cost of living index shall be taken into account, that the poverty line obtaining in every State shall also be taken into consideration. And yet, there are many States, about whom he has reported, which have not revised the minimum wages for a decade. I am very sorry to say, with due apologies to my friends from the CPM that West Bengal a progressive State towards which I, at least, look for inspiration, has not revised the minimum wages since 1982. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what has he done about it. Why can't he prescribe a national wage? Why can't be laid down that every State may fix its own wage, but they must keep the national wage in view. This has been the recommendation of a recent seminar held here.

I would also like to remind him, as many friends have done, about the progress in this great national enterprise—securing workers' participation in management. We have a Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha since 30th May, 1990. I would like to know from him as to what he has done about it. I will not accuse him about the Exit Policy of the Government. But I would like to remind him that the restructuring of the Indian economy which is a head of as is going to add to his woes, to his problems and is going to cause serious social dislocation. It might bring to streets millions of unemployed labour and perhaps, their despair will be still more difficult to handle. Therefore, he has to play his role and he has to caution his colleagues in the Government not to rush where angels fear treads. Therefore, he should not go at head long speed in a manner that will completely destroy even the basic economic stability that we would like to have in our country.

Sir, he is responsible for emigrants. Do

I have to remind him about time rampant corruption in every single office which is supposed to project the emigrants? Every emigrant has to offer a bribe in order to get the seal on his passport. I would like to know what he is doing about it. Then, what is he doing about the welfare of those who emigrate abroad? I know that he would say that we have some labour attaches. I would like to know, for the welfare of the labourers, how many labourers come under the responsibility or duty of the labour attaches. Has he tailored the size the number of labour attaches posted in a given mission, according to the number of Indian labour emigrants in that country and working in that country? That is the basic problem. I know that he will have to fight with the Ministry of External Affairs on that account. May be they would not let his people in under their Budget. But this is a must if the interest of the Indian labour abroad has to be protected. One labour attaché and one council will not do. You have to see to it that there are requisite number of labour attaches and condoles in order to deal with the size of the problem that you face. Otherwise everyday we shall have to hear about maids who are being sexually assaulted and about children who are being killed in camel recess.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to remind about the ESI dues. It has increased under his regime and not gone down. He has himself admitted it. I would have given him a mark if at least it had gone down by a peg or two. In fact, it has increased by nearly Rs. 5 crores during the course of one year. Therefore, he owes an explanation to this House.

Now, about the recognition of trade unions, there is a national consensus on this question. Everyone here has stated that the trade unions recognition must be done by a secret ballot. Why cannot it be introduced? I would like to ask him as to why there cannot be a national norm fixed for the recognition of a national union. There has to be at least four lakhs membership spread over four States and four industries. Why can't those decisions which have a national support behind them be implemented under his regime?

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to mention about the unemployment situation. It has been deliberated here. As I mentioned, the problem is that the labour market is not rising the supply is swelling and the demand is not existing. Therefore, I am not saying that it is his fault. Growth in employment is of the order of one per cent while the growth of population is of the order of more than 2.5 per cent. Therefore, I can see nothing but a catastrophe in front of us whatever be the merit, the commitment and the wisdom of the labour Minister. Therefore, I would like to know from him as to what can be done in this regard. He should take the help from other Ministries. Something needs to be done. He himself has estimated that additional labour force shall be 67, millions during the five year period. I want to know whether it is going to be absorbed and how is its welfare going to be looked after. There are some schemes. The biggest of those schemes is JRY, which is much trumpeted. My friend has already brought out that, in actual terms, the allocation even to JRY has come down. But let me put one figure before you, Sir. I have just done the calculation. I find that if one man is to be employed for a minimum of 200 days a year, not every day of the year, only then he can keep his body and soul, as also of his family, together.

17. 38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Then you are really looking after only 45 lakh unemployed population out of crores and crores of such people. Therefore Sir, when we look at NRY or SEEU or SEEW, I find that these are just token schemes which touch nothing more than the fringe of the problem. What we need is a national employment and wage policy which must recognise the right to work. It must recognise the right to work because without work, there cannot be a right to life and without a right to livelihood; there cannot be a right to dignity. The right to work. Therefore, is the first step.

Government must commit itself to universal employment. Therefore they must see to it that the entire economy is rearranged

and restructured with this in view. They will have to make a decision about technology, whether it has to be labour intensive or capital intensive. They will have to take a decision about priority areas of investment. They will have to take a decision about areas to open up to foreign competition or to open up to foreign competition or to open competition. All those things will come in if this problem has to be solved. Therefore, starting with national employment and wage policy, we have to decide about private employment also. Even a private employer has to be fair in his employment practices. Sir, it is my personal view, but I would go one step further. I recognise local aspirations, despite the fact that Constitution does not permit any discrimination on the basis of domicile. I would therefore say that every job has to be evaluated and related to the level at which it has to be utilized you have to define a Catchment area. For example, for a simple unskilled or skilled job like a peon or a driver, it can be the local area. For the next level skill, it can be the district For the third level of skill it can be the State and finally when you come to professional level, it can be the entire country. Unless you do it, you are running headlong into a storm, into a question about locals and outsiders. You will have to see to it that for every job, you get the right when constables are being appointed in Ranchi, it is not the people of Dharbanga who are being appointed, when coal-miners are appointed in Dhanbad, it is not the people from certain parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh who are given preference over the local people, the local Santhals and local tribes who are being thrown out of their jobs. Therefore, certain degree of localisation is absolutely essential in order to create a healthy a structor for employment.

Now I come to welfare funds. Organised labour looks after itself. It is organised and it has many friends at every level, at the national level, in Parliament and outside. Here I am worried about the unorganised labour, I would like the hon. Minister to show commitment and concern about the unorganised labour about the self-employed

labour who have reached the peak of the natural age of work. What sort of relief does he offer to the unorganised labour? What sort of future does he offer to those who have completed their, natural period of work and should now retire gracefully. Therefore, I would say that one serious element in the national wage policy or national employment policy must be the general welfare fund for the unorganised labour and for those who are self-employed.

Finally Sir, the minimum wages have to be revised and indexed every year to keep pace with inflation. And as one friend has suggested, bonus must be linked to productivity.

If we accept the view that some factories have to be closed down for economic reasons and in the larger national interest, as it is made out, I would say that before, you close down, you must give a chance to the workers. Let the workers organise themselves into cooperatives. Let the workers become owners, each one of them holding an equity on that concern. I am absolutely sure that if you adopt this simple criterion of turning the workers into owners, you would see that sickness would disappear from the face of Indian industry and Indian enterprise. Mr. Chairman, the welfare of labour and the creation of job opportunities for all our people is a national concern and calls for mass mobilisation and community effort. It calls for an all out effort, a comprehensive approach from all agencies of the Government to curb the swelling of the labour market and then to regulate the flow of the available labour, trained labour and skilled labour, into productive channels. I would hope and pray that the hon. Minister shall use all his persuasive powers and the care and concern that he has for the masses- I am aware of that- to persuade his colleagues in order to provide more funds, more responsibility to his Ministry and extend more cooperation to his ministry so that he can present us a better report next year. But this year, I am sorry with the report that we have, we have no option but to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour.

17.46 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifteenth Report

[Translation]

Dr. LAXMINARAYAN PANDAYA (Mansaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17. 46 1/2 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (General)
1972-93-Contd.

Ministry of Labour-Contd.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour.

As a normal practice we see that if a person is able to manage his own affairs he can look after the welfare in a better way. Same is true in the case of labour. If the workers' participation is there in the mangement of the factories then their representatives can have the better opportunities to see that the labourers get a fair deal. Since the last 10 years we have been trying to implement this. This has been implemented in the public sector but in the case of private sector this has not been followed. A comprehensive legislation is required for this purpose. Even in the cooperative sector we see that through secret elections the representatives of workers come on the managing body and manage the affairs well and the welfare of the workers is looked after.

Many of the unions work under the influence of the political parties. We feel that all the unions should be delinked from the political parties. The unions affiliated to

Congress Party may be called as INTUC; not to talk of BJP, CPM AND CPI, who think that they are the only champion of labour cause but in actual practice they use the labour as a raw material for their political ends. If all the unions are affiliated to various political parties instead of really looking after the welfare of the labour they will serve the cause of the political parties. My friend, Shri Shahabuddin just now said that there is a consensus in the House regarding recognition of unions which should be done through the secret ballot only so that it can have proper representation of the workers. This will look after the welfare of the workers properly. Otherwise, if there are more number of unions not based on the real support and if you recognises them and increase the number, then the government will also suffer. In various departments we see that even on the pretext of meetings the small peons remain absent from their duty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Patil, you may come nearer so that our Reporters can hear you properly.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, regarding the protection of unorganised labours, many things are being said and the Government is making sincere efforts. But here, I would like to remind the House and also thank the efforts taken by your late leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi who, at least, for landless labourers, had started the scheme of insurance cover viz, if a labourer dies before the age of fifty, his family will be given Rs. 1,000 as an insurance money. It is just like a small token relief. But, that is meant for the family of landless labourer who dies before the age of fifty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Ministry of Labour is mainly meant for looking after the proper working conditions and welfare of the workers. This Ministry does not directly deal with suggesting or implementing schemes which will increase employment potential. But I would like to suggest here to the Government of India that they should take steps to start industries which are employment intensive and which are having a lot of potential for employment. For example, if an industry is started with an investment of Rs.

[Sh. Vijay Naval Patil]

2 crore and if it is a heavy industry which manufacture steel parts, the employment potential may be about 30 to 33 workers or employees. If it is a chemical industry with Rs. 2 crore investment, the employment potential may be about 300 workers or employees. But, with the same investment, the electronic industry, the employment potential is more than 1, 000 workers or employees. So, such industries should be encouraged. They should be started to solve the problem of increasing unemployment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we would also come out with overseas employment. The State of Maharashtra had started, many years ago, Overseas Employment Promotion Council. The Government of India should encourage and suggest to other State Governments also to start such Overseas Employment Promotion Councils and the fact that the number of applicants for Passports has increased from about 24 lakhs last year to more than 30 lakhs this year shows that many people are in the process of finding employment in other countries.

The Ministry of labour should also adopt some measures to help them in this adventure and of we can send some people who are very much required because of their intelligence, because of their know how and hardworking capacity, honesty to various countries of the world, there also, we can help the people in getting employment and the burden within the country can be reduced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it will not be out of place here to mention that the Government of India should reconsider the policy of five-days-a-week. Because, the Government loses a lot of revenue by way of salaries. And the Office work is also not done within five days a week. There are so many National holidays and there are so many Union holidays.

And we see that out of 365 days in a year, the actual days the Government employees and many employees working in the public sector units, work is about 175

days or 180 days only.. A man on Friday may not be working; he is usually on a holiday mood; and when he comes for duty on Monday, there is no mood to work. That is what we see; and and this is not proper for a country which is very poor, which got so many people who are unemployed. While those who are employed, they enjoy two holidays in a week. We say that we compensate this by increasing the working hours every day, but, practically it is not seen and it is not being implemented; and what we see that six days in a week will be a proper proposition. Hence I request the government to reconsider this also.

There are some people who, in their enthusiasm, try to do something good for the welfare of the workers, but they are sometimes punished. Without naming anybody, I will like to give an example of Ex-Chairman -cum-managing Director of Western Coal fields, who, having planned a 50 bed hospital in Kampti in Nagpur area, the work started for 25 beds hospital; but he extended the contract to 25 more beds with the same rates. But even then some aspersion was passed on him by the CMD, who took his place after the retirement of that gentleman; and he tried to twist things and sent a report to the Government saying something improper had been done by increasing the strength of the hospital from 25 beds to 50 beds, some irregularity and corruption was there; like that, some accusing finger was pointed out.

On the contrary, we, from the local area, find that he has done a good job. Such people as do something good for the labour should not be punished unnecessarily; and they should not be under tension after retirement.

Before concluding, I would like to suggest one more important thing that in the process of recruitment, people from urban area are at more advantage than as the people from the rural area. So, there should be some difference in the marks or in the case of merit while applying a yardstick of merit to the students coming from rural area vis-a-vis students from urban area.

We see the education standard as it is

today and the conditions which are prevailing in the rural area, the teachers, especially good teachers, do not go there; and they cannot impart proper training to the students in the rural area; that is why, there should be some difference in the case of marks; some grace marks should be given to the students from rural area in the case of employment; and that will help them getting equal opportunities with their urban brothers.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the labour Ministry.

18. 00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, sir, I think there are some more speakers and the hon. Minister will reply tomorrow morning immediately after the Question Hour. So, I suggest that we may extend the sitting of the House by at least one hour so that all the hon. Members who want to speak can speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the house that the sitting of the House be extended by one hour?

SHRI RAM NAIK BOMBAY (North): We have no objection, provided all the speakers who have given their names are given a chance to speak. Otherwise just extending by half an hour or one hour will be of no use.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All those hon. Members whose names are here will be given a chance to speak. Shall we agree to this proposal?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: *Yes.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Haradhan Roy.

[*Translation*]

* SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol); Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I rise to oppose the demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry

of Labour. I am opposing it because we opposed the general Budget also in the past. Today the whole country has been turned pauper because of the misrule of the congress. Now they are seeking the help of the World bank and IMF so as to save the situation. Today the public sector is totally being dismantled and denigrated because of the exit policy of the government. But the Government is blaming the public sector so as to denigrate it before the public. And they are creating the impression that public sectors cannot run smoothly and incur loss. 98 Public Sector Undertakings have been declared economically sick for ever. I would like to remind those who are lauding privatisation of their undertakings to make them viable that some of these industries were made into public sector because they were already sick. Why they were sick I do not want to go into that. But now the government is claiming that these undertakings have been ailing for ever and they should be closed and they may be sold to the interested party. Now this move would help the monopolists and the multinationals. As a result the economic sovereignty of the country would suffer and the country cannot prosper thereby leading to the disaster of the country.

There is a sub-committee of the Consultative committee in the Ministry of Labour. Its function is to look after the sick industry. The members of the Committee and the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of labour visited West Bengal last time. I was present in the meeting last Saturday. There was a meeting in my constituency. I was present in that meeting also. It was crystal clear in the last meeting held in Calcutta that these undertakings have been ailing because of mismanagement and by an intriguing move so as to make them sick.

Yes, these industries have been made sick by an intriguing device. It has been admitted by Reserve bank also that only 2% of Public Sector Undertaking are sick because of labour unrest. The rest have become sick due to mismanagement, corruption and meanness. Misappropriation of fund and gross mismanagement are the domine

[Sh. Haradhan Roy]

reasons for the sickness of these industries. This opinion has been expressed by RBI also. I was present in both the meetings one of which was held earlier and the meeting held last Saturday and it was clear in these meetings why they have become sick.

TISCO has been ailing forever. Now is there a magic that it is earning profit this year?

BOGL at Durgapur has been incurring loss to the tune of crores of rupees. Now they say that the loss would be perhaps of Rs. 50 lakhs and would start having profit from next time. All the representatives of trade union and the Association officers were present at M.A.M.C factory. All of them are of the opinion that these undertakings can be viable and make profit. Why they are incurring loss? Because raw materials and spae pasts have not been provided and naturally there is less production and the labourers are getting wages just by sitting idle. It has been seen in Burn Standard Refractory Group and other units of Burn standard that they do not want productions. Their policy is to draw wages without any work resulting in losses of crores of rupees. They want to declare the units sick forever by following these tactics. Sir, how is it possible? worknen are also convinced that these factories can be saved viable. There is no need to wind up or close these units thereby retrenching so many workers. The officers, the representatives of trade union feel that these units can be saved, they need not be closed. Sir, I feel workers have been made motivately inactive and useless. They are not allowed to work. If we ask the Ministers openly whether they really feel that these units have been ailing for ever. Can't these be rehabilitated and made viable? These Ministers, the representative of the Government oppose us in the House. But outside the House they would tell the workers that these units can be revitalized and made viable. They do not have the power even to admit this. What report they would submit I do not know. There is some kind of hope among the labourers

In reply to the letter dated 28th Feb, 1992 of our Chief Minister comrade Jyoti Basu the Prime Minister has categorically stated; 'No public sector units will be closed down in a hurry, all possibility for renovation and rehabilitation will be studied keeping in mind resource constraint. Your suggestion will be given careful consideration.

Sir it is very funny that on the one hand there is a talk of careful consideration and on the other hand the units are referred to BIFR. As per rule of BIFR the units begining to run at a profit cannot work because they won't get any help from bank once they are referred to BIFR. So the monetary help from bank would cease, the supply of raw material would stop. They would stop supplying raw material because the unit is going to be closed. Those who used to pay advance for purchasing production have stopped doing so. Because of the fear of closure. There is no future of these units the Governemnt is declaring that they are going to be closed so it is useless to invest money in them. This kind of situation has been ceased so as to mislead people.

So my first submission is that these units should not be referred to BIFR. Any industry incurring loss for two years is automatically referred to BIRF. So the Government must take the decision not to sent any unit to BIFR. Secondly the workers must be assured that the units would not be closed. Our Coal and Mines Minister Mr. Sangma said that 36 mines are chronically sick for ever and they where to be closed but afterwards these mines continue to have profit and other units in the country are running at a profit there was an industrial proestsrike in all the public sector units on 29th November, 1991. The workers have declared that if the Government goes ahead which its new industrial policy, there will be pretest all over the country. If the Governemnt tries to implement the new industrial policy forcibly, there will be protests, strikes all over the country on 16th June. This has been declared by all the trade union and several organisations.

Sir, what I have felt in this August House

is that there are only two Ministers in the country, one is the Prime Minister and the other is the Finance Minister. Others are non-entity without any power, without any voice. Sir, I give you some example of their contradictory statements. I raised the question to Coal and Mine Minister with regard to wage revision. His reply was that a Committee would be formed in this regard. But in the Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 404 for answer on 25.3.1992

On National Coal Wage Agreement-V.

(a) & (b). "Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry consisting of the representative of Central Trade unions and the representatives of Management of different coal companies has been reconstituted. Several representations from trade union side have been received and these are being dealt with appropriately."

Again in reply to Hon'ble Member Shri Anil Basu's question 7529 the workmen of how Many industries under the Bureau of Public Enterprise have been refused wage revision for the last three years. Shri Thungon said-There are no public sector enterprises which have refused wage revisions to their employees for the last 3 years.

I have proved in reply to Question 7529 that there has been no wage revision in Burn Standard Refractory Group since last ten years.

Then again the Minister of Industry said the wage settlement in major PSEs have expired by 31.12.91. The Management of these PSEs have been advised not made any commitment or to sign any Memorandum of Understanding with their workers' unions till such time the Government formulates a new wage policy for the 5th round of wage negotiations.

Sir, what is the matter?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Many thanks.

Shri Haradhan Roy there are other Speakers also let them also have chance-

[Translation]

*SHRI HARADHAN RAY:- Sir, 2 lakhs 65 thousand small and middle industries are at the point of closure because they have sickness for ever who manage these units? They are owned by Private sectors. These units will be closed although more than 8 to 10 crores rupees of public money have been located up there. We have to think how to save these units. Yesterday honourable Member Shri Indrajit Gupta drew your attention to the happenings in Maruti Udyog. Regarding the corruption charges against the Chariman. What steps the Government to take in this regard. Then again representation to the Prime Minister has been sent by 50 to 60 members of the House against the Chairman of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam for the corruption charges. But the government refused to conduct eve CBI inquiry. When I was coming from Calcutta the other day I saw the one big officer of Bokro Steel Plant drink in the Railway compartment.

Sir, I oppose the demand for grants relating to the Ministry of Labour with an appeal to the government to take some effective steps for renovation and rehabilitation of the sick units so that the workers do not suffer and are not retrenched. After opposing the demand for grants of Ministry of labour I conclude thank you.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, at the outset, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour.

I wish to bring to the attention of this House certain serious problems faced by the unorganised working force in this country.

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

Out of the total labour force in the country, more than ninety per cent are in the unorganised sector. When a lot of hue and cry is heard in the country for the labour force unfortunately, it is for the less than ten per cent organised sector. The unorganised labour force is mainly concentrated in the rural area. I would like to bring to the attention of the House certain sectors among this unorganised labour. One is the women labour. Women labour are the most unattended and the most unorganised labour sector in this country. Those women who work either as agricultural labour or as headload workers or as construction workers, do not get the same salaries and emoluments that are obtained by the men. Even maternity leave and other facilities which are available to women in the organised sector are not given to this unorganised women working force which works mainly in the rural areas.

Many of the slums in major cities in the country are the formations of the unorganised labour force which migrates from villages. So, my request to the hon. Minister is that the Labour Department along with the Urban Development Department, should take a special interest for the improvement of the slum areas.

Similarly, the women labour should be given all the protection and rights that are enjoyed by the women working in the organised sector, like factories, etc.

Coming to the Child Labour, whenever we go to Sivakasi or some of the mills in Himachal Pradesh, we can find children working day and night. Even though there are rules and regulations, we find that these rules and regulations cannot be implemented. In families where the parents find it difficult to make both ends meet, they send their children for work. I come from the fishermen community and we find that a large number of children in the fishermen community cannot go to the schools. So, I think instead of rules and relations, the Government should take a special interest. Social organisations like the Church, the Hindu organisations, the

Muslim, organisations, should be brought together so that something is done for the welfare of the child labour.

Another sector is the construction workers. In all cities in this country, we have seen thousands and thousands of men and women who work day and night, who sweat their blood for the construction of huge buildings, beautiful houses. But what is their fate? They do not get bouns. They do not have permanent jobs. They do not get the other benefits which are enjoyed by the factory workers. Some rules and regulations have to be brought out so that the construction workers do get some benefit, especially when they do not have jobs. In Keraia, we have got the Construction Workers' Welfare Fund so that whenever they do not have enough work, this Welfare Fund looks after the construction workers. Similar is the case of headload workers. They are one of the first sections of the country. Very often they are mis-represented in the community because they wait day and night for some headland. When they get some work, usefully they charge a little high. So, they are considered to be anti-social elements in the community. It is actually the poverty and starvation which put them into this particular state. So the headload workers should be looked after. Similar is the case of the servants who work as domestic maids. There are thousands and thousands of them who are working as domestic servants and maids. Who looks after their welfare? We do not know what is their total strength in the country. Something serious has to be done about the boys and girls of young age who are working as house maids.

There should be a national wage policy. Fortunately or unfortunately labour is in the Concurrent List. Both the States and the Centre have to bring legislation to protect the interests of the working force. But there is no national minimum wage policy. In many of the States even though there are rules regarding minimum wages, they are not implemented.

I suggest that the Central Government should take the leadership so that the State

Labour Ministers are called and some national policy is evolved on the national wage policy.

There have been a number of discussions that had taken place in this House on the subject of workers participation in the management. A number of questions were raised whether this participation is in the plan development or at the floor level or what about the participation of the workers at the top management level. We have discussed so many things. But nothing had come out in major public sector undertakings. The workers should have a say in the running of these public sector undertakings. But it does not mean - the workers' participation in the management - that it is the ousting of the trade unions. Trade unions have got a major role to play in this country both politically and socially. On one side when the trade unions try their best to protect the interests of the working force, they have got a major role to shake the political things in the country. The trade unions have always played their important role in shaping of the political future of this country.

There is another point, coming from Kerala. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the immigration rules. They have got to be simplified. Those who want to go abroad are penalised by the present immigration policy. I request you to please see that these are simplified.

A large number of our people are going abroad. There are the agencies which are supplying the human resource. There are labour recruitment agencies working in different parts of the country. Many people come to Delhi from my constituency in Kerala, after giving an amount of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 thousands to the agents. But they are being cheated. I myself had gone to the hon. Minister many times on this issue. There should be some rules and regulations.

I suggest that even the State Governments can take up this work so that the workers - the real workers - the plumbers, the construction workers etc. who are needed in the gulf countries can be sent through a proper channel. These poor people are being

cheated by the private agencies who get some sort of registration after paying certain bribe. I request the Central Government to see that these agencies, which recruit people are properly channelised and they are properly controlled to do real service to the people.

Sir, coming to the Kerala labour, I have one word to say. Very often the Kerala labour has been mis represented outside Kerala, that we are a militant force. But in Kerala the labour knows the right and its privileges. Sir, ours is a State where the number of manday lost due to strike by the labour is the minimum in the country. Whenever there has been an agreement with the management, the Kerala labour has kept up that agreement in letter and spirit. If the Central Government looks at the labour in Kerala for the last one year it can be seen that it was the minimum.

With these words, I once again support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI N.K. BALIYAN (Muzaffargarh); Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of labour.

Sir, I have risen to oppose these. There was a time, when this country was called the Golden Land, and every household produced some or the other consumer durable, which were exported to various countries in lieu of Gold, silver, diamond another precious items. To bring back the glory of that Golden era, the B.J.P. in its election manifesto promised to provide work for all. This Budget doesn't contain any resolve to make Right to Work a fundamental right, as envisaged in the Directive principles of state Policy given in the Constitution. Rather, this Budget has made enough provisions to increase the number of jobless from lakhs into cores. In 1990, the number of registered unemployed stood at four crores and those unregistered were more. Thus, ten crore people were running from pillar to post to get a job and all that the Employment Exchanges throughout

[Sh. N.K. Balyan]

the country could do was to provide jobs to two lakh people, which is a drop in the ocean.

This year, applications to fill up 30 vacancies of village land-recorders were invited in our Muzaffarnagar District and 12,000 candidates with qualifications including M.A., M.Sc and M.Com, applied for it and appeared in the examinations. This serious and explosive condition is an indicator of the growing unemployment problem in the country.

In my own district, I know of people who completed their B.T.C. in 1974 and are yet to get any job and going by the Demand for Grants, it seems to me that their training won't benefit them in any manner, in this life time. The on what based can Demands for Grants, be supported?

Sir, recently, I had a chat with a responsible official in the Kuwait Embassy. I inquired from him whether there is any truth in the reports appearing in 'Maya', and 'India Today' to the effect that Indian women are being exploited in Kuwait. He told me that in the absence of employment opportunities in the country, the poor people of this country, lured by the wealth of the middle-East, were putting all their possessions at stake and adopting illegal means to reach those countries and the rich and affluent of those countries, taking advantage of their helplessness, were exploiting them to the hilt. Can these circumstances lead the country towards a bright future? No. The only way to save this country from the humiliation is to generate new employment opportunities and to provide jobs to the unemployed efficient, willing and hardworking people. All this is not there in the Budget and in the demands for grants for Labour Ministry.

The conditions of skilled workers in the country is even more deplorable as far as employment opportunities for them are concerned and there is no question of recovering even as much money as was incurred on their training by their family members. These families are facing great

hardships and passing through a period of great distress and dismay. They do not get even as much in private industries as they used to spend in hostels on themselves. An engineer is compelled to work in the pay sack of an overseer. Is there any provisions to give relief to such people in the demand for grants?

Is there any provision in the budget to save the women from the evil practice of dowry. Is there any scheme to provide employment to the skilled and unskilled women in the demand for grants? If not, how can women become self reliant? The main reason behind this atrocity and sin is that they are economically dependent.

How can prosperity reach those areas, unless the tribals and Girijans are provided employment? The exploitation of these people will continue. How can equality be brought about under such circumstances? As such how can this budget usher in us an era of prosperity as it has no provision for employment to the people.

It appears from the new Industrial policy that a large number of workers will be retrenched. The rumor of effecting retrenchment of workers in a big organisation like Railways is wide spread. eventhough it has been denied several times. There is very little possibility of employment in the new industries which have switched over to automation. Whereas many small and cottage industries will be closed down as they would not be able to compete in the market and thousands of workers will be jobless. Nobody can deny such a possibility.

Exorbitant price rise and devaluation of rupees has further complicated this problem. How can a country and society prosper in an atmosphere where on one hand are scant employment opportunities and on the other the purchasing power of people is going down. How can jobs be created in the industries which have taken to automation? Pepsi Cola is an ideal example of it. When this company submitted its project it promised to provide employment to 50 thousand people but in reality provided employment to merely

489 people and on account of it many small and cottage industries have closed down. Owing to their closure, thousands of people have become jobless. This proverb is proving true that a big fish swallows any small fish.

At the same time it has become quite clear from this budget that no fresh recruitment will be made in Government Services. Then how will the country make progress and what will be the fate of the crores of youth of this country.

Thus this budget and demand for grants for the Ministry of Labour are anti-people and anti-workers. It will create a great discontentment among the youth and will increase unemployment and lessen job opportunities. It will encourage foreign goods instead of indigenous goods and will lead to price rise. It cannot lead the country towards development rather it will bring down the living standards of the people of this country.

On the basis of the aforesaid reasons, I request the House not to accept these demands.

* SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (COIMBATORE): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you heartily for having given me an opportunity to speak on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour. I extend my support to the move by the government and I would like to express my views in this regard.

It is unfortunate that the communist who claim that they exist for the betterment of the working class are not present in the House during this discussion now.

While I speak on this, about the need for a better deal of labourers I wish the Minister for Labour Welfare listens to me. The Minister is not wearing his ear-phone and he is not listening to me. Through you Sir I request the Minister to listen to me. Minister may kindly have his ear-phone to listen to me.

[English]

DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the Minister

is understanding Tamil.

[Translation]

* C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Nothing sir, I don't think he can understand anything said in Tamil .. the Minister is listening to me. I would like to reiterate that it is unfortunate that communists are not present when we discuss labour welfare now.

I represent coimbatore constituency now. Communists have won five times there. But subsequently I have defeated Communist three times consecutively. Those communists who celebrate May Day and all giving a call to the workers world over to unite have failed in their duty to be present here now doing this discussion. I mean only the two communist parties and not other parties like B.J.P. it is immaterial whether they are here or not. But I would point out rather painfully that communists are not present here. I find just one member from those parties. Another member from those parties is also present here in this house and he is raising his hands.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and this august House the sorry plight of plantation workers in various tea estates in Valparai, Connoor and Outy. Majority of the workers who work in those estates live like bonded labour and much needs to be done to improve their standard of living. I would like to emphasize that the Government should take note of it as early as it can. Because more than 90% of plantation workers in Valparai estates belong to Scheduled Caste communities. Big industrial houses like Tates and Birals and very rich families own many estates there. They extract heavy labour from those workers but they keep them all underpaid. Even after so many years of our country winning the Freedom, those labourers are yet to be liberated from the clutches of the feudalistic estate management there. I urge upon the government to take note of the pitiable conditions of the working class over there. I also request the Minister to personally look into it to take all possible efforts to usher in better living conditions to the working class living there. They do not haveESI and

*Translation of this speech originally delivered in Tamil.

PF facilities extended to them. Many of them have never got these facilities extended to them. Many of them have never got these facilities meant for them through the efforts and legislation by the Government. It was our great leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Indian National Congress thought of workers and founded INTUC-Indian National Trade Union Congress. Today we find Trade Unions one too many. Most of them have sprung up from the earlier one formed by that great Nationalist movement the Congress which fought for our country's freedom. Hence with these historical perspective I would like to impress upon the government *that enough efforts should be made to liberate the workers who are no different from the bonded labour.* Even after 45 years of Independence they should not be denied the governmental care. They should not be neglected any more.

I would also like to highlight the problems faced by the Agricultural labourers and farm workers. Minimum wages to the Agricultural workers should be fixed based on a national policy. It should be uniform all over the country. We should not be mute spectators to a situation where there exists a vast difference between one State from the other, in fixing minimum wages. These agricultural workers form part of the unorganised sector. They too are not getting the ESI and PF facilities. There is a legislation urging working place having more than 20 workers to extend PF facility to its workers. But farm workers do not get these facility. I would like to bring this lacunae to the notice of the Government. This happens in factories too. Labour inspectors who are supposed to ensure the benefits to workers do it otherwise in collusion with the employers. They take money from the greedy employers and declare that the particular employer has employed only fifteen or eighteen employees even if there are twenty to twentyfive workers. These corrupt practices are common in several states and it is not confined to any particular state. I feel it is my duty to bring it to the notice of the Government.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the plight of the construction workers. They give rise to several skyscrapers

that come up in many of our cities. They are the real architects building the dwelling structures. But those building workers do not have safety and security. Such a vast number of construction workers do not have medical facilities provided by Employees State Insurance Scheme or security provided by the Provident Fund Act. The Government must take upon itself the need to ensure these social welfare measures to construction workers throughout the country.

I have drawn the attention of the Government on several occasions to the plight of textile workers due to closure of mills. In my Coimbatore constituency alone I find eight textile mills which faced closure are yet to commence industrial activity. Mills like Vatsantha Mills and Radhakirshan Mills remain closed for the past 6 years having rendered 10 to 15 thousand employees jobless. The tangle and stalemate are yet to see the light of the day for being resolved. Even negotiations to settle the problem are not taking place. Now we have Congress Government at the Centre and to resolve the issue the Government should take over those mills. I request the Labour Minister to take appropriate action in this regard.

Nextly I would like to point out the precarious condition of the workers of MALCO in Mettur. As far as Salem district is concerned it is a big industrial unit with about 2500 workers for the past several months that unit continues to remain closed. It is said that BIFR is holding an enquiry. That too is pending for quite sometime. I would request the Govt to take a sympathetic view to benefit the workers at large. It is said that BIFR do not take into consideration the problems that may be passed to the workers by the closure of any of the units. That should not be so. Hence I urge upon the Govt to take over that unit in the interest of the working class. I request the Minister to ensure that sick unit-MALCO is taken over by the Government and I would prefer an assurance from the Minister in this regard. Above all, I request the Minister to remove the anomalies in identifying judiciously the industrial units that employed 20 or more number of workers so that ESI and PF facilities are extended to

them. I urge upon the labour Ministry to ensure that such laws are not violated by the unscrupulous employers. I receive complaints in this regard from many workers wherever I go. As far as my constituency and my home town Tiruppur is concerned this problems is rampant. Trippur exports knitted garments and Banians to the tune of about Rs. 1000 crores every year. In Tiruppur town alone there are about 75 thousand knitting industry workers employed in thousands of units there. Most of them are contract labourers. I request the Government to ensure that they are made permanent workers repaying the benefits of labour welfare measures through labour commissioners and other agencies the government must ensure that workers get a better deal with the effective implementation of the exiting laws aimed at benefiting the workers.

There are several instances of regularising the contract labour system. In Railways, Civil Aviation, Postal and Telegraphic Departments we have witnessed the changes, for the betterment of employees. Hence I request the Government to take steps to make permanent the Hosiery industry workers.

I would like to draw your attention to the crisis that has come upon the printing industry in SIVAKASI. Heavy tax has been levied on the work contract system. This effects the printing industry established there over the years. Ultimately the workers are the worst sufferers due to the closure and displacement of certain units. Not only workers but thousands of families that depend on printing industry for their livelihood will be hit hard. Instead of levying tax on work contract the Government may impress upon the mangement of such units to attend to the basic needs of in austral workers.

Educational needs of industrial workers and plantation workers should be attended to in a concerted fashion Workers' children if talented should get opportunity to become Doctors and engineers. I request the Minister to do the needful in this regard and promote educational facilities to the wards of the workers.

On earlier occasions too I have drawn the attention of the Government to the plight of the agricultural workers. They are not covered by social security measures and the situation is depressing and is at its worst. They contribute in a big way to the national food production. Hence we are duty bound to give recongnition and due encouragement to the agricultural workers. They must be covered under social security schemes by way of encouraging them to go in for savings with incentive and PF schemes.

I have put forth emphatically all my views concerning labour Welfare. Let me again thank the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker for giving me an opportunity to express my views while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of labour.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I rise to oppose the Demands for grants of the Labour Ministry because all the policies formulated by the present Government are hanging like democalie domicile sword on the workers. Owing to this the labourers who are already leading a miserable life are how apprehensive about their future. They are wandering here and there without any direction and may take to the path of agitation in these circumstances. The labourers sell their hard labour in order to get two square meals a day and toils hard throughout the day for the sake of the country. It is an ivory that a labourer in India despite labouring hard for the whole day sees his children starving when he returns home in the evening and he too remains hungry. The development of every country depends on its production and production in the right perspective can be done only when there is a cordial relationship between the owners and the labourers and the workers get adequate remuneration for their labour. But here the labourer is not given sufficient wages and his family starving despite working hard in the scorching sun and in front of turnaces. When he goes home he finds that he cannot provide medicine to his sick child. He cannot give fees for sending his children to school. He is disheartened. On the other hand the capitalists enjoy the fruits of the

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hard labour put in by these workers. They live in air conditioned rooms and sitting on Dunlop pillows feed their pets with cream and milk whereas the child of the worker dies without medicines. When such a discriminatory attitude crops up the labourers are agitated and when such a frenzy is created the crores of hands which were engaged in production start indulging into sabotage. The level of production in the country starts decreasing and all this creates hurdles in the progress of the country. The organised labourers untidely makes the owners fulfill their demands but the unorganised, poor, ignorant and illiterate labourers are compelled to bear the atrocities of their owners on account of lack of employment opportunities. They do not get even the minimum wages. They cannot raise their jobs and come on the streets. Under such compulsion they tolerate the atrocities inflicted on them, otherwise they would have too face starvation.

The condition of the child and women labour in unorganized sectors is the most deplorable. The Act providing "Equal pay for equal work" is in force. This law was formulated a long time back. Agricultural women labourers first finish their household work and thereafter go to fields to work there and in this way they work for the whole day. While she is working, her infant keeps crying bitterly under some tree and the child who looks after this infant is barely four to five years old. As such both the children virtually keep crying. The women labourer hears her children crying and wailing but turns a deaf ear to them because she knows that if she stops working the family will have to starve. As such she continues to work without caring for the wailing children. But she is completely disheartened, when she does not get sufficient wages in return of her hard labour. She puts in as much work as is put in by a man. By she gets only Rs. 10-12, whereas a man gets Rs. 25 to 30 for the same amount of work.

Similarly, the condition of the women working in other fields is also not good. They labour hard through out the day in fields and

factories while their children keep wandering on the streets. These children need the affection of their mothers. The infant tied on the cot keeps on crying alone. On the other hand the capitalists make these women work and increase their bank balances and purchases luxurious items for their houses. He does not think in terms of opening a *Shishu Sadan* or Bal Niketan for the welfare of the children of women labourers or constructing a separate women workers toilet.

The condition of the women labourer who go from one state to the other in search of job is more pitiable. One can see such women workers engaged in the construction of roads. One can see women labourers engaged in the construction of high rise buildings. The pregnant women carrying loads on their heads go up and down several stories and they deliver their child either in a corner of the building which is under construction or on a road side of under the open sky without the assistance of any doctor. She is in a hurry to join duty because she knows that her absence from duty would bring the entire family on the verge of starvation. The future of the country, the next generation of the country is taking birth on roads whereas the Maternity benefit Act is in force since 1961. But the needy mothers are deprived of this benefit. There are laws providing for equal pay for women but I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why this is not being implemented? Is that only confined to books or to the decorate the libraries? When these Acts will be implemented? Forty four years have passed since India achieved independence but the condition of women has not improved. Women are engaged in scavenging work. For this work they are given Rs. 10 per month and at times they have to satisfy themselves with only Rs. 8 a month. In 1980- late Smt. Indira Gandhi while announcing "Bhangi Kasht Mukti Yojana" had said that under this scheme the evil practice of carrying night soil on head will be done away with by 1990 and an amount of Rs. 3000 will be given as a grant for the construction of toilets in every household. But where is that scheme? Even today women and children can be seen carrying night soil on their heads in Delhi as well as other

districts and villages of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in the report of "National Labour Commission" that barring some exceptions, the scavengers passes only a hut in the name of house, that too by the side of a graveyard or dump of garbage or a drain. The people of our country are living in such an unfortunate condition. Even the basic amenities are not being provided. A few people have got starangle hold over this country and they think it is their birth right to lead a luxurious life. Some people in this country rule over the poor and supressed workers and exploit them and thus compel them to lead the life like animals. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that a lot of injustice is still being inflicted on women; kindly create a centralernity fund for the mothers who give birth to the citizens of this country so that unorganized women workers, who remain cut off from health, facilities due to poverty and birth to children without any medical care such workers should be given assistance during their first delivery and the infant who is born should not remain deprived of milk and medicines. That poor female should feel the pride of her motherhood.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, seeing from the way, in which the sewer line is laid and the way in which the bathrooms are made, it is not possible in near future to free this country from the evil of carrying night soil on the heads. The condition of child labourers of our country is even worse. Pandit JawharLal Nehru, who is called the father of industrialization in this country, has said that he could see in the eyes of every child of the country the picture of the coming tomorrow. The base of the optimistic future is health and educated young boy of today. The children are the nation, but if we see the childhood of our children, we will find them collecting dust from the dustbin or working in a burning furnace, but those soft hands cannot become the adornment of anyone, rather these soft hands have to work hard and the golden future, which Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had wanted to see in the eyes of those children, has vanished. Today their eyes are overcast with darkness and sadness. You have

enacted many laws to abolish the system of child labour but you know very well that there are 30 crore children in our country of which 4 crore 44 lakh are working as labourers. In this way, every seventh child in India is working as a labour. May it be the carpet trade in Mirzapur, be it the glass trade in Firozabad, be it the cracker industries. Everywhere child labourers are being misused. In the glass trade, in front of the burning Kilns having a temperature of 1400 centigrade, children from 12 to 17 years of age work 12 to 14 hours a day and the corneas of their eyes are damaged and they become victims of T.B. Those children who work in the carpet trade get T.B. due to wool and dust and there is a risk that they might get cancer. Those children who are working in the cracker manufacturing trade, have been victims of mishaps many times, but no attention has ever been paid to them. Those children who work 14 hours in conditions adverse forget their laughter and enjoyment and are cut off from the world and merely remain confined in these factories may it be the lock trade, brassware industry, or the carpet trade; child workers are being exploited everywhere and those who exploit these children say that the child can do more work because he does not get tired. Ask any owner of a miraba or a hotel as to why do you employ child worker, he will say that a child can take 50 rounds to serve tea even in multi stored bindings and he never tires in the process. In this way, the owner of the hotel commits an act of exploiting the childhood of the child. The time which should be given to studies and play is spent in work, and when he feels hungry he is forced to suffer the beating of the hotel owner and given rags to wear and food just enough to survive. They are exploited in this way. I would like to ask the honorable Minister what type of industrial policy do you want to make? When do you seek to bring about an improvement in their conditions? How will the life of these children improve? Have you ever thought of this? By paying more and more attention towards the rich people, you are ignoring the plight of the poor. You are not looking at the plight of women. I would like to say to you that the tears of the oppressed women, the working women of this country could become acid

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and it will definitely destroy this system of the country. In the same way, the condition of the bonded labourer in this country is also very pitiable. Several times, laws were made and the announcement was made that the system of bonded labour had been abolished. In the 20 point programme many projects and plans were made for the sake of emancipating the bonded labourers and for their identification. But even today in this country in U.P. Tamil Nadu, Haryana everywhere bonded labourers are moving from place to place; and the funds earmarked for their rehabilitation are pocketed by the officials and if at all any bonded labourer is freed from the bandage, he goes back to his old owners. In the same way, some agents lure our sisters and take them to foreign countries for providing them better jobs. Due to poverty they are forced to go there and when they go there, they are exploited physically and mentally and they are forced to lead a hellish life there and at times, in their efforts to result in their murder become free. When they go to their Embassy for help, they do not get any kind of help. You should think about this as well.

I would like to mention something about your new industrial policy, which has shown many golden dreams to this country. You have set up a National Renewal Fund which has become the National Retrenchment Fund in the name of retrenchment, you want to throw the workers of this country on the road by rendering them unemployed. In the name of new schemes like the Golden Handshake and the Voluntary Retirement Schemes, you are deceiving the labourers and they are being cheated. Has the world bank advanced the amount of Rs. 500 crores only for this purpose that you make a mess of the life of the labourers and they be thrown on the streets? Why your industries are sick? Did you ever try to find out the reasons for this, honestly? 58 sick industries have been referred to the E.I.F.R. which is itself a sick organisation, because the members of the Board have completed their tenure and their seats are now vacant. Will the B.I.F.R. be able to submit its report of 58 sick industries,

early? Everybody knows this thing very well. When you refer any industry to the B.I.F.R. and stop providing assistance to it, the industry will automatically wind up, because in our constituency Allahabad, T.S.L. industries, have been referred to the B.I.F.R. and B.P.K.L. No attempt has ever been made to find out the reasons for their sickness. For the sake of formality, these industries have been referred to B.I.F.R. As a result of it all the orders which were to be placed with these industries, have been cancelled because no person is prepared to give any work to these sick industries.

In the name of B.I.F.R. these organisations have been issued death warrants. I would like to say to the hon. Minister that he should identify the root causes of the sickness of these industries because every sick unit has its own cause for its sickness. I would like to tell you about my constituency that if these industries B.P.K.L. & T.S.L. would not have been brought under Bharat Yantra Nigam, these industries could not have been sick because the Bharat Yantra Nigam has become such an institution as has been operating industries for the last six years and has been exploiting them. It takes direct contracts and due to its internal politics half of the industries are not able to get work from it. The industries running under its supervision pay Rs. 25 lakh per month to it only because it is meant for the supervision of these industries. You should try to realize the mismanagement prevailing in the Nigam. hon. Minister, if these industries have to close down, you can well imagine that lakhs of workers will be rendered unemployed. I have named only two industries but there are several industries running in the same condition. If all these industries close down, lakhs of workers will become unemployed, and jobless. If you compulsorily retire the workers, what will be the fate of those workers. They will only increase the number of unemployed persons in the country. Will this step of the Government not create a grave law and order situation in the country? Do you want that the workers of this country may become jobless. You should formulate a new national policy and make available new opportunities for employment.

According to your manifesto; you had promised to make provision for providing employment to one crore people. I think, the Government has not so far formulated any policy for providing employment, moreover all fresh recruitments have been withheld in Uttar Pradesh for want of funds with the Government. I would like to know as to how would the Government create employment opportunities when it is inviting multinational companies to the country. The multinational Companies will bring with them computers and new technologies and they would no longer require manpower. When such companies will come to our country they will ruin our small scale industries and the industries based on traditional Skills. The dreams of youth of this country whose parents cherish great hopes while educating them will be shattered, will it not be an injustice to such employees who will face compulsory retirement? Will their plans they have made for 58 years not be doomed and will the whole country not sink into a state of disappointment.

I would, therefore, like to suggest to the hon. Minister that he should reconsider his policies and must come to reality from the clutches of the capitalists, let him see that the labourers of this country are treading on a thorny path. He should divert his attention from the glamorous world, and look at the slums. Let him come to the fields. Let him see the pitiable condition of our labourer-sisters who are languishing on roads-sides. He will then realise that all his policies are incomplete and the area mere show. I, therefore, request him to reconsider it, stop the policy of retrenchment immediately, and stop inviting multinational Companies to this country. He should also stop the new schemes as the Renewal Funds and the proposed closer of sick industries. The country will prosper only when he reconsiders his policies. With these words, I suppose all his policies.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are some more hon. Members who desires to speak. Shall we sit for one more hour?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Yes Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So the time is extended by one more hour. So many hon. Members are sitting here. If they do not get a chance they will be disappointed. So, let the speeches be over today and the hon. Minister can reply tomorrow.

Shri Dwaraka Nath Das to speak.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimanj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me a chance to say a few words on the Ministry of Labour. Sir, at the outset, I oppose this Demands for Grants. Sir, I am not elaborating my points; but I will simply read them out due to paucity of time.

Sir, the condition of unorganised labour specially in the rural sector is not yet satisfactory, since independence. The Minimum Wages Act 1948, Equal Remuneration Act 1976 and the Payment of Bonus Act 1965 cannot protect the rights and privileges of such labour. There are several kinds of unemployment in rural sector, as for example, the landless unemployment, disguised, seasonal, under-employment and so on. The National Commission on Rural Labour set up in August 1987 cannot even touch the fringe of the problem, not to speak of the problem itself. It is very difficult to assess the unemployment situation in rural sector, as because 40 per cent of such population living below poverty level. Although the efforts of the Government in this direction are worth-mentioning, these are not at all sufficient to cope up with the situation. The unorganised sector of labour cannot form their own trade unions because of their unusual vast number living in lakhs of villages in country-sides, and so, the Government should come forward in a realistic manner to tackle the problem with determination. I should propose that a thorough survey be undertaken throughout the length and breadth of the country of such labour and then only the Government would be in a position to look into the reality of the things, and would take suitable measures to confront the problems.

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In the Annual Report 1991-92, Ministry of Labour, it is said that the State shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education, to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of underserved want. But these are dreams to the unorganised sector of labour and social security is something a myth to them.

It is said that the bonded labour has been abolished by Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act., 1976. But only recently it is learnt that there are at least one lakh of bonded labourers in Palamu District of Bihar alone.

It is said that they were declared liberated by the Government in 1975-77 has reverted back to their traditional status. The Government had given the liberated labourers land to cultivate. However, in most cases the land given to them was barren and rocky. They could not cultivate it. Neither could they sell their labour in the village where their masters had ostracised them socially by treating them as 'Sarkari Jami' - the groom of the government. In absence of other sources of livelihood, these 'liberated labourers' were forced to accept 'bandhua Mazdoori' - bonded labour - at the darbar of their erstwhile masters.

Another system *debdasi* system, prevalent in some parts of the country, seems to be another kind of bonded labour which should be done away with as early as possible.

The ILO convention No. 141 concerning rural workers' organisation was ratified by India in August, 1978 to identify the different categories and sub-categories of unorganised rural labour to uplift their socio-economic status. The scheme was introduced by allocating some honorary rural organisers in eight States. The scheme aims at motivating the rural workers to organise themselves and to give the knowledge about the laws enacted for their welfare. But the scheme

has already been abandoned by several States. And as such it has come to a grand failure.

In Assam, unemployed agriculture labour belongs to unorganised sector and because Assam is most backward industrial, the unskilled labour force cannot be diverted to industries, and the result is economic backwardness of this State since Independence. In case of Assam, setting up of small-scale medium-sized industries would pave the way for employment generation in rural sector. I may suggest seven-point programme to solve the problems of our unorganised sector of labour, namely: (1) cottage industries; (2) small trades; (3) poultry farming; (4) handicrafts; (5) diversification of rural labour to industries; (6) implementation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 with its amendments in miscellaneous cases; and (7) eradication of rural indebtedness in a phased manner.

As regards plantation labour of Assam, I should say that the fate of ex-tea-garden labourers is uncertain because there are no alternative avenues of employment for them. Tea, we know, is the biggest source of foreign exchange but at present, the condition of most of the tea gardens of Assam, especially that of Karimganj and Hailakandi districts, is not at all satisfactory. The gardens situated in border areas are the safe hideouts of infiltrators from Bangladesh. Besides, there are hundreds and thousands of illegal encroachments in garden lands. Some of such gardens are so ill-managed that within a couple of years, they will no longer exist. So to say Assam, is now full of sick tea-gardens, and this being so, I fear, Assam will lose its pride of place in tea production within a decade or so. Now, there are some trade unions to protect the rights and privileges of the tea labourers but it is not clear what safeguards are there for ex-tea labourers. It is not wise to turn them to petty cultivators of tiny plots of land nor is it advisable to multiply the unorganised labour force. In such a situation, I should propose that a thorough survey be undertaken by a high-power committee to look into the working conditions of tea gardens throughout Assam

and then to revitalise them to save the great industry from decay. And if this is done, I feel unlawful encroachments will be removed, fresh employments will be generated and the long-standing problem of ex-tea garden labour may to some extent stand solved. In Conclusion, Sir, as it is seen there is lack of sincere effort on the part of the Government for the all round welfare of the unorganised sector of labour, since it is confined to bureaucratic machinery only, I oppose the merge budgetary grant of the Ministry of Labour.

DR. R. MALLY (Nagar Kurnol): Honourable Deputy Speaker Sir, I am supporting the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Labour

First of all, under the critical economic conditions, our beloved Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao and our Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh have allocated Rs. 392 crores for this year to Labour Ministry as against Rs. 362 crores of last year. Not only that, Sir, they have identified some skilled labourers wherein they have provided some special schemes for beedi workers and pilot schemes for the migrating labourers. Even in this financial crisis, the Labour Minister has got his due share from the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. However, Sir, I would like to bring certain things to the notice of the Labour Minister regarding the demand of labour. Labour Ministry is one which is taking care of organised and unorganised workers. When the organised sector are agitating for rights like salaries, etc. it is being taken care of in a better way when compared to the unorganised sector. As you know, 80 per cent of the population are living in the villages and most of the unorganised labourers are working in the villages and they are not having guarantee of jobs, they do not have any plan for housing, education of their children and about their welfare in future. They are just working seasonally whenever there is work and when there is no work, they are just struggling physically not bothering about their children and family. After 45 years of independence, I feel that at least now the Government has to take care of the unorganised labour. Their interest must be

protected and should be treated on par with the organised labour. As you know, unorganised labour is working for production in the agricultural sector and building houses which is most important for people to live in. They are the people who are constructing the roads, the railway lines and they are the people who are doing all possible things in our country and we must be proud that India has got a lot of manpower which is not available to so many developed countries. Of course, I do admit that over-population is a problem in our country. Every new mouth that comes into existence also has two hands which can be effectively utilised. The Government should find out a way to utilise the hands for the benefit of the nation.

Sir, we have enacted the Minimum Wages Act. But it is not properly implemented in many of the states. It is now time for us to see that the Act is properly implemented so that the people get the prescribed minimum wages. I request the Labour Minister to take corrective steps to pay minimum wages to our toiling labourers in the unorganised sector. Social security measures such as the Workmen's Compensation Act, Employees State Insurance Act, Maternity Benefit Act, etc. Employees Provident Fund Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, etc. are implemented in the organised industrial sector to some extent. But these Acts are not at all implemented in the unorganised sector. Therefore, I request the Government that the above said Acts should be extended to the unorganised working class as well.

Here I may mention that some States like Andhra Pradesh are extending some maternity benefit to the agricultural labourers also. The State Government is giving some allowance to the pregnant ladies in the unorganised sector, on par with the women employees working in the Government. This type of facility should be extended to other States as well.

Now I would like to say a word about the child labour who are working in fire-work industries in places like Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu. In these industries, the children are exposed to health hazards. They are to work

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for long hours and there is brazen exploitation. These child workers are put to a lot of difficulties and they are paid very low wages. No safeguards or social securities are available to them. Government should take a serious look into these things and take necessary remedial action.

Government should also take corrective measures for effective implementation of existing employment schemes such as IRDP, RLEGP, etc. Unemployed youth are now being paid some stipend or dole in certain States though no work is being extracted from them. I request the Central Government to give stipend to the unemployed youth and take some work from them so that their energies are utilized properly in nation-building.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that in some States like Maharashtra, there is an Employment Guarantee Scheme. Under this scheme, unskilled workers can register their names at the Mandal; or Taluka headquarters and within one week, the State Government or the local authorities would provide them with some job. This sort of schemes give confidence to the unemployed people. This Employment Guarantee Scheme should be extended to other States also because it is yielding very good results. The Central Government may enact a legislation to extend this scheme to all the States.

Another thing that I would like to mention is about the immigrant labour, who go to foreign countries for earning a livelihood. They are being taken for a ride by some registered agents. These agents take money from them and cheat them. They do not even return the money to the labourers. This has to be taken care of. I request the Government to have a special Manpower Corporation which can take care of these things so that the people who want to go to foreign countries for jobs can register their names with the Corporation.

When I go to the State of Andhra

Pradesh, in Nagar Kurnool, which is my Parliamentary constituency, I see a large number of migrants particularly during the summer season. Starvation deaths are on an increase in the district, young people migrate from their home town leaving their old parents behind. Some of them are too old to go out to earn their livelihood. This is one of the reason contributing to the starvation deaths in my district. I congratulate the Central Government the Rural Development Ministry for having sanctioned a pilot scheme for providing employment to unskilled labour in my district. But, I would request them to identify such districts throughout the country also. The Government must see that the migrant labourers are provided with some kind of employment in their local place itself. This will not only help them to stand on their own legs but it will also reduce the starvation deaths which are on the increase at present.

Article 41 of the Constitution mentions about the responsibility of the State towards the weaker section of the society. It stipulates that the State shall within the limitation of its economic capacity and development make effective provision for securing the right of work. This has to be taken care of. Though it is provided in the Constitution, it is not properly implemented.

The social security measures provided in various legislative enactments should be implemented in letter and spirit.

The number of unemployed persons is increasing from 34.6 millions in 1991 to 36.2 millions in 1992. This number is regularly increasing year after year. I would say that the main reason for the unemployment is that there is no proper employment scheme with the Government. In this regard I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that the private financial institutions should be given the chance to provide finance to the unemployed youths. If this is done then these people will be able to stand on their own legs.

Regarding the women and child labour, speakers who have spoken earlier to me said a lot of things about equal pay for equal

work irrespective of the sex. I request the see Government to set that equal payment should be given for the same amount of work. Also the children who are below 14 years of age should not be allowed to work. Otherwise, at this tender age they will be put to more stresses and there further will be blocked.

A lot of laws are being enacted by the Government but they are not being implemented properly. At the State level, zonal level and divisional level we must see that they are implemented properly.

Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: The scheme of Coaching the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is fruitful to its beneficiaries. Efforts need to be made to strengthen the Centres providing guidance and coaching to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Stenography and other Clerical jobs. The monitoring of the schemes needs to be done for providing benefits to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by creating a post of Additional Director at the Headquarters.

The Directorate of Training: The Directorate to Training Centres caters for training the needy. While the training in existing occupations further needs improvement and introduction of new techniques, training in emerging occupations needs to be introduced. The World Bank project on modernisation of the training programmes should be implemented.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Centres: Only 17 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres are catering for training and rehabilitation needs for the country. The number of such Centres is far below the total requirement of the country. Not only there is a need to modernise and strengthen the Vocational Rehabilitation Centres but also an equal need to strength the Directorate of Employment of the DGE&ST that control these Centres.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In fact, we should be thankful to you.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the most important job of the Labour Ministry is to see that the peace exists in the field of labour and better relationships should be built up between the labourers and the employers. For that, the main thing that should be done is to bring about proper laws and implement them.

We have got the Code of Conduct. We have the Industrial Disputes Act. We have other laws also. But, there are so many loopholes in these Acts. There are so many anomalies in these Acts. Because of non-implementation of these Acts or because of the provision of these Acts, there is disharmony among the labourers in various places and in various industrial units.

A fresh appraisal of these Acts of one of the major work that this Ministry should do. The Industrial Disputes Act is evolved. Several decisions of the Courts have come. Several interpretations have come that the Act must be further amended to bring out certain reforms.

Take the example of grievances of the labourers. At some point, if they want to go to a Court of law, they cannot go to a Court of law. It is only in the organised sectors, where there are very strong Unions that they will be able to bring their grievances to such an extent that the Management comes down for a compromise before the labour authorities. Otherwise, if the settlement does/not ensue, then the difficulty will be there. It is only, if the Labour Commissioner or the Labour Officer refers it to the Government and the Government in turn refers it to the Court, then only the matter goes to a Court of law. There are so many anomalies in the sense that very deserving cases where a labourer or a set of labourers who wanted actually to go to a Court of Law were not in a position to go to a Court of law. Unfair labour practices which are not mentioned in the list of unfair labour practices which are not mentioned in the list of unfair

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labour practices are mentioned in this list. They are now listed in the Industrial Disputes Act.

There are cases where transfers are given at times when some industrial units felt that the labourers who cannot be transferred to such areas. Take the example of a transfer from Delhi to Kerala. People who are working in Delhi for a small amount, they are not in a position to go there and serve. I have got a case with me which had happened recently in Delhi where 40 women labourers of a company due to lack of work, were transferred - they have been given transfer letters - to Gujarat to work in any one of the factories. We do not know whether the standing orders have made a mention of such transfers as such.

But these standing orders are also the ones where so many differences can be made without the knowledge of the labourers especially when the labourers are not organised. There are cases where standing orders, according to labourers, are changed, are never given to them or made known to them so that they do not know whether transfer can be legally made. And I don't think there are proper provisions in the Industrial Disputes Act preventing such transfer of indiscriminate nature, just to victimise the workers. I was just presenting this as an example.

Now in the public sector undertakings I have an example to quote. With regard to Food Corporation of India, their employees have already come to you. I think they have placed their grievances before you. Now, there are some grievances which the Government or the Management do feel are not proper. But what is standing in between the Management and the labourers or the Government to call them for a talk, for negotiation? That is a way in which we have to settle the matter.

Now FCI's employees' Union gave notice two months ago. They have not gone on strike all of a sudden; but they say that they

will go on strike on May 15 I am just quoting an example - if their grievances are not negotiated. Till now though about two months are over, they have not been called for a compromise, for a negotiation; and this is a matter on which Members of Parliament have represented here. I myself have represented the matter; and the hon. Food Minister has stated that the Government has an open mind. Now, it is not a question of simply having an open mind; an open mind should be utilized also. So, I submit that in cases where workers come out with grievances, the Management as well as Government and the agencies concerned should at least have the audacity to call for a talk and negotiate the matter and see whether the matter could be settled; and there cannot be simply cases of transfer of the Union Leaders or the victimisation of that sort. I would submit that these are the types of cases where labour unrest is only further enhanced.

If in FCI the strike is going to ensue, then, I think the whole situation is going to change and the whole public distribution is going to be affected; and that will be a very great prejudice as far as our common people are concerned.

I think agricultural labour is one sector where the Ministry should pay special heed. But I think, as stated by many of my friends here, there are no proper laws to give encouragement, to give proper incentives and even to assure their security of job also, their proper wages, leave alone the other welfare measures, I would submit that the Labour Ministry should come forward to make proper legislation in agricultural labour sector; that is a sector where about 80 per cent of our labour force is now there, although they are not properly organised. I can just quote a case of pepper plantation in Kerala; and that is now being destroyed to a great extent because of so many things. There are diseases, prices are not remunerative for a farmer, climatic conditions/etc. There is a very large amount of labour working in this sector. But what are these people going to do when there is no labour? So, this is an aspect on which the Labour Ministry has to think of

and to see how welfare measures can be taken for agricultural workers who are just non-workers or without jobs because of various problems facing the agricultural sector.

It was pointed out that immigrant laws are to be liberalised. I think this is a sector where many persons are getting employment. For example, many Nurses are getting jobs abroad. But to help them all, the Ministry of Labour should come forward and make proper changes and practical amendments in the labour rules concerning this aspect.

I would just conclude by saying that this Ministry should take into account the huge labour force we have, the manpower we have and it is not within the Ministry's powers to give work to persons who are unemployed. This Ministry is the only Ministry which can have a proper concern about the unemployed and see what welfare measures have to be taken to provide them proper employment.

Unemployment dole is something which is being paid in Kerala. But I do not think that it has been successful. Though unemployment dole to the extent of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 is paid, nothing fruitful has come out of that. But along with that, if we try to see how this labour force and manpower can be used the problem of unemployment can be solved. Probably some grants can be given to them. I think it would be an encouragement to the unemployment youth if some incentive is given to them and the amount can be spent profitably in this sector.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Thank you, You have completed within ten minutes. Very fine. Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh. After that Shri Syed Masudal Hossain and Shri Krishna Rao are there.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Labour is an important Ministry but no importance is attached to it because the Indian Labourers are backward and this Ministry is also backward. The aim of this

Ministry was to save the labours from exploitation but this Ministry is not doing any such thing. There are two types of labourers in our country organized and unorganized. The number of unorganized labourers who work in the brick kilns, stones or cutting or who work on stone crushers is very large. Child-labourer are also unorganized. The labourers working in tea-gardens are also unorganized. Their number is bigger than the number of organized labourers. No political party cares that a union of these unorganized labourers is formed, nor does the labour department look after them. They are much exploited. I give you an example thereof. The labourers who work in brick kilns get only five paise per brick whereas the kiln-owners sell a brick for Rs. 1.25 paise. They get very poor wages. Even the charges for baking bricks are very less. This atrocity is being perpetuated against the labourers who put in so hard labour. Besides, those who work on crusher machines and those who do the stone cutting work get very low wages. They cannot support their families with such a low wage. The hon. Minister of Labour has all these information, yet he does not want to do anything. The policy should be changed. I would like to make a suggestion in this connection. For that, the hon. Minister may please let me know the number of unorganized labourers in the country? Are they being exploited and will he help them to liberate themselves? You talk of bonded-labour. There has been a hue and cry several times on this, but what is being done for this? Will you get a survey done about the organisations of such people of such labourers are there. You should do something for them but you do not do. The second thing which I want to put before you is happening in Delhi itself. There are a large number of small scale industries in Delhi where lakhs of people from other States work. What wages do they get? They are engaged on a monthly salary of rupees four to six hundred, They are retrenched after four-five months and then they knock at the door of M.Ps. There is nobody to come to their rescue. Is this not coming to the notice of the Government? Has the Government ever cared as to how they maintain their livelihood in just four to six hundred rupees. The Government raises a

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

hue and cry that the youth are running away from the national mainstream and that they should come in the nation mainstream. But how would they come? In a country where they cannot afford even a square meal a day and where 5 year old children feed their parents by putting in labour, it is a matter of shame for us. It is also a matter of shame for people who are well-off. There are cases where children are escorted to school by domestic servants and there also cases where children are supporting their parents by earning Rs. 50-60 per month in hotels. They work in tea-shops and carpet-industries. You should take note of all these. This has become a subject of discussion. Nothing will come out of discussions taking place here. This practice is not of today, but it has become a practice since this apex Panchayat came into existence. The malady has been growing more and more with our continued discussion on the subject. The purpose of discussion is to search a solution so that the malady does not grow further. Let us know what benefit we have derived out of last discussions. The fact remains that it has no impact on the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell you that our hon. Minister of Labour should pay attention to these matters so that the condition of the labourer is improved. The minimum wages of agricultural labourer have been revised but the problem is that how to implement the same. The Minimum wages have been implemented in Punjab, Haryana where there is large potential for irrigation. There they get even more than the minimum wages, but what happens in Bihar? The minimum wage policy is not in operation in Bihar. The main reason behind it is that there is no guarantee of crops for farmers. Even though whole capital is put sometimes crops dry up in drought, sometimes they are destroyed by flood. Wages will have to be given even though the farmers are not in a position to give and not capable of doing cultivation. The Department of Labour and the Department of Irrigation should therefore be amalgamated. Only then this thing can be done. All these three departments should be

put under the charge of one Minister only because the labourers have. Similar interaction with all these three departments. I want to say that the condition of agricultural labours is not good and it is gradually worsening day by day. The same youth are roaming all around the country and they have made organisations whom you call by the names of leftists, terrorists etc. Why is this terrorism? The young people do not get employment. The workers or labourers do not get reasonable wages from contractors.

If they make one thousand bricks then they should be paid Rs. 250 by they get Rs. 125/- only. Rest of money goes into the pockets of Government Officials. There is a department to monitor this at the Centre and State level. Central Government straight away refuses its responsibility and state that it is a State subject.

As far the condition of small scale industries is concerned. You can see it yourself. Just now I have told you about its position in Delhi. The labourers of small scale industries do not get proper wages even today. We are discussing the demands of Labour Ministry today and the main objective of this discussion is to save labourer from exploitation to pay attention to their problems and improvement in their economic condition.

Now the question is that the labourers of organised sector fight for their rights through. Trade Union and this safeguard their interests and get their demands fulfilled but that is also not enough. We are earning bad reputation today due to the industrial policy framed by our Government. On the basis of that policy our Government thinks that all Public Sector industrial units are not working properly and running into a heavy losses. Now we should find out the cause of their failure and running in losses. Here, I would like to request all the political parties who have their trade unions there and who fight for them. They have bought many cases and they call strikes. But along with this it is also necessary to induce new sense of responsibility in the labourers, so that the country moves ahead and production increases. Likewise, the same realisation is necessary in the minds of the

workers of Private sector also. Our Public Sector can flourish only when the workers have the sense of responsibility to increase the production also and not only fight for the rights alone. We must induce this thing into their minds that if the production increases, the country would be benefited and so will they, all will get benefited. It is the question of the development of the whole country.

The development of Private Sector industries is in the interest of owner and the country both. The whole nation will be benefited by that. Therefore, I urge the Government to pay attention towards its development.

When the V.P. Singh Government was in power it introduced a Bill for equal participation of workers in management whether they belong to public sector or private sector. In our opinion it was a good step and this Government should take measures to get it passed in the House so that healthy relationship between workers and the management could be established which will be helpful in increasing production. It would give rise to a sense of confidence and enthusiasm in the workers and all shall be benefited. Thus workers would become partner in the profits of the industry. Therefore we want that Government should take measures to get it passed in the House so that workers are able to participate in the management and the country can progress. I thank you and conclude with these words.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad):: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you must have watched the way the Hawkers set there articles on roadside or in running trains. They are very efficient in selling even low quality articles by convincing the people. Now Government itself ways that the condition of our public sector units has become very bad and it wants to close them down. Now it is even criticising the private sector also. On the other hand it has opened new avenues for the entry of multinational companies in India. Prior to it also it had asserted a liberal view but now it is welcoming those with open arms. I think that this

Government is very inefficient and incapable.

I do not support the Demands of Grants put up in the House. I would like to draw your attention towards one thing only because Labour Minister Shri Sangma is present in the House. I belong to Murshidabad and there are two and a half lakh Biddi workers. A fund was set up for their welfare and enough money has been deposited in the fund. There had been a proposal of constructing T.B. hospital for these people and the State Government had allotted land for the purpose also. It all happened in 1987 and had a very short name Shri Kabul Barkkat Atwal Gani Khan Chowdhary. Who is now the member of the House. Both Shri Sangma and he visited the place of foundation stone. Even the cards had been published and distributed but foundation stone was taken from there to some other on private land and laid there. Even the owner of the land was not aware of it. But the stone was laid there. The work of consecution of that hospital has not started upto now and the land is still laying vacant. In spite of the availability of funds, the building of hospital is not being constructed.

Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, thorough you I would like to request Shri Sangma, who is the Labour Minister now, and hope that work on this project would start before next session starts. If you do not want to start the work then please bring that stone from foundation stone from that place and keep that here in this house. You have committed a mistake by laying the foundation stone at Dhulia. You will have to construct the hospital at the original place in Tarapur but even in Aurangabad where you have laid the foundation stone by mistake. The hon. Minister himself was present there in Aurangabad. There also you will have to start a health centre so as to avoid a possible conflict between the Biddi Workers of Dhulia and Aurangabad. You want to divide them and I want to prevent you from doing so. I hope that work in this connection would start before the next session. I and biddi workers of my area would congratulate the hon. Minister if he gives a reply on the topic here in the House.

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the Demands of Labour Ministry and since much has been submitted by my party about the Labour Policy. Therefore, I would not repeat these things. But it is true that Government does not have a clear labour policy and there are so many labour laws and these are so complicated that if a labour gets entangled into the web of these laws, it would be very difficult for him to get out of that web. Therefore, my submission is that labour laws should be simplified and the sooner we are able to simply it, the sooner they would get justice. Such an arrangement should be made through the medium of labour laws.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member Shri Masudal Hossain has attracted the attention towards Biddi workers mining labourers and other categories I would also like to draw your attention towards two other categories of the labourers. Those are workers of unorganised sector and other those who work in pencil slate production units. They are lakhs in numbers. In my constituency alone there are twenty five thousand such labourers. Therefore, I would like to draw your attention towards a single problem. There are hundreds of units producing slate and pencil. These workers suffer from the disease named silicosis due to the dust that comes out of these units. The labourers which work there get infected by T.B. or other such diseases. There is no such legislation which can help these labourers. These labourers toil hard in the sun, then they get infected by diseases and they die due to that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir., it is a fact that the attention of the Government has been drawn towards these things but it has not taken any steps. I would urge you to take steps in this regard. Government should also introduce law for the welfare of the labourers of the unorganised sector whose number goes in lakhs.

In the end, I would like to quote from the labour policy of the Bharatiya Janata Party.

[English]

"Bharatiya Janata Party believes in healthy trade unionism. It will:

- (1) rationalise and simplify labour laws;
- (2) recognise unions on the basis of secret ballot;
- (3) introduce workers' participation from the shop floor to the Board Room in all public sector projects, public limited companies and foreign companies operating in India;
- (4) protect workers against inflation; and
- (5) make laws and evolve an effective mechanism to protect labour from occupational health hazards arising from industries like asbestos, cement, slate, mica, chemicals, textiles, etc."

[Translation]

I have just referred to it. I would like the hon. Minister to pay attention to these things because it is not possible to have discussion on each and every issue due to paucity of time.

With these words I conclude supporting the cut motion that has been put.

***SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO**
(CHIKKABALLAPURA): Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Labour. I would like to congratulate the honourable Minister Shri Sangma and give some suggestions pertaining to the problems of labourers in the country.

There are mainly three types of labourers in our country organised labourers, unorganised labourers and children labourers. Organised labourers have all the facilities like gratuity, General Provident Fund, Pension, etc. Government have enacted laws to protect the interests of organised labourers. Unfortunately there are no facilities to the unorganised labourers. They are left

uncared. Agricultural labourers, Quarry workers, and workers of dam constructions have to migrate from place to place. Their living condition is really very bad. They work hard and depend upon meagre daily wages. Government should come forward with a legislation to provide all the basic facilities to these unfortunate labourers. Otherwise it will be like committing crime against labourers.

The condition of child labourers is pitiable. We have seen the poor children rushing to pick food from where waste food is thrown in public places. This is the pathetic condition of the very poor children. It is shameful to allow such a situation to continue. We have to make arrangements to provide education to these children and to make them good citizens of our country.

The labourers who go to foreign countries also face too many problems. Those who go to Gulf countries have some special problems and the Hon'ble Minister is aware of them. Our embassies should come to the rescue of these workers.

Agricultural labourers constitute more than sixty percent of the total number of labourers and they are the most disappointed persons. I urge upon the Honorable Minister to constitute a Committee to look into this matter and to take steps to improve the living conditions of agricultural labourers.

Our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi had introduced several programmes for the welfare of poor labourers. The objective of these programmes was to root out poverty. But what is happening today. Rich is becoming richer and poor is becoming poorer. This gap between rich and poor has to be reduced immediately. We have to protect the poor labourers and I am sure that the Honourable Minister will take suitable steps in this direction. Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to 2-3 problems that are being faced by the labourers

and the employees. The employees of organised sector get neither medicines nor proper treatment in the hospitals run by the Employees State Insurance Corporation. More and more people are being brought every year under its cover but they do not get the facilities they are entitled to. Dependents of deceased do not get pension-amount in time. The hon. Minister, has this department directly under him, he may check the working of E.S.I and ensure that it runs efficiently.

Secondly, I have to make a submission about the provident fund. The employers deduct contribution amount from the salary of the employees but do not deposit their contribution to the fund. Moreover, even the deducted amount from the salary of employees is not deposited for years together. The Government will have to take stern action in this connection so that both the amount of provident fund deducted from the salary of employees and their own contribution may be deposited timely.

Thirdly, I would like to say about the people associated with the press. The Bacchawat Commission had made its recommendations several years ago. Those free recommendations have not been implemented by several Newspapers till date. The understanding between the employers and employees took place fairly long ago. The provisions thereof need to be changed. The Government should take step to ensure that journalists and other employees working with the press should get house rent allowance, medical allowance etc. equal to the rates admissible to employees of the Central Government.

Many Members who spoke before me have discussed in detail the need to implement the Minimum wages-Act and also about the interests of the labourers working in unorganised sector. For them I would like the Government to introduce Contributory Family Pension Scheme. The Government should also take effective steps to safeguard the interests of Government employees to provide time scale promotion to implement awards given by the CAT, i.e., the Central Administrative Tribunal and other awards.

[Prof. Prem Dhuma]

Two Members who spoke before me have specially mentioned about on thing and that is about occupational health hazards concerning workers. The Government should also take proper care to see that workers engaged different professions are protected from the hazards that are associated with their occupation.

Lastly there are many people in trade unions who do not have even membership yet they are leaders. The Government is continuing to recognise them. The Government should try to find out through secret ballot as to which union enjoys majority and it should recognise only that particular union so that only the leaders who really believe in safeguarding the interests of employees, could have a dialogue with the Government and solve their problems

I will not take much time, thank you.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through many speakers have expressed their views, I suppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour presented by Government.

I am opposing these demands on the grounds that today there is growing resentment in workers, whether they are skilled or unskilled, whether organised or unorganized, whether farm labourers or any other labourer, everywhere every man is raising the slogans "Roji Roti De Na Sake, Woh Sarkar Nikammi Hai, Jo Sarkar Nikammi Hai, Woh Sarkar Badlani Hai". After all, why was such an atmosphere created in this country, when we have made so many labour laws, we have made a number of efforts for the welfare of the workers and in spite of all this there is no improvement at all and the situation continues to remain unchanged. After all, who is responsible for such a situation?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to request the Government that all have drawn attention to the question of the rights of the labourers or the question of the

problems of the laborers but how much duty conscious are these labourers towards the country in which they live. The Japanese worker, who wants to go on strike, also wants to do more work and do overtime work to show that he is problem ridden but the workers of India today lack the feeling of nationality and they have developed a feeling that once they have been regularised work, they think none can do harm to them. I would like to request the Government through you that where their needs are met, where all facilities are provided to them, where laws are enacted for their welfare, where all kinds of facilities are provided in the colonies of the labourers, where their rights are protected, a feeling of duty consciousness should also be inculcated in them to the effect that this is their own country and they are working for their country. If my industry makes progress, my country will make progress. If my industry makes progress, my country will make progress. If my brick factory produces more bricks, my country will make more and more progress or if I work more in the field of agriculture or if the person who works in the office feels that if he completes his work to the satisfaction, his country will progress, it is very necessary to create such feeling in the workers of our country.

The second thing which I would like to submit through you that many agricultural labourers, who had migrated from Bihar or Rajasthan or other regions to Punjab in search of work, were killed brutally by terrorists. Such labourers go to Punjab in a particular season to find jobs but are killed by terrorists. Which measures the Government has taken to protect such labourers. This point should also be considered.

Sir, today we hear a lot about the sad plight of workers everywhere seeing that I recall a couplet, "Shwannon ko Milta Doodh Yehan, Bhookha Bachche Akulate Hain, Man Ki Chhati See chipak, Chipak Bhookhe Hi so Jaten Hain". Today, there is growing frustration among workers about their future. They are beginning to think that the multinationals which are coming to India will encourage goods, will bring foreign experts with them, will retrench workers through

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automation and computerization retaining few workers, will be there in big industries on the other hand workers, participation the multinationals will retrench most of the workers. Hence the frustration among them. They have started thinking.

"Like ho mein, phir malikon ko yaad kya karna, Jahan bedard ho sarkar, wahan phariyad kya karna./Workers are frustrated. Through you, I would like to request the Government to remove this frustration. At the same time several workers get their names registered with the Employment Exchanges. Those who get job, do not inform the Employment Exchanges about it. With the result their names continue to remain on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges. That is why an improvement should be made in the working of the Employment Exchanges. The practice of taking bribe is there. As also there is rampant corruption. Those who grease palm or exert some influence, succeed in getting their names sent from there. But those whose names are on Live Registers for as many as ten years and those who are capable, their names are not sent from there. Such practice should be done away with and even the names of those people who have got work should be removed from Live Registers.

I would like to draw your attention to one more fact. The magnificent sky-scrapers in Delhi, whose sight stuuns anyone, are built on construction workers who come from Rajasthan and live in slums in the Capital. They meet their death working and some are exploited buy contractors as they take them away after tempting them with higher wages and after they have got their work done by them, live them to their destiny. Contractors hold over workers and their exploitation by contractors must be brought to an end. The Government should have some control over restored licenece-holder contractors so that labourers are not exploited, The labourers who live in slums should be provided all kinds of facilities.

As far as banded labour so concerned, the national bonded labour conference also took place. They made a demand for a

national wage policy there. The question of there minimum wages was also raised her and a demand for it was made. In view of the present price-rise the limits of minimum wages should be raised, The Government should give a sympathetic thought to it, that will ameliorate the lot of the workers of the country. There are only two forces which build the nation the first is the farmer and the second is the farm labourer. Today there is great resentment among both the farmers and the farm labourers. For the purpose of removing their resentment and their problems the Government will have to solve their problems.

I would like to submit that our Bharatiya Janata Party has given a slogan- "Har Haath ko Kam, Har khet ko pani, Aur har mazdoor ko sahhi daam". That is why through you I would like to appeal to the Government that leaving aside everything, people should be given work first, fix rates for them and then earn reputa. But the Government has said that within on year or in the coming times it will provide employment to one crore people. After all, where is that employment? Unemployment is growing rapidly. Through you, I would like to appeal to the Government that the engineers who have undergone the vocational training imparted in schools or in I.T.I. polytechniques do not find jobs. On the one hand, there is demand for them and on the other hand, they remain unemployed. This imbalance should be removed., For imparting vocational education, the State Governments are being given a lot of money, but all arrangements are made in just one school in these States. Due to this no attention can be paid to studies and textbooks. After receiving vocational education, students want to join colleges to continue with their education but they do not have the facility of education. Consequently, neither can they join a polytechnic nor can join any engineering college and what kind of a value does their degree hold? That is why Government will have to think over this issue..

Lastly, through you I would like to request the Government to think about removing difficulties of the poor, only then the welfare of the nation will be possible. If the worker in

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

the country is happy.. he will do his work attentively and strive to raise the production. Only after that we shall be able to exist in the world with self-respect. With these words, I would like to request the Government to bring down the prices and provide relief too workers.

[*English*]

• MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All the hon.

Members have participated in the discussion, The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow, The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow Wednesday, the 29th April, 1992 at 11.00 AM.

20.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 29, 1992/Vaisakha 9, 1914 (Saka).