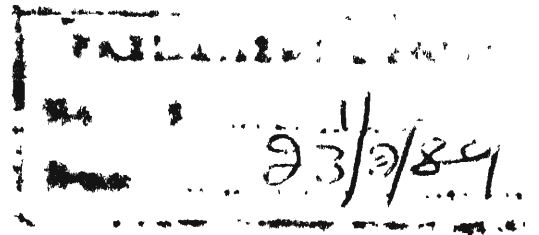


LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Twelfth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



[Vol. XLIII contains Nos. 1 to 10]

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

**[Original English proceedings included in English Version and
Original Hindi proceedings included in Hindi Versions will be
treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]**

CONTENTS

[Eighth Series, Vol. XLIII, Twelfth Session, 1988/1910 (Saka)]
No.8 Monday, November 21, 1988/Kartika 30, 1910 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos.	142, 143, 145 146, 149 and 150	1-29
-------------------------	-----------------------------------	------

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos.	144, 147, 148 and 151 to 162	29-44
------------------------	---------------------------------	-------

Unstarred Questions Nos.	1342 to 1441, 1443 to 1451, 1453 and 1455 to 1568	44-263
--------------------------	---	--------

Papers Laid on the Table	265-270
--------------------------	---------

Message from Rajya Sabha	271
--------------------------	-----

Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill As Passed By Rajya Sabha - Laid.	271
---	-----

Statement Re: Allocation of Imported Edible Oilsto Vanaspati Industry	271-273
--	---------

Shri Sukh Ram	271
---------------	-----

Election to Committee-	273
------------------------	-----

Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps

Matters Under Rule 377 -	274-278
--------------------------	---------

(i) Need to Introduce Boeing air services from Belgaum to Goa, Bombay and Bangalore	
Shri S.B. Sidnal	274

* The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

COLUMNS

(ii)	Need to include Aluminium Phosphide and EDB Ampules in 'Scheduled Drugs' to avoid their misuse	
	Shri Birinder Singh	274
(iii)	Need to take steps to enhance the earnings of handloom weavers, particularly those of Nagpur region	
	Shri Banwari Lal Purohit	275
(iv)	Need to declare Chambal Complex as National Park	
	Shri Jujhar Singh	275
(v)	Need to direct Banks and Financial Institutions to make available credit on soft terms to entrepreneurs in Rayalseema region of Andhra Pradesh	
	Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy	276
(vi)	Need for cancellation of "Memorandum of Understanding" between the Government of India and M/s. Samtel-Corning	
	Shri Basudeb Acharia	277
(vii)	Need to increase domestic production of crude oil to meet the indigenous demand-	
	Shri Vijay N. Patil	277
(viii)	Need to impress upon hospitals the need to provide prompt attention to accident victims-	
	Shrimati Usha Rani Tomar	278
	Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill-	278-289, 292-362
	Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha-	
	Shri Bindeswari Dubey	279
	Shri G. Bhoopathy	281
	Shri Virldhi Chander Jain	282

Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami	284
Dr. G. S. Rajhans	287
Shri Thampan Thomas	293
Shrimati Basavarajeswari	297
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	299
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	302
Shri Somnath Rath	307
Shri Shanti Dhariwal	311
Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi	312
Shri Bhadreswar Tanti	316
Shri Vijay N. Patil	318
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	321
Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan	324
Shri Mahabir Prasad Yadav	325
Shri Manoj Pandey	328
Dr. Datta Samant	330
Shrimati Usha Thakkar	337
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	338
Shri Bindeshwari Dubey	340
Clause 2 to 11 and 1	
Motion to pass -	
Shri Bindeshwari Dubey	362
Statement Re: visit of Mr. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and President of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet to India -	290-292
Shri Rajiv Gandhi	290

COLUMNS

Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill -	362-372
Motion to consider -	
Shri J. Vengal Rao	362
Shri C. Madhav Reddi	364
Shri Shantaram Naik	366
Business Advisory Committee -	372
Sixty-second Report - Presented.	

LOK SABHA

*Monday, November 21, 1988/Kartika 30,
1910 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock,

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

**Statutory Development Boards for
Different Regions in Maharashtra**

*142. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for setting up of statutory, Development Boards for the Vidarbha, Marathawda and Konkan regions in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the present position in regard to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). In August 1984, on the basis of a Resolution passed by both Houses of the State Legislature, a communication was received from the Government of Maharashtra recommending establishment of separate Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra through Presidential Order under the provisions of article 371 (2) of the Constitution. The draft scheme received subsequently from the State Government for establishment of these Development Boards was not found to conform to the

requirements of the Constitutional provisions and, therefore, the matter was taken up with the State Government. The State Government have been reconsidering the issue and no fresh proposal has been received from them so far.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, Maharashtra's backward areas like Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan are totally neglected. On 27th of July, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra held a big rally in Vidarbha and the Maharashtra Government has decided to set up statutory Development Boards for these backward areas. This was announced on a mass scale and was much talked about in Maharashtra. Accordingly, the Maharashtra Assembly passed a unanimous resolution on 27th July, 1984 and it was submitted to the Government, which fact is mentioned here. In 1968, the Pandey Committee was appointed by the Central Government and as per its norms set for the whole country, this Committee also has recognised Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan as backward areas. Subsequently, the Chakraborty Committee and the Dandekar Committee were appointed. The Dandekar Committee also said the backlog for Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan areas, at the end of the Sixth Plan, was Rs. 1,000 crores, Rs. 1,400 crores and Rs. 2,000 crores respectively. The hon. Minister, Mr. Vasant Sathe also brought a resolution in this House in 1973 that Maharashtra is not paying proper attention to Vidarbha. All this is going on for a number of years and the assurance is also given by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra—who is from your party—to the Vidarbha and Marathwada people.

Sir, when the Maharashtra State was formed in 1956, this Government and the then Home Minister, late Shri Y.B. Chavan, had given the categorical assurance that the backward areas of Maharashtra— it is after

the sacrifice of 105 martyrs from Bombay- will be looked after properly by this Government and that is why Article 371(2)...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even majority of the martyrs are from Konkan.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Yes, Konkan district. Article 371(2) was specially amended for this backward area. I am mentioning this specific assurance by the Central Government that these areas will be looked after. (*Interruptions*). I am, therefore, putting a categorical question to this Government. The Government is going back from all those assurances.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is your question?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: My question is that in the Constitution there are no norms defined for this State-I have gone through the Constitution-and therefore, I am asking about the proposal submitted by the Maharashtra Government, how much it is not conforming to the norms and what are the norms fixed as per the Constitution.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, the Resolution which was passed in the Assembly was forwarded to our government on 9th August, 1984, and this was the Resolution which is just one-page Resolution without giving the scheme. We wrote back to the Government of Maharashtra in May 1985, after discussion with the Law Ministry they should submit a scheme. Subsequently, a scheme came to us and we have examined it with the help of the Law Ministry and unfortunately it was not as per the provision of Article 371(2). Then the Home Minister, Shri Buta Singhji wrote a letter to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra...

DR. DATTA SAMANT: When?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: That letter was written some time in 1986, and then a reply came from the then Chief Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan that he was having a discussion along with other political parties and trying to develop a consensus amongst all the political parties,

and a scheme would be given because even the Governor of Maharashtra, who is supposed to act as per the provision of the Constitution, had a feeling that this will dilute the authority of the State Government and hence there should be a clear specification about the allocation of funds, about the allocation of duties, which was not clear because as you see, in Article 371(2) of the Constitution- Sir, if I read out all the three clauses, this clause elaborates the area, the provision of funds and the basic thrust of this constitution provision is that the dilution of the State Government authority has been made in such a way that the Governor will act at his discretion, not on the advice and the provision which is being given by the Constitution to the State Legislature or to the Council of Ministers. So, we are waiting; we will not run away from our commitment. Once a proposal specifically as per the Constitution comes we shall implement it.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: My second question is this. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra was very specific in his speech at Nagpur two months back that 'though we are losing certain of our Assembly rights, still we are prepared to accept this Bill for further development of this area. As per Article 371(2) of the Constitution, it is not the Governor, Governor will act on the orders of the President as per the Constitution, and they have passed a unanimous resolution also which you have mentioned. So, it is the will and the demand of all the parties in Maharashtra and is reflected even in the recent statement of Mr. Sharad Pawar, the Chief Minister.

I will not take your time, but the industries in backward areas constitute hardly 8 per cent in Vidarbha, 4 per cent in Marathwada and 2 per cent in Konkan. Industries in Sindhu Durg from where this hon. Member Prof. Madhu Dandavate was elected, are hardly 3 per cent and the backlog is Rs. 1000 crores in Konkan, Rs. 1400 crores in Marathwada and Rs. 2000 crores in Vidarbha at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Considering all this and when the entire Legislature and the Chief Minister and everybody is willing and it is

not the additional funds which we have to provide and as the Chief Minister said that 'we are prepared to even sacrifice our rights', whether the Government will reconsider this issue.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, there is no question of re-considering it, we shall consider it in the positive manner. Let a firm decision from the State Government come. It is good that the present Chief Minister has also reiterated the previous Chief Minister's decision and as soon as it comes, we will not take much time to clear it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): May I just add to that? This is not just a problem of Vidarbha

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Konkan also.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: There are a number of areas in the country-it is not only a problem of Maharashtra. There are a number of areas in the country where because of unbalanced development, there is a feeling amongst the people-I am saying only a feeling I am not saying that it is justified or not justified. It may be in some areas, it may not be in other areas. So, there is a feeling that they are not getting their due. Part of the feeling also develops because there is a feeling, when the programmes are made, the full programme is not delivered at the grassroot level like it is envisaged or like it is publicised.

We will support any such suggestion that comes to us and we are also, apart from this, as the members are aware, are working at what can be done to strengthen the Zilla Parishads and give more autonomy to the Zilla Parishads which will also remove a part of this problem. This is a manifestation of that. So, with that programme, when our paper is properly ready it will definitely come to the House. It will also remove the questions that have been raised here.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: The answer that is given to is speaking of schemes to be

received from the State Government. Now, of course, it is an admitted fact that the unanimous resolution has been passed by both the Houses of Maharashtra Legislature demanding the establishment of these Boards. If the scheme of article 371(2) is considered, no scheme is required from the State Government. It is the President who has to provide any special responsibility of the Government for the establishment of separate Boards. It is for the Central Government to establish these Boards. It is not necessary for the State Government to send any scheme. What scheme do you want? The article says that you have to establish the Boards. Give the powers to the Governor. That is to be done by the Centre itself. Therefore, my question is, what is the necessity of calling for the schemes from the State Government at all. The article 371(2) is clear on this.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As per article 371 (2), on the proposal which came, the Law Ministry says, there are deficiencies. The scheme does not provide for the special responsibility of the Governor for matters referred to in (b) and (c) of article 371(2) of the Constitution.

Further, there was no indication whether the draft scheme had been formulated with the approval of the Governor who has to discharge his special responsibility in relation to the various matters mentioned in the Constitutional provision.

Further, in the discharge of special responsibility, the Governor has to act in his own discretion and he is not required to be aided or advised by his Council of Ministers. The scheme does not make it clear as to how the Governor would achieve this objective.

These are the provisions which the Assembly should provide and these are the opinions given by the Law Ministry. We have pointed out this thing to the Government of Maharashtra. They are having some dialogue on it. As it has been said, we are not against diversification of powers. But at the same time, we want that it should be an effective machinery which should get the proper funds for acting and

also there should not be a conflict between the supposed Boards and the State Government. So, whatever we have done, we have done in the interest of the actual functioning of the Boards and the Maharashtra Government is working on it. As it has been said by the Prime Minister, the aim of this Government is to decentralise power and give it to the grassroot level. This is one of the methods.

The Member may be rest assured that once a specific proposal comes as per provisions of the Constitution, we shall not fall back and we shall promptly approve it.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: The Minister has not answered my question at all. The article does not visualize any scheme from the State Government at all. It is for the Central Government to appoint these Boards. Why are you asking for schemes from the State Government?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The concurrence of the State Government must be there, as per the provisions of the Constitution. In the federal set up, I cannot impose a decision on the State Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My supplementary arises out of the intervention of the Prime Minister, out of an observation that is made by the Prime Minister and out of also initially whatever was said by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

As far as Article 371 is concerned, the Prime Minister should take note of the fact that initially this Article was not there but because the Members of Parliament felt long after the Constituent Assembly had adopted the Constitution that there are backward areas in the country and normal process of development was not helpful to the backward areas and, therefore, Article 371 was actually modified in 1956 and this provision, after proper thinking and re-thinking was introduced. Already the problems of backward areas were considered and as Shri Sharad Dighe has rightly pointed out, though the hon. Minister of State has said, the scheme was sent by the Maharashtra Government and it was not

found to be in conformity with the requirements of the constitutional provision and that is why, they have been asked to reconsider the matter. Let me ask the hon. Minister, is it not a fact that as far as the constitutional provision 371 is concerned, there is no obligation regarding giving any detailed scheme? Whatever resolution has been framed by the Maharashtra Legislature is only in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution and since that is so, will they not unnecessarily take shelter behind the scheme that is supposed to be provided but for which there is no provision at all in the Constitution and assure the backward area people that without any delay, we will take into account the Maharashtra Legislature's unanimous resolution—let it be understood that it is not Janata Party's resolution? It is a unanimous resolution of both the Houses—and, therefore, will you assure the time limitation before which this particular provision for this particular demand made by the Maharashtra Legislature will be implemented?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is very unfortunate that in spite of my repeated answer that the Government of India is not running away from its commitment but we have to do it as per provisions of the Constitution, there is a difference of opinion among some Members. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Minister, please excuse me.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: But since the power is vested with the Board, it is the duty of the Central Government to see that nobody acts in such a manner that conflict arises with the Board. As a matter of information, I can say that the Government of Gujarat wrote a letter to the Prime Minister first requesting that Presidential order should be given. Presidential order was given.

Subsequently, the same Chief Minister wrote to the Prime Minister that the Presidential order should be withdrawn and the Government of Gujarat should be allowed to form a Board under their

authority and the Governor of Gujarat said it in the Assembly during the Budget speech which has been accepted by all because the thinking was that there may be a conflict between the Governor and the State.

Now, our commitment is to do the development of those particular areas. Actually the scheme came in an elaborate way but it does not conform to certain Clauses of the Constitution. We shall also take up with the Chief Minister. As soon as the proposal comes, we shall confer our concurrence to that. But, meanwhile, I shall also request all Members of Maharashtra to see that the proposal comes in the form that we wanted and we shall definitely give our approval to it. I can assure it. There should not be any doubt in the minds of the Members. We are for the development and I think the present Chief Minister is also doing it and as soon as it comes, we shall approve it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has not replied a specific point. Which portion of the scheme given by the Maharashtra Government, according to you, conflicts with the provisions of the Constitution? You give straight reply.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have read out all the three deficiencies which are on record. Prof. Madhu Dandavate can go through it. These are the three clauses that I have already read out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They do not conflict. Your conjecture is wrong.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: It is the joint endeavour of both the Central and State Governments to work out developmental schemes for the backward regions. As the State Government has already submitted a unanimous resolution for constituting the Development Boards for the backward areas in Maharashtra, may I know from the hon. Minister whether as he is insisting that the State Governments should submit schemes to this effect-the Government of India will call a meeting of the State Governments with the officials of the Central Government to work out the schemes for which he is putting the

responsibility on the State Government? The State Government has already submitted the resolution. The responsibility now lies on the Central Government and the initiative should, therefore, come from the Central Government instead of waiting for the State Government to submit the scheme. May I know from the hon. Minister whether such a meeting will be called or not?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is a good suggestion. We shall definitely actively consider it.

Increase in Incidence of Casualties amongst Trekkers

+

*143. SHRI JAGAN NATH PATNAIK:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high incidence of casualties amongst the trekkers causing serious concern in mountaineering circles;

(b) whether it is due to the unregistered private parties/clubs sponsoring trekking programmes in the Himalayas every year from commercial point of view; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to ensure that the trekking parties engage trained guides to lead such trekking parties to Himalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Some incidents have come to the notice and concern has been expressed by mountaineering circles.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Trekking is organised by individuals and organisations. In consultation and conjunction with them and State Governments which are expected to provide tourist infrastructure and safety enroute steps will be taken to provide training to guides and safety to tourists.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Sir, trekking is a youthful adventure. Many travel agents and tourist guides, without having proper experiences, guides and proper equipments, are exploiting the trekkers and making it a golden paradise for their own benefit. Keeping this in view, in order to regularise it and save the lives of many youths, may I know from the hon. Minister whether they are going to take the help of many recognised mountaineering associations like the Delhi Mountaineering Association and many other associations in different States. To avoid exploitation, if the permit is made a must from the Indian Mountaineering Foundation, they will give all help to the organisations. Or, atleast they should devise some strategy so that there should be registration in the road-side police stations or there may be some sort of a system. So, are they going to evolve any such system to regularise it?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, trekking is done by the individuals and sometimes they go on trekking in groups also. The suggestion given by the hon. Member is a suggestion which should be very carefully studied and to the extent possible, we should act upon it. If the registration is made a condition before trekking is allowed, what is the implication of it to the individuals or what is the implication on trekking, has to be considered. Tourism is generally looked after by the private sector and by the State Government. The Central Government gives them help and assistance and provides them certain kinds of inputs. We would certainly like to discuss this matter with those who are concerned with Tourism and try to evolve a strategy or a method by which it would be possible for us to encourage tourism and at the same time it should be possible for us to provide safety which is required in this matter.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: May I know from the hon. Minister what arrangements have been made by the government for the speedy rescue of trekkers? Have they got any helicopter or wireless system or rescue system?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: At different States, the trekking is done in Himachal region, in Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats also. In the areas which are quite dangerous and sometimes help is asked for, the Defence Ministry has been helping to provide rescue operation and all these things. The State Governments also do have certain equipments with them and with their help, and they are providing the rescue work. It is not the Central Government which is providing the rescue work. It is through the State Government and it is through other Departments the rescue is provided. But, we lay down policies and principles and the methods which should be adopted for providing help.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, this time 10 Bengali boys went for trekking in the regions of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. In the case of that accident, six bodies have been rescued. So, I would like to congratulate our prime Minister, the Government of Himachal Pradesh etc. because, with their help all these bodies could be rescued. I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. Another four bodies are lying under snow. Their parents want to see at least the dead bodies of their children. Will the hon. Minister make arrangements to rescue those four dead bodies also?

Secondly, I want to Manali to rescue these dead bodies. I was there for about ten days. I have seen from my own eyes what is the difficulty there. Even the boys who are going for trekking they do not have any contact with the local police station. They are not having any wireless or any other equipment. Will the Minister set up guideline to assist these trekkers who are the sports loving people? The Central Government should do something and at least set up one rescue team and one monitoring team so that these boys can be saved from the snowfall. What about the rescue of other dead bodies?

MR. SPEAKER: Did you go to trekking yourself?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am ready... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As far as providing help to rescue the bodies is concerned, we will certainly consider it and take the help of other departments and try to rescue the bodies.

As far as laying down the principles, strategies as to what kind of training should be given, whether the rescue and operational mechanism can be established by the Central Government and whether that will be sufficient and all those things, these are the things which have to be considered in detail. Generally, these are the things which are looked after by the State Governments and whenever they do not have wherewithal for this purpose, we do help from the Central Government side.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: During these accidents, one phenomena often occurs that the dead bodies are not found for a long time. And mostly compensation is linked with the dead bodies. Of late, an accident occurred and I went to Shrimati Margaret Alvaji. I would like to ask the Minister whether this problem of not finding the dead bodies and at the same time, circumstantial evidence making it clear that the person is dead with regard to compensation, can be further elaborated and clarified so that those who are surviving, the families, do not suffer because the dead bodies are not found.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The Constitution provides that the individuals have a right of movement in our country. When they go for trekking or when they go from place to place, it is not necessary for them to register with somebody that they are going from one place to other. So, at times, it is not possible for the State Governments also to know whether the gentleman had gone there or not. Now we shall have to provide a mechanism under which if a group of persons is going, to provide safety, somebody should be informed that they are going and then the State Government can write down the names of persons going and all those things

can be provided. But this is a legal matter. Supposing, somebody is missing, whether he is alive or dead, that is a question to be decided in a court of law. There are certain law provisions and without following the procedure laid down for this purpose, it will be difficult for the State Government or the Central Government also for that matter to say that a particular person is living or dead.

Joint Projects for Rehabilitation of Leprosy Patients

*145. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently initiated joint projects for the rehabilitation of leprosy patients in collaboration with the World Health Organisation and Ministry of Health; and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether very little has been done in rehabilitating the leprosy patients; and

(c) if so, the details of the further steps Government propose to take to rehabilitate leprosy patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

While problems relating to medical and health care aspects of leprosy are primarily the concern of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Welfare concerns itself with the rehabilitation aspect. The Ministry of Welfare is also represented on the National Leprosy eradication Programme set up by the Ministry of Health. A package proposal for corrective surgery, vocational rehabilitation and training has been sent by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) for funding the project through W.H.O. Meanwhile the Ministry of Welfare under its scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations has funded six

major organisations working for the welfare and rehabilitation of leprosy-cured. These organisations are:-

- 1 Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh,
Shimla
2. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh,
Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
3. German leprosy Relief Association
4 Cajapathy Street,
Shenoy Nagar,
Madras-600 008.
4. Society of the Sacred Heart
Leprosy Centre
Sakkottai-612401
Kumbakonam
(Tamil Nadu)
5. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh,
Paschim Bangiya shakha,
94 Chittaranjan Avenue,
Calcutta
6. Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal,
Baidyanath,
Deoghar (Bihar)

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: My question is related to the rehabilitation of leprosy patients and to work out a programme for the cure of this disease. It is better always to work out some programmes. What I feel is that prevention and eradication is more important than cure and rehabilitation. Leprosy is a chronic and infectious disease. This poses a major medical and socio-economic problem in this country. The total number of leprosy cases in the country on the basis of 1981 census is estimated to be four million with the average prevalence of five or six per thousand population. To initiate a joint project for the rehabilitation of leprosy patients in collaboration with the World Health Organisation and the Ministry of Health, a two day National Seminar was held in Delhi. Therefore in view of this I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what joint venture programmes were evolved during and after the two-day national seminar on rehabilitation of leprosy patients.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: The corrective or the curative side is with the Health Ministry; the rehabilitation part is with the Welfare Ministry. A joint venture has been taken; the Ministry of Welfare is also represented on the national leprosy eradication programme set up by the Ministry of Health. So, we have taken up the matter. A package proposal for corrective surgery, vocational rehabilitation and training has been sent by the Ministry of Health and the Family Welfare to the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) for funding the project through WHO. Now it is under consideration.

We will see how we can work jointly on this. Till now it was with the Health Ministry; but in the Welfare Ministry we are looking after the rehabilitation programme. The Welfare Ministry is funding at all India level six major non-governmental voluntary agencies and their branches are spread all over India and rehabilitation programme is going on. Our Ministry only fund them. We are going to take it up as we think that it is a problem that we must plan out and work on. So it is in the beginning stage. Not much has been done.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and parts of Karnataka are said to be the worst affected areas by this disease. In Karnataka places like Kollegal (Mysore District), Saudatti and Lankshmeshwar (Dharwar District) are the worst affected once by this disease. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether these areas which I have mentioned have been included in the rehabilitation programme.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: The organisations which are getting financial help from the Ministry are; in Madras, German Leprosy Relief Association; in Kumbakonam (Tamil Nadu), Society of the Sacred Heart Leprosy Centre; in Calcutta, Hind Kusht Nirvan Sangh; likewise one in Bihar, one in Orissa and one in Shimla. The centre in Shimla is the oldest one.

In other areas as you have mentioned, we will certainly include them in our programme.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: One of the major leprosy centres in the South is in my constituency which is called Nooranad Leprosy Centre. There are more than one thousand patients. I have visited that centre several times. It seems still the feeling there is that leprosy cannot be cured and the patients have been considered as condemned persons.

Recently the International Labour Organisation held the Asian Regional conference. In its 10th Session it established that disablement because of leprosy is not a disease and they have to be considered on a par with the disabled persons for the benefits under the various governmental schemes. Unfortunately till now the Government has not accepted that principle to consider the persons who are cured from leprosy as disabled persons and consider them for rehabilitation. What is happening is that people who get cured get rejected from the society also. They are rejected from the leprosy sanitarium; they come out and find no place for rehabilitation. They loiter here and there and get frustrated.

I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether the Central Government will formulate a programme for concentrating each leprosy centre and see that simultaneously a rehabilitation centre for it is organised. Will the Government of India consider this matter and get the help which is suggested in the answer from projects like SIDA or other international projects and pass it on to such organisations or institutions wherever they are working?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Government of India is committed to the eradication of leprosy from the country by the turn of the century. So wherever it is prevalent and wherever help is needed under this programme we will help them. To take up this programme in a big way, that is, to eradicate leprosy by the turn of century the National Leprosy Eradication Programme has been taken up and such are as mentioned by the hon. Member we will cover under it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the more we make efforts to accelerate the pace of Leprosy Eradication Programme in the country and work consciously in this direction to eradicate this dreadful disease, the more is the number of leprosy patients which is increasing continuously. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the problems relating to the medical and health care aspects of leprosy patients are primarily the concern of the Ministry of Health and Family welfare, and that the Ministry of Welfare concerns itself with the rehabilitation aspect. He further told that the Ministry of Welfare is also represented on the National Leprosy Eradication Programme set up by the Ministry of Health and a package proposal for Corrective Surgery, Vocational rehabilitation and training has been sent by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). When the main work of her Ministry is rehabilitation, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state as to how much coordination has been struck between the Ministry of Family Welfare and the Ministry of Health so that we could know the extent to which the Government has been successful in Leprosy Eradication Programme and the progress that has been made in this regard. So far as voluntary organisations are concerned, I want to inform the House that there is a leprosy Ashram by the name of Jaiprakash Babu in my constituency which has been functioning for the last many years but the officials of Health Ministry have not taken notice of it. At present there are two to three thousand leprosy patients in that Ashram. The reply given here by the hon. Minister is quite contrary to the facts. When we face the facts, we come to know that neither anybody from a voluntary organisation nor anybody from the Health Ministry has ever visited these leprosy centres to know the reality. Therefore in view of this I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has paid attention towards establishing proper co-ordination between the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry

of Welfare which is primarily concerned with the rehabilitation of these leprosy patients. I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry has made any efforts to search the reason of increase in the number of leprosy patients in our country. If it is increasing, I want to request you to explain the reasons and also tell us on the basis of up-to-date report, the number of leprosy patients in the country and the steps that are being taken by your Ministry for the Welfare of these leprosy patients.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: As I have said earlier, a committee has been constituted to effectively implement the Leprosy Eradication Programme and in this connection the Health Ministry and the Welfare Ministry are coordinating jointly. Both the Ministries are making concerted efforts to eradicate leprosy by the turn of this century.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Mr. speaker, Sir, is the Government aware that even after curing such leprosy patients they are not allowed to mix in the society along with their families? will the Government seriously think of providing them shelter with good houses and also financial aid at the time of rehabilitation programmes otherwise they will be compelled to beg or borrow in the streets?

Sir, very recently I visited Bellary leprosy home. There are 180 inmates as on today. Patients come from Andhra Pradesh which is the neighbouring State to Bellary. So will the Government consider to sanction one rehabilitation centre for Bellary at the time of sanctioning new rehabilitation centres?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Sir, our programme is to give self-employment to these persons so that the stigma is removed. There are certain other jobs where they can be rehabilitated. By that, they will be in the mainstream working on their own.

The question of providing houses and giving them financial help, that is, the

individual beneficiaries, is not the only problem. The problem is how they can work and of giving them job. This whole scheme is for that so that the stigma is removed.

About that particular place, which the hon. Member has mentioned, we can consider it.

Warehouse at Goa Airport

*146. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK. Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build a Warehouse at Dabolin airport, Goa;

(b) if so, the cost of the project;

(c) when the construction work is likely to start; and

(d) the target date fixed for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, Dabolin airport in Goa has not remained the same. In recent years, so to say, it has changed a lot in the sense that earlier one or two Indian Airlines flights used to land there and now many flights of Indian Airlines, besides chartered flights and international flights, are landing there. A lot of unaccompanied cargo also comes there. The people who are in Gulf countries also bring cargo.

In such circumstances, when this is an airport a coming up airport of vital importance, why this airport is not having a warehouse? Have you decided not to have a warehouse for this airport at all or will you be considering to have a warehouse at a future date? What are your present difficulties at this stage?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I do agree that Goa airport is going to be more important airport in the country and certain facilities have to be provided there. But, at present, the airport is on the territory belonging to Indian Navy. We need land for constructing our own terminal building over there. We have asked the State Government to provide the land. After the land is provided, we are going to construct the terminal building over there.

In the terminal buildings, which will be provided, some facility for handling the cargo also certainly can be provided. But, at present, as the things stand and as we do not have the land with us and as the volume of the cargo landing from Goa and to Goa is not very much or huge, it is not possible to start working on that immediately. But after fulfilling the promises and after implementing the plans made for other purposes, we can certainly have a look at it at an appropriate time in an appropriate manner.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: As far as the handling of cargo is concerned, we have seen that our cargos, when we come through various flights, are handled awfully badly. Our packages are thrown from one or two metres by the handlers. They are just jumped and the goods inside briefcases, whether they are 'VIP' or 'Safari' or whatever it is, got damaged. In this connection, I would like to mention that there is an Institute of Air Cargo Management. Have you got any special instructions for the purpose of safe handling of cargo-whether internal or otherwise? now, what are the instructions?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We do train the people who handle the suitcases and the cargo. We do ask them to handle the delicate cargo, the cargo which has to be handled in a careful manner, in a particular manner. This is a thing which has to go on. The training has to go on and we would certainly like to train our people to provide better facilities over there.

Pending cases for Freedom Fighter's Pension from Assam

*149. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases for grant of freedom fighter's pensions pending from Assam State from 1984 till date;

(b) the number of cases out of them pending for want of information from the State Government; and

(c) when these cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). All cases received from Assam were disposed of in the special drive in July/August 1986. However some cases could not be disposed of owing to non-availability of State Govt.'s verification report. Till date 76 such cases are pending.

(c) These cases will be disposed of on receipt of the requisite information from the State Govt.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, I am sorry to listen to the reply given by the Minister. The reply is very vague. He has said that all cases received from Assam were disposed of in the special drive in July/August, 1986. He has not mentioned how many cases were disposed of. I know that there are a good number of cases received during 1986 still pending for disposal. The Minister is playing politics with the lives of the freedom fighters. At whose cost has he become the Minister? I want a specific reply. He should not play politics with the lives of freedom fighters. In case a letter is written by the Assam State Government regarding pension to the freedom fighters, they never get a reply. I would like to know how many cases have been disposed of and how many are still pending and when the pending cases will be disposed of.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As I said, 76 cases are pending for report from the State Government. I shall impress upon the hon. Member who belongs to the ruling party there to get us the reports. I shall give him copies of all the reminders I have given to the Assam Government for expediting their reports. On receipt of the requisite information, I would be too placed to sanction the pension. In the past, in the special drive, 70000 cases were received and considered. We have sanctioned pension in 1500 cases and from Assam, we have sanctioned pension in 101 cases. Also, after that if fresh documents and evidence are given, we are considering those cases. As I said, for the State of Assam, we have sanctioned 101 cases in the special drive.

Now, a special Committee has been constituted under the presidentship of Shri Satyendra Nath Sinha. In respect of cases from East Bengal originally and where records are not available, on the recommendation of this non-official Committee, we shall consider those cases.

I fully appreciate the concern of the hon. Member in respect of political sufferers. I come from a family of political sufferers. My father and my uncle were political sufferers. Therefore, I know what a political sufferer is and the hon. Member need not worry about that.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Whenever we put a question to the Ministers, their replies are very vague. They do not give a time-bound reply that such and such matter would be disposed of by such and such date. Earlier, I had written to Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, the then concerned Minister pointing out a specific case from Bihar and that case has not been considered as yet. People approached me and I wrote to the Hon. Minister, but that case has not been disposed of as yet.

So far as Assam is concerned, Assam people are always getting step-motherly treatment from the Central Government. Unless you pay special attention to the people of Assam, you will not long last. Your Party will meet its natural death.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: There are some people from Assam who suffer from inferiority complex. That should not be there. This Government do not have any particular attitude for any specific region...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, about the particular case the Hon. Member referred, he can write to me and I will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the plight of freedom fighters is miserable. The Department is not making any efforts in this direction. No reply is received from the Department despite giving several reminders. A number of such cases are pending. Therefore a discussion should be allowed on it. I request you to allow a half-an-hour discussion on it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will do it.

[English]

Birth Centenary Celebrations of Outstanding Personalities

*150. **PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been organising birth centenary celebrations of outstanding personalities of national stature;

(b) whether Government are aware that birth centenaries of eminent men such as Acharya J.B. Kriplani, Dr. C.V. Raman and Dr. Saifuddin Kichlew also fall in 1988; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken at the national level to celebrate the birth centenaries of these eminent personalities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Implementation Committee for the Commemoration of Fortieth Anniversary of India's Independence and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary has been entrusted with the nodal responsibility for the commemoration of the Centenaries of eminent personalities including Acharya J.B. Kripalani, Dr. C.V. Raman and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, which fall within the period 1987-90 in cooperation with the Department of Culture.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that as far as Acharya J. B. Kriplani is concerned, no steps were taken at all regarding the celebration of his centenary. The centenary birthday was on 11 Nov. which has already gone and nothing was done. When I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister, after long time from his return tour, I got the acknowledgement that needful will be done. Sir, I would like to point out to the young Minister that Acharya Kriplani was the President of the Indian National Congress at a time when on behalf of the Congress a decision of the Congress to accept the Mountbatten's plan and accept the transfer of power was communicated. He was one of the most top ranking officials and also a participant of the freedom struggle. Let me know why no step have been taken at all regarding the centenary of Acharya Kriplani and if you think steps have been taken, I would like to know what steps have been taken.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): It is wrong to say that no steps have been taken. In consultation with the Central Committee the Gujarat Government has constituted a Committee at the State level to celebrate the birth centenary of Acharya Kriplani. As soon as I get the details I will furnish them to the Hon. Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I strongly object to it. Acharya Kriplani, Prof. Ranga, will bear me out, was an outstanding personality. He was a right hand man of Mahatma Gandhi for 25 years in the freedom struggle and in the Indian National

Congress as the General Secretary. Why such an All-India personality's centenary should be entrusted to the State? And, further I would like to know from the Hon. Minister is it not a fact that Shri Ganga Charan Sinha, an eminent freedom fighter wrote to the Government for the celebration of the centenary of late Acharya Narendra Deva, a veteran freedom fighter, a doyen among the socialists, a colleague of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Ahmednagar jail, a Member of the Working Committee during the freedom struggle and also a person about whom in 'Discovery of India' Pandit Nehru wrote, "I could write this book because there were two encyclopaedias available at my disposal; one is Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the other is Acharya Narendra Deva." While such a man deserves his centenary to be celebrated at an all-India level, Shri Ganga Sinha received a letter from the bureaucrat, not from a Minister, that it has been entrusted to the U.P. Government to make necessary preparation for the centenary of Acharya Narendra Deva.

I would like to remind the Prime Minister that Acharya Narendra Deva was one among those colleagues of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was greatly respected. He said it in the Parliament, outside and in the 'Discovery of India'. Will they revive their decision and try to do something at an all-India level because Acharya Narendra Deva was not a provincial personality but he was a top ranking freedom fighter and a national leader of this country?

S. BUTA SINGH: This august House will be pleased to know that as many as 14 leaders of the national fame are there whose birth centenaries fall within this year and the action has been taken. They are:

- (1) Shri K. M. Munshi
- (2) Dr. A. Radhakrishnan
- (3) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (4) Shri Asaf Ali
- (5) Shri B. G. Kher

- (6) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew
- (7) Sir C. V. Raman
- (8) Acharya J. B. Kriplani
- (9) Shri G. V. Mavalankar
- (10) Acharya Narendra Deva
- (11) Kshudiram Bose
- (12) Shri Jamnalal Bajaj
- (13) Smt. Rajakumari Amrit Kaur and
- (14) Shri Sarat Chandra Bose

The Central Committee has already started taking action about it. After all, as you know, the State Government's involvement cannot be just wished away, the State Governments are very much important. The States are part and parcel of our country. If it happens to be the birth place of a great leader in a particular State and the State Government is keen to celebrate that centenary, how can we not allot that programme to a particular State? If State celebrates it, how is it different from the national celebration? Therefore, we are in cooperation with the various States, are preparing a plan and we will be celebrating the centenary of all the 14 leaders that I have mentioned just now.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: He has not replied to my question. The centenary of our national stature leader like Acharya Narendra Deva is not being celebrated at an all-India level; he has avoided that. He said that the State is doing it.

S. BUTA SINGH: As I said, the celebration will be on a nation-wide scale, but the States are the nodal agencies. The States have to carry out certain programmes which the Central Committee will give them.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: If Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had been alive, he would have resented to it.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: The hon. Minister has mentioned the name of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew also. Several non-official committees are functioning but privately in Punjab, in Delhi, Amritsar and in other places. He was one of the two heroes of the Jallianwala Bagh Movement - Dr. Satya Paul and Dr. Kitchlew; both of them were sentenced to death. It was commuted later on. Dr. Kitchlew's whole property was confiscated. His two sons are rotting here without any help either for housing or for any other financial arrangement. Would the Minister look into the misery of his two sons? At the same time, Dr. Kitchlew was a man of standing, who was not only the President of the Punjab Congress but later on he became the General Secretary of the All India Congress. He was the first winner of the Lenin Prize. We have no official programme to celebrate his birthday. I would request the Minister to kindly look into it. It is the State of the Home Minister also from where he came.

S. BUTA SINGH: It is a fact that his son's housing problem came to us. We are thinking of allotting him a house out of the freedom fighters' quota. We know Dr. Kitchlew's contribution to the national freedom movement especially in Punjab. I agree with Dr. Dhillon that he is one of our most eminent and respected leaders. In collaboration with the State Government, we will definitely celebrate the centenary of Dr. Kitchlew at the national level.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I have written about Dr. K. K. Shah. He was one of the most eminent economists who had the courage to stand up for Indian National Economics apart from the Imperialist Economics, which was being expounded by most of the Professors in our country. He was the General Secretary of the Planning Committee also and a member of the Constituent Assembly. I got a reply that the State Government may take it up. I do not want that kind of response. Let the Central Committee allot these responsibilities to various States; we should not leave it to the States. I have no objection to the States being enthusiastic in celebrating these things. May I make a suggestion? Under

those circumstances, either the Prime Minister or the President or the Vice-President should be asked to preside over those celebrations so that we can assure the country that we are giving national recognition to these eminent patriots and servants of our country.

S. BUTA SINGH: What the Hon. Prof. Ranga has suggested is right. It was under the Chairmanship of Rashtrapatiji, and the Vice-President that this decision was taken that we should celebrate the birth centenary of these national leaders at the national level with the State Governments as the nodal agencies and we are following that very scheme and this decision was taken by a committee headed by Rashtrapatiji.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

News-item Regarding Nuclear Weapons with Indian Air Force

*144. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent report published in Defence and Foreign Affairs Weekly, London, alleging that India is inducting nuclear bombs into its Air Force and a special cell has been formed at the Air Headquarters for perfecting delivery techniques; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the news item.

(b) The Directorate of Public Relations in the Ministry of Defence has issued a Press Note on 4 Oct. 88 characterising the story as completely false and politically motivated.

Visit of Chinese Delegation

*147. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chinese delegation on Civil Aviation visited India recently and held discussion with its counterpart;

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

(c) the outcome of the discussions held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Air Services Talks held at official level between the two countries. The need for increased contacts between the national carriers to explore areas of cooperation was emphasised. Operation of charter flights as well as scheduled flights was also discussed.

Workshop on 'Police-Community Relations'

*148. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Workshop on 'Police-Community Relations' was held in the first week of October, 1988 at New Delhi;

(b) what were the special features and the points discussed at the Workshop; and

(c) what steps are proposed in the light of discussions held at the workshop to bring about improvements in the police and paramilitary forces?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

SIX TOPICS DISCUSSED IN THE SEMINAR

1. *Drug abuse: Crime or a social evil: Respective roles of governmental and non-governmental (voluntary) organisations.*
2. *The Police role towards women and children: Delinquency, Crime against women, domestic violence and child abuse.*
3. *The Criminal Justice System: Public perception - expectations from its different sub-systems.*
4. *Police and the Media: Respective role perceptions: Is there a need for change?*
5. *Changing expectations of Society and Police: Agency of law or instrument of social change?*
6. To whom the police should be accountable?

THE POINTS THAT EMERGED DURING THE DISCUSSIONS

1. It is essential to curb the drug menace even for small quantities because usually drug pedlars give small quantities and do not keep large quantities with them. Also in a democracy, remedy has to be applied where it affects the largest numbers of people.
2. Education is of prime importance for fighting the drug menace. Efforts should be concentrated on harder drugs.
3. There should be extra alert on Burma border in view of high degree of purity of the heroin smuggled from North-East side.
4. The police working which is

shrouded in secrecy should be made more open.

5. There should be some institutional arrangements to ensure effective enforcement and encourage attitudinal change in policemen.
6. Women social workers should be involved at the police station level for better appreciation and understanding of complaints of women.
7. Laws should be reviewed in view of the changing aspirations of the society in the post independence era.
8. The various suggestions made in the three major Commissions' reports since 1980 namely, Law Commission, National Police Commission and Jail Reforms Commission, should be studied and implemented.
9. The police should have an effective public relationship unit manned by professionals to project police image and keep contact with press on a continuous basis.
10. In order to make police responsive to the needs of under privileged sections of the society, they should be recruited into the police force in large numbers.

The minutes of the Seminar have been circulated to all State Governments/UT Administrations.

Production of Silver Paste

*151. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:-

(a) whether there is any new technology introduced to produce more silver paste apart from that of Central Electronics Limited;

(b) if so, whether by public sector or

private sector, along with details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to introduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Silver pastes of a range of compositions and firing temperatures are required for making different types of electronic components e.g. ceramic capacitors, mica capacitors and hybrid circuits, as also solar cells. There are, at present, 5 companies making some of these types of pastes, of which 4 are in the private sector and 1, Central Electronics Ltd., is in the public sector. While CEL and 3 of the private sector companies are undertaking production of such pastes based on technology developed in-house, the fourth private sector company is doing so based on foreign technology.

(c) The Department of Electronics plans to take up, at one of its proposed Materials Development Centres, Research and Development work on gap areas in the field of Thick Film Materials including on silver pastes for specific applications. The Centre would have characterisation and test facilities to assist industry (users as well as suppliers) in this field.

[*Translation*]

Dropping of English as Compulsory Paper from Civil Services Examination

*152. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a paper in English is compulsory in the Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to drop this paper from the said examination; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Kothari Committee which reviewed the scheme of the Civil Services Examination recommended that the candidates should have reasonable proficiency in English and any one of the Indian languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. Accordingly, from 1979, the Civil Services Examination has a compulsory paper each in English and one of the Indian languages, which is of qualifying nature and of matriculation standard.

There is no proposal at present to alter this arrangement.

[*English*]

Hyperplane Project

*153. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to undertake the hyperplane project;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating broadly the scientific and research benefits to accrue therefrom; and

(c) the approximate cost and estimated time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

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

Supply of V.C.R./C.T.V. at Low Rates

*154. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation has

offered to supply video cassette recorders for its teletech project at a low cost of Rs. 6000/-

(b) whether Government are aware that this and the ET&T's claim that its colour television sets are sold for Rs. 6400/- have been challenged by video cassette recorder and colour television makers in the private sector; and

(c) if so, the correct position in regard to the pricing of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommended price of Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET&T)'s Horizontal 51 cms CTV model is Rs. 6575/- excluding local taxes, and Rs. 7774/- excluding local taxes for Vertical model 51 cms CTV. Under their Material Technology Brand Name (MTB) programme, they have plans to launch a new design of 51 cms CTV early next year, the price of which is expected to be about Rs. 6400/- excluding local taxes and would be available at this price at ET&T's offices all over the country. Indian TV Manufacturer's Association (ITMA) in their Press Note dated 21st September, 88 have pointed out that the ET&T's announcement does not give any information whether the price is inclusive of Sales Tax, whether Guarantee is covered and whether after-sale service will be at the customers door steps etc. The above price of ET&T's TV sets include warranty for one year with free replacement of components during this period and after-sale service at their offices.

Helicopter Service to Pilgrim Centres

*155. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large number of pilgrim centres in India;

(b) whether Government propose to link the various pilgrim centres in the country by helicopter services; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Apart from continuing its services to Vaishno Devi, Pawan Hans Ltd. may operate such services to other places subject to the same being feasible.

[Translation]

Communal riots

*156. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the States where communal riots occurred during the last three months;

(b) the main causes of those riots;

(c) the number of persons killed and the estimated loss of property during these riots;

(d) the details of assistance sought and provided by the Union Government to the affected States;

(e) the action plan, if any, to check the activities of communal elements; and

(f) the steps taken to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). On the basis of the available information, there have been incidents of major communal violence in the following States during the last three months:-

Serial No.	Name of the State where the incident occurred	Date of Occurrence	No. of persons killed	Loss of property (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Karnataka Bidar	14th and 15th September, 1988	6	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
2.	Uttar Pradesh Aligarh Muzaffarnagar Khatauli	} 8th to 13th October, 1988	5	Not available
			24	Not available
			2	Not available
3.	Faizabad	21st to 24th October, 1988	5	Not available

These riots are essentially the handiwork of communal and anti-social elements.

(d) While adequate companies of Central-para-military forces were made available to the Government of Uttar Pradesh in dealing with the communal situation in the State, no such request was received for assistance of Central forces by the Government of Karnataka during the last three months.

(e) and (f). As regards the communal violence which took place at Bidar on 14th and 15th September, 1988, immediately upon learning of the communal clash, the Minister of State (Internal Security) discussed the matter with the Governor of Karnataka and the Union Home Secretary discussed with the Home Secretary & D.G. Police, Karnataka, the situation alongwith the various measures being taken to control and defuse the communal situation and also urged him to take all possible measures to restore communal harmony. Para Military Forces were also offered if the State Government so wanted.

Under the direction of the Prime Minister, a high power team comprising Shri Son-tosh Mohan Dev, Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Janardhana Poojary, Minister of State for Rural Development visited Bidar on the 29th September, 1988 and discussed with the Chief Minister at

Bangalore on the same day the communal situation at Bidar. It was particularly impressed upon the State Government that all possible steps be taken to re-assure the minority community particularly the students at Bidar so that they could resume their studies immediately.

The Government of Karnataka has ordered a Judicial enquiry. The Chief Minister of Karnataka announced on 27th October, 1988 that Shri P.K. Shyamsunder, a sitting judge of the Karnataka High Court has been appointed as a One-Man-Judicial-Commission to inquire into the communal violence at Bidar who will submit his report to the Government within three months.

Immediately on hearing of eruption of communal violence at Muzaffarnagar and other places in Uttar Pradesh, the Union Home Minister discussed the matter with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and assured the State authorities of additional re-inforcements so as to bring the communal situation under control. Various measures to deal with anti-social and communal elements were also discussed with the State authorities and a general alert to all the State Governments/UTs was issued who were requested to take suitable measures to alert the district authorities etc. to prevent any outbreak of violence in the concerned States. The Union Home Minis-

ter also urged the members of the coordination committee of the Babri Masjid movement to postpone the contemplated march to Ayodhya on 14th October, 1988, and assured that the Government would try to have an out of court settlement on the Ram Janmabhoomi/Babri Masjid issue and failing which the legal process will be got expedited. Consequent to this assurance of the Government the coordination committee of the Babri Masjid called off its proposed march to Ayodhya.

Material support in terms of para-military forces and equipment is provided to the State Governments as and when occasion arises or demands are made to ensure them to effectively manage and control the riot situation on the ground. Further, the Central Government has circulated a set of guidelines to the State Governments to help them manage communal violence and restore as well as re-inforce communal harmony. Amongst these are the guidelines for preventing and controlling communal violence, the guidelines for processions and guidelines for relief and rehabilitation measures.

Apart from the above, from time to time, the National Integration Council has been deliberating on the long term measures of evolving a secular society. The report of the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council has been commended to the State Governments.

Lessons have been drawn from the recent riots e.g. the Meerut and based upon this experience a fresh set of guidelines was circulated to the State Governments on 26th February, 1988.

In view of the happenings in Punjab and other parts of the country, the question of prevention of misuse of religious institutions for political and illegal purposes as also in the context of separation of religion from politics, the need was felt to check this misuse immediately and accordingly the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988 was promulgated on 26th May, 1988. Subsequently, a Bill to replace this Ordinance was introduced in the Mon-

soon Session of Parliament which was enacted on 2nd September, 1988.

[English]

Improvement of Heritage Sites

*157. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1 September, 1988 to Unstarred question No. 4710 regarding "improvement of heritage sites" and state:

(a) whether the draft proposal to landscape Sarnath has since been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Inclusion of Certain Castes of Orissa in Scheduled Caste List

*158. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa are seeking permission from Union Government to issue caste certificates in favour of Pana-Bainshab, Kandara Bainshab, Gokha Bainshab, Hadi Bainshab, Dhaba or Dhaba-Bainshaba, Bouri Bainshaba etc. as these castes are synonymous to Pana, Kandara, Gokha, Hadi, Dhaba, Bouri castes which are in the Scheduled Castes list; and

(b) the steps taken by Union Government or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b). A request has been received from the Government of Orissa to modify the existing list of Sched-

uled Castes in Orissa. The above proposal along with similar other proposals is being considered in the context of comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In view of article 341 of the Constitution, no amendment in the existing list of Scheduled Castes can be made except by an Act of Parliament.

Smuggling of Uranium on Indo-Nepal Border

*159. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in September 1988 an arrest was made at Indo-Nepal border for possessing enriched uranium;

(b) if so, the quantity of the uranium and the estimated value thereof;

(c) whether Government have found out the source from where the arrested person acquired the uranium; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONIC AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) to (d) Government have seen press reports about the Bihar Government Excise Department Officials having seized refined uranium from a Ranchi based business man on the Indo-Nepal Border. However, the Department of Atomic Energy has received no report from concerned authorities about uranium having been seized from the arrested person. Facts of the case are being ascertained from the State Government.

[English]

Indo-US Agreement for Research

*160. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with the United States to conduct research by scientists in various fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the scientists will achieve their goal in research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) While no fresh formal agreement has been concluded with the United States recently, the Gandhi-Reagan Science and Technology initiative was extended for a further period of three years beginning October 1, 1988.

(b) Under this extension, some of the ongoing projects have been identified for continuation, and some new topics proposed in the areas of Health, Agriculture, Biomass, Monsoon Research, Engineering and Solid State Sciences.

(c) It is expected that the implementation of research projects will help in the attainment of significant results.

Candidates selected for Short Service Commission

*161. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the candidates selected for Short Service Commission or Permanent Commission do not turn up for training after selection; and

(b) if so, the number of such candidates in the last three years and the reasons for their not joining the training programme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT**Candidates Selected for Short Service Commission**

Number of candidates who were selected but did not join the Course after selection during the last three years i.e. 1986, 1987 & 1988 is as under:-

	<i>Short Service Commission</i>			<i>Permanent Commission</i>		
	<i>Army</i>	<i>Navy</i>	<i>Air Force</i>	<i>Army</i>	<i>Navy</i>	<i>Air Force</i>
1986	56	5	9	65	28	43
1987	41	4	8	39	35	37
1988	101	2	16	59	15	22

The exact reason for candidates not reporting for training after selection for Short Service Commission or Permanent Commission cannot be ascertained as there is no feed-back from such individuals. It is quite likely that a career in the Armed Services is but one of the various options the candidates have contemplated after completion of their education at School and University. While appearing for examinations for entry into the Armed Forces, they may also simultaneously be trying alternative employment avenues. They may, therefore, decide to opt for an alternative job option which may come their way during the period between the issue of a formal call up letter for joining the Armed Forces Service Training Academies and the date of commencement of the course.

The short duration of the tenure and the uncertainty about getting a permanent commission appear to be among the main reasons for those selected for Short Service Commission not joining training.

[*Translation*]

Technology Mission for Petro Chemicals Refineries and Pharmaceuticals

*162. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will The Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a technology mission for petro-chemicals, refineries, thermal power generation plants, steel furnaces and pharmaceuticals etc.;

(b) if so, the guidelines issued by Government in this regard;

(c) whether this mission has started functioning; and

(d) if so, the names of the fields in which the work has since been started?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Sri Lankan Refugees

1342. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees from Sri Lanka still in India;

(b) the details of programmes under way to send them back to Sri Lanka; and

(c) when these programmes are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) 89, 407 Sri Lankan refugees are still in India.

(b) and (c). As planned, in 48 batches numbering 25,065 refugees have been returned to Sri Lanka from 24.12.1987 to 17.10.88. Due to rough sea the process of sending back the refugees had to be stopped after 17.10.1988 and it is likely to resume sometime in the first week of January, 1989. Further repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees back to Sri Lanka would depend upon factors like the availability of more registered non-camp refugees and the convenience of the Sri Lankan Govt. in receiving them. Under the circumstances, no firm programme can be drawn up at present for the return of the remaining refugees.

Women involved in Criminal Cases

1343. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of crime by women reported in Delhi during the 1 January, 1988 to 31st October, 1988;

(b) the number of women arrested in each such case and how these figures of crime compares with the monthly figures of the crime committed during the year 1987; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to eradicate such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 927

(b) In the year 1988, 1229 women have been arrested in 927 cases and in the corre-

sponding period of 1987, 1291 women were arrested in 963 cases.

(c) As per the law, prompt legal action is initiated against the culprits. Raids are conducted from time to time at places of ill-repute. Besides, plain clothes/uniformed policemen are deployed to keep watch over the activities of ill-repute women/girls in the area. Intensive checking of hotels and guest houses is conducted. In order to enlist the cooperation of the public, Special Police Officers have been appointed

Study on Support Cost System in Indian Navy

1344. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Costs and Works Accountants of India was given an assignment to undertake a feasibility study for the operating and support cost system of the Indian Navy;

(b) if so, the outcome of the cost study for Navy made by this Institute and its main observations particularly on the development of systems;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the remuneration or fee paid to the above Institute for conducting this study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). The Institute of Costs and Works Accountants of India were entrusted the work of preparing a feasibility study on Operating and Support Cost System for the Indian Navy. The Institute's report was received in October, 1988 and is under examination.

(d) Rs. 50,000 as fee.

Rehabilitation of Spastic Persons

1345. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of centrally sponsored departments of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Centres run for totally immobile spastic persons in all over the country and particularly in Gujarat State;

(b) whether Government have made any effort to maintain the census of spastic persons to enable to make proper allocation for their rehabilitation programme;

(c) if so, the details of census figures with respect to their origin, their religion and with specific mention of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them and the details of allocation made for necessary programmes to lessen their hardships all over India and particularly in Gujarat; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to keep separate census for spastic and disabled persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Under the Ministry's Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Disabled persons a number of voluntary organisations working for persons affected by cerebral palsy/mental retardation are being funded. A list of these organisations may be seen in the statement below. These organisations conduct special education, physical and occupational therapy and vocational training programmes for the rehabilitation of spastics/mentally retarded persons.

(c) Census figures for disabled persons are not maintained with regard to the origin of their religion or castes since disability in itself is considered a handicap.

(b) and (d). The Ministry of Welfare is implementing a project for setting up a National Information and Documentation Centre for Disability and Rehabilitation which will maintain country-wide information of disabled persons including spastics.

STATEMENT

List of Voluntary Organisations funded by the Ministry of Welfare in 1987-88 working for the Welfare of persons with Cerebral Palsy/Mental Retardation

1. Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Rehabilitation for the Mentally Handicapped, Dilsukh Nagar, Hyderabad-50060.
2. Pamencap Centre, 2-B, Vasavi Colony, Picket, Secunderabad-500003.
3. Hyderabad Special School for Children in need for Special Care, 1-3/20/90, Mahankali Street, Secunderabad.
4. Medical Care Centre Trust, Jalaram Marg, Karelibaug, Baroda-390018.
5. Shishu Kunj, Special School for M.R. Children, Rupaliba Garden, M.G. Road, Porbandar (Gujarat).
6. Rotary Innersheel Home for Mentally Retarded Children, Bharat Chhawni, P.B.No. 57, Jammu (J & K State).
7. Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Byra Sandra, Bangalore.
8. Navajyoti Trust, Vasantha Vihar, 14, Spencer Road, Bangalore-677961.
9. Dr. Steiner's Curative Education Institute for Mentally Retarded Children, Vidyagiri, Dharwad (Karnataka).
10. Society for the Rehabilitation of Mentally Deficient Children, Cannanore.

11. Spastics Society of India,
Upper Colaba Road,
Opp. Afghan Church,
Bombay-400005.
12. Society for Care, Treatment
Training of Children in Need of
Special Care,
Sewri Hills, Sewri Road,
Bombay-400032.
13. Matru Seva Sangh,
Sitabuldi, Nagpur.
14. Centre for Mental Hygiene,
Sagar Road,
Thiangam Laikat
Imphal-(Manipur).
15. Bala Vihar,
Home for the Mentally Retarded,
Halls Road,
Kilpauk,
Madras-600010.
16. Spastics Society of Tamil Nadu,
9, Archbishop Mathias Avenue,
Madras-6000028.
17. Anbagam Institute for the Mentally
Retarded,
Race Course Road,
Madurai-2 (T.N.) 19538.
18. 'Pathway' Centre for Rehabilitation
and Education for the Mentally
Retarded Children,
15-1st Main Road,
Gandhi Nagar, Adyar,
Madras-600084.
19. Navjyothi Trust,
A-916 Poonamalli
High School Road,
Madras-600084.
20. Chetna School for the Mentally
Retarded Children, B-8, Nirala
Nagar, Lucknow.
21. Prabartak Institute of Mentally
Retarded,
P.O. Chandennagar,
Distt. Hooghly.
22. The Spastics Society of Eastern
India,
15, Bellevedere Court,
11 & 13, Alipore Road,
Calcutta-700027
23. Alakendu Bodh Niketan,
Plot No. VII-54, V.I.P. Road,
CIT Scheme,
Kankurgachi,
Calcutta.
24. Society for Remedial Education,
Assessment and Counselling of the
Handicapped,
73-1/A-Palm Avenue,
Calcutta-700010.
25. Abhinav Bharati,
(Manovikas Kendra)
11, Pretoria Street,
Calcutta-700071.
26. Federation for the Welfare of
the Mentally Retarded,
(India), Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg,
Katwaria Sarai,
Institutional Area,
New Delhi-110067
27. Balwantray Mehta Vidya
Bhavan, Lajpat Bhavan,
Lajpat Nagar,
New Delhi-110021.
28. Spastics Society of Northern
India, Balbir Saxena Marg,
Near General Raj's School
Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
29. Delhi Society for the
Welfare of Mentally Retarded
Children, Okhla Marg,
New Delhi.
30. Association for the
Development of the Multiply
Handicapped,
B-56, Defence Colony,
New Delhi.
31. Samadhan, J-32, South Extension,
Part-I, New Delhi.
32. 'Tamana' 183, Munrika,
Enclave, New Delhi.

Recommendations of S.A.C. regarding Laser Technology

1346. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Science Advisory Council in its report has recommended funds of about rupees ten crore over a period of 5 years for work in different laboratories;

(b) whether it has stated that on laser technology India is much behind the developed countries; and

(c) if so, the other major recommendations made in this regard and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) in its Technical Report on 'Lasers' has recommended that about Rs. 10 crores will be required over a period of 5 years to take up the development of laser programmes in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

The SAC-PM Report on 'Lasers' has mentioned that the status of laser technology in India makes it clear that India is behind the developed countries.

(c) To raise the status of laser technology in the country, the following major recommendations are made in the report:

- (1) Three laboratories should be set up or identified from existing laboratories, to take up the following programmes:
 - (i) Lab. A-Research, Development and Limited production of important lasers;
 - (ii) Lab. B-R & D in and limited production of semiconductor lasers and detectors; and

(iii) Lab. C-Programmes related to optical data transmission, processing and storage.

(2) Production units should be established with these laboratories to take up the know-how developed there.

(3) A few academic institutions should be identified for manpower training at levels of M.Sc./M.Tech. and Ph.D.

(4) It is also important to make potential users of lasers in industry, medicine, etc. aware of the potentials of lasers and of the availability of lasers and related equipment in India. This can be done through seminars, workshop and short courses.

In order to implement the SAC-PM recommendations, the Government has constituted a National Steering Committee for lasers under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy.

Recruitment to Territorial Army

1347. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment to Territorial Army has not been made for the last three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No, Sir, recruitment to the Territorial Army is being made periodically as per the vacancy position.

(b) Does not arise.

Retirement age of Air-Hostesses

1348. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the age of retirement of Airhostesses in Air India and Indian Airlines is 35 years;

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping the age of retirement so low;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the age of retirement; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Airhostesses of Air India and Indian Airlines retire from the services of the Corporation on attaining the age of 35 years, or on marriage if it takes place within four years of service as airhostesses or on third pregnancy provided two children are alive, whichever occurs earlier. The competent authority may, however, extend the service of Airhostess beyond the age of 35 years upto the age of 45 years by one year at a time subject to the Airhostess being found medically fit.

(b) The fixation of age of retirement of airhostesses has been done taking into consideration various factors like nature of work, prevailing conditions, etc.; it has been held valid by the Supreme Court.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Air hostesses form a separate class by themselves and their age of retirement has to be linked to various circumstances and variety of factors.

Sharing of Family Pension by the Parents with the Widow

1349. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules providing for the sharing of family pension of a deceased ex-servicemen/jawans killed in action/on duty between the widow and parents of the deceased;

(b) if so, the exact rules in this regard in-

cluding the formula and period for sharing the pension; and

(c) the number of such cases, in which requests for sharing the pension have been received by the Controller of Defence Accounts during the last three years including the current financial year, separately and the number of such among them where the pension has been ordered to be shared in terms of PPO F/235/88 and F/236/88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The details are given in the Statement below.

(c) No such statistics is maintained. All cases of division of Special Family Pension have been settled in accordance with the provisions in the Pension Regulations.

STATEMENT

Under the Pension Regulations for the Army 1961, Part I no provision exists for sharing of ordinary family pension between the widow and parents of ex-servicemen/jawans. However, the Pension Regulations provide for the division of special family pension of the deceased service personnel below officer rank killed in action/on duty, between the widow and the parents if the recipient of special family pension refuses to contribute proportionately towards the support of other eligible heirs in the family who were dependent upon the deceased soldier. After the division of special family pension the widow's share shall not be less than the normal rate of ordinary family pension that would have been admissible to her had the death of the jawan not been held as attributable to service. This division shall hold good only for the period during which the pension is payable to the original recipient under the Regulations governing this grant. If during this period one of the parties to the division (other than the original recipient) is disqualified or dies, his or her share shall be restored to the original recipient if he or she is the only one living or

shall be divided amongst the remaining recipients if there are more than one.

[*Translation*]

Development of Buddhist Pilgrims

1350. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1751 regarding financial assistance from Japan for development of Buddhist places and state:

(a) the names of Buddhist pilgrims on which an amount of Rs. 95 crore to be received from Japan Government is proposed to be spent;

(b) the time which this amount is likely to be received and the work on Buddhist pilgrims is likely to be taken up; and

(c) the norms to be adopted for allocating the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Buddhist pilgrim centres covered by the integrated master plan for development of tourist infrastructure are Vaishali, Patna, Nalanda, Rajgir, Bodhgaya, Jehanabad, and Muzaffarpur in Bihar and Varanasi, Sarnath, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Parendia, Sravasti and Lucknow in U.P.

(b) According to the time table agreed, the Japanese assistance starts becoming available in 1989 and the last instalment is likely to be disbursed in 1992.

(c) The expenditure at different pilgrim centres would be according to the estimates prepared by different executing agencies and as may be approved by Government of India.

[*English*]

Assistance to Disabled Suffering from Cerebralpalsy

1351. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently expanded its scheme of assistance to disabled persons suffering from cerebralpalsy; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the aids and appliances given to such persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following aids and appliances have recently been included in the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances to cover persons with cerebralpalsy:

(i) Rolator (Walker)

(ii) Special chairs and corner seat.

(iii) Toilet seats.

(iv) Prone boards.

Declaration of Prophet Mohammad's Birthday as Public Holiday

1352. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for declaring the birthday of Prophet Mohammad as a public holiday; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been found possible to accept the proposal.

New Schemes to Uplift Socio-Economic conditions of Tribals

1353. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing some new schemes for the improvement of socio-economic conditions of the tribal population in the country;

(b) if so, the details of schemes presently being introduced for that purpose and the improvements proposed to be made therein; and

(c) how many of those schemes would be introduced in Orissa also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(b) A scheme to construct one million irrigation wells free of cost for small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and freed bonded labourers has been taken up as part of the rural employment programmes. An existing non-plan scheme of risk fund for consumption credit to the poor is proposed to be extended on pilot basis to blocks fully covered by Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) in some States. A scheme for control of shifting cultivation is under implementation. Two new schemes, namely (i) Boys' Hostels for SC/ST students and (ii) Incentive for indigent SC/ST families who send their female children to schools, are under formulation in consultation with State Governments. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) has been set up to market minor forest and surplus agricultural produce of tribals. A 'National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation' is being set up to develop schemes for employment generation and finance pilot programmes.

(c) The two Corporations and the schemes mentioned in reply to part (b) of the question would be operating in Orissa also. In addition, the Govt. of Orissa has taken up or proposes to implement shortly the following new schemes for socio-economic development of tribals.

- (i) Redemption of small loans of tribal defaulters in Tribal Sub-Plan Area.
- (ii) Tribal Development Project in Kshipur Block, Koraput district with part assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development.
- (iii) The "Area Development Approach for Poverty Termination (ADAPT)" in 7 blocks of Koraput district, entirely a Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) area and in 8 blocks of Kalahandi district, including some TSP areas.

Reserved Vacancies for Scheduled Tribes in Assistant's Grade

1354. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of Assistant's reserved for Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to fill up these vacancies;

(c) whether Government propose to discontinue the Assistant Grade Examination being conducted by U.P.S.C.; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Assistant's grade being a decentralised grade, controlled by respective Ministries/Departments, the information on reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to discontinue the Assistant's' Grade Examination. However, there is a proposal to transfer this work to Staff Selection Commission.

[*Translation*]

National Conference of Engineers

1355. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the daily 'Navbharat Times' dated 18 September, 1988 under the caption "Bhedbhav Ke Virodh Main Engineeron Ka Sammelan";

(b) if so, the factual position in that regard; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to end the discrimination against the engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The news item does not raise any specific issues. It refers to alleged demands by engineers which are general in nature, namely, entrusting engineers with the responsibility of taking policy decisions for technical works as well as management and implementation of such works, and providing them with better promotional opportunities. The Government follow no discriminatory policy towards the engineers or any other group of its employees and hence the question of taking any steps to end discrimination does not arise.

[*English*]

Performance of Electronics Industry

1356. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make a review of the performance of electronics industry in the country;

(b) whether the present status of electronic units in terms of capacity, production, consumption, import and exports etc. is proposed to be raised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Planning Commission has formed a Working Group on Electronic Industry for the Eighth Plan. With the formation of this Working Group, the Eighth Plan exercise has commenced. Under this planning process, review of performance of the entire electronic sector including the industry sector will be undertaken.

(b) and (c). The liberal policy frame work for the electronic sector provides adequate opportunity for these units to expand and modernise. The units are also being helped and advised to achieve greater degree of modernisation and better exports.

New C.T.V. by E.T & T.

1357. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET & T) has manufactured a new CTV;

(b) if so, what will be its price and when it will be released for sale;

(c) whether all of its equipments are indigenous; and

(d) the details of other electronic goods being manufactured by ET & T?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT,

ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI. K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET & T) does not presently manufacture electronics goods itself. ET & T supports the production of 36 cms B & W and 51 cms CTV sets by a large number of small scale manufacturers in the country by supplying materials and providing technology and brand name support to them under its Material, Technology & Brand (MTB) programme. It is currently working on a design of CTV which would incorporate cost effective components and improved power supply unit to withstand wider fluctuations in voltage between 110 V to 270 V, a requirement in the semi-urban and rural areas.

(b) Under their MTB programme they have plans to launch a new design of 51 cms CTV early next year, the price of which is expected to be lower than the existing 51 cms CTV models.

(c) The critical components not being made in the country are being imported.

(d) Does not arise.

Leather Technology Upgradation

1358. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to activate the research work in the Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) to upgrade the leather technology so that India could compete with the foreign manufacturers of leather, goods and shoes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): The Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), the apex body for leather research in India, is already engaged in Research and Development for the upgradation of leather industry. It has modern state-of-the art facilities such as computer aided designs for

footwear and other leather goods and expertise to produce novel synthetic tanning agents for production of sophisticated export quality leathers. CLRI is thus geared up to meet the ever growing demands of the leather industry for upgradation of technology/products. Through the efforts of CLRI, the leather industry has been meeting its export targets.

Development of Tourism in Delhi

1359. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken to promote tourism in Delhi; and

(b) the amount allocated for promotion of tourism in Delhi during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism undertakes the promotion and development of tourism in the country as a whole including Delhi. The steps taken to attract more tourists to Delhi include strengthening of tourism infrastructure, production of publicity material (brochures, folders, directories, maps, posters, films etc.) and print media campaigns. During 1988-89 the Department has printed a folder and a map on Delhi as well as produced a film for promotion of Tourism.

Electronic Industries in Andhra Pradesh

1360. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes undertaken by the Union Government to promote/develop the electronics industry in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the total amount earmarked for that purpose during the current plan period and the amount already spent and the units which have come up so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India, Department of Electronics (DoE) is supporting the following programmes/schemes in Andhra Pradesh for promotion/development of electronics:-

- (i) Electronics Development Materials Agency (EDMA) under which a dedicated centre for ultra-pure materials and components would be set up at Hyderabad.
- (ii) DoE under its Standardisation Testing & Quality Control (STQC) programme has taken over Electronics Test and Development Centre (ETDC) at Hyderabad. The Centre has been set up to help the local electronic industries to upgrade the Quality and Reliability of their products by providing services in calibration, testing and development support. An amount of Rs. 1 crore has been committed for this Centre since its inception and recurring expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs per year under capital and revenue heads has been planned.
- (iii) With a view to upgrade the technology at the indigenous electronics equipment, DoE is setting up 10 LSI/VLSI Design Centres in different parts of the country by November, 1988. One of these centres is at Hyderabad. Approximately Rs. 12 crores are required for setting up the 10 Design Centres. An amount of Rs. 9 crores has already been released.
- (iv) 12 Projects at various organisations in Andhra Pradesh have been funded by Department of Electronics under National Radar Council Technology Development Programme.

An amount of Rs. 127.74 lakhs have been released to organisations in Andhra Pradesh

during the Seventh Plan period under NRC Technology Development Programme.

DoE is presently considering for equity participation with Marine and Communication Electronics (India) Limited, Vishakhapatnam with a total outlay of Rs. 58 lakhs.

- (v) Department of Electronics have supported the following educational programme in the State of Andhra Pradesh to generate trained manpower for Electronics:

(a) Computer education (32 institutions)

(b) Service Technical Scheme (5 institutions)

(c) CLASS project (117 schools and 3 resource centres).

DoE does not envisage setting up any manufacturing unit under it during 7th Five Year Plan.

Letters written by M.Ps

1361. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of letters written by Members of Parliament during the last three years are pending for reply in the Personnel Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to expedite the replies to those letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). As on 31.10.1988 there were 172 letters from Members of Parliament pending final disposal in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. Every effort is made to send final replies to Members of Parliament as expeditiously as possible. In a large number of these cases information has to be collected from various

Ministries/Departments and State Governments.

Cancellation of Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum Flights

1362. SHRI P. A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum Flights were cancelled in full or in part during the last six months; and

(b) the reasons for such cancellations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). During the period April 1988 to September 1988, Indian Airlines flight IC-467 on the sector Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum was cancelled on one occasion ex-Cochin due to adverse weather conditions.

Rooms reserved for ITDC Officers in ITDC Hotels

1363. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rooms in the hotels under the India Tourism Development Corporation in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the number of rooms in these hotels reserved for Officers in ITDC; and

(c) the number of rooms in these hotels which have been rented out to public and private undertakings as on the 31st October, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The requisite information as on 31st October 88 is furnished below:

1.	Total lettable rooms	2410
2.	Rooms being used as ITDC Officers	43
3.	Rooms converted for residence of Hotel Executives (not forming part of lettable capacity shown in 1 above.)	26
4.	Rooms rented out to public/private undertakings	314

Surrender of Arms by GNLF Activists

1364. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of Memoranda of Settlement signed with GNLF;

(b) the number of GNLF activists who have surrendered their arms in terms of the Memorandum of Settlement; and

(c) the details of arms and ammunition surrendered by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The tripartite agreement signed recently with the GNLF has brought peace in the hill areas of Darjeeling districts. As envisaged in the agreement, the West Bengal State Legislative has already passed the Hill Council Bill and the elections to the Council are expected to be held on 13th December, 1988. As per information furnished by the State Government, all TADA cases and other criminal cases have been reviewed and submitted to the concerned Courts. Departmental actions initiated against the em-

ployees in the context of the agitation have been dropped. As a result of these concerted efforts, there has been a perceptible improvement on the law and order situation in the area.

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

[*Translation*]

Guidelines Regarding Requirement of Staff for Operating Computers

1365. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN:
SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any policy or guidelines regarding the number of persons required for computers in Government offices where computers are required and the staff likely to be appointed for operating computers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI). (a) and (b): Government of India has set up National Informatics Centre to provide computer based information support to various Departments. In pursuance of this, National Informatics Centre provides support by way of computer hardware, computer manpower and training required for development of information systems. It carries out in-depth feasibility reports for the Government Departments in which computerisation requirement is studied and requirement of computer hardware and manpower to implement the programme is detailed out. The officers and staff of the user departments are also trained and retrained to use the information systems developed by National Informatics Centre. This is done on a continuous basis.

2. The emphasis of the Government is to change the work culture in Government

offices utilising essentially the existing personnel. Specialised computer programme, systems analysis and modelling requirements are met by the officers and staff of National Informatics Centre. National Informatics Centre staff are located in each of the Departments to give direct support to the officers and staff of these Departments. At present, NIC has about 2000 officers and staff for operating computers, developing computer programmes and giving other specialised support for operating computers.

[*English*]

India's offer to Pakistan for Joint Survey of Disputed Points in J & K Region

1366. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered Pakistan a proposal for the joint survey of disputed points along the line of control of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, whether Pakistan has responded?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). In a recent case, pertaining to a dispute regarding the exact alignment of the Line of Control in Kargil Sector, India and Pakistan have agreed, in principle, at Army Sector Commanders' level, to conduct a joint survey of the area involved to resolve the issue.

Settlement of Claims of Refugees from Pak-Occupied Areas of Jammu and Kashmir

1367. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of refugees from Pak occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir State migrated from their houses during 1947, 1965, 1971 and settled in Jammu, Poonch, Rajouri, Kathua and Udhampur districts of Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether their claims for resettlement have not been settled so far; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to settle the claims of these displaced persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Rehabilitation assistance has been provided to all these displaced persons in accordance with the prescribed scales, excepting in the case of 696 families, displaced from the Chhamb Niabat area during the 1971 Indo-Pak Conflict, who could not be allotted their full quota of land on account of non-availability of land in Jammu & Kashmir.

Raids in Delhi and Punjab to Unearth Illicit Liquor Distilleries

1368. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of raids organised in the Union Territory of Delhi and Punjab during the last financial year to unearth illicit distilling units;

(b) the number of illicit liquor distilling units unearthed during such raids; and

(c) the measures adopted by Government to check illicit liquor distilling in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Several raids were conducted by Delhi Police/Excise Department of Delhi Administration during 1987-88 to unearth illicit distillery units. During these raids 3 illicit distilling units were detected.

(c) Strict watch is maintained on persons indulging in illicit trade. Intelligence is collected through sources and raids are conducted on receiving such information.

One Digital Lottery System

1369. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various lottery agencies are selling lottery tickets giving prize on one digit;

(b) if so, whether these agencies come within the ambit of any law meant for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the action Government propose to take against the agencies selling such lottery tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). Lottery agencies as also the mode of determining prize are governed by rules and regulations of the respective State Governments. The Central Govt. have, however, issued comprehensive guidelines for checking malpractices in conducting lotteries.

Seizure of Chinese Arms

1370. SHRI S. M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese arms are being used by the terrorists in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the Chinese made arms seized during the last two years; and

(c) the preventive measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

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

Objectives and Functions of C-DOT

1371. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and functions of Centre for the Development of Telematics;

(b) the expenditure of the Centre for 1987-88 and budget for 1988-89;

(c) the present staff strength;

(d) the achievements of the Centre since its establishment; and

(e) the programme of work for 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) To undertake initially design, development and engineering of digital electronic switching system technology and subsequently telematics technology using state-of-the-art concept appropriate to Indian conditions.

(b) Rs. 15.58 crores for 1987-88.
Rs. 12.00 crores for 1988-89.

(c) 498

(d) 128 Port CDOT PBX developed for business applications and technology transferred to public/private sectors for mass production.

128 Port CDOT Rural Automatic Exchange (RAX) developed for rural applications and mass production started by ITI.

512 Port CDOT Main Automatic Exchange (MAX) installed at Delhi Cantonment put to commercial service.

16,000 Por CDOT Main Automatic Exchange (to be equipped initially for

4,000 lines) undergoing tests and trials at Ulsoor, Bangalore.

Development of production infrastructure for switching systems.

Development of vendors for electronic components and test equipment.

(e) Expediting bulk production of the indigenous CDOT Main Digital Switching System (DSS).

Broadening the Digital Switching System (DSS) family to include Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) and large PBX.

Development of Telematics or ISDN facilities in CDOT Digital Switching products.

Technology Transfer by Japanese Firm for Rural Communication

1372. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a leading manufacturer of radio equipment in Japan has offered to transfer technology to the Punjab Wireless Systems Ltd. for production of TDMA and digital radio relay equipment which can be used for rural communication and linking the rural population with reliable communication network;

(b) whether the offer has been accepted by Government of India; and

(c) the terms of the offer accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) M/s Punjab Wireless Systems Limited, have entered into Foreign Collaboration with M/s Japan Radio Co. (JRC) of Japan for the man-

ufacture of "Long range radio communication equipments". Within the scope of this agreement M/s JRC has also agreed for transfer of technology for digital radio relay and digital multiaccess radio (TDMA) equipment.

(b) The above mentioned foreign collaboration proposal was approved by the Government in March, 1985.

(c) The terms accepted by the Government include payment of a lumpsum knowhow fees of 30 million Japanese Yen and a royalty payment of 3%.

Price of T.V. Sets

1373. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: the steps taken to bring down the price of TV sets well within the reach of middle and lower middle class people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): The following steps have been taken by Government to keep the prices of TV sets at reasonable level:

- (i) Excise Duty on 31 cms/36 cms size Black & White TV has been reduced to zero.
- (ii) Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ET & T), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics under their Material Technology Brand (MTB) programme is providing help to TV industry to produce quality products at reasonable cost by supplying material procured by them in bulk along with necessary technology.
- (iii) Issue of industrial approvals liberally with viable production capacity so that economies of scale are derived and healthy competition encouraged.

(iv) With a view to utilise optimally the installed plant & machinery, broadbanding has been allowed for the entertainment electronics - video products covering B & W TV, CTV Receivers & their combination with radio, tape recorder, digital clocks but excluding VCR/VCP.

(v) The Electronic components industry has been delicensed including MRTP companies and import of technology in this sector is liberally permitted.

Setting Up of Compact Disc Manufacturing Plant

1374. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gramophone Company of India (His Master's Voice) has sought permission of Government to set up a compact disc manufacturing plant in the country;

(b) if so, the location of the plant and whether it will be set up in Andhra Pradesh, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the country from where the high technology has been sought for the purpose; and

(d) the annual expected production of the discs and the extent to which the price thereof will be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Manufacture of Colour Picture Tubes in A.P.

1375. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to refer to the reply given on 3 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No.1109 regarding manufacture of colour picture tubes with foreign collaboration and state the latest stage of the application for issue of licence to manufacture colour picture tubes by Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation in collaboration with M/s Philips, Holland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): The application of M/s Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation for composite clearance of expansion of capacity for Colour Picture Tubes and foreign collaboration with M/s Philips, Holland, has not been accepted by the Government.

New Entrant in Electronics Industry

1376. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restrict the number of entrants in each segment of the electronics industry to a maximum of three in future; and

(b) if so, the reasons for limiting the number of entrants in new units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The number of units likely to be permitted for each segment/product depends on various factors like capacity created, investment limits, minimum economic size etc.

Experiments on Strands of Algae

1377. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Scientists are working on a certain group of algae which produces

large amounts of lipids which can be extracted and used to make diesel oil and petrol;

(b) if so, whether any experiments are being conducted in India to tap the potential of algae as a source of diesel and petrol; and

(c) if so, whether and the stage at which the matter stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) US Scientists are reported to have been working on *Botryococcus braunii*, a green algae rich in hydrocarbons, since 1970.

(b) and (c). Some research work was done at the National Botanical Research Institute - a constituent laboratory of CSIR to explore the possibility of using this algae as an alternative renewable source of energy. Only Laboratory level experiments have been done. The results however, indicated that cultivation of this algae on a large scale for the production of Biomass and hydrocarbon was not economically viable.

Urdu Computers

1378. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme to have an Urdu computer;

(b) if so, the details of the said programme and when was it taken up; and

(c) the details of progress made and time by which Urdu computer would be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Infiltration from Burma

1379. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN
MOHANTY:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale infiltration into India from Burma following political turmoil in Burma;

(b) the estimated number of Burmese Nationals who have migrated to India during the past three months, State-wise;

(c) the places where they have been given shelter and the cost involved in looking after them; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to check their infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Consequent to recent disturbances in Burma, Burmese Nationals in small groups especially students have been crossing to Manipur and Mizoram.

(b) The influx of refugees started on September 24th, 1988. As on 15.11.88, 78 Burmese refugees had taken shelter in Manipur and 134 in Mizoram.

(c) Bulk of them are staying at Laikhun (Chandel district, Manipur) and at Champhai in Aizawal district, Mizoram. Some of the refugees are also staying at Aizawal and Saiha in Mizoram and Moreh in Manipur. The State Governments of Manipur and Mi-

zoram have made arrangement for their food etc. The expenditure incurred in this regard by the respective State Governments will be reimbursed by the Central Government.

(d) In keeping with the Indian traditions, it has been decided that Burmese Nationals seeking refuge may be allowed to enter and stay on Indian soil temporarily.

Land to Landless under Tribal Sub-plan

1380. SHRI H. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the States which implement Tribal Sub-Plans to ensure that the nearly 60,000 tribals who till their own lands, are not deprived of it;

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of such States covered under this scheme; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard and the surplus land brought under cultivation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). All the 17 States and 2 Union Territories covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan have enacted land laws to prevent alienation of tribal land. States have been instructed from time to time to review the existing laws and plug loopholes and to ensure that the tribals are not deprived of their land. The scheme involving distribution of ceiling surplus land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes covers 16 Tribals Sub-Plan States. The State-wise progress made in distribution of ceiling surplus land to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land to SC/ST Beneficiaries in Tribal Sub-Plan States up to September, 1988

(Area in acres)

State/UT	SC BENEFICIARIES		ST BENEFICIARIES	
	Area	No. of Beneficiaries	Area	No. of Beneficiaries
1. Andhra Pradesh	179160	146008	67671	57070
2. Assam	31960	32164	42450	28811
3. Bihar	139283	165726	29185	29559
4. Gujarat	60281	9310	26823	11538
5. Himachal Pradesh	2305	2934	139	261
6. Karnataka	62821	16255	3218	880
7. Kerala	23688	52832	5011	6839
8. Madhya Pradesh	37128	15338	59786	20099
9. Maharashtra	150157	39074	101008	26283
10. Manipur	5	3	25	15
11. Orissa	45976	41506	60363	45273
12. Rajasthan	131431	26940	39882	10293
13. Tamil Nadu	49063	43612	127	84
14. Tripura	217	256	448	358
15. Uttar Pradesh	237923	200343	2054	1522
16. West Bengal	308844	642369	158670	328779
TOTAL	1460242	1434670	596860	567664

Incentives to Boost Software Exports

1381. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved a package of incentives to boost software exports;

(b) if so, the contents of the package of incentives;

(c) to what extent, it will improve the software exports;

(d) the targets to be achieved at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Government has taken the following measures for the promotion of software export from India:

- (i) Government of India announced Policy on Computer Software Export, Software Development and Training in December 1986. The prime objective of the policy is the integrated development of software for domestic and export market. This policy permits the liberal import of computer hardware and software for the purpose of the development of the software export. In addition, a set of simplified procedures have been evolved for the setting up of joint venture abroad and blanket permit by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for meeting the marketing expenses for export oriented projects.
- (ii) The Department of Electronics have set up a Software Development Agency in the Department of Electronics for the software development and promotion of software export.
- (iii) Government has decided to set up software technology parks for software export using satellite links. It is proposed to set up three technology parks one each at Bhubaneswar, Pune and Bangalore during the first phase and at Chandigarh during the next phase. Such centres would cater to the requirements of software development units for 100 per cent export.

(iv) It has been decided that in case of those software companies, who are permitted to import hardware and or software of computer/computer based systems against the software export obligation, and have exceeded software export of Rs. 10 crores per annum, the export obligation will now be on the company basis instead of machine basis.

(v) For software export it has been decided to permit the import of computer system on Loan/Returnable basis for a maximum period of one year with reduced custom duty and export obligation.

(vi) Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of Electronics and the Office of the International Trade and Investment (OITI) of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, USA for a Strategic Planning Study for an Indo-American Software Network between Pune and Boston, has been signed. This study will work out the plan of action to establish software export to US market.

(vii) The Department of Electronics have launched extensive software export promotion campaign. Under this programme software seminars are being organised abroad to project Indian capabilities. Government is also participating in the software exhibitions/fairs abroad.

(c) The export is expected to grow upto 80% of the value of Software export of 1987-88.

(d) Software export from India has registered substantial increase during the period 1984 to 1987 i.e. increased from Rs. 28.6 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 49.4 crores in 1986-87 and Rs. 80 crores to 1987-88. The Software export is targetted to be Rs. 140 crores during 1988-89 and Rs. 300 crores by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Electronics Test and Development Centres in Himachal Pradesh

1382. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronics test and development centres in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of employees working in these centres at present; and

(c) whether some complaints of misappropriation and such other matters have been reported against certain employees of the centres and if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) One.

(b) and (c). There are 16 employees working in this centre, at present.

The centre was taken over from Himachal Pradesh Government w.e.f. 1.5.88.

The question of their absorption in the Department is under consideration. Complaints in respect of two of these employees were received when the centre was operated by Government of Himachal Pradesh. Since they have not yet been absorbed, the question of taking action against them does not arise at this stage.

[*English*]

Pension to Freedom Fighters

1383. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the number of freedom fighters who have been granted pension, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Out of 4,46,062 applications received under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, pension has been granted to 1,45,765 persons. State-wise position has been given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Number of applications received under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme and number of sanctioned cases (Upto 30.9.1988)(State-wise)-Unstarred Question No. 1383 for 21.11.1988.

Name of the State Govt/U.T. Administration	Number of applications received	Number of sanctioned cases
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	26060	9149
Assam	26528	4124
Bihar	94753	22384
Gujarat	6753	3468
Goa	3257	712

1	2	3
Haryana	2758	1439
Arunachal Pradesh	41	2
Himachal Pradesh	1180	458
Jammu & Kashmir	3067	1647
Karnataka	18547	9925
Kerala	30089	2580
Maharashtra	37566	16017
Madhya Pradesh	8296	3215
Manipur	220	62
Meghalaya	234	74
Mizoram	4	3
Nagaland	32	3
Orissa	14974	3820
Punjab	12466	6312
Rajasthan	1592	705
Tamil Nadu	11825	3871
Tripura	3349	705
Uttar Pradesh	27105	17329
West Bengal	75571	16374
<i>U.T. Admns.</i>		
Andaman & Nicobar	93	38
Chandigarh	137	83
Delhi	3054	1892
Pondicherry	1846	283
INA Personnel	34665	19086
Total	4,46,062	1,45,765

Modernisation of Kangasabati Project

1384. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has sent a proposal for modernisation of Kangasabati project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project was considered by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control Multipurpose Projects on 27.1.1988 and was found acceptable subject to clearance from environment angle. Hence the Committee advised the Government of West Bengal to get the matter expedited with the Department of Environment and obtain the clearance at the earliest. It is now for the State Government to obtain this clearance.

Sealing of Border by Pakistan

1385. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has sealed Sind border with India;

(b) if so, whether some other border with India has also been sealed by Pakistan; and

(c) if so, to what extent it will be helpful to both the countries to stop infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Government have some information that army personnel of Pakistan

are deployed at various border outposts on their side in Punjab and Rajasthan borders. However, it cannot be said with certainty that this is being done to seal the Sind border. On India's side, the BSF has been strengthened on Indo-Pakistan border. The distances between border outposts have been reduced and construction of additional observation post towers, intensified patrolling etc. are being organised in order to prevent infiltration and trans-border crimes.

External Financing

1386. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the possibility of allowing external financing to exceed 2 percent of the gross domestic product to meet the medium-term investment requirements of the country;

(b) if so, whether any final decision in this regard has been taken;

(c) if not, the main reasons thereof; and

(d) to what extent the external financing beyond 2 percent will help the investment requirement?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI): (a) The Planning Commission has set up Working Groups on Financial Resources and Balance of Payments to assess the resources for financing the Eighth Five Year Plan. The actual component of external financing required will be known when the estimates of these two groups become available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Working Groups are still deliberating on the various issues involved.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Tourist Beach

1387. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
DR. PHULRENU GUHA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop more sea beaches to attract more tourists;

(b) if so, the names of the beaches selected for development on each sea coast and the names of beaches selected for Orissa; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for the development of sea beaches to attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Identification of beaches for development of tourism infrastructure is done by the State Government concerned.

(c) The steps proposed to be taken include financial assistance to State subject to safeguards laid down for development of beach resorts, publicity campaigns in the domestic and overseas markets, etc.

Fire in a Plastic Factory in Delhi

1388. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out in an illegal plastic factory on Lawrence Road, Delhi on 23 October, 1988;

(b) if so, the loss of life and property due to this fire;

(c) the exact cause of the fire; and

(d) the steps taken to check the growth of such illegal factories to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). A fire broke out in a plastic factory on Lawrence Road on 22nd October, 1988 in which 31 persons received burn injuries out of which 23 later succumbed to injuries. A case under Section 336/337/285 and 304-A IPC has been registered. The exact cause of the fire and extent of damage to the property is not yet known. Action as per provisions of the Law is taken against the owners of the illegal factories.

[*Translation*]

Evaluation of Priorities of Sub Plan in Hill Areas

1389. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation and monitoring of the priorities of Hill sub-plan for the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh has been done;

(b) if so, whether need has been felt to change the order of priorities; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the evaluation and the details of sub plan priorities for hill areas in future?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI): (a) The Planning Commission has not conducted any evaluation of the sub-plan for the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The approach, strategy and priorities of hill areas development are outlined in the Seventh Five Year Plan. These are kept in view while formulating the hill sub-plan proposals by the State Government. Monitoring of the hill sub-plan is done at the time of finalisation of the Annual sub-plan proposals in the meeting of the officers of the Planning Commission and the

State Government. Also, the financial and physical programmes of hill area sub-plan are being reviewed by the Hill Development Department at District/ Divisional and State-level.

Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Issue

1390. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps being taken by Government to resolve the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue; and

(b) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Talks are continuing. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details at this stage.

Purchase of Soviet Planes for Vayudoot

1391. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to purchase Soviet Planes for Vayudoot;

(b) if so, whether a high level delegation has visited U.S.S.R.; and

(c) the outcome of the talks held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) This matter is being considered by M/S Vayudoot.

(b) and (c). During the visit of Indian Delegation to the USSR in October, 1988 discussions were held on matter relating to operations of air services and the possibili-

ties of sale/purchase of civil aviation related goods.

Complaints About Selling of Erroneous National Flag

1392. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received to the effect that Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi is selling National Flag with wrong specifications;

(b) whether the test conducted in the Central Laboratory on a national flag sold by KBC was found to be lacking in respect of requirements laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). Some complaints were received and the matter was referred to the Department of Industrial Development for facts. According to information received from them the specimen tested by the Bureau of Indian Standards was one of the 15,000 tri-colour buntings manufactured in connection with the Great Freedom 40 Marathon Race on an order from the Implementation Committee for Commemoration of 40th Anniversary of India's Independence and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary, which should not be treated as a National Flag though it has resemblance with the National Flag. Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi is regularly selling National Flags of different sizes conforming to the specifications laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

[English]

Development of Pathiramanal-Vaikom-Kumarakom Circuit in Kerala

1393. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of

CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala had submitted a project report for development of Pathiramanal-Vaikom-Kumarakom circuit around the famed waterways of Kerala for special Central assistance or for obtaining assistance from international agencies; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals are being scrutinised with a view to assessing their merit, viability, etc.

Snag in INSAT-1C

1394. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the snags that developed in INSAT-1C have been rectified and the satellite has become fully operational; and

(b) the telecommunication facilities provided by INSAT-1C in addition to those already provided by INSAT-1B?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) In view of the risks involved in attempting corrective measures, it has been decided not to attempt to correct the snag at present, and operate the spacecraft with the available payload services, as it is.

(b) INSAT-1C will provide an additional 2000 two-way telephone circuits over and above the 4000 two-way circuits that INSAT-1B is now providing. Also, additional regional TV networking is planned using INSAT-1C.

Mining Operation Programme in Jamshedpur

1395. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any major uranium mining development programme is contemplated in Jamshedpur in Bihar;

(b) if so, the main features and time-frame thereof; and

(c) whether a captive power station for the proposed mining operation is proposed to be set up and if so; the likely cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). It is proposed to open new Uranium Mines at Narwapahar and Turamdih and set up a Uranium Processing Plant at Turamdih near Jamshedpur. The project is expected to be completed in about 5 years time from the date of sanction.

(c) Setting up of a captive power plant at Turamdih is under consideration and it is premature to give a cost estimate.

Tourism in Orissa

1396. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken certain steps to provide necessary infrastructural facilities for the development of tourism in Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the Seventh Five Year Plan so far, the Central Department of Tourism has provided financial assistance to the State Government for projects like Yatri Niwases, wayside facilities, Open Air Theatre, Water sports and boating equipment, etc.

Progress on Kaiga Atomic Power Plant

1397. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the establishment of Atomic Power Plant at Kaiga in Karnataka; and

(b) the other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Excavation for main plant civil works at Kaiga project is in progress. Infrastructure facilities like job shacks, workshop building, access roads, etc. are nearing completion. Manufacture of critical items of equipment, such as Calandria, End Shields and Steam Generators is in progress.

Availability of Technical Manpower

1398. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any strategic data is available regarding requirement, actual availability of technical manpower in the country;

(b) the prospects open to them in private sector, public sector and cooperative sectors in the years 1986-1990;

(c) whether any survey was conducted in various States to assess the requirements in the existing industrial establishments and their future requirements on the basis of projected growth and development;

(d) whether any figures are available separately in respect of various industries like cement, chemical and textiles, etc.; and

(e) the projected requirement of technical hands of different categories in small scale sector, medium sector and major industrial sectors?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI): (a) An attempt has been made by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) to estimate the stock of different categories of engineering and technical manpower in a study entitled "Estimates of Stock of Different Categories of Educated Manpower upto 2001". This report provides estimates of stock of degree and diploma holders in engineering for the period 1981 to 2001 by discipline such as Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, Electronics, Tele-Communications, Mining, Meteorological and others. However, this report does not provide an estimate of requirements of technical manpower.

(b) No information is available.

(c) and (d). Under the programme of National Technical Manpower Information System, data are being collected by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) from the industrial establishments in the private, public and cooperative sectors regarding the utilisation pattern of engineering and technical manpower at the degree and diploma levels in various States. Exercises on projections have not yet been made for the country, as a whole. However, the Directorate of Employment, Government of Rajasthan, have made an estimate of the requirement of technical manpower during 1986 to 1990 in respect of Cement, Ceramic & Mineral based industry, Engineering industry, Chemical industry, Textile industry, Electronics industry and other industries in their Report entitled, "Technical Manpower Requirement in Rajasthan (1986 to 1990).

(e) No information is available.

Casualties amongst Trekkers

1399. SHRI D.N. REDDY:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casualties among the trekkers in the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent these casualties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from various State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Eastern Ghats

1400. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have suggested for development of Eastern Ghats as is being done in the Himalayas and the Western Ghats; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The hill areas identified by the Expert Group on Delineation of New Hill Areas have been recommended for approval of the National Development Council for inclusion in the Hill Area Development Programme.

Closure of Publication of 'Science Age'

1401. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the closure of the widely-read science monthly 'Science Age' by the publication Division of the Nehru Centre, Bombay; and

(b) the decisions taken at the meeting of a sub-committee of Secretaries of various Government Departments held in August, 1988 for financing a popular Science Magazine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Accumulated losses and financial non-viability were reportedly the reasons for the closure of 'Science Age'.

(b) As the "Science Age" is a useful publication the Government of India have decided to make an effort to see if the publication of 'Science Age' can be got resumed at an early date.

Hubli Airport

1402. SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Karnataka has built a runway and provided other facilities at Hubli airport for introducing Vayudoot Services;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in providing the facilities; and

(c) the time by which air services from this airport would be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The work on the construction of apron, car park, approach road and terminal building and provision of a barbed wire fencing has been completed.

Work on single coat asphaltic surface dressing over the runway and taxi track is also over. At present, the final layer of 5 cm. asphaltic concrete is being laid over the entire length of runway and taxi-track.

According to the position given by the State Government, this work is likely to be completed by 31st Dec^r88.

(c) Vayudoot will consider providing an airlink to Hubli soon after the induction of additional aircraft capacity.

Benefits to Employees of Indian Naval Canteen Service

1403. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits and facilities given to the civilian employees in Navy will be given to the employees of Indian Naval Canteen Service;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many civilian employees are working in Indian Naval Canteen Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). The members of the Indian Naval Canteen Service are not Government servants; they are not paid out of public funds. However, they are generally being given the Pay, House-Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance and other benefits and facilities such as LTC, Medical Cover, Children's Education Allowance, as per the scales applicable to Central Govt. employees. In addition, ad-hoc grants and ex-gratia payments are also being given to the employees of Indian Naval Canteen Service.

(c) As on the 1st July, 1988, the strength of the employees of the Indian Naval Canteen Service was 250.

Short take off and landing Airport at Bombay

1404. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a STOLPORT (Short take off and landing airport) at Cuffe Parade, South Bombay at the cost of Rs. 5 crores;

(b) whether the project has been opposed from certain quarters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The IAAI is studying certain possibilities for easing congestion at Bombay airport including setting up of a STOLPORT airport.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This proposal is only at a conceptual stage. However, while taking the decisions in such matters, all facts which are relevant, are taken into account.

Discussions on Growth Rate in Eighth Plan

1405. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP:
SHRIMATI MANEMMA ANJIAH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions took place in recent weeks on growth priorities and investment priorities in the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the growth rate fixed for the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). A discussion on the target of growth rate for the Eighth Plan took place in recent weeks. Details of the growth priorities and investment priorities are yet to be settled.

(c) The targeted growth-rate of 6 per cent in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the Eighth Plan has been fixed. It may be mentioned that the exercises on the Approach Paper to the Eighth Plan is underway. It would bring out the specific objectives and strategies to be followed. After the completion of the Approach Paper, the Draft Plan would be prepared indicating the growth priorities and investment priorities.

Shimla Observatory

1406. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shimla Observatory has stopped operating; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir.

A full time departmental observatory has been established at Shimla since 23rd December, 1987. With this, the old part-time observatory functioning at CTO Shimla has been closed down.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Places for Tourism in Orissa

1407. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain places in Orissa which can be developed into ideal hill stations;

(b) whether Government have identified those places;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Daringbari in Phulabani district is one such place; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to develop that place as an ideal hill station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). Identification of tourist centres for development of tourism infrastructure and formulation of proposals for central financial assistance, are the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to States on the basis of specific proposals received from

the State Governments. The Department has not received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for central financial assistance for development of Daringbari.

Termination of Services of Defence Nurses on Marriage

1408. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI P. A. ANTONY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of the nurses working in Defence Services are terminated on getting married;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of married nurses whose services have been terminated this year;

(d) how many are continuing in service on court orders; and

(e) whether Government propose to withdraw the orders on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Military nursing is a profession where total devotion to patient care is absolutely essential and marriage, with its commitments, makes it difficult for nurses to function in the military, especially in field conditions. Due to shortages in the Nursing Cadre in the past, measures were taken since Jan. 1968, to retain officers in service even after marriage if their performance of duties was satisfactory. This was achieved by granting them extensions in service for two years at a time. These shortages have been brought down now; hence, the existing policy was reviewed. In the interests of functional efficiency the services of only those married nurses whose performance is not satisfactory are now being terminated.

(c) and (d). In the last one year the services of 45 married nurses were not ex-

tended due to their unsatisfactory record. Sixteen of them have gone to court and obtained stay orders. The final orders of the court are awaited.

(e) Government maintains that the present policy, which permits retention of married nurses in service only if their performance is unsatisfactory in terms of laid down criteria, is in the interests of the particular needs of the Armed Forces.

Appointment of Kannada Teacher in Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie

1409. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS/IPS probationers belonging to Karnataka Cadre deputed to

Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie for training every year;

(b) whether there is no qualified Kannada teacher in the said Academy to train IAS/IPS probationers in Kannada; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to appoint a Kannada teacher to teach Kannada in the said Academy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

(a) The number of probationers allotted to the Karnataka cadre on the basis of the results of the Civil Services Examination held from 1983 to 1987 are:-

Year of Examination	Number of candidates allotted to the Karnataka Cadre	
	IAS	IPS
1983	8	3
1984	8	2
1985	7	3
1986	7	3
1987	8	Allotment not finalised.

The IPS Probationers undergo only the Foundational Course training at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. Training in the language of the State of allocation is imparted to them at the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad.

(b) There is one qualified Language Instructor at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie who teaches Kannada and Malayalam to the IAS Probationers.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to Start a Computer Consultancy Organisation

1410. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a computer consultancy organisation for offering advice in the areas of computer systems and software development;

(b) if so, the type of services likely to be offered by such consultancy organisation;

(c) the names of the consultancy services

that are offering assistance to various Ministries and public sector organisations;

(d) whether the performance of private sector consultancy services is satisfactory;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the shortcomings found therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministries and Public Sector Organisations engage consultancy services depending on their felt needs. They utilise the consultancy services of CMC Ltd. (a Government of India Enterprise under the Department of Electronics), Planning Commission, National Informatics Centre, and other organisations.

(d) Department of Electronics have not registered any private sector consultancy

services and as such the performance of the private sector consultancy services, is being done by the users.

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

Filling up of Posts Reserved for SC/ST

1411. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons in his Ministry has been fulfilled;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the percentage of the quota which remains unfulfilled; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to fill up those reserved posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Non-availability of eligible candidates. The percentage of the quota which remains unfulfilled in the different categories is as follows:-

Category	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
Group 'A'	-	-
Group 'B'	1.8	6.5
Group 'C'	-	4.8
Group 'D'	-	2.05

(c) The reserved vacancies have been notified to the Department of Personnel and Training who are the service controlling authority, for placing the requisition before the Union Public Service Commission/Staff Selection Commission and provide this Ministry suitable personnel.

Atrocities on SC/ST

1412. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country in year 1987 and 1988 (up-to-date) State-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed in these atrocities; and

(c) the number of cases registered and pending up-to-date in respect of these atrocities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Information to the extent available is given in the two statements (Statement - I for Scheduled Castes and Statement - II for Scheduled Tribes below. Information upto end of October, 1988 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

STATEMENT-I

Total number of incidents involving atrocities on scheduled castes by others and number of persons killed in 1987 and 1988 as reported by the state Governments/U.T. Administrations

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Total no. of cases reported	No. of persons murdered	Data upto
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	508	28	July, 1988
2.	Assam	15	-	Aug., 1988
3.	Bihar	1867	92	June, 1988
4.	Goa	1	1	Sept., 1988
5.	Gujarat	1246	24	Sept., 1988
6.	Haryana	151	4	Sept., 1988
7.	Himachal Pradesh	115	4	Sept., 1988
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	271	2	Sept., 1988
9.	Karnataka	535	25	Sept., 1988
10.	Kerala	997	8	July, 1988
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4681	102	May, 1988
12.	Maharashtra	682	26	July, 1988
13.	Orissa	383	5	Aug., 1988
14.	Punjab	41	14	July, 1988
15.	Rajasthan	2634	54	Sept., 1988

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Sikkim	9	-	Sept., 1988
17.	Tamil Nadu	1145	46	Aug., 1988
18.	Uttar Pradesh	7371	417	Aug., 1988
19.	West Bengal	13	-	Aug., 1988
20.	Delhi	3	-	Sept., 1988
21.	Pondicherry	2	-	Oct., 1988
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	Sept., 1988
Total		22671	852	

Note: Information in respect of other States/Union Territories is NIL.

STATEMENT-II

Total number of incidents involving atrocities on scheduled tribes by others and number of persons killed in 1987 and 1988 as reported by the state Governments/Union Territory administrations

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Total no. of cases	No. of persons murdered reported	Data upto
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	2	Feb., 1988
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	1	June, 1988
3.	Assam	17	-	April, 1988
4.	Bihar	225	6	Aug., 1988
5.	Coa	-	-	Oct., 1988
6.	Gujarat	238	21	Sept., 1988
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	Sept., 1988
8.	Karnataka	3	-	Jan., 1988
9.	Kerala	125	3	March, 1988
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2570	77	May, 1988

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Maharashtra	270	17	July, 1988
12.	Manipur	10	-	Sept., 1988
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	Aug., 1988
14.	Mizoram	-	-	Aug., 1988
15.	Nagaland	-	-	Sept., 1988
16.	Orissa	109	3	Aug., 1988
17.	Rajasthan	760	26	Sept., 1988
18.	Sikkim	7	-	Sept., 1988
19.	Tamil Nadu	8	-	Aug., 1988
20.	Tripura	-	-	Aug., 1988
21.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	June, 1988
22.	West Bengal	23	-	Aug., 1988
23.	A & N Islands	4	-	Sept., 1988
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	1	Sept., 1988
25.	Daman & Diu	-	-	Aug., 1988
26.	Lakshadweep	-	-	Oct., 1988
Total		4456	157	

Note: Information in respect of other States/U.Ts is NIL.

Action taken on Sarkaria Commission Report

1413. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have sent their views on Sarkaria Commission Report;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have examined the views expressed by the State Governments; and

(c) the action taken by Government with regard to the implementation of Sarkaria Commission recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). So far only 8 State Governments have sent their comments on the Sarkaria Commission Report on Centre-State Relations.

(c) The Report has been discussed at length by the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of

Home Affairs. Presiding Officers of both Houses of Parliament have been requested to take up the report for discussion in the current session.

Elections of Delhi Metropolitan Council

1414. SHRI C. JANCA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when were the elections of Delhi Metropolitan Council due and the reasons for postponing them then;

(b) when are the elections of Delhi Metropolitan due now;

(c) whether the elections will be held on due date; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). The elections to constitute a new Metropolitan Council were to be held before 16th March, 1988. The Central Government was considering the Question of re-organising the administrative set up in the Union Territory of Delhi and it was considered expedient to extend the term of the Metropolitan Council of Delhi. The term of the Council was extended by a period of one year beyond 16th March, 1988. Accordingly, the elections are due before March, 1989. Under section 15 of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951, the Lt. Governor of Delhi is to call for elections to the Delhi Metropolitan Council in consultation with the Election Commission. It is the Election Commission that would advise the Lt. Governor as to the actual dates of the elections, when consulted by the Lt. Governor.

Recruitment Rules for Private Secretary to Secretaries

1415. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 31 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4471 regarding implementation of Fourth Pay Commission's

recommendations about upgradation of posts of P.S. to Secretaries and state:

(a) whether the recruitment rules for Private Secretaries to Secretaries have been approved by Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The recruitment rules have not yet been finalised. The advice given by Union Public Service Commission is being examined by this Department.

Conversion of BEL's Taloja Unit into a Joint Venture Company

1416. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are still considering the proposal to convert the public sector Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Taloja unit into a joint venture company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). A final view on the future management structure of the Taloja plant is yet to be taken.

Introduction of 'Snoozers' Flights

1417. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has introduced the 'Snoozers';

(b) whether the passengers of the 'Snoozers' have to pay any extra fare for their journey;

(c) if so, the details of fare and facilities provided thereto;

(d) whether Government propose to introduce such more flights to other countries in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) 'Snoozer' flight is the name given by Air India to about fifteen non-stop flights departing late at night and arriving early in the morning at their destinations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). During the currency of Winter Schedule for 1988, there is no proposal to introduce more 'snoozer' flights.

Change in the Schedule of Indian Airlines

1418. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has changed its schedule recently; and

(b) if so, the details of services withdrawn from various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With effect from 25th October 1988, Indian Airlines has cancelled two of its services namely, IC-598/597 (Bombay-Cochin-Bombay) and IC-249/250 (Calcutta-Guwahati-Calcutta).

Tourist Centres in West Bengal

1419. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Union Government have taken to promote tourism in West Bengal during 1988-89; and

(b) the number of tourist centres proposed to be set up in West Bengal during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism does not allocate funds statewise for the development of tourist centres. Tourist centres are developed on the basis of proposals forwarded by the State Governments which fall within the criteria laid down by the Department. However, during 1988-89 following schemes have been approved by the Department in West Bengal.

Name of the Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
Launch for cruise at Hooghly	46.28	6.00
Floating accommodation at Sunderbans	49.50	10.00

Foreign Fishing Trawlers caught by Coast Guards

1420. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Coast Guard have caught any fishing trawlers of foreign origin, poaching in Indian waters, in recent months;

(b) the number of trawlers caught and/or intercepted;

(c) the nature of action taken against them;

(d) the total quantity of fish catch involved; and

(e) the details as to the *modus operandi* of the foreign trawlers in the matter of illegal fishing in Indian waters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 14 since September, 1988.

(c) Prosecution for violation of the provisions of the enactments in force in the maritime zones of India has been initiated against them.

(d) Approximately 450 tonnes of fish and 1.50 tonnes of prawns.

(e) These trawlers generally move in groups in waters known to be rich in fish.

Vayudoot Service to Nanded

1421. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot service from Bombay to Nanded operates only upto Aurangabad and not to Nanded on Sundays;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when it is proposed to fly/operate Vayudoot service upto Nanded on Sundays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The flight between Bombay and Aurangabad operates as an independent flight on Sundays.

(c) There are no immediate plans to provide additional services to Nanded. However, subject to availability of adequate aircraft capacity and economic viability of op-

erations, Vayudoot may consider operating flights on Sundays also.

Ganga-Yamuna Resort Area Project

1422. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a tourist project called "Ganga-Yamuna Resort Area Project" falling in the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh with a capital outlay of Rs. 974 crores;

(b) if so, whether any project feasibility report has been prepared; and

(c) the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A pre-investment feasibility study has been taken up and is being finalised.

Aircraft on Lease from Japan

1423. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India propose to obtain leasing facilities from Japan to acquire an aircraft;

(b) if so, the details of this deal, and

(c) the details of the aircraft to be acquired.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Air India awarded a mandate to M/s. Citi Bank, for arranging a Japanese lease package for acquiring one Boeing 747-300 (Combi) aircraft through a special purpose company to be incorporated in Japan, which will enter into a 12 year lease agreement with Air-India for leasing the aircraft. At the end of the lease period, Air-India will have the option

to purchase the aircraft at 45% of the original purchase price of US \$ 115 million.

Ban on First Class Travel

1424. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether facility to staff to travel by first class has been withdrawn by Air India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many AI employees availed of First Class travel facility during 1987 and how many first class seats had gone empty during this period; and

(d) the loss to Air India on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Air India Management have taken various steps to improve the product and passenger facilities. One of the steps was to rationalise the First Class Travel entitlement of various categories of employees. Now, only personnel of the level of Directors and above and certain other categories are entitled to travel by First Class. On vacation travel, all employees including the senior management personnel will travel either in Club Class or in Economy Class.

(c) Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Air India expects that by rationalising the facility of first class travel, it would be able to attract more first class fare paying passengers. The additional revenue estimated on this account is Rs. 28 Crores approximately.

Development of Domestic Airports for Landing of International Flights

1425. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop some of the domestic airports by providing landing facilities for international flights;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to develop the existing international airports and provide more amenities to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ahmedabad and Bangalore aerodromes are planned to be developed for limited international operations.

(c) The major works under consideration/construction at the international airports are:-

- (i) New International Terminal Complex, Madras.
- (ii) New International Terminal Complex, Calcutta.
- (iii) Modification and extension of existing Domestic Terminal Complex, Bombay.
- (iv) New International Terminal Complex (Phase III) Bombay.

Apart from these, services like prepaid taxies, aero-bridges, modern baggage conveyor belts and better furniture, pictographs, CCTVs. etc. would be provided to the passengers at the International airports.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademy

1426. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademy at Fursatganj in Uttar Pradesh is coming up as per schedule;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and dates when the ground training and flying training

will be started, alongwith the intake capacity in the first phase; and

(c) the details of the project on completion including the facilities to be made available for ground and flying training including helicopter training and the likely date of completion of the entire project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2654.56 lakhs. Ground training and flying training started on 30.6.1986 and 22.10.1986 respectively. The intake capacity in the first phase is (i) for Commercial Pilot's Licence 20 trainees per batch with two batches running simultaneously; and (ii) for Commercial Helicopter Pilot's Licence 10 pilots per batch.

(c) The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademy is a completely residential institution established for the training of commercial pilots for the country's airlines. The training imparted includes Twin Engine endorsement and Instrument Rating. Commercial Helicopter Pilots are also trained.

Concessions to War Widows

1427. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any formal assessment regarding the provision of concessions extended to war widows by the Union Government and the State Governments has been made;

(b) if so, the outcome of the assessment; and

(c) if not, whether any formal assessment would be made in the near future and the likely date thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). The provisions of concessions ex-

tended to war widows by the Central Government regarding employment, self-employment, medical and education facilities have been reviewed and found to be adequate. Further, widows of service-men have also been made eligible for loans under the two new self-employment schemes for ex-servicemen, SEMFEX-I started from 1-4-1987 and SEMFEX-II started from 15-1-1988.

Various provisions of concessions have been extended by the State Governments also though the nature and quantum of concessions vary from State to State.

The provisions of concessions extended to war widows by the Central and State Governments appear to meet the requirements of war widows in various aspects of their rehabilitation. However, the provisions of concessions in certain aspects available in a State, but not in others, are brought to the notice of other States for considering adoption.

Special Projects in Districts having large Scheduled Castes Population

1428. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts having 30 per cent and above Scheduled Caste population, blocks having Scheduled Caste population of 50 per cent and above and those blocks having less than 30 per cent Scheduled Caste population in the country;

(b) whether any special projects are proposed to be taken in the blocks having 50 per cent Scheduled Caste population and above; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) This information is available on pages 81 to 91 in the publication "Selected Statistics on Scheduled Castes" issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (June, 1984). Two copies each of the publi-

cation have already been supplied to the Lok Sabha Library and the Rajya Sabha Library.

(b) & (c). The policy has been to extend the benefits of various schemes meant for Scheduled Castes to all the areas. However, the approach has been to provide specific facilities and minimum needs in the Scheduled Caste concentrations and also to adopt the strategy of clusters for providing backward and forward infrastructural linkages in the case of economic support for them generally.

Recommendations of National Committee on Tourism

1429. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Tourism Committee has submitted its report recently to Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the major recommendations accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major recommendations accepted by the Government so far, include incentives for private investment in the tourism sector, scheme to provide assistance for development of international tourism, liberalisation of charter policy and augmentation of training facilities in tourism related activities.

Extension of Wet-lease Agreement for IL-62M Aircraft

1430. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has agreed to extend the wet-lease agreement for IL-62M aircraft used by Air india;

(b) whether Soviet Union have agreed to provide IL-76 cargo aircraft instead of pro-

viding second IL-62 aircraft on wet-lease basis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Soviet Union have agreed to wet-lease a second IL-62M aircraft and one IL-76 freighter aircraft to Air-India. Terms and conditions are being negotiated.

Review of implementation of 20-Point Programme

1431 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the quarterly review of the implementation of 20-point programme all over the country; and

(b) if so, the achievements made under this programme by different States, since February 1988 to October, 1988, point-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating achievements made under the 20-Point Programme by different States during the three quarters viz. January-March 1988, April-June 1988 and July-September 1988 point-wise, is [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6766/88].

Water Sports in Chilka Lake

1432. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce water sports in Chilka Lake in Orissa;

(b) if so, when such water sports are proposed to be organised;

(c) whether it will attract more tourists to that lake;

(d) if so, the schemes proposed by the State Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by Union Government to approve those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Water sports will be organised as soon as the necessary equipment is procured by the State Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). On the basis of a proposal received from the Government of Orissa, the Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 21.96 lakhs for purchase of water sports equipment.

Need to Update Weather Forecasting

1433. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to update the weather forecasting system in the country; and

(b) if so, the efforts made in that regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Though adequate weather forecasting facilities are available in India, constant efforts are being made to improve the forecasting capabilities keeping in view the modern trends in the field of meteorology and users' needs.

(b) There are a large number of steps which have been taken up by Department of Science and Technology to improve the forecasting capabilities. Some of these are:

(i) A National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting is being set up. The Centre will use super computer and sophisticated weather prediction models and provide medium range weather forecasts for agricultural purposes in a couple of years.

(ii) The ground based surface and upper air observational network of India Meteorological Department is being strengthened and updated on a continuing basis. Instruments are being designed and developed indigenously for this purpose.

(iii) The space-based observing system consisting of polar orbiting and geo-stationary satellites is being fully exploited for obtaining information from remote areas. India has its own geo-stationary satellite INSAT which provides useful meteorological data for weather forecasting.

(iv) A network of Weather Radars and Cyclone Detection Radars Station have been installed to monitor the development of severe weather phenomena like thunderstorms, dust storms, squalls and cyclones etc.

(v) To warn the people about the cyclone, satellite based Disaster Warning System has been installed over north coastal Tamil Nadu and South Coastal Andhra Pradesh. This scheme is being expanded to cover other areas.

Construction of Tourist Hotels in Orissa

1434. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pantha Niwas (Tourist Hotels) are being constructed by India Tourism Development Corporation in collaboration with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation at Rourkela, Sunabeda and other places in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Presently I.T.D.C. is setting up a 50 room Hotel of 3 star facilities as a joint venture project at Puri in collaboration with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation. 36 rooms of this Hotel are likely to be commissioned this year.

Survey for Ocean Development in Andhra Pradesh

1435. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Andhra Pradesh coast for ocean development;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether Government propose to implement ocean development projects in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the last several years, 26 cruises of the Research Vessel, Gaveshani and 7 cruises of Sagar Kanya have been undertaken along the Andhra coast covering 1284 stations by Gaveshani and 146 stations by Sagar Kanya. The work includes physical, chemical, geological, geophysical aspects of oceanography and pollution control aspects. In addition, studies have also been carried out along the Andhra coast for placer deposits, coastal erosion, sedimentology etc.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Apart from continuing the survey and exploration work described above, specific projects on the monitoring of marine pollutants along this coast are proposed to be implemented.

Tamil Activists killed in Sri Lanka

1436. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of LITE activists and other Tamil Extremists killed and apprehended during the last three months in IPKF operation in Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): The total number of Tamil militants apprehended during the period 7-8-1988 to 6-11-1988 is 231. In an operation of this kind, it is not possible to determine the exact number of militants killed.

Construction of Bridges over Nallahs on Pathankot-Jammu Road

1437. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to heavy rains some of the Nallahs on National Highway on Pathankot-Jammu and on Jammu-Poonch road are flooded with water and some people died and vehicles are washed away while crossing those Nallahs near Kalu Chak Jammu and near Sunderban in Rajouri District;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to construct flyover bridges on such spots; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, in a phased manner.

(c) Does not arise.

Widening of Jammu-Poonch Road

1438. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jammu-Poonch road is a single track road and needs to be widened for the smooth running of heavy traffic on that road;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide funds for the widening of that road; and

(c) if so, when and the amount proposed to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The first 34 kms of the Jammu-Poonch road from Jammu side conforms to double lane specifications and the remaining 208 kms conforms to single lane specifications. There is, at present, no requirement to widen the road.

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

Anomalies Committee

1439. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed Anomalies Committee to settle the anomalies arising out of the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission recommendations;

(b) the details of the demands submitted by the staff side for consideration before the Anomaly Committee;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon so far; and

(d) the number of meetings the committee has held so far to discuss the representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In all, 38 items have been received for consideration of the National

Anomaly Committee. A Statement showing the list of all these items is given below. 19 items received initially were discussed in the first meeting on 21. 10. 1988. Departmental Anomaly Committees also function in individual Departments to deal with anomalies pertaining to Department concerned.

STATEMENT

List of items of the Anomaly Committee of the National Council (JCM)

S. No.	Subject
1.	Anomalies in fixation of pay.
2.	Revision in the minimum of Rs. 1350-2200.
3.	Abolition of Selection Grade for Group 'D' employees,
4.	Anomaly in the incremental rates.
5.	Revision in the minimum of scale of Rs. 840-1200.
6.	Protection against loss of emoluments on Special Pay even after doubling the rate of Special Pay.
7.	Anomaly of a junior drawing more pay in the revised scale in instances other than those covered by the provisos to Rule 8 of CCS (RP) Rules, 1986.
8.	Application of the provisos 3 and 4 of Rule 8 of CCS (RP) Rules to those who complete one or two years of service after 1.1.1986.
9.	Treatment of Special Pay granted in lieu of a higher scale of pay as a pay for all purposes.
10.	Upgradation of the posts of Stenographers (Group III) attached to the posts in the pre-revised scales of 1500-1800.
11.	Fixation of Date of next increment in respect of persons stagnating at

- maximum of old scales under Revised Pay Scales.
12. Removal of anomaly in the drop of emoluments on pension in the case of employees retired between 1.1.1986 and 30.6.1987 and opted for revised scale.
 13. stagnation increment.
 14. Stapping up of pay of senior officials under CCS (Rs) Rules, 1986 - regarding.
 15. Extending benefit of stagnation increment to those who complete two years also after 1.1.1986.
 16. Anomaly in pay structuring of officials in pre-revised scale 550-900 and revised pay scale of 1640-2900.
 17. Anomalies on implementation of 4th Pay Commission's recommendations in respect of Andaman Special Pay.
 18. Anomaly in pay scale of Investigators (Rs. 1640-2900) in comparison to revised scales extended to analogous and lower scale posts.
 19. Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1986, Clarification regarding.
 20. Changes in the rules for the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1986.
 21. Inter-Departmental anomaly in allotting revised scales of pay by the 4th C.P.C.
 22. Doubling of existing rate of Special Pay as per recommendation of the 4th C.P.C.
 23. Scales of pay of lowest Gazetted Cadre (Group 'B').
 24. Longer gap in reaching the same incremental stage in the higher grade than that of immediate lower grade of Group 'D' staff.
 25. Opening of option for coming over to CCS (Revised Pay) Rules, 1986 to the employees promoted to higher grade subsequent to 1.1.1986 for the purpose of fixation of pay in the revised scale.
 26. Groupwise classification of Central Civil Posts.
 27. Drop in emoluments of Central Government servants in various Departments/Ministries due to denial of stagnation increment under proviso 3 and 4 of Rule 8 of CCS (RP) Rules, 1986 consequent on the implementation of the 4th Pay Commission recommendations.
 28. Drawal of increment in revised pay scale on or after 1.1.1986.
 29. Anomaly due to retrospective effect of Revised Scales of pay from 1.1.1986 instead of 1.4.1986 as recommended by the Commission.
 30. Anomaly in fixation of pay with reference to minimum of pre-revised scale and minimum of the Revised Scale.
 31. Liberalisation of Note 7 below Rule 7 of R.P. Rules, 1986.
 32. Treatment of Special Pay of Rs. 35/- in case of persons promoted from the cadre of UDCs to higher post prior to 1.9.1985 in revision of pay scales.
 33. Treatment of stagnation increment before and after Revision of pay scales causing Anomalies in fixation of revised pay.
 34. Failure in removal of stagnation in Stenographers Cadres on implementing the Pay Commission's Report.

35. Anomaly in fixation of Revised Pay of employees stagnation at maximum of pre-revised pay scales.
36. Anomaly due to the award regarding Special Pay Rs. 35/- p.m. being effected from 1.9.85.
37. Grant of Personnel Pension in Revised Scales of pay.
38. Anomaly due to option under 9.1, M.H.A. Deptt. of Dp & AR O.M. No. F. 7/1/80-Estt. PI, dated 26.9.81, in case of promotions prior to 1.1.1986.

Setting up of a Propellant Plant at Warangal

1440. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to make available necessary land and other infrastructural facilities at Warangal for setting up a propellant plant; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the project will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The setting up of an Ordnance Factory involves investment of a large magnitude. The proposal requires detailed scrutiny in terms of economic feasibility and utilisation of existing capacities in the country. It is not possible to indicate a time-frame within which a decision on the setting up and location of the proposed plant is likely to be taken as the proposal is linked up with the overall investment decision.

Manufacture of Switches Equipment by Companies other than I.T.I

1441. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow manufacture of switching equipment by companies other than Indian Telephone Industries with 51 per cent NRI participation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would affect ITI which already faces idle manpower; and

(d) what would be the technology to be used by these manufacturing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The manufacture of switching equipment with 2,000 lines or less capacity such as Rural Automatic Exchanges are allowed to be manufactured in private sector including NRIs.

(c) No, Sir. Since Indian Telephone Industries is primarily engaged in the manufacture of Main Automatic Exchange which are reserved for the public sector.

(d) Indigenous technology will be used by the manufacturing units.

Seizure of Taiwanese Trawlers

1443. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an off-shore patrol vessel of Indian Coast Guard intercepted and seized six sophisticated Taiwanese fishing trawlers which were poaching off the Gujarat coast during the third week of October, 1988;

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

(c) whether a number of other foreign countries are also engaged in poaching in Indian waters; and

(d) the action proposed to save this wealth from the foreign poachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 15 October, 1988, the Coast Guard ship 'VIKRAM' apprehended 6 large Tuna Long Liner Taiwanese trawlers alongwith 164 crew and approximately 460 tonnes of fish worth about Rs. 1.00 crore in the international market. These trawlers were fishing illegally, approximately 100 Kms west off Porbandar within the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone. The apprehended trawlers were escorted to Bombay for appropriate legal action by the concerned authorities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The force level of the Coast Guard is being augmented in a phased manner by inducting appropriately equipped vessels and aircraft. The Coast Guard have also been directed to exercise vigilance about poaching by foreign fishing trawlers in the Indian waters.

Ban on the Book "The Satanic Verses"

1444. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the criticism of some section of the people against its decision to ban the sale of the book "The Satanic Verses" in the country;

(b) whether the Federation of Publishers' and Booksellers' Association in India has expressed concern about the blanket ban imposed by Government;

(c) whether the said Federation has urged upon Government to reconsider its stand in this matter; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government does not think that there is any need to reconsider the decision.

Pesticide Discovered by Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad

1445. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad has discovered an effective pesticide against rice moth (*corcyra cephalonica*) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this new discovery of rice pest will provide relief at godowns and the quantity of rice and other foodgrains saved from being destroyed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The findings are preliminary and need detailed investigations and field trials to confirm its activity.

(c) These aspects would be known when studies for economic viability etc. are undertaken after the field trials.

Foreign Funds received by Voluntary Organisations

1446. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI K. S. RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations receiving foreign funds under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976; and

(b) the amount of foreign funds received by the voluntary organisations during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The number of voluntary organisations which have reported receipt of foreign contributions under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is as follows:

Year	Total number of recipient organisations	Amount of F.C. reported to have been received in Crores
1984	3612	253.98
1985	5099	317.51
1986	5401	438.27

Shortage of Indian Airlines Planes

1447. DR. DATTA SAMANT:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of various types of planes in the civil aviation in the country;

(b) how many planes are available, cate-

gory-wise, for feeding the domestic requirements; and

(c) what efforts Government are making to increase the number of planes in order to meet the full domestic requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present fleet of Indian Airlines, Air India, Vayudoot and Pawan Hans Ltd. is as follows:

	Type of Aircraft	No. of Aircraft
A.	INDIAN AIRLINES	
	Airbus A-300	11 (one taken on lease)
	Boeing-737	26 (two taken on lease)
	HS-748 (Avro)	6
	F-27 (Fokker Friendship)	4 (two of them are on lease to Coast Guard)
	Total	<u>47</u>
B.	AIR INDIA:	
	Boeing-747-200	10
	Boeing-747-300 (Combi)	1

1	2	3
	Airbus-A300B4	3
	Airbus-A310-300	6
	Total	<u>20</u>
C.	VAYUDOOT	
	Dornier	10
	HS-748	5
	F-27	3
	Total	<u>18</u>
D.	PAWAN HANS LTD:	Helicopters:
	Westland-30	20
	Dauphin-365N	20
	Total	<u>40</u>

(c) Indian Airlines will acquire 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft during 1989-90, besides acquiring some aircraft on lease.

One B-747-300 Combi aircraft of Air India on order is expected to be received soon.

For augmenting the present fleet of Vayudoot as well as to replace the old turbo-prop taken over by Vayudoot from Indian Airlines, a Committee has been set up by the Board of Directors of Vayudoot for evaluating the new generation 40-plus seater aircraft.

Impact of Introduction of Computers in Government Departments on Employment

1448. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees in all departments are facing the threat of losing their jobs with the introduction of computers and other modern technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on I.P.K.F.

1449. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far on I.P.K.F. in Sri Lanka; and

(b) whether this expenditure is to affect in any manner country's defence purchases and training programmes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) A sum of Rs. 130.17 crores has been spent on IPKF operations upto 30-9-1988.

(b) No, Sir.

Export of Indian Defence Equipments

1450. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received encouraging inquiries from a number of countries seeking weapons, equipments and aircrafts manufactured in India;

(b) if so, the names of those countries; and

(c) the estimated amount likely to be earned from exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). Requests for the purchase of Indian defence stores and equipments are received periodically from different countries

It will not be in public interest to furnish the details sought in Parts (b) & (c) of the Question.

Russian Aircraft for Vayudoot

1451. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to purchase YAK-42 Russian planes for its third level airliner Vayudoot;

(b) if so, the number of such planes to be purchased, its seating capacity and cost;

(c) whether plans are also afoot to go in for a larger number of smaller Soviet aircrafts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Subject to the approval of proposals for investment, Vayudoot is considering the acquisition of 2 YAK-42 aircrafts. The aircraft has a seating capacity of 120 and costs about Rs. 15.50 crores each.

(c) No, such plans are afoot at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Profit/Loss of Airlines

1453. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the profit/loss made by Indian Airlines, Air India and Vayudoot during 1987-88;

(b) the steps taken to provide better amenities to the passengers;

(c) whether any perspective plan for the next ten years or so has been prepared by Government keeping in view the trend in increase of passenger traffic; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for each Airline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During the year 1987-88, Indian Airlines earned a net profit of Rs. 75.60 crores, Air India incurred a net loss of Rs. 43.41 crores and Vayudoot incurred an estimated loss of Rs. 7.62 crores.

(b) Some of the major steps taken to improve customer services by the Airlines are:-

- Extension of computerised reservation facility;
- Rotation of menus in order to increase variety;
- Setting up of facilitation and complaint counters at airports;
- Provision of easy to recall telephone numbers;
- Monitoring of baggage delivery;
- Provision of express counters for passenger with no registered baggage;
- Separation of vegetarian/non-vegetarian dishes by Indian Airlines from

- the main cassarole dish in order to ensure that there is no shortage of vegetarian food;
- Training programme for employees;
- Introduction of faster non-stop flights by Air India on some routes;
- Upgradation of the quality and service of Air India's continental cuisine;
- Creation of special business class cells for business class passengers of Air India; etc.

(c) and (d). whereas Government have not prepared perspective plan for the Airlines as such, Indian Airlines has its own perspective plan. Air India has prepared an integrated plan covering the period upto 1995/96 for approval of the Board.

However, keeping in view the Planning Commission's ceilings on the growth rate the Airlines plan to induct aircraft to cater to the growth rate commensurate with the ceilings laid down.

Maximisation of Production Potential of Industries

1455. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 31st August, 1988 to Starred Question No. 447 regarding private and public sector units and model companies and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in identifying 500 industrial enterprises to maximise production potential of and output from the existing industries structure;

(b) the details of such units, industry-wise in the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) if not, the time by which the formalities of identification of the requisite industrial units would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTA-

TION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). Planning Commission have already requested the concerned Central Ministries for follow-up action on the suggestion regarding identification of about 500 industrial enterprises in the private and public sectors with a view to maximising production potential of and output from the existing industrial structure. Details of the follow up action taken by the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government in this behalf are awaited.

Low Technology Consumer Electronic Products

1456. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to promote a chain of rural electronics cooperatives for assembling of low technology consumer electronic products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The Government has decided to promote rural co-operatives and societies for manufacture of consumer electronic products like radios, clocks, watches, two-in-ones, tape recorders etc. and in order to achieve this objective, exemption has been granted in the budget for 88-89 to all these items when manufactured in rural areas vide Notification No. 88/88 dated 1.3.1988. The Department of Electronics is also encouraging the State Electronics Development Corporations and companies in the organised sector to provide necessary assistance to these societies through technical and marketing support.

Utilisation of Funds for Irrigation

1457. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated in the

first four years of the Seventh Plan for irrigation were utilised fully;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this will have any repercussions on the targets of the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The expenditure in the irrigation sector during the first three years and the approved outlay of 1988-89 do not indicate any substantial shortfall. Actual variation if any in VII Plan will be known only after the Annual Plan 1989-90 is implemented.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Allocations in the VIII Plan will be determined taking into account carry-over items from the VII Plan.

Computerisation in Government Departments

1458. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether computerisation in different departments of Government is being done at an increasing scale; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Computerisation is being carried out in almost all the Government Departments by National Informatics Centre (NIC), which was set up in 1977 with the primary objective of developing and implementing computer based information systems for decision making and planning for various Government departments. National Informatics Centre provides support by way of computer hardware, computer manpower and training required for development of information systems. These systems are used by the officers and staff of the user departments for their day-to day decision-making and planning purposes.

National Informatics Centre has so far developed and implemented more than 250 data bases for various Government Departments.

Criteria for Forecasting Demand for Goods Transport by Road and Rail

1459. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of forecasting demand for goods transport by road and by rail; and

(b) the methodology and the criteria for such forecasting?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). A statement containing the basis and methodology used for forecasting demand for goods transport by road and rail is given below.

STATEMENT

Methodology for Forecasting Demand for Goods Transport by Rail and Road

The Planning Commission essentially follows two methods for projecting demand for goods transport by Railways and other transport. One is the Input-Output model and the other is the material balance approach.

In the structure of the Input-Output Model, the transportation needs of commodities are considered in terms of inputs for a particular industry. The transportation needs of various commodities would be considered not as a separate item but as a part of all industries which consume these commodities. The total demand for transportation is estimated as a sum of inter industry demand and final demand-consumption, investment and export demand. The tonnage of a commodity that are moved by rail for export purposes are considered not under commodity but as a part of overall exports in the 'railways' row.

Input-Output table covers transportation activity of railways, which can be classified into

- (i) Freight Traffic
- (ii) Passenger Traffic

While passenger traffic can be projected with a reasonable degree of accuracy on the basis of the behavioural trends as observed in the past, such technique would not give accurate results for freight traffic projections. This is because the production targets of principal commodities and their transportation needs are intimately connected with the development strategy adopted in the Plan. In order to obtain independent estimate for the freight component (which is not available in the earlier approach) and to supplement the Input-Output approach, the material balance approach is used.

This approach takes into account the special aspects of production and consumption pattern which primarily determine the need or otherwise for transport.

The materials approach to railways freight traffic planning identifies, specifically, transportation needs of the following commodities:-

- Foodgrains
- Coal
- Iron Ore
- Steel Plant raw materials
- Steel
- Cement
- Fertilizer
- Petroleum Products.

These commodities account for bulk of the originating tonnage for railways.

For estimating tonnage to be carried out by railways rail transport coefficients are used. This coefficient is defined as the ratio (Percent) of the movement of the tonnage of a commodity moved by rail to the total tonnage of the commodities moved by all means of transport. Rail Transport Coefficients for the above mentioned commodities are available in the form of a time series based on the annuals in the past. Except for

abnormal years the commodity wise coefficients have exhibited a reasonable degree of stability.

Projections of rail transport coefficients in the future taken into consideration the locational influence of demand and supply centres of commodity e.g. location of fertilizer and Super Thermal Power Station at a coal pit head sites. In-built into the locational consideration is the economic lead for transportation of a commodity by rail transport.

Coal coefficients decline with coastal shipping of coal and pit head location of Super Thermal Stations. Wider dispersal of cement production and consumption bringing a number of consumption and production centres within lead distance increases road transport and lower rail transport coefficients; with production tending to match the consumption patterns on a regional basis there is a declining trend in rail transport coefficient for foodgrains. These factors are duly accounted for while projecting rail transport coefficients.

Input-Output Model estimates the demand for all other transport which include road transport. No separate estimate is provided for road transport needs.

Maintenance of Aircraft of Indian Airlines

1460. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI H.M. PATEL:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the report in the Indian Express (Delhi Edition) of October 27, 1988 under the caption 'Maintenance, IA Style'

(b) if so, whether as mentioned in this report with concrete documents, evidence, it has become a practice with the Indian Airlines maintenance engineers in charge to sign blank fitness and airworthiness forms without supervising the work on the aircraft

(c) whether the C.K.S. Raje Committee which investigated the technical snag in VVIP Air India aircraft in 1986 had made similar allegations;

(d) if so, whether these lapses on the part of maintenance engineers in Indian Airlines and Air India endanger the safety of the aircrafts; and

(e) if so, what steps are taken to ensure safety of aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Pilots in Indian Airlines/Vayudoot

1461. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seized of the increased air accidents involving Indian Airlines and Vayudoot;

(b) if so, the number of pilots and other flight crew involved in the accidents during the past one year who had qualified during 1986 or later; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the possibility of falling standards in the flight crew in view of the reports that even those conducting the qualifying tests are themselves not adequately qualified as stipulated by the U.P.S.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the past one year seven pilots of Indian Airlines and five of Vayudoot were involved in accidents. There has been no laxity in the standards of assessment of aeronautical knowledge of the pilots. Effort is continuously made for improvement in the standards of examinations.

Bride Burning Cases in Tamil Nadu

1462. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of bride burning have increased in Tamil Nadu particularly in Madras;

(b) the number of incidents of bride burning reported during the last one year in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether Government propose to take some fresh measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

(a) and (b). A statement showing the dowry death cases registered in Tamil Nadu during the year 1986, 1987 & 1988 (upto August) is given below. Five cases of dowry suicides by burning were registered in Madras during 1987.

(c) and (d). The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was amended in 1984 and 1986 to make the law more stringent. The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have also been amended to deal effectively with dowry death cases.

STATEMENT

Number of Cases Registered as Dowry Suicide by Burning, Dowry Murder by Burning, Attempt to Commit Suicide by Burning and Attempt to Commit Murder by Burning of Dowry Issues in Tamil Nadu during 1986, 1987 and 1988 (upto August)

Sl. No.	Year	Number of cases registered as					
		Dowry suicide by burning	Dowry murder by burning	Total	Attempt to commit suicide by burning	Attempt to commit murder by burning	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1986	6	6	12	2	2	4
2.	1987	16	5	21	6	2	8
3.	1988	16	4	20	1	5	6

Note: 1. Figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may, therefore, be treated as provisional.

[Translation]

Fishermen Missing from Bombay

1463. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian fishermen have been found missing from Bombay area during the last three months;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action to trace them;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved in this regard; and

(d) if no action was taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). The following four incidents of missing fishermen from Bombay area were reported to the Coast Guard:

(i) on 23 Sep., 1988, a number of fishing boats were reported miss-

ing due to cyclonic weather prevalent at sea off Bombay;

(ii) on 23 Sep., 1988, some fishing boats were reported to have capsized close to the sea side of the Sea Rock Hotel and in an Sea Road;

(iii) on 24 Sep., 1988, an Indian fishing vessel 'PRABHO DHAN' was reported in distress 15 NM West of DONGRI POINT; and

(iv) on 14 Oct., 1988, a Merchant Fishing Vessel 'MANGAL MURTY MORYA' with 7 crew was reported missing off Bombay.

Immediately on receipt of the above reports, the required forces (including two helicopters) of the Coast Guard were pressed into service for rendering necessary assistance to the fishermen in distress. In the case mentioned at Sr. No. (ii) above, all the fishermen and their fishing boats were successfully rescued by the Coast Guard. In all other cases, the search and rescue operations were called off as the fishermen and

their fishing boats were reported to have arrived back safely.

(d) Does not arise.

Opposition to Purchase of Airbus A-320

1464. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines employees are opposed the induction of Airbus A-320 in the fleet of the Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their opposition and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Recently the Indian Airlines Pilots' Association (ICPA) had expressed that Airbus A-320 aircraft is neither proven nor the Indian Airlines has the infrastructure to maintain these aircraft. All aspects on which ICPA had raised doubts have been explained and clarified by providing them with requisite information about the aircraft and infrastructure.

[English]

Negotiation for Super Computer

1465. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding procuring super-computer and allied technology for use in India;

(b) the country with which negotiations have since been initiated; and

(c) the estimated cost involved and approximate time by which it is likely to be completed and put into service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) A Super Computer Cray XMP/14 has already been obtained by the Department of Science & Technology in October, 1988. It is proposed to acquire second Super Computer system for IISc, Bangalore. Evaluation of various super computer systems like Cray XMP-24, Cray YMP-132 and Control Date ETA 10E and NEC SX1EA has been made. A final approval for the selection of the system is still awaited.

(b) The systems are being considered from USA and Japan.

(c) Capital investment of Rs. 35 crores for the Super Computer and the associated infrastructural development and Rs. 5.4 crores/per annum for recurring expenditure on the installation have been projected by IISc, Bangalore. The final decision of the choice of the systems is yet to be taken.

Computers in Rural Areas

1466. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a programme for providing computers in rural areas in the field of information, health care, marketing etc;

(b) whether World Bank has supported this programme; and

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Rural Development has sponsored the Computerized Rural Information Systems Project (CRISP) which is being implemented by the Department of Electronics. At present, this project is restricted to developing software for monitoring and planning Rural Development programmes at the district level. In its sec-

ond phase it may be expanded to cover other sectors in rural areas.

(b) No, Sir. This programme has been entirely funded by the Department of Rural Development and the Department of Electronics.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Haryana to Combat Terrorism

1467. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request had been made by Government of Haryana to Union Government for special assistance to fight the menace of terrorism in the State;

(b) if so, whether any arms or ammunition has been given to Haryana Government for the purpose;

(c) whether Haryana Government had also asked for financial assistance for special recruitment of constables or commandos in Haryana; if so, how much money has been given to the Haryana Government for the purpose; and .

(d) whether any such recruitment has since been made by the Haryana Government in the Police Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (c). The Government of Haryana sent proposals to the 9th Finance Commissions for funds required to check terrorist activities and to strengthen police arrangements in the State. Recommendations made by the Commission in this regard are being considered by the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) The information is being collected from the Government of Haryana and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vayudoot Service to Hissar, Haryana

1468. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Vayudoot Service was started from Delhi to Hissar;

(b) if so, the reasons for its withdrawal after some time; and

(c) whether Government propose to restart the service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The services to Hissar were withdrawn as the runway there required repairs.

(c) Due to the constraint in aircraft capacity, Vayudoot is not in a position to consider immediate resumption of this service.

Terrorists Activities in Punjab

1469. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI H. N. NANJE COWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed by terrorists in Punjab from March, to October, 1988, month-wise;

(b) the number of police and para-military forces personnel killed and abducted by the terrorists;

(c) the number of terrorists killed and arrested by the police and the security forces during the same period, month-wise;

(d) the details of arms and ammunition seized from the terrorists; and

(e) the number of terrorists charge sheeted tried, punished and released by the courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, 1442 persons, including 75 police/para military forces, were killed in incidents due to terrorists activities and 270 terrorists were killed and 2933 were arrested in the State during the period March, 1988 - October, 1988. The month-wise break-up is given in the Statement-I below.

The information regarding the number of police/para military forces personnel abducted during the above period is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Details are given in the Statement-II below.

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

STATEMENT-I

Month-wise Break up of Persons Including Police Personnel Killed by Terrorists, Terrorists Killed/Arrested in Punjab during the Period March, 1988 - October 1988

Month	No. of persons killed by terrorists	No. of police & para-military forces personnel killed	No. of terrorists killed	No. of terrorists arrested
March, 1988	265	9	25	277
April, 1988	214	11	25	292
May, 1988	343	10	66	677
June, 1988	160	15	40	529
July, 1988	147	3	27	344
August, 1988	104	9	26	328
September, 1988	97	11	31	239
October, 1988	112*	7	30	247
Total	1442*	75	270	2933

* Including 75 police/para-military forces personnel.

STATEMENT-II

Detail of Arms and Ammunition Recovered in Action Taken Against Terrorists in Punjab during the Period March - October, 1988

Sl. No.	Item	Number
1	2	3
1.	Pistols	706
2.	Revolvers	198
3.	AK-47 rifles	227
4.	Other rifles	120
5.	Guns	261
6.	Stenguns	13
7.	Carbines	19
8.	LMG/SMG/MG	11
9.	Rockets	79
10.	Rocket Launchers	27
11.	Rockets empty shell	3
12.	Rocket charger	6
13.	Missiles	16
14.	Power charge unit of anti tank grenade	14
15.	Lever Device with keys	18
16.	Hand grenades	129
17.	Bombs	41
18.	Plastic explosives	15 packets
19.	Explosive material	4 kg.
20.	Detonators	162
21.	Magazines	216
22.	Cartridges	64,384

1	2	3
23.	Bullet proof jacket	1
24.	Binocular	1
25.	Propeller	1

Refencing of Indo Pak Border

1470. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fence erected along the Indo-Pakistan border has been badly damaged due to recent floods;

(b) the loss incurred due to this factor;

(c) whether Government propose to refence the border with barbed wire to stop infiltration; and

(d) if so, by when the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):
(a) According to information furnished by C.P.W.D. part of the fencing erected has been damaged.

(b) The loss incurred due to this factor would be Rs. 2.9 crores approximately.

(c) The damaged portion would be repaired/replaced as soon as the area becomes approachable.

(d) A constant watch is being kept by C.P.W.D. staff to determine when the sites become workable. It will take approximately two months to complete the repairs/replacement after date of commencement.

Safe Landing of Airbus at Madras Airport

1471. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major crash of Indian Airlines Airbus coming from Singapore to Madras was averted by the timely action of the Aircrafts Commander;

(b) if so, the type of snag found and reasons for its development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Tourism in Rajasthan

1472. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the areas for promotion of tourism in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the areas selected for development and the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Identification of tourist centres for development of infrastructure is done by the State Government.

(c) On the basis of specific proposals received from the Government of Rajasthan, the Central Department of Tourism has provided financial assistance for projects

like Tourist Bungalows, Forest Lodges, Wayside Facilities, etc.

Schemes to Attract Foreign Tourists

1473. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started some schemes to attract more foreign tourists to the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided to start such schemes in private sector also;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to provide subsidy on the investment to be made in the private sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Tourism undertakes the promotion and development of tourism in the country and has several schemes to attract more tourists to the country. The steps taken to attract more tourists include production of publicity material electronic and print media campaigns; strengthening of tourism infrastructure including construction of Yatri Niwas & Yatrikas, development of beach resorts, improvement of skiing, mountaineering & trekking facilities & provision of wayside facilities along highways.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. Hotel projects approved by the Deptt. of Tourism are eligible for grant of Interest Subsidy on loan granted by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. The rate of subsidy in the case of 4 & 5

star hotel projects is 1% while in the case of 1, 2 & 3 star hotel projects, it has been decided to enhance the subsidy to 3%.

Hotels set up in the specified backward districts areas are also eligible for the grant of Central Investment Subsidy under the Central Outright Grant or subsidy Scheme, 1971. However, it is understood from the Ministry of Industry that the Scheme has yet to be extended beyond 30.9.1988.

An Interest Subsidy Scheme is also available whereby Interest Subsidy is offered to approved Travel Agents recognised by the Department of Tourism on loans raised by them for purchase of tourist transport vehicles through the State Bank of India.

[English]

Export of Defence Items

1474. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the defence items being exported to other countries and the names of the countries to whom exported;

(b) the value of such items exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to expand the export of defence equipments; and

(d) whether Government propose to locate more markets for the export of defence equipments in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). Government are interested in export of defence stores and equipments, taking into account the capacities available in our production units, subject to first meeting the requirements of our defence forces. Requests for purchase of such items from friendly countries are, accordingly, considered on merits of each case.

Details sought in Parts (a) and (b) of the Question cannot be furnished in public interest.

Recommendations made by the Chemical Engineer of U.S.A., now Appointed in C.S.I.R.

1475. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CSIR had appointed a chemical engineer from U.S.A. to examine the possibility of establishing a Rubber Research Institute in the country under CSIR;

(b) if so, the nature of the recommendations made by the said engineer and the reasons for not establishing the proposed institute in the country so far,

(c) the time by when the recommendations so made will be implemented; and

(d) the details of the location of the institute and budget proposals thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) CSIR has not appointed a chemical engineer from USA for studying the possibility of setting up Rubber Research Institute in the country under the CSIR. However in 1972, following National Committee on Science & Technology's (NCST) suggestion, the Government had formulated a proposal to set up an Automobile Tyre Research, Design and Development Centre (TRD&DC) and requested that CSIR identify an appropriate person to prepare the management & Investment Report for the proposed centre. CSIR accordingly appointed an Indian Engineer working with M/s. Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., Ohio, USA as officer on special duty to prepare the report.

(b) The recommendations *inter-alia* pertained to the objectives, functions, organisation & structure, linkages, staff, and equip-

ment for the centre. As for the location, the recommendation was that this be alongside a Public Sector Tyre Unit was set up, the TRD&DC was thus not set up.

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

Committee to find out Magnetic Power in Indian Soil

1476. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Committee of Experts to find out the increased magnetic power in Indian soil which attract the aircrafts and causes accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the composition thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Question do not arise.

Reports of Enquiry Committees on Air-crashes

1477. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of enquiry committees set up by Government during the last three years to go into the causes of air-crashes in the country;

(b) the amount incurred on each such committee during the last three years;

(c) the particulars of the committees which have submitted their reports to Government;

(d) the suggestions made by the enquiry committees to prevent air-crash and the

number of suggestions implemented by Government; and

(e) the extent to which the implementation of the suggestions have helped in reducing the air accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). During the last three years i.e. from November, 1985 till date only one Committee of Enquiry was set up. The Committee has submitted its report to Government in the first week of November, 1988. It is under examination.

[*Translation*]

Areas Inhabited by Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh

1478. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have sent any proposal to the effect that some development blocks predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes be declared as Scheduled Tribe areas; and

(b) if so, the dates when these proposals were received and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The State Government had submitted a proposal during 1983 proposing inclusion of 7 blocks in the Districts of Dehradun, Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Nainital under Tribal sub-Plan. This was not found feasible since these areas were already covered under Hill Area Development Plan. However, the State Government was advised to formulate a sub-Plan for the tribal areas within the Hill Area Development Plan.

Survey of Tawaghat-Jipti Road

1479. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders for the survey of Tawaghat-Jipti road have since been issued;

(b) if so, the amount allocated therefor;

(c) whether any time schedule has been fixed for completing this survey work; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1.87 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The survey is expected to be completed by 30-11-88.

Development of Lakes of Hill Areas in Uttar Pradesh

1480. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to clean and develop the lakes of hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether this scheme includes the development of Shyamla Tal in district Pithoragarh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to States only for those projects which fall within the purview of approved plan schemes of the Department. Cleaning and developing the lakes do not fall under any plan scheme of the Department.

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

Corruption Charges Against IPS Officers in Uttar Pradesh

1481. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of Indian Police Service Officers in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there are any cases in which investigation of corruption charges are pending against Indian Police Service Officers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The authorised strength of IPS Officers in Uttar Pradesh Cadre as on 1.1.1988 was 350 against which 310 officers were in position.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Development of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh

1482. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have asked for more financial assistance for economic upliftment of land welfare schemes for Scheduled Casts, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for by them and the decision taken by Government in this regard.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh have not asked for more Special Central Assistance for Special Component

Plan for the purposes of economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes through the schemes of land based economic activities in the year 1988-89. Their projected requirement of SCA for land based economic activities as reflected in their Special Component Plan document and in the programme of U.P. Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation is about Rs. 18 crores. The Special Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 19.30 crores comprising of first instalment of SCA, released in June 1988 covers this requirement also.

As regards Uttar Pradesh Govt.'s programmes for Scheduled Tribes, Special Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 36 lakhs has been tentatively allocated to Uttar Pradesh for Tribal Sub-Plan for the year 1988-89. The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh have also submitted two specific proposals for grant of additional Special Central Assistance. These proposals are under examination.

No proposal has been received from the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for grant of additional Central Assistance for minorities

Indo-Pak talks Siachen

1483. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:
 SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
 SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
 SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
 NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:
 SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
 SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH:
 SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks on the Siachen issue have been held between India and Pakistan during the last three months;

(b) if so, whether some agreement has been reached on the Siachen issue;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which an agreement is expected to be reached on the said issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI):
 (a) Yes, Sir. The fourth round of talks between Defence Secretaries of India and Pakistan to discuss the Siachen issue was held in New Delhi from 22nd to 24th September, 1988.

(b) to (d). During the discussions, both sides reiterated their commitment to work for a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the issue, in accordance with the Simla Agreement. It was also agreed that the next round of discussions would be held in Islamabad in January/February, 1989.

[English]

Creches in Premises of Government Offices

1484. SHRI H.B. PATIL:
 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken a decision to provide creches in the premises of the Ministries and Departments for the benefit of working women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):
 (a) Yes Sir.

(b) All the Ministries/Departments have been requested to locate suitable accommodation and to take immediate steps to provide creches in their respective office premises.

Report of Dr. Gopal Singh Panel on Minorities

1485. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Reports of the High Power Panel under Dr. Gopal Singh on Minorities submitted in 1981 and 1983;

(b) if under consideration, the level at which the Reports are under consideration;

(c) if under consideration by a Committee, the composition of the Committee; and

(d) whether the Report is likely to be tabled in the House with or without Action Taken Memorandum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (d). The matter is under consideration of Government.

Helicopters with Pawan Hans Limited

1486. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed Pawan Hans Limited to ground its fleet of Westland Helicopters pending the outcome of inquiry in recent disasters;

(b) the number of Westland helicopters in the Pawan Hans fleet and with other Government agencies or private parties in the country at present;

(c) the number of additional Westland helicopters expected to be delivered still to the country; and

(d) the average cost of each helicopter in rupees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Pawan Hans Limited has a fleet of 20 Westland W-30 helicopters. No Westland W-30 helicopter is registered with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation in the name of any other Government agency or private party in the country, at present.

(c) Nil.

(d) The cost of 21 W-30 helicopters and the related spares and services etc was 65 million provided as ODA grant by the British Government.

Yatri Niwas in Kerala

1487. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal to construct Yatri Niwases in Kerala is pending with Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present stage of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Department has already sanctioned four Yatriniwases in Kerala i.e. one each at Trivandrum, Cochin, Quilon and Trichur and they are at various stages of construction. The proposal for the construction of a Yatriniwas at Cannanore is still pending for want of estimates from the CPWD which is the executing agency for the project.

Prospective Plan for Future Transport Needs

1488. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long-term perspective plan has been worked out to meet the future transport needs of the country, coordinating the expansion programmes of railways, surface transport and civil aviation;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) the investment proposed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). Planning Commission, recognising the need for a long-term planning in the transportation sector has initiated a process for the preparation of a perspective transportation plan duly integrated with the various sectors of the economy. In planning for the future, special emphasis is being placed on technological upgradation with a view to absorbing emerging technologies and improving productivity and efficiency of the services. As part of this process, the Commission had set up a Committee of experts to organise specific studies for evolving a broad policy framework and institutional measures to systematise work on long-term plans on a continuing basis. The Committee has since submitted its report which should hopefully provide requisite input into the work of the concerned Ministries to develop their corporate plans.

Non-Aligned Movement Centre for Science and Technology

1489. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-aligned movement countries intend to set up a Science Centre in Delhi;

(b) if so, the main features and objectives thereof;

(c) whether a blueprint for the same has been prepared; and

(d) how it will be funded and manned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centre shall promote various actions called for by the programme for economic cooperation and by the common strategy for cooperation in the fields of science and technology. The Centre shall also promote mutually beneficial Science and Technology collaborations and joint meetings, act as a clearing house for technological information, maintain a registry of Science and Technology experts, constitute panels for preparation of state-of-the-art reports, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) This question will be considered by the Governing Council of the Centre at its first meeting, which is expected to meet during 1989.

Hotels in Orissa

1490. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up some hotels in the golden triangle and other growth centres in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether some applications have come from private sector also for setting up hotels at those places in Orissa;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) ITDC has recently set up the following Hotel Projects in Orissa:-

(i) Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneswar was expanded by adding a new block which was commissioned in 1987. The present capacity of the 2 star Hotel is 64 rooms.

(ii) A 50 room hotel envisaging facilities of 3 star standard is being set

up by ITDC in collaboration with OTDC at Puri. 36 rooms of this hotel are likely to be commissioned on 26-11-1988.

(b) to (d). The Department of Tourism has not received any application for setting up a new hotel project in the private sector in Orissa.

Bird-strike accidents

1491. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI D.N. REDDY:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bird-strike accidents involving Indian Aircraft are on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of such accidents took place in 1986, 1987 and 1988 till date;

(c) the number of flights grounded; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the period 1986, 1987 and till 30.10.88, only one notifiable accident took place to Indian Airlines Airbus aircraft at Madras airport in which bird-strike was a causative factor. However, the number of bird-strike incidents which occurred in 1986, 1987 and 1988 (till 30.10.88) is indicated below:

1986	1987	1988(till 30.10.88)
150	138	145

(c) During the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 (till 30.10.88) 30, 34 and 33 aircraft respectively were grounded for rectification/repair after bird-hits.

(d) Various steps are being taken to eradicate bird menace to aircraft at the airports such as cutting of grass around the runway strips, spraying of insecticides, use of incinerators for burning garbage, shooting/scaring of birds at airports, prevention of garbage dumping within and around the airports. Clearance of slums around airports and maintenance of vigil to prevent clandestine slaughtering of animals deskinning of dead animals in the open and removal of unauthorised meat and fish shops in the open within a radius of 10 KMs. around the airports are also being taken.

Airlink to State Capitals

1492.DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide air communication between State Capitals;

(b) if so, the capitals of different States and Union Territories which are connected by plane with Bhubaneswar, the capital of Orissa State; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to connect Bhubaneswar with the remaining capitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Although there is no proposal at present to interlink State capitals by air, Bhubaneswar is connected with Delhi, Hyderabad and Calcutta.

Development of Remote Sensing Technology

1493.DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to develop remote sensing technology in the country;

(b) if so, the achievement made in this regard so far; and

(c) the steps taken for making it more result oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACES (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN):

STATEMENT

(a) and (b): The experimental remote sensing satellite, Bhaskara-1 (1979) and Bhaskara-2 (1981) and the earlier Rohini Satellites which carried experimental remote sensing payloads, paved the way for conceiving and building a series of operational Indian Remote Sensing Satellites. The successful launch of IRS-1A, the first in this series on March 17, 1988 and subsequent operationalisation of its systems for the reception, processing and dissemination of its data has been a major achievement of ISRO in remote sensing. The LISS-I and II cameras of IRS-1A have been providing excellent data for several remote sensing applications. IRS-1A will be followed by the subsequent launchings of IRS-1B and further IRS Continuation satellites.

The Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System is tailored to the needs of Indian resources survey and management laying stress on agriculture, water management, forestry, geology, land use planning, etc.

Flowing from the above, the other achievements related to increased use of remote sensing technology for national purposes include the following:

- * Establishment of the National Natural Resources Management Systems (NNRMS) with Department of Space (DOS) as the nodal agency;
- * Result-oriented application projects have been taken-up in collaboration with user departments. These projects are implemented in a mission mode with end-to-end goals such as Wasteland mapping, ground water targetting, Integrated approach to

combat drought, Mineral exploration, Urban sprawl/land use mapping, Agricultural applications mission etc.;

- * Establishment of a network of Regional Remote Sensing Centres (RRSCs) intended to service the user organisations in the country;
- * Establishment of a number of State Government Remote Sensing Application Centres/Units/Cells;
- * Indigenisation of remote sensing interpretation equipments, development of organisational mechanism for interaction and exchange expertise among various user Departments of Government of India and State Governments;
- * Strengthening the existing National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and Space Applications Centre (SAC) under DOS, which are carrying on all remote sensing activities.

(c) The activities undertaken under NNRMS represent the result-oriented application projects and programmes of the Department for overall national development.

Crime Data Bank

1494. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a Crime Data Bank in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

(a) to (c). The National Crime Records Bureau has already been set up in New Delhi in 1986.

(d) Total budget of Rs. 710.62 lakhs for the year 1988-89 has been granted.

Air Worthiness Certificates

1495. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a Committee of experts to review all its provisions relating to grant of certificates of airworthiness to planes and licences to pilots;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) the time by which the Committee would submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There is no such proposal at present;

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

Tourist Potential in Madhya Pradesh

1496. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh occupies a prime position in the tourist map of the country;

(b) whether tourist potential in the State has not been exploited properly;

(c) if so, the steps taken to exploit the tourist potential in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether the Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation has prepared a comprehensive report in this regard; and

(e) if so, the salient features of the said

report and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Determination of potential and provision of tourism infrastructure is an ongoing process. With a view to exploiting the tourist potential, development of infrastructure is undertaken from time to time with the combined efforts of the Central Government and the State Governments keeping in view the requirements of tourists.

(c) The steps taken by the Central Department of Tourism include financial assistance to the State for creation of tourism infrastructure, production of folders, brochures, posters, films, etc.

(d) and (e). The Department has not received any such report from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Demand for One Rank-One Pension

1497. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the long-standing demand of Ex-servicemen for "One Rank-One Pension";

(b) whether the said demand has been recommended by the High Level Committee for the Welfare of Ex-servicemen headed by Shri K.P. Singh Deo;

(c) if so, whether Government have reviewed their earlier decision not to accede the above demand; and

(d) if so, the time by which the demand is to be accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. In its recommendations, the Committee has requested the Government to consider this matter.

(c) and (d). This demand was considered by the IV Central Pay Commission and was not accepted by it. Accordingly, Government have also not accepted this demand. There is no proposal before Government to review this decision. However, the matter is subjudice before the Supreme Court of India.

Coordination between Indian Airlines/ Vayudoot Schedules

1498. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proper coordination has been ensured between the flight schedules of the Indian Airlines and the Vayudoot especially to ensure link services to outlying stations served only by the Vayudoot;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether any complaints regarding the non-operation/cancellation or delays of Indian Airlines flights have been received by Government during the last three years and about the corresponding/connecting Vayudoot services during the year 1987-88 and the current financial year till date; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The marketing objectives and strategies and the operational potentialities as determined by the aircraft types flown and destinations served by the two airlines are not identical. Despite this, Vayudoot works out its schedules in such a manner as to ensure convenient air connections to its passengers on Indian Airlines flights to the extent possible.

(c) and (d). Complaints have been received on the reasons mentioned and these are invariably taken up for corrective action.

Project MBT

1499. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project MBT has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to go into production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). Main Battle Tank (MBT) ARJUN is under development and presently undergoing technical and user trials. After satisfactory users trials, the production of the MBT-ARJUN is expected to commence in early 90's.

U.S. Collaboration for L.C.A. Project

1500. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI R. M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Light Combat Aircraft project has been recently finalised in collaboration with U.S.A; and

(b) if so, the details of this agreement in respect of the production of LCA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The project of Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) is being progressed indigenously. However, under the Indo-US Defence Technology Cooperation for the LCA programme, a Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) was signed in September 1988. The LOA is the instrument through which the cost of availing facilities of laboratories and experts of the US Government is paid. The LOA covers activities related to laboratory-to-laboratory cooperation, stud-

ies and surveys, training and testing of components and systems.

Rent-a-Plane Scheme of Vayudoot

1501. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of marketing strategies launched by Vayudoot to make it economically viable during 1987-88;

(b) the number of aircraft utilised under "Rent-a-Plane" scheme during 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(c) the details of profit to Vayudoot under this scheme during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The marketing strategies launched by Vayudoot to make the Company economically viable are:-

Package Tours
Rent-a-Plane
Own-a-Plane
Himalayan Air-Trek
Ultra-Fast Couriers Service

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

Air Accidents

1502. PROF. K. V. THOMAS:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:
DR. PRABHAT KUMAR
MISHRA:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI H.N. NANJE COWDA:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI A. CHARLES:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air accidents involving air-crafts of Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and Air India from January this year;

(b) the estimated loss suffered on account of each of these accidents;

(c) the number of persons died, compensation, claims received, settled and pending, accident-wise;

(d) the main causes of each of these accidents; and

(e) the steps taken or contemplated to prevent such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Since January, 1988 till date 16.11.1988, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot aircraft operating scheduled passenger services have been involved in three accidents each. No aircraft belonging to Air India was involved in any accident during the above period.

(b) The estimated loss suffered by Indian Airlines on their three accidents are as follows:

- (i) VT-EAI at Delhi on 19.6.88-estimated repair cost US\$ 7.735 million.
- (ii) VT-EFK at Baroda on 19.7.88-estimated repair cost US\$ 1.250 million.
- (iii) VT-EAH at Ahmedabad on 19.10.88-the aircraft was a total loss and was insured for US\$ 10 million.

In regard to Vayudoot one accident out of three, which occurred on 19.10.88 at Guwahati F-27 aircraft VT-DMC was a total loss and was insured for Rs. 60 lakhs. The loss suffered on account of remaining two Vayudoot accidents which occurred on 20.6.1988 and 22.9.1988 is being collected.

(c) No fatality took place in the accidents of Indian Airlines to VT-EAI and VT-EFK at Delhi and Baroda respectively. Of

the 135 persons aboard VT-EAH, 133 persons died. In response to the advertisement issued by the Indian Airlines, 46 claim forms were received till 15th November, 1988, out of which 8 claims have been settled and 2 are under settlement.

Similarly, no fatality took place in the accidents of Vayudoot aircraft which occurred on 20.6.1988 and 22.9.1988 at Guna and Aurangabad. All the 34 persons aboard F-27 aircraft VT-DMC died, and the claims for compensation are being processed.

(d) These accidents are under investigation/finalisation.

(e) Based on the findings and causes of the accidents established during investigation, appropriate follow-up action is taken to prevent recurrences of similar events.

Preference to Sportsmen in Recruitment to CISF

1503. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sportsmen are given preference in the recruitment to Central Industrial Security Force and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of units of Central Industrial Security Force stationed in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):
(a) Direct recruitment in CISF is made in the ranks of Constables, Head Constables (GD), Asstt. Sub Inspector (Executive) and Sub Inspector (executive), in accordance with the qualifications as prescribed in the Recruitment Rules of the post concerned. A copy of these qualifications is given in the statement below.

(b) Central Industrial Security Force is stationed at 10 (ten) units in Kerala.

STATEMENT

Name of the Post	Qualifications as per Recruitment Rules
Constable	Matriculation or equivalent examination of recognised institutes.
Head Constable	Matriculate of a recognised educational Institute with credit of representing once District/State in games, sports and athletics.
Asstt. Sub Inspector Executive	Intermediate or first year examination of three years Degree Course of Pre-Degree Examination by a recognised University or 10+2 and distinguished achievement in sports at National/State/University level.
	Note: Persons with a minimum of higher secondary or equivalent qualifications who represented their Districts/ State in games, sports and athletics would also be eligible.
Sub Inspector Executive	(a) Essential: A Bachelor's Degree of recognised University in Arts, Science, Commerce or Law. (b) Desirable: Proficiency in Games, sports & athletics, membership of National Cadet Corps.

Electronic Units

1504. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many Public Sector electronic units are there under the Centre and the States?

(b) the location of those electronic units and the employment opportunities provided by them;

(c) the performance of those units; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the performances of those units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND

SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). Details about public sector, their locations, employment and production are given in the statement below.

(d) The performance of these units are reviewed by the respective administrative Ministries/ State Governments. In order that the performance of such units are improved, the Department of Electronics is following a flexibility policy with regard to licensing, foreign collaboration, etc.

Department of Electronics has also recently given financial assistance to three units under State Electronics Development Corporations engaged in the manufacture of power semiconductors and communication equipment, they are Meltron Semiconductor Ltd., Keltron Power Devices Ltd., Keltron Rectifiers and Marine Communications and Electronics Ltd. of Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation.

STATEMENT
Public Sector Electronics Units

No. Unit	Plant Location	Production 1987 (Rs. Lakhs)	Manpower 1987
1	3	4	5
Central Public Sector Units			
1. Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Bangalore	2,48,98.29	13,713
	Ghaziabad	61,31.88	3,050
	Kotdware	1,10.00	NA
	Machilipatnam	5,48.91	875
	Panchkula	19,82.00	541
	Pune	4,38.55	203
	Madras	5,30.00	NA
	Hyderabad	6,04.00	NA
	Taloja	2,67.00	200
2. Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Hyderabad	31,62.18	NA
3. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Bangalore	68,34.51	NA
	Bhopal	11,73.28	2,112
4. Central Electronics Ltd.	Sahibabad	16,99.18	572
5. CMC Ltd.	Bombay		
6. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	Hyderabad	1,12,77.21	7,761

1	2	3	4	5
7.	ET&T Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi		
8.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Hyderabad	43,69.58	3,799
9.	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	Lucknow	3,72.24	NA
10.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Madras	13,36.13	1,916
11.	HMT Ltd.	Hyderabad		
12.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	Bangalore	14,17.34	276
13.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Bangalore	1,45,13.21	16,347
14.	National Small Industries Corp. Ltd.	Manakpur	15,08.77	2,421
15.	Semiconductor Complex Ltd.	Naini	68,63.00	4,206
		Palghat	31,20.10	261
		Rae Bareli	52,43.00	6,166
		Srinagar	7,40.00	194
		Kota	39,29.27	3,844
		Palghat		
		Howrah	1.32	NA
		Mohali	6,06.23	611
State Public Sector Units				
1.	Andhra Pradesh Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Hyderabad	79.49	37
	(i) Hyderabad Allwyn Ltd.	-do-	10,76.29	16
	(ii) Marine & Communications Electronics (I) Ltd.	Visakhapatnam	2,80.87	20

2.	Bihar State Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd.	Patna	5.62	40
	(i) Beltron Video System Ltd.	Danapur		
3.	Electronics Corporation of Tamilnadu Ltd.	Madras	3,27.23	307
4.	Electro-Medical & Allied Industries Ltd.	Calcutta	74.44	NA
5.	Goa Electronics Ltd.	Mapusa	1,76.21	93
	(i) Goa Telecommunications & Systems Ltd.	Goa	1,37.06	94
6.	Gujarat Communication & Electronics Ltd.	Vadodara	22,62.96	1,524
	(i) Gujarat Transceivers Ltd.	Halol	45.98	NA
7.	Haryana State Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Ambala	7.50	NA
	(i) Haryana Telecommunications Ltd.	Haryana Fandabad		
	(ii) Haryana Television Ltd.			
8.	Himachal Pradesh Electronics Dev. Corpn.	Solan	1,58.00	48
9.	J&K State I.T. Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Srinagar		
10.	Karnataka State Electronic Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Bangalore		
	(i) Keonics Video Ltd.	-do-	2,42.60	183
	(ii) NGEF Ltd.	-do-	1,29.63	194

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala State Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Trivandrum Calicut Mallapuram	17,68.04 1,80.08	2,385 54
	(i) Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	Cannanore	6,85.40	307
	(ii) Keltron Controls	Trivandrum	8,62.22	670
	(iii) Keltron Counters Ltd.	Trivandrum	2,02.39	304
	(iv) Keltron Crystals Ltd.	Cannanore	97.61	124
	(v) Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd.	Kuttipuram	98.78	101
	(vi) Keltron Entertainment System Ltd.	Trivandrum	16.02	62
	(vii) Keltron Ferrites Pvt. Ltd.	Quilon	26.63	18
	(viii) Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	Cannanore	52.71	33
	(ix) Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	Trichur	1,09.31	159
	(x) Keltron Projectors Ltd.	Trivandrum		
	(xi) Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	Trichur	73.26	112
	(xii) Keltron Resistors Ltd.	Cannanore	25.51	48
12.	Madhya Pradesh State Electronic Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Bhopal	1,67.55	255
13.	Maharashtra Electronics Corp. Ltd.	Bombay		
	(i) Maharashtra Elect. Corp. Ltd. (Radio Comm. Div)	Nagpur	8,00.52	163
	(ii) Meltron Audio Visual Div.	Bombay	10,41.95	NA
	(iii) Meltron Instrumentation Ltd.	Sindhudurg	1,16.40	20
	(iv) Meltron Semiconductors Ltd	Nasik	1,03.43	150
	(v) Meltron Telematics Div.	Aurangabad	2,04.56	NA
14.	Orissa State Electronics Dev. Corp. Ltd	Bhubaneswar		
	(i) Ipitron Times Ltd.	-do-	1,47.04	194
	(ii) Konark Television Ltd.	-do-	15,69.60	361

15. Punjab State Electronics Dev. & Prod Corp Ltd.	Ropar/Hosiarpur		
(i) Electronics Systems Punjab Ltd.	SAS Nagar	12,99.92	178
(ii) Punjab Bio-Medical Equipment Ltd.	Mohali	6.80	15
(iii) Punjab Comm. Ltd.	Mohali	7,53.01	124
(iv) Punjab Digital Indl. System Ltd.	Mohali		
(v) Punjab Electronic Components Ltd.	SAS Nagar	53.20	102
(vi) Punjab Power Packs Ltd.	Mohali	3,51.22	NA
(vii) Punjab Recorders Ltd.	Mohali	14.26	63
(viii) Punjab Wireless Systems Ltd.	Mohali	12,08.49	550
(ix) Telephone Cables (Punjab) Ltd.	SAS Nagar		
16. Rajasthan Comm. Ltd.	Jaipur	2,10.71	172
(i) Rajasthan Electronics Ltd TV Project	Alwar		
(ii) Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd.	Jaipur	2,48.08	151
17. UP Electronics Corp. Ltd.	Lucknow		
(i) Uptron Colour Picture Tubes Ltd.	Sahibabad	7,57.11	118
(ii) Uptron India Ltd.	Allahabad	6,20.33	160
	Jaunpur	1,92.41	55
(iii) Uptron India Ltd.(Capacitors Divn.)	Lucknow	32,90.42	800
(iv) Uptron India Ltd.(Digital Systems Div.)	Lucknow	7,01.42	408
(v) Uptron India Ltd.(Instruments Divn.)	Lucknow	3,65.28	294
	Lucknow	2,33.94	91
18. West Bengal Electronic Ind. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Calcutta		
(i) Webel Business Machines Ltd., Calcutta	Calcutta	95.67	43
(ii) Webel Carbon & Metal Film Resistors Ltd.	Calcutta	44.00	20
(iii) Webel Crystal Ltd.	Calcutta	5.54	38
(iv) Webel Electro Ceramics Ltd.	Calcutta	3.77	44

1	2	3	4	5
	(v) Webel Electronic Coon. Systems Ltd.	Calcutta	14.24	13
	(vi) Webel Power Elect. Ltd.	Calcutta		
	(vii) Webel Telecomm. Industries Ltd.	Calcutta	606.07	253
	(viii) Webel Video Devices Ltd.	Calcutta	15 65	107
19.	Westinghouse Saxby Farmer Ltd.	Calcutta	1,08.59	636

Kapoor-Mittal Committee Report

1505. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Kapoor-Mittal Committee Report which enquired into the conduct of the individual police officers and men during the November, 1984 riots in Delhi;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) how many of them have been accepted and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) According to the Delhi Administration no report has been received by them from the Committee

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

Development of Tourism along Hoogly

1506. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether the India Tourism Development corporation (ITDC) has been asked by the West Bengal Government to prepare a Master Plan for the development of river front tourism along the Hoogly,

(b) if so, the broad features of this plan and whether the ITDC has since handed over its Report to Government of West Bengal;

(c) the names of tourist villages to be developed along the Hoogly;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Sunderbans areas has not been exploited for development of tourism so long; and

(e) if so, whether the ITDC's Report envisages the tourists taking short distance

cruises at week-ends from Calcutta to Sunderbans area also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No such proposal has been received by ITDC from the Govt of West Bengal. However the Govt. of West Bengal have entrusted to ITDC preparation of a feasibility report for a tourist complex at Falta, which is under preparation

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Separate Examination for IPS

1507. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to conduct separate examination for recruitment to IPS cadre,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether there is resentment amongst the IPS Officers on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, UPSC have appointed a Committee of Experts to review and evaluate the scheme of the Civil Services Examination.

Construction of ITDC Hotel at Nandi Hills

1508. SHRI V S KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Nandi Hills is a famous hill resort;

(b) whether there is any India Tourism Development Corporation Hotel at Nandi Hills; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to construct an India Tourism Development Corporation Hotel at Nandi Hills to develop tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). There is no hotel of ITDC at Nandi Hills. The Seventh Five Year Plan of ITDC does not include any provision for setting up a Hotel at Nandi Hills.

Second Airstrip at Bajpe Airport

1509. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked and released so far for the construction of second airstrip at Bajpe Airport, Mangalore;

(b) whether the construction of the Airstrip has since been started; and

(c) if so, whether Boeing flights will land at night after construction of the second airstrip?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) An amount of Rs. 3.00 crores was provided in the draft Seventh Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has so far been released for the survey work.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Operations at the second airstrip by night by Boeing aircraft will be possible only after High Intensity Runway Lights, PAPI (2 Sets) and apron lights are provided.

Construction of Aerodrome in Gangtok

1510. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North-Eastern States have been connected by Air;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is no direct airlink for Gangtok from any part of the country; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to construct an Aerodrome at Gangtok?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the names of places in the North East connected by air is given below:

(c) Gangtok is linked to Bagdogra by helicopter services of the Pawan Hans Ltd.

(d) Although there is a proposal to construct an STOL (Short take-off and landing) type of aerodrome at Gangtok, development of the site already identified would, however, require huge cutting of hills and filling up of valleys which is cost and time intensive.

STATEMENT

Details of places in the North-Eastern States having air connections

Name of State	Name of place	How airlinked
1	2	3
Assam	1. Dibrugarh 2. Jorhat (Sibasagar) 3. Silchar 4. Tezpur (Darrang) 5. Guwahati (Kamrup) 6. Lilabari	by IA and Vayudoot by IA and Vayudoot by IA and Vayudoot by IA by IA and Vayudoot by Vayudoot

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	1. Passighat 2. Zero 3. Tezu 4. Along 5. Daparizo	*by Vayudoot *by Vayudoot by Vayudoot *by Vayudoot *by Vayudoot
Manipur	1. Imphal	by IA and Vayudoot
Meghalaya	1. Shillong (Barapani)	by Vayudoot
Nagaland	1. Dimapur	by IA and Vayudoot
Mizoram	1. Aizawl	by Vayudoot
Sikkim	1. Gangtok	by helicopter services of Pawan Hans Ltd. under the wet lease arrangement with the Govt. of Sikkim
Tripura	1. Agartala 2. Kamalpur 3. Kailashahar	by IA and Vayudoot *by Vayudoot *by Vayudoot

*Temporarily suspended by Vayudoot

Structural faults in Boeings

1511. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of structural faults found in Boeing 737 aircrafts have been received from other countries using this model;

(b) if so, the details of incidents when such faults were identified;

(c) whether suggestions have been received for a through inspection of all Boeing 737 planes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). On the 28th April, 1988, a Boeing 737 aircraft of Aloha Airlines was involved in an accident at an altitude of 24,000 feet when major parts

of the fuselage top portion had departed from the aircraft during flight. The aircraft had, however, landed safely at Maui.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Structural inspections were immediately undertaken of the B-737 aircraft operated by Indian Airlines which have accumulated more than 40,000 landings and no abnormality has so far been noticed. The maximum flight altitude of such aircraft has also been restricted to a height of 23,000 feet.

Grounding of Air India Planes

1512. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3 out of Air-India's 10 Boeing 747s are grounded;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether on 21 October, 1988 Air India's Airbus A-300 aircraft got stuck up at Sharjah owing to a technical snag, the crew of the aircraft which was flying from Rasat Khaima to Bombay abandoned the flight midway;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been instituted; and

(e) its outcome and the expenditure incurred on the boarding and lodging of these passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). At present, two Boeing 747 aircraft of Air India are grounded for scheduled maintenance work.

(c) On 21st October, 1988, Air India's Airbus A-300 aircraft developed a technical snag and was diverted to Sharjah where it was grounded. The crew deplaned after the snag could not be rectified within crew duty time. The same crew operated the flight afterwards.

(d) and (e). Since the diversion to Sharjah was due to technical snag only and the landing at Sharjah was normal, no inquiry was conducted. Expenditure on boarding and lodging of passengers was Rs. 2.61 lakhs approximately.

Flights cancelled by Air India

1513. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights cancelled by Air India due to engineers work to rule/go slow agitation and other reasons recently;

(b) the loss incurred as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). During

the period from 30th September, 1988 to 17th November, 1988, 160 single flights have been cancelled due to Engineers' agitation and other operational reasons. The estimated loss of revenue for this period is Rs. 9 crores (approx.). Negotiations are continuing with the Unions/Associations for finding a solution.

World Tourism Day

1514. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Tourism Day was observed in India on 27 September, 1988;

(b) whether any assessment of the tourist income potential of India has been made and the new schemes considered for exploiting that potential fully;

(c) the new tourist spots which are being developed to attract more tourists from abroad;

(d) whether there are any new spots being developed for tourism in Bihar and facilities in the existing tourist spots in that State and being developed; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No study has been undertaken for assessing the tourist income potential of India.

(c) The Department of Tourism has a scheme for the development of tourist infrastructure, wayside facilities, etc. at tourist centres and provides assistance to State Governments for developing these facilities. In consultation with State Governments the Department has identified a number of locations for intensive development of tourist infrastructure.

(d) and (e). The locations identified in Bihar fall in the Districts of Gaya, Nalanda

and Vaishali. The Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Government has prepared an integrated Master Plan which covers all important components like accommodation, transportation, telecommunications and other facilities for the use of foreign tourists.

Areas Identified for Industry-Space Collaboration

1515. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has identified thrust areas for industry-space collaboration by the year 2000 AD;

(b) if so, the areas identified by it; and

(c) the details of the action plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The thrust areas identified for industry-space collaboration by the year 2000 include the following:

- Promotion of space divisions/plants/production lines in Indian industries
- Promotion of industrial consortia for complex ISRO needs
- Promotion of industrial consortia for complex ISRO needs
- Technocrat-entrepreneurship development from ISRO & venture capital funding
- Professional 'Vendor' Development
- Export promotion of ISRO technologies/Space-industry products & services

- Long term commitments/buy back guarantees to industry
- Securing assistance to Indian Space industries from Government regulatory agencies
- Technology forecasting/assessment and Research & Development/ Design & Development contracts to industry
- Technology development & infrastructure information exchange
- Motivate ISRO R&D teams, project teams & industry-interface professionals to grow Space-industry partnership.

(c) The various actions planned to pursue the above thrust areas are as follows:

- In order to handle the specialised functions related to Space-industry promotion including High-Tech vendor promotion, assistance for export marketing, increased scale of technology transfer and information services, the Department of Space is planning to set up a Techno-Managerial Corporate body, with flexibility to plough back the earnings through its services for sustained development of Space products and its spin-off products.
- Actions are also contemplated by the Department for making available venture capital through the established mechanisms of the developmental financial institutions in the country for the technology licencees of the ISRO/DOS.
- Coordination with various industry Associations like confederation of Engineering Industries (C.E.I.) will be stepped up to provide necessary information to competent industries to undertake Development/ Manufacture of products and services for the Space Programme:

either individually or in consortia mode.

- Appropriate mechanisms for providing long term commitments to industry to incentivise them to invest for manufacturing Lines/Setting up plants for meeting the needs of the Space Programme will be implemented.

Technology Mission for Rural Employment

1516. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new technology mission has been set up to increase the scope for rural employment; and

(b) if so, the main aims and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Report Submitted by Task Force on Electronic Components

1517. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force on Electronic Components has submitted its report in the last week of August, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Task Force on Electronic Components has submitted an interim

report recommending various measures involving fiscal, financial, import policy exports etc. The recommendations are being examined.

Preparation of Maps for Survey Data by Survey of India

1518. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for preparation of topographical and geographical maps for providing survey data to the various national development agencies;

(b) whether the survey of India has been assigned this task; and

(c) if so, the details of the geotetic photogrammetric and topographic surveys and mapping done by the survey of India in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Survey of India, under the Ministry of Science and Technology, has been assigned the task of preparation of Topographical maps for providing Survey Data to the various National Developmental Agencies.

Surveying and Mapping needs of the country are assessed during the formulation of the Five Year Plans and met to the extent possible within the capacity of Survey of India and financial resources available.

(c) The details of Geodetic, Photogrammetric and Topographical Surveys done by Survey of India during the last 3 years are given below:

- (i) Geodetic Surveys
 - Geodetic Triangulation-291 stations
 - Precise Traverse-1152 kms.
 - Geodetic Levelling-13193 kms.
 - Gravity Observations-993 stations
 - Magnetic Observations-277 stations
 - Tidal Predictions for 80 Ports.

- (ii) **Photogrammetric Surveys**
Covering an area of about 5.5 lakh sq. km.
- (iii) **Topographical Surveys**
Covering an area of about 18 lakh sq. km.
- (iv) **Maps issued/sold**
164.7 lakh copies of maps were issued/sold.

Laboratories for Research in the Field of Lasers

1519. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to promote research and development in the sophisticated field of lasers;

(b) whether Government propose to launch a national mission to promote such research activities;

(c) whether Government also propose to set up some Laboratories under the above programme;

(d) if so, the places identified to house such laboratories; and

(e) the other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister has recommended that an active programme of development of Lasers be taken up by the country.

(b) Government intends to launch a programme of development of Lasers and has set up a National Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore of the Department of Atomic Energy, and the Solid State Physics Laboratory, New Delhi of the Defence Research and Development Laboratory have on going programmes of research and development in Lasers. Some other Laboratories are also envisaged as part of the national programme and setting up of production facilities is also under consideration.

Recommendations of 26th Congress on Promotion of Tourism and Hotel Industry

1520. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 26th Congress of the International Hotel Association met in New Delhi in October, 1988;

(b) if so, the recommendations submitted for the promotion of hotel industry and tourism; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the 26th Congress are reportedly yet to be finalised by the International Hotel Association in Paris.

Policy on Foreign Charters

1521. SHRI MATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to liberalise the policy on foreign charters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) in which States this policy has been liberalised;

(d) to what extent it would boost tourism; and

(e) the target of earnings from tourism during this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In order to provide convenient air connections between important overseas markets and more tourist centres in the country at a cheaper rate, the Charter Guidelines for tourist charters will now permit passengers not only to land at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Trivandrum, Dabolim (Goa) and Bangalore, but charters will also be permitted to land at Hyderabad, Varanasi, Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar (when ready). The additional charter traffic will boost tourism to a large extent.

(e) The projected foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the year 1988-89, based on expected foreign tourist arrivals during the year is above Rupees two thousand crores.

Science Advisory Committee on Biotechnology

1522. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the constitution alongwith terms of reference to the Science Advisory Committee of the Department of Biotechnology;

(b) whether the first meeting of the Committee has been held in New Delhi recently;

(c) if so, the details of the issue discussed in the meeting;

(d) the specific biotechnology problems the country has been facing at present; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to overcome these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DE-

PARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Information is given in the statement below.

(b) The first meeting of the Committee was held on 26.10.86. Thereafter the 4th meeting of the Committee has since been held on 15.11.88.

(c) The programmes being undertaken by the Deptt. were reviewed. Discussions also took place on the suggestions regarding programmes that could be taken up by the Deptt. in the area of biotechnology.

(d) and (e) Some of the major biotechnology problems being faced in the country and the steps already taken to encounter the same are as given below:

(i) adequate number of trained scientists working in the area of biotechnology are not available in the country. In order to meet the situation the Government has launched an integrated manpower development programme.

(ii) to create adequate infrastructure support for research and development and production activities in the new sector of biotechnology, the Deptt. has established operational infrastructure facilities like Germ Plasm Banks for plants, animals, algae and microbes, eligonucleotide facility, animal houses, bio-process optimisation and pilot plant.

(iii) in the health area, to be self sufficient in vaccines for the country's immunisation programme, the Government has initiated activities towards production of vaccines so as to avoid dependence on the imports of vaccines.

(iv) for achieving higher cattle productivity a project on improvement of cattle herd using Embryo Transfer Technology is being implemented.

- (v) In order to increase the availability of edible oil, the Government has launched a programme of demon-

strating the feasibility of oil palm cultivation in selected areas identified as suitable in the country.

STATEMENT

The Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) to the Department of Biotechnology comprises of—

i.	Secretary, Department of Biotechnology.	Chairman
ii.	Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research	} Ex-officio Members
iii.	Director-General, Indian Council of Agriculture Research.	
iv.	Director-General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	
v.	Chairman, University Grants Commission.	
vi.	Dr. P.M. Bhargava, Director, Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology, Hyderabad	Member
vii.	Prof. G. Padmanabha, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Member
viii.	Prof. T.K. Ghosh, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.	Member
ix.	Prof. K. Dharmalingam, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai	Member
x.	Dr. A.S. Ganguly, Chairman, Hindustan Lever Ltd, Bombay.	Member

Terms of reference of the SAC-DBT are as given below:

1. To advise on short and long term programmes in the different areas of biotechnology for support by Government.
2. To recommend for developing linkages between education and R&D system on the one hand and the industry on the other.
3. To advise on scientific, technical and industrial activities on Biotechnology based industries.
4. To assess the technological status

of the Indian Biotechnology Industry with a view to update Indian technology and strengthen/start R&D programmes for meeting the future technological requirements of the country.

5. To advise on any other matter as may be referred to it by the Department of Biotechnology.

Loans Sanctioned to Ex-Servicemen by Delhi Finance Corporation

1523. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from-ex-servicemen for loans by Delhi Finance Corporation under the self employment schemes I & II for ex-servicemen in the last three years; and

(b) the details of loans sanctioned/ disbursed, scheme/project-wise and category-wise i.e. Officials/JCOs/other ranks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DE-

FENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Two Self-Employment Schemes for Ex-servicemen, i.e. SEMFEX-I and SEMFEX-II were introduced with effect from 1-4-1987 and 15-1-1988 respectively. Loans under SEMFEX-I only are sanctioned for Delhi by Delhi Financial Corporation. Under SEMFEX-II the loans are sanctioned by Scheduled Banks. The details of number of applications received from ex-servicemen for loans in Delhi under these two Schemes since their inception and of loans sanctioned/dispensed upto end of September, 1988 are given in the statement below:-

	SEMFEX-I	SEMFEX-II
<i>Applications received</i>		
(Number)	468	47
<i>Loans sanctioned</i>		
(Number)	136	15
Term loan (Rs. lakhs)	368.69	NA
Seed Capital Loan (Rs. lakhs)	73.23	-
Total loan	441.92	NA
<i>Loan-disbursed</i>		
Term loan (Rs. lakhs)	160.52	4.00
Seed Capital Loan (Rs. lakhs)	32.09	-
Total	192.61	4.00

Details, scheme/project wise and categorywise, are not compiled. These will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

Factory for Manufacture of Rocket Parts

1524. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a factory in Kerala for the manufacture of rocket parts; and

(b) if so, the cost of this project; and

(c) when it will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). The Department of Space has no such proposal at present. However, it is understood that the Kerala State Industrial Develop-

ment Corporation (KSIDC) has a proposal to set up a high technology aerospace unit in Kerala.

Tours by Union Ministers

1525. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2150 regarding tours by Union Ministers and state:

(a) the number of tours undertaken by Union Ministers within the country during the period from 1st March, 1987 to 21st May, 1988; and

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred on such tours including T.A. and D.A. on each Union Minister during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is still in the process of being collected.

Assessment of Tourism Potential in Lakshadweep

1526. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourism potential in Lakshadweep has since been assessed and necessary survey conducted;

(b) if so, the steps taken and proposed to be taken to improve the facilities required for the tourists; and

(c) the number of tourists who visited the islands both domestic and from foreign countries during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A Working Group appointed by the Steering Committee of the Island Development Authority has made an assessment of tourism development in Lakshadweep.

(b) The steps being taken to improve the tourist facilities in Lakshadweep include construction of tourist accommodation units, introduction of Vayudoot Service, creation of water sports facilities, rationalisation of entry procedures, promotion of package tours, etc.

(c) As per the information furnished by the Administration, the number of tourists, both domestic and foreign, who visited Lakshadweep during 1987-88 were 1922.

Dumping of Fuel Oil in Sea by AI Planes

1527. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of dumping of fuel oil in the sea by Air India's Aircrafts have been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial action proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

ITDC Units in North Eastern States

1528. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to promote tourism in the North Eastern States of Manipur and adjoining States during the current plan period;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open units of the India Tourism Development corporation in the State Capitals of the North Eastern area;

(c) if so, the present strength of the ITDC Hotels/Guest Houses in each of the N.E. States; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase Hotel accommodation in Hotels in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During the current plan period, the Central Department of Tourism has taken steps to promote various tourist destinations in the North East through its publicity campaigns and has given financial assistance to the North Eastern States for creation of tourism infrastructure.

(b) and (c). The requisite information regarding I.T.D.C. projects taken up in the North Eastern and adjoining States during the 7th Plan Period is given in the statement I below.

(d) Yes, Sir. The requisite information regarding Hotel Projects approved by the Central Department of Tourism in the private sector in the North-Eastern States is given in the statement-II below.

STATEMENT - I

Joint Venture Hotels

- (i) One 3 star hotel of 50 rooms capacity has been commissioned at

Gauwahati (Assam) named as Brahamaputra Ashok.

- (ii) One 1/2 star hotel with 20 rooms capacity is under construction at Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh.

Hotels Managed and Marketed by ITDC on Behalf of the Concerned State Governments/Corporations.

- (i) One 3 star hotel with 45 room at Imphal (Manipur) named as Hotel Imphal Ashok.
- (ii) One 3 star 41 room hotel Pinewood Ashok at Shillong (Meghalaya).
- (iii) One 30 room hotel Japfu Ashok, Kohima (Nagaland).

Other Projects

- (i) ITDC has prepared a perspective Plan for development of Tourism in Sikkim in association with the West Bengal Consultancy Corporation Limited.
- (ii) A Master Plan is also being prepared for development of tourism in Nagaland and Tripura for the respective State Governments.

STATEMENT-II

<i>Sr.No.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Proposed star category</i>	<i>No. of Projects</i>	<i>No. of Rooms</i>
1	Bangaigaon	2	1	22
2	Dibrugarh	3	1	60
3	Guwahati	2	1	18
		3	2	99
		4	1	40
4	Silliguri	3	1	64
5	Tinsukhia	3	1	50
6	Shillong	3	3	217
		4	1	26

**Implementation of 20 Point Programme
by Maharashtra**

1529. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra is one of the leading States in implementing the 20-Point Programme as per the latest survey; and

(b) if so, the details of achievements made till the end of June, 1988, point-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV, SINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. The rank obtained by Maharashtra during April-September, 1988 is No. 3 vis-a-vis the other States.

(b) A statement indicating the achievements made by Maharashtra during April-June, 1988 point-wise is given below.

STATEMENT

Implementation of TPP in Maharashtra

Point No.	Item	Units	Target Apr.-June 88	Achievement April-June'88	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1A	IRDP	'000 Numbers	33.3	27.0	81
1B	NREP	'000 Numbers	3713.0	1755.0	47
1C	RLEGP	'000 Numbers	2940.0	3624.0	123
1D	SSI Units	Numbers	3250	2767	85
5.	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	1200	4139	345
6.	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Numbers	5	20	400
7.	Drinking Water Supply in Villages	Numbers	220	776	353
8A	C.H.Cs	Numbers	No Target in first Quarter		
8B	P.H.Cs	Numbers	-do-		
8C	Sub-Centres	Numbers	Not implemented		
8D	Immunisation of Children	000 Numbers	212.0	262.4	124
9A	F.P. Sterilisation	-do-	75.0	95.1	108
9B	Eq. Sterilisation	-do-	91.1	67.7	74

1	2	3	4	5	6
9C	I.C.D.S. Blocks (Cumulative)	Numbers	105	105	100
9D	Anganwadies (Cum.)	-do-	14458	14445	100
11A	S.C. Families Assisted	Numbers	12636	5356	42
11B	S.T. Families Assisted	-do-	12000	10006	83
14A	House Sites Alloted	-do-	4200	Nil	Nil
14B	Construction Assis tance	-do-	4200	6916	165
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana	-do-	2306	446	19
14D	EWS Houses	-do-	3570	779	22
14E	L.I.G. Houses	-do-	3570	1635	46
15.	Slum improvement	'000 Numbers	63.0	89.9	143
16.	Tree Plantation	Lakh Numbers	80.0	64.7	81
18.	Fair Price Shops	Numbers	80	49	61
19A	Villages Electrified	Numbers	45	35	78
19B	Pumpsets Energisa- tion	Numbers	10140	15808	156
19C	Improved Chullahs	Numbers	7000	5002	71
19D	Biogas plants	Numbers	4500	11238	250

Air India's Flight to Japan and US West Coast

1530. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has any agreement with Japan to fly beyond Japan to the US-West Coast;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase Air India's flights to Japan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

International Flights from Calicut

1531. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether no international flights operate from Calicut;

(b) if so, whether there is any long term plan to operate international flights from this airport including the Gulf countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such plan, at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Naval Academy, Ezhimala

1532. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU:
SHRI K. MOHANDAS:
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala;

(b) the total outlay for the project and how much has been spent so far; and

(c) when is it likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) An all-India architectural competition is being conducted to select an appropriate design for the Naval Academy. The selected Architect will be responsible for preparing a Detailed Project Report. Scientific and hydrological studies have been taken up at the site and the State Government have been requested to provide the infrastructural facilities. The State Government have con-

firmed that the infrastructural works have commenced.

(b) and (c). The total cost of the Project and the period within which it can be completed will emerge only after the Detailed Project Report becomes available. So far an amount of approximately Rs.95 lakhs has been spent on the Project by the Government of India. Rs. 1 crore stands allocated in the Budget for the year 1988-89.

Crimes against Children in Delhi

1533. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases relating to crime against children are increasing in Delhi;

(b) the number of such cases reported in each of the Police Station/Police Post of Delhi/New Delhi during the month of October, 1988;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this regard; and

(d) the action Government have taken or propose to take to eradicate such crimes against children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 51 cases have been reported in the month of October, 1988 in the following Police Stations/Police Posts:

1.	P.S. Sarai Rohilla	1
2.	P.S. Timar Pur	1
3.	P.S. Dabri	1
4.	P.S. Delhi Cantt.	1

5.	P.S. Hauz Khas	1
6.	P.S. Kalkaji	2
7.	P.S. Lajpat Nagar	1
8.	P.S. Malviya Nagar	1
9.	P.S. Defence Colony	1
10.	P.S. Parsad Nagar	2
11.	P.S. Chandni Mahal	1
12.	P.S. Jama Masjid	2
13.	P.S. Kamla Market	1
14.	P.S. Desh Bandhu Gupta Rd.	1
15.	P.S. Hauz Qazi	1
16.	P.S. Mukherjee Nagar	1
17.	P.S. Saraswati Vihar	1
18.	P.S. Sultan Puri	9
19.	P.S. Mongol Puri	1
20.	P.S. Kingsway Camp	1
21.	P.S. Nangloi	1
22.	P.S. Paschim Vihar	2
23.	P.S. Tilak Nagar	1
24.	P.S. Moti Nagar	2
25.	P.S. Gandhi Nagar	4
26.	P.S. Yamuna Vihar	4
27.	P.S. Bhajan Pura	2
28.	P.S. Welcome	1
29.	P.S. Seelampur	1
30.	P.S. Connaught Place	1
31.	P.S. Tilak Marg	1

(c) 26

(d) Prompt action is taken against the culprits as and when such crime is reported. The staff remains extra vigilant in their respective areas to detect the crime.

Introduction of Sea Plane Service in Lakshadweep

1534. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce sea-plane service in Lakshadweep to provide quick medical aid to the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The feasibility of introducing float-plane services to and within Lakshadweep was considered but was not pursued further as the float-planes currently available in the market do not meet techno-economic parameters.

Excess Demurrage Charged at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi

1535. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government imposed excess demurrage on the goods at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi during holidays in connection with 15 August (Independence Day), 1988 and during the days when there was strike of Customs Officers at the Airport;

(b) if so, the amount of demurrage;

(c) whether Government propose to exempt this excess demurrage; and

(d) if so, how much and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Under the existing prescribed system for levy of demurrage charges, no special exemption is granted for listed holidays which are notified to the public in advance. Only un-scheduled holidays are discounted for levying demurrage charges. There has been no strike by Customs Officers at I.C.I. Airport nor was any excess demurrage charged in respect of any listed holiday.

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

[Translation]

Growth Rate with Foreign Investment

1536. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are of the view that the growth rate of our country can register considerable increase with foreign investment;

(b) if so, the growth rate achieved so far;

(c) whether Government now propose to utilise this investment without any restrictions; and

(d) if so, the percentage of growth rate likely to be increased with foreign investment?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Investment contributes to growth. However, in keeping with the principle of self-reliance and for containing the external debt burden within reasonable limits, our dependence on foreign borrowings and foreign investment has been rather low.

(b) The long term growth in GDP till the Fifth Five Year Plan has been around 3.5 per cent per annum. During the Sixth Plan an average growth rate of 5.2 per cent per an-

num was achieved. The growth rate of gross domestic product is expected to be around 5 per cent per annum on an average over the Seventh Plan period.

(c) No, Sir. Our policy towards foreign investment would continue to be selective.

(d) The exact amount of foreign investment and its contribution to growth during the Eighth Plan has not yet been assessed.

[English]

Pak Plan to Create Disturbances in J&K

1537. SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI S.D. SINGH:
SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI NARSING SURYA-
WANSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of Pakistan's plan to create disturbances in Jammu and Kashmir through Pakistan trained and armed infiltrators;

(b) whether the matter has been brought to the notice of the Pakistan Government;

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

(d) the measures taken by Government to check infiltration and the activities of subversive and communal forces creating disturbances in the border state?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Government are aware of Pakistan's involvement in giving training to Kashmiri youth inside Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and other areas of Pakistan. The design was to create disorder and destabilisation in the region.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Pakistan Government have denied their involvement.

(d) The State Administration has been taking action against infiltrators and saboteurs. The Central Government have been keeping a close watch on the situation prevailing in the State and assisting the State Government as and when necessary.

Spraying of Pesticide by Vayudoot

1538. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are utilising Vayudoot services for spraying pesticides and aerial seeding, etc.;

(b) if so, the States which have utilised Vayudoot services during 1987-88; and

(c) the amount spent by the States on Vayudoot operations for serial seeding and spraying of insecticides and pesticide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During 1987-88 Vayudoot services were utilised by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Haryana and the amount spent was—

Animal Seeding: Rs. 17,32,528/-

Aerial spraying: Rs. 26,75,395/-

Incidence of Robberies and Dacoities in Delhi

1539. SHRI SHANTI LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of dacoities and robberies reported in Delhi during the last one year; and

(b) the steps taken to check such crimes in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 31 cases of dacoities and 368 cases of robberies have been reported during 1987 and 1988 (31.10.1988).

(b) Each Police Station has been divided into divisions and responsibility has been fixed on Division Officers. PCR vans and Motor Cycle patrolling has been increased. Frequent raids are conducted at hideouts of criminals. Police presence has been increased at vulnerable places. Pickets have been posted at strategic points and intelligence system has been strengthened.

Software Conference

1540. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of Indian professionals are seeking to promote Indian software capabilities and facilities among leading companies in U.S.;

(b) if so, whether any conference in this regard has been held in India; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the Department of Electronics and the Indian Embassy in U.S.A. are holding 'Software India 1988' conference in two places in U.S.A., the first one at San Jose on 21st and 22nd November, 1988 and the second one at Boston on 28th and 29th November, 1988 in which a number of Indian Software companies are participating.

Incentives for Investment in Tourism Projects

1541. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced new policy/incentives for investment in tourism projects and hotels;

(b) whether a number of foreign hoteliers have sent feelers for setting up hotels in response to these incentives;

(c) if so, the details of the policy/ incentives and proposals received and

(d) to what extent it would be beneficial to the tourism industry and the estimated foreign exchange likely to be earned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Foreign hoteliers are not permitted to set up hotels in India on their own but in collaboration with Indian parties.

The major incentives announced for the tourism industry are the benefits of Section 80 HHC and 80CD of the Income Tax Act. Additionally, the rate of interest subsidy for one to three star hotels has been increased from 1% to 3% and financial Institutions Scheme of interest rebate linked to foreign exchange earnings has been extended to hotels. These incentives are expected to substantially increase the foreign exchange earnings of the country.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to Rajasthan

1542. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have submitted a proposal to Union Government to formulate plans in accordance with the regional requirement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action so far taken by Government on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI): (a) Planning Commission has not received any such proposal from the Government of Rajasthan.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Increase in Compensation

1543. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enhance the amount of compensation in respect of air crash victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when a decision is expected to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The liability of a carrier for damage sustained in the event of a death or injury to a passenger is governed by the International Instruments like Warsaw Convention 1929 as modified by the Hague Protocol of 1955. The Carriage by Air Act is based on these two Conventions. Monetary limit of the liability for international carriage has been fixed at 250,000 Francs. For domestic carriage it has been raised from Rs. One lakh to Rs. Two lakhs in 1980. Any enhancement of the limit of liability will be applicable to all carriers, both scheduled and non-scheduled, and therefore should depend upon the capacity of the carrier to meet this liability.

Terrorist attacks in Delhi

1544. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of terrorist attacks reported in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases where the culprits have been apprehended;

(c) whether Delhi Police is well-equipped to tackle terrorists' surprise attacks; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 48

(b) 99 persons were arrested in 32 cases.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Communal Incidents

1545. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communal incidents in the country State-wise during the quarter July-September, 1988;

(b) brief particulars of the major incidents with the duration, the loss of life and the value of property destroyed or damaged;

(c) whether the communal situation has shown signs of deterioration during 1988 as compared to the three preceding years;

(d) whether the Government propose to ban militant organisations including various

senas and the carriage of lethal weapons by their members; and

(e) the names of various militant, extremist and violent organisation operating in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

(a) The relevant particulars of communal incidents have been indicated in Statement I below.

(b) The particulars of major communal incidents are contained in statement II below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Adequate provisions already exist for banning any organisation/association indulging in communal and other unlawful activities under Section 3 (1) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. In addition to this, there are many provisions of IPC, Cr. P.C., Representatives of People's Act, 1951 to deal with communal and other related activities. Similarly, carrying of lethal weapons by the members of any organisation can be tackled by resorting to the provisions of IPC/Cr. P. C.

(e) Left-Wing Extremists also known as CPI (ML) are active in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. They have also been operating in pockets in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal.

STATEMENT-I

S.No.	Name of the State	Total number of communal incidents during July-Sep., 1988
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	14
4.	Gujarat	15
5.	Haryana	1
6.	J & K	2
7.	Karnataka	7
8.	Kerala	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9
10.	Maharashtra	10
11.	Rajasthan	2
12.	Tamil Nadu	1

1	2	3
13.	Tripura	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	22
15.	West Bengal	5
Total		102

STATEMENT - II

Place and Date	No. of Persons		Loss of Property (Rs. in lakhs)
	Killed	Injured	
<i>Maharashtra:</i>			
1. Aurangabad (17.5.88)	11	178	29.55
2. Paithan (19.5.88)	7	11	6.85
3. Bidkin (-do-)	5	24	7.87
<i>West Bengal:</i>			
Berhampur (24.6.88) Distt. Murshidabad	14	39	0.06
<i>Karnataka</i>			
Bidar (14-15.9.88)	6	62	50.00
<i>Uttar Pradesh:</i>			
1. Aligarh (6-13.10.88)	5	52	N.A.
2. Muzaffarnagar(-do-)	24	80	N.A.
3. Khatauli (-do-)	2	12	N.A.
4. Faizabad(21-24-10-88)	5	10	N.A.

N.A. Not available.

Inter-Ministerial Committee on Aged

1546. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inter-ministerial Committee for care of aged persons has collected the required information regarding possible steps taken by concerned Ministries in vari-

ous sectors so as to evolve a National Policy and Programme for Action;

(b) if so, the main information collected so far; and

(c) the outline of the National Policy and Programme for Action for the elderly persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

(c) No national policy as such, has been evolved so far.

Crime against Women

1547. DR. A. K. PATEL:

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of crime against women have been increasing in Delhi;

(b) the number of cases of crime against women reported in Delhi during the current year;

(c) the number of cases investigated;

(d) the number of persons prosecuted and punished in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken to check the increasing rate of crime against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. There is some increase in figures under the head dowry deaths, eve-

teasing, molestation and misappropriation of Istridhan.

(b) to (d). The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(e) The following steps have been taken:

- (i) Offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act have been made cognizable and attract more stringent punishment.
- (ii) A new section has been added in the Indian Penal Code making the offence of harassment and cruelty to women by their husbands a cognizable offence.
- (iii) New section 113-A & 113-B have been inserted in the Indian Evidence Act providing for presumption by a Court as to abatement of suicide/dowry death by a married woman.
- (iv) Short-stay home has been set up by the Delhi Administration for the use of women in distress.
- (v) Special Magistrates have been detailed for recording dying declarations.
- (vi) Public is educated through the media about the evil of dowry.
- (vii) Instructions have been issued to get postmortem conducted by two surgeons in dowry death cases.
- (viii) A Special Cell for crime against women under the supervision of a woman Deputy Commissioner of Police has been set up.

STATEMENT

	Cases reported 1988 (15.10.88)	Cases Challaned	Persons Arrested	Persons Convicted
Rape	91	41	137	-
Dowry cases	238	79	184	-
Cruelty by husband or her in-laws	288	121	460	-
Dowry deaths	78	35	155	-
Eve-teasing	2426	2424	3768	3632
Molestation of women	102	50	119	-
Dowry Prohibiton Act.	9	3	10	-

Aerial Spray

1548. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to cover the remaining 2.41 lakhs acres out of the planned task of 4 lakhs acres for aerial spraying;

(b) whether the targeted area of 1,72,000 acres for aerial seeding in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan was covered in 1987; and

(c) the area covered for aerial seeding in 1988 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Although the extent of aerial spraying actually done will depend upon the work actually awarded by the State Governments, Union Territories and other users on the basis of incidents of pest/epidemic, a marketing network is being created to improve performance of aerial spraying work.

(b) The aerial seeding was done over

77,839 acres of land in the States of M.P., U.P. and Rajasthan during 1987-88 even though there was no target fixed in this behalf.

(c) 37,341 acres of land in the State of M.P. only.

Pakistan Trained Gang in J & K

1549. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani trained gang of subversive forces have been detected in Jammu and Kashmir Valley and some of them arrested; if so, how many of them have been arrested;

(b) whether any arms and ammunition have been recovered and seized from them, if so, what kind of arms and ammunitions have been seized and recovered; and

(c) whether those arrested have confessed that they have been trained in Pakistan and are to create destabilisation in India?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have reported that 80 persons have been apprehended.

(b) Kalashnikov Rifles along with large number of cartridges, plastic explosive materials with detonators, fuse wires and timed explosive materials have been recovered.

(c) Investigations and interrogations have indicated that the arrested persons had training inside Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and other areas of Pakistan and that the design was to create disorder and destabilisation in the region.

Project Report for Development of Cochin City

1550. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the central-state team has submitted a project report for the development of Cochin city and adjoining islands;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the team; and

(c) the share of the funds of Union and State Government for the project?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. A Centre-State Team for Integrated Development of Cochin and the Adjoining Islands appointed by the Planning Commission has submitted its report.

(b) A summary of important recommendations of the Team is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6767/88]

(c) As recommended by the Centre-State Team, details of the total requirement of funds by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan for the development of Cochin and the Adjoining Islands and the distribution of the share of these funds between the Centre and the State Government and other sources are as below:

		(Rs. crores)		
		Seventh Five Year Plan (1988-90)	Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95)	Total
1.	Total funds required	205.95	308.88	514.83
2.	Share of Central Government	117.68	144.91	262.59
3.	Share of the State Govt. of Kerala	56.84	85.64	142.48
4.	Other Sources (including institutional finance)	9.95	57.63	67.58
5.	Unsighted requirement upto 1995 (end of Eighth Plan)		42.18	42.18

Bulk of the amount shown under items 4 and 5 above will also have to be arranged by the State Government of Kerala.

Vanniars Problem in Tamil Nadu

1551. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the measures proposed by Government to solve the Vanniars problem in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): The State Government of Tamil Nadu is aware of the Vanniars problem. Instructions have been issued by the State Government to all Collectors/Superintendents of Police to tackle the situation suitably. In order to restore normalcy, the State Government also called a meeting of the leaders of the Vanniar and the Adi Dravida Communities and evolved a Code of Conduct. A Joint Action Plan for Amity and Moderation was also signed by the leaders of the two communities.

Flying Hours of Boeings

1552. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the average flying hours per day and per year recorded by the aircrafts of Indian Airlines;

(b) the capacity of flying hours per year of Boeing 737 aircrafts; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the flying hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The average flying hours per day and per year of aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines during 1987-88 have been as follows:-

Aircraft	Daily Average	Annual Average
Airbus A-300	7.40	2872
Boeing-737	8.45	3185
F-27	4.20	1573
HS-748	6.35	2416

(b) The manufacturers of Boeing 737 aircraft do not stipulate any limit on flying hours as long as the prescribed maintenance checks are carried out.

(c) Indian Airlines has recently reduced the utilisation of Boeing 737 aircraft to reduce delays and to provide greater turn around time.

Female Infanticides

1553. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the practice of female infanticide is prevalent in Rajasthan and other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop this practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Problem of Alcoholism and Drug Addiction in Rural Areas

1554. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study about the problem of alcoholism and drug addiction in urban and rural areas in the country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). On the basis of the studies on the student groups, industrial workers etc. and the assessment made at the local level, a variety of welfare measures including awareness building, counselling and guidance deaddiction and rehabilitation of addicts have been initiated in various parts of the country by the Government.

Tourism between India and U.S.S.R.

1556. DR. G. S. RAJHANS:
SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited India from Soviet Union and vice-versa during the last three years;

(b) whether due to the shortage of hotel and air capacity, the tourism between India and Soviet Union has been affected; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to boost tourism between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The number of tourists who visited India from Soviet Union during the last 3 years are as given below:

Year	Number
1985	14,202
1986	17,069
1987	27,968

Statistics of Indian tourists visiting different countries including Soviet Union are not being compiled. Existing hotel and air capacity in India has not adversely affected the inflow of tourists from Soviet Union to India as is evident from the rising trend of tourist arrivals.

(c) The festival of India held in U.S.S.R. and the Festival of U.S.S.R. held in India are expected to give a big boost to tourist traffic between the two countries. In addition tourism seminars have been organised both in U.S.S.R. and India to strengthen tourism ties between the two countries. Production of publicity literature and training of guides in Russian language, setting up of Indian Restaurants in Soviet Union to popularise Indian cuisine are some of the measures taken for increasing the flow of tourist traffic from U.S.S.R. to India.

Comprehensive Law on Prevention of Beggary

1556. DR. G. S. RAJHANS:
SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:
SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering formulation of a comprehensive law on beggary prevention for the Union Territories States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which beggary will be abolished throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The objective of the

proposed law is to provide a uniform legal framework for dealing with problem of beggary in Union Territories.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Development of Imphal Aerodrome

1557. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the improvement of the Imphal aerodrome;

(b) the details of the fresh proposals in addition to the steps taken under the present plan; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The work of strengthening of the runway and taxiway has been completed. An Instrument Landing System has also been installed to improve safety of aircraft operations.

(c) Does not arise.

Revamping of Vayudoot

1558.. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a series of recent accidents have dented seriously the capability of the Vayudoot to operate its net-work especially in the north-east;

(b) the number of various types of aircraft held and presently operated by the Vayudoot in various sectors; and

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Consequent

upon the loss of a F-27 aircraft due to the accident on 19.10.1988, Vayudoot had to cancel its operations to Kamalpur and Kailashahar.

(b) The aircraft fleet of Vayudoot at present consists of the following:

Domier-228	10
F-27	03
HS-748	05

(c) Vayudoot propose to acquire additional aircraft capacity to sustain its existing level of operations and to meet the proposed expansion plans.

Development of Travel Circuits in Orissa

1559. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified some travel circuits in Orissa for development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government for development in order to attract more number of domestic as well as foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following travel circuits have been identified in Orissa:—

1. Bhubaneshwar-Puri-Konark-Dhuli-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udaigiri-Badrak-Chandipur-Khiching-Joshipur(Simplipal).

2. Bhubaneshwar-Chilka Lake-Gopalpur on Sea-Taptapani-Koraput-Bolangir-Jharsuguda-Angul-Tikarapara-Talcher.

(c) The steps taken by the Government include financial assistance to the State for strengthening of infrastructure publication

of brochures, folders and posters, production of film, etc.

Floating Hotel at Chilka Lake

1560. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has drawn up any scheme for the construction of Floating Hotel at Chilka Lake Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected period by which the floating hotel would come up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Implementation of Punjab Accord

1561. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the latest position regarding the implementation of the Punjab Accord?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Out of 11 items in the Memorandum of Settlement, 8 items have been implemented.

Training of Indian Airlines Pilots in France

1562. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pilots of Indian Airlines were assigned to get training in France for Airbus Aircraft-A-320;

(b) whether the pilots refused to go for training; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) As per the Purchase Agreement for acquisition of 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft the manufacturers M/s Airbus Industrial are to train 152 pilots of Indian Airlines with Aeroformation, France. Training of Instructors and pilots will commence from February, 1989 and April, 1989 respectively. No pilot has been detailed for the A-320 training so far.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Polio Vaccine Factory in Bulandshahr

1563. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and USSR have agreed to set up a Polio Vaccine factory in Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of capacity as well as the terms and conditions at agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, a proposal to set up an R & D -cum-production unit for research and development in vaccines and the manufacture of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) in Bulandshahr district in Uttar Pradesh is under consideration of the Government, in technology consultancy cooperation with the USSR. The proposed unit is being considered for a production capacity of 100 M doses of OPV per year. The USSR technology consultancy cooperation will be under the Integrated Long Term Programme of Cooperation in Science & Technology between India and USSR signed by the Prime Minister and

General Secretary of USSR in July, 1987 in the following areas:-

- i) Consultancy in basic know-how,
- ii) Supply of seed viruses,
- iii) training of personnel,
- iv) control of certification according to WHO standards, and
- v) delivery of bulk concentrate for formulation in the initial stages.

Improvement of Dimapur-Moreh and Silchar-Imphal National Highways

1564. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/contemplated to improve the conditions of Dimapur-Moreh and Silchar-Imphal National Highways;

(b) whether the existing National Highways in Manipur need widening and protection from land slides in the hill sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI):(a) to (c). The information is given in the statement below.

Statement

Improvement of Dimapur-Moreh and Silchar-Imphal National Highways

(a) (i) *Dimapur-Moreh Highway (NH-39)*

The length of this highway (Dimapur-Moreh) is 323 Kms, out of which 129 kms (Dimapur-Maram) is in the maintenance charge of the Border Roads Organisation and 194 Kms (Maram-Moreh) is in the maintenance charge of Manipur PWD.

As regards the portion in the maintenance charge of the BRO, the road is of double-lane National Highway specifications and no further widening of the road is contemplated. However, as regards the other portion of the road in the charge of Manipur PWD, the highway which is intermediate lane width is being widened to double-lane width in a phased manner.

Other improvement works taken/contemplated for the above highway relate to strengthening of pavement, construction of bridges/culverts and slide protection works.

(ii) *Silchar-Imphal Highway (NH-53)*

The length of this highway (Silchar-Imphal) is 267 kms and the entire road is in the maintenance charge of the BRO.

The nature of improvement works being undertaken on this highway relate to widening of road width to single-lane NH specifications, pavement strengthening, construction of bridges/culverts and slide protection works.

(b) Both the National Highways need protection from land slides in slide-prone zones, but only one of these (Dimapur Moreh highway) needs to be widened further in parts, keeping in view the present/projected intensity of traffic on this road.

(c) (i) Road widening works in respect of NH-39 from intermediate lane to double-lane width, on the basis of a phased programme; and

(ii) Land slide protection and clearance works on 'as required' basis, both for NH-39 and NH-53.

Resource Allocation for Agricultural Sector

1565. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a shift in resource allocation priorities to give a better deal to agricultural sector, as indicated recently by the Prime Minister; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). Agricultural Sector has been getting significant allocations in the Five Year Plans which is apparent from the fact that the outlay for the agricultural sector increased from Rs.238.4 crores in the First Five Year Plan to Rs. 10573.62 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the Eighth Plan considerable importance will be given to agricultural sector, the planning for which is proposed to be made on the basis of 15 Agro-climatic Zones with higher allocations of resources. The strategy and resource allocation to be adopted for the Eighth Plan will, however, be spelt out in the Approach Paper and draft Eighth Five Year Plan, the work on which has already started.

Parley between Pakistan and India for Liberalisation of VISA Rules

1566. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any parley between Pakistan and India for the Liberalisation of visa rules and procedures;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of visas by India to Pakistani nationals in each month of the years 1987 and 1988 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). There have been official level meetings between Pakistan and India to review the working of Indo-Pakistan Visa

Agreement of 1974 but no new decisions have been taken so far.

(c) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Monthwise Statement Regarding Number of Visas Issued in 1987 and 1988 (Upto October 1988)

	1987	1988
Jan	9453	11038
Feb	10340	13950
March	15826	12469
April	10792	8089
May	10736	10506
June	9353	13705
July	9270	11717
August	7385	11865
Sept	9428	12331
Oct	12061	9456
Nov	10142	-
Dec	11021	-

Restructuring of Rural Economy

1567. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration of Government to restructure the rural economy in the country;

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

(c) the percentage of population to be benefited by the new proposal; and

(d) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d). The objective of planning is to restructure the entire economy, including the rural economy as and when necessary in order to eliminate poverty, reduce inequalities, promote health, nutrition and education and foster communal harmony in a framework of modernisation and self-reliance. Details are spelt out in the Annual and Five Year Plan documents.

Import of Micron Technology

1568. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed import of 1.5 micron technology costing about Rs. 60 crore in foreign exchange will effect adversely the indigenous capability;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) if not, the reasons to go in for import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration; this import would not effect Indian technology adversely.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): The Government of India should appoint a commission of inquiry against the...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow a discussion on the conduct of a Chief Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): All these things should not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, without my permission you are speaking. There might be issues, but you must know that I cannot go out of the rules. Can I violate the rules? Am I supposed to do it at your instance? You can put up your complaint. You can give it to me also. I can forward it. It is for the Home Ministry, and Government of India or whatever they are. I cannot do anything in this.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): You must cooperate.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of cooperation here.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): We have given notice of a substantive motion to discuss the conduct of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh who refused to give permission for the appointment of Lok Ayukta.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): The staff of Indian Airlines are going on one day strike. Their demands are pending for the last two years.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur): I have given notice of an adjournment motion. (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): We have given notice of an adjournment motion regarding construction of a building

* Not recorded

illegally by ... and illegal use of the building as a commercial complex.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me something. I cannot do it like this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Very serious reports are coming out every day.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a case for adjournment motion. You give me something. I will find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you given me permission to lay the Bofors documents on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: I have referred them. I will get the details and then I will let you know.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): What about the motion given by us?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.03 hrs.

[English]

Eighth Annual Report of Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1985-86 and Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Eighth Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6733/88]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh, for 1987-88 and Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Imphal for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh, for the year 1987-88, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh, for the year 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6734/88]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Imphal, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement regarding review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Imphal for the year 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6735/88]

**Union Public Service Commission
(Exemption from Consultation) Amend-
ment Regulations 1988, Notification under
Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968
and All India Services Act, 1951 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-
ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):
I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 590 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1988, under Article 320(5) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6736/88]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:—

- (i) The Central Industrial Security Force (First Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 186 in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1988.
- (ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Third Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 402 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6737/88]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The Indian Police Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations,

1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 639 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1988.

- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 638 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1988.

- (iii) The Indian Forest Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 640 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1988.

- (iv) The All India Service (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 657 in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1988.

- (v) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 697 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1988.

- (vi) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 696 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1988.

- (vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 744 in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1988.

- (viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 745 in

Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1988.

- (ix) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 729 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1988.
- (x) The Indian Forest Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1062(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6738/88]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985:-

- (i) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1000(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1988.
- (ii) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Group 'A' posts) Recruitment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. 1036(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1988

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6739/88]

- (5) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:-

- (i) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Animal Transport) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 440 in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1988.

- (ii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Sub-Inspector (Auditor) Recruitment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 533 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1988.

- (iii) The Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 783 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6740/88]

[Translation]

Juvenile Justice (Delhi) Rules, 1987 and Statement for delay in laying these papers and Andaman and Nicobar Juvenile Justice Rules, 1988

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): I beg to lay on the Table of the House.

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 62 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986:

- (i) The Juvenile Justice (Delhi) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. F43 (1)/87/ICW/DSW in Delhi Gazette dated the 17th November, 1987.

- (ii) The Andaman and Nicobar Juvenile Justice Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. 9/88 F. No. 48-181/87-TW in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 15th April, 1988.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the reasons for delay on laying the Notification at (i) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6741/88]

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1988, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th November, 1988."

WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS
(AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1988, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ALLOCATION OF
IMPORTED EDIBLE OILS TO VANASPATI
INDUSTRY

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): I rise to make a statement on the future policy about the allocation of imported edible oils to the vanaspati industry.

It has been the consistent policy of the Government to ensure the availability of vanaspati at reasonable prices throughout

the country. Unfortunately, due to the drought conditions prevailing in the country during the last three years, the Government resorted to the import of large quantities of edible oils, of which some quantities were released to the vanaspati industry at varying percentage from time to time but the major share was allocated to States/UTs for distribution through the Public Distribution System.

Presently the vanaspati industry is permitted to use 100% indigenous oil and in lieu thereof they are allocated 40% imported edible oil at the normal rate of Rs. 15,000/- per MT and 40% at the commercial rate of Rs. 19,000/- per MT wherein the sales tax and road freight charges, etc. are reimbursed. This is being done to ensure the availability of vanaspati an essential commodity at uniform consumer prices throughout the country, which is presently Rs. 350/- per tin of 15 kg. (exclusive of local taxes). As regards the usage of indigenous oils by the vanaspati industry, the manufacturers are precluded from using traditional oils like expeller groundnut and mustered oil, so as to ensure their easy availability for direct consumption but have all along been encouraged to make maximum use of non-traditional oils and minor oils of tree and forest origin.

The Hon'ble Members will be pleased to know that this year because of the anticipated bumper crop of oilseeds throughout the country, the Government has reviewed the existing policy about the allocation of imported oils to the vanaspati industry with the twin objective of enabling the farmers to get attractive prices for their produce as also to reduce the dependance on imported oils, thereby saving precious foreign exchange. It has now been decided by the Government to allocate imported oils to the vanaspati industry at the open window rate of Rs. 19,000/- per MT i.e. without any reimbursement of freight, sales tax, etc. The new policy would be effective from 1st December, 1988.

To enlarge the oil basket for the vanaspati industry, the usage of solvent extracted groundnut and sesame oil have also been permitted in the manufacture of vanaspati.

This would not only accelerate the extraction of groundnut and sesame cake but will also provide a better price for the oil cake and oilseeds resulting in increased benefits to the farmers. The Storage Control Order 1985 has been amended whereby limits have been revised upwards. The Reserve Bank of India has also been requested to relax the credit limits on the purchase of oilseeds so that more benefits accrue to the farmers.

The Government will continue to keep a close watch on the prices of edible oils and vanaspati so as to take necessary remedial measures as and when warranted.

12.08 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as

a member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Need to introduce Boeing Air Service from Belgaum to Goa, Bombay and Bangalore

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Belgaum has become an important centre in North Karnataka. It has developed industrially. Aluminium factory and other private sector industries have helped allied and ancillary industries. There are eight sugar factories and four spinning mills based on cooperative society and also private spinning mills. Cotton and sugarcane and tobacco are grown there in a big way.

Belgaum District touches Maharashtra and Goa States. Air traffic to Bombay, Bangalore and Goa have increased. As such, it has become necessary to introduce Boeing Service from Belgaum to Goa, Bombay and Bangalore. This will go a long way to develop the Belgaum District. In this context it is also very necessary to re-carpet the runway of Belgaum Airport.

(ii) Need to include Aluminium Phosphide and EDB Ampules in 'Scheduled Drugs' to avoid their misuse

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH (Hissar): Sir, in the recent past, there have been many reported/unreported cases of suicide in the rural areas of Haryana and other States by consuming pesticides viz. Aluminium Phosphide and EDB Ampules. These chemicals are used as preservative drugs for storing

[Shri Birinder Singh]

foodgrains. Their consumption leads to sure death and there is no antidote for them. These drugs are freely sold by the drug shops and are accessible to all, including children and women. Resultantly, these are very commonly being used as a sure means to suicide.

Therefore, I would request the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to take cognizance of this menace. The sale and purchase of the above drugs should be restricted and regulated. They should be included in the list of 'scheduled drugs'. The buyer should be made personally responsible for its custody and its intended use within a stipulated period. There should be some limited shops which should be given the permit to sell these drugs.

By taking these precautionary measures, we can obviate the menace and avoid these tragedies.

(iii) Need to take steps to enhance the earnings of handloom weavers, particularly those of Nagpur region

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the miserable condition of about 50,000 handloom weavers of Nagpur region. On one handloom, the entire family has to work hard throughout the day. The net earning by way of wages of the weavers family is only Rs. 11 a day. There is tremendous discontentment because of low wages. In spite of various representations, neither the State Government nor the Central Government has taken any cognizance of the pitiable condition of handloom weaver. I earnestly urge upon the Government of India to take immediate steps to ensure that the net earning of the handloom weavers is increased at least to Rs. 20 a day so that they are able to meet minimum needs of life. Minister of Textiles may please consider this sympathetically.

(iv) Need to declare Chambal Complex as National Park

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): Sir,

forty kilometres upstream of Kota town, there are remnants of rich historical and cultural heritage spread on either bank of the Chambhal river. Bodoli Temple on the right bank and Bhansord Garh Fort on the left bank along with Durra Game Sanctuary adjoining them, are places of attraction for the tourists.

Besides the temples and the forts, the forests in the valley of river Chambal itself on either side have had rich wild life in the past and it attracted nature-lovers and sportsmen for years together. The attractions have increased with the construction of Kota Dam and the Jawahar Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar and Gandhi Sagar Dams upstream on the river. The long and deep stretch of water can be further utilised for water sports and for fishing by tourists.

In view of these facts, I shall request the hon. Minister of Tourism, Government of India to declare the whole Chambal complex as a National Park, with provision of water sports in the long pool of the river.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(v) Need to direct-Banks and Financial Institution to make available credit on soft terms to entrepreneurs in Rayalseema region of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Sir, Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh is in the hard core of drought-prone areas identified by the Government of India. In spite of DPAP, no progress has been made in alleviating the sufferings of the people, overwhelming majority of whom are below the poverty line. The economy of the region has not shown any improvement whatsoever for the last thirty years. The area is rich in mineral wealth. Barytes, lime stone, iron ore, slabs and diamonds etc. are available for commercial and industrial exploitation. Geologists have identified this basin as one of the richest in underground mineral formations including water. But so far the Central Government has not located any major industry in the public sector in this area. In order to encourage mineral based

industries, it is essential that the financial institutions and the nationalised banks are directed by the Government of India, as a matter of policy, to make available easy credit on soft terms to genuine entrepreneurs in this region.

It is also necessary to give some special incentives for industrial units located in the Rayalaseema region.

(vi) Need for cancellation of "Memorandum of Understanding" between the Government of India and M/S Samtel-Corning

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, a serious situation has arisen as a result of the "Memorandum of Understanding" between the Government of India on one side and M/S. Samtel-Corning on the other side on 22.6.1988 on transfer of shares of Bharat Electronics Limited in which M/S. Samtel-Corning will have 40% shares each and Bharat Electronics Limited will have the remaining 20%.

This also stipulates plan for "setting up facilities elsewhere", causing apprehension amongst employees of gradual winding up of existing facilities for colourful pastures. The understanding will also drain out over 50% profits/gains out of the country besides in-gress in a profit earning unit by foreign units.

I request the Minister of Defence to cancel the Memorandum of Understanding to protect this public sector unit in the interest of the country.

(vii) Need to increase the domestic production of Crude oil to meet the indigenous demand

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): It has been observed that production of crude oil has fallen short of planned targets during the last three years. It is doubtful if new finds in the Bombay High, Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basins will meet the increasing demand of crude which is rising at an alarming rate. The gap between production and consumption has forced Government to

import crude oil even in the face of difficult foreign exchange position and fluctuations in the crude prices in international market.

I urge upon the Government to increase domestic production and curtail imports. At the same time, steps must be taken to make India self-sufficient and increase production of crude substantially by establishing geological reserves and then exploit them for future requirements.

[*Translation*]

(viii) Need to impress upon hospitals the need to provide prompt attention to accident victims

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the number of people dying in the accidents is the maximum and that is only the next to the casualties being caused by the heart disease and the cancer. According to a report the accidents are increasing with the growing use of machines in the field of transport and agriculture, and industry due to which the death rate is also increasing rapidly. Due to accidents the number of the handicapped is increasing by 10 thousand every year. If the accident victim are given prompt attention, the number of people dying in accidents may be reduced. The members of the emergency medical. Year should be provided special training in this field. Hospitals and other medical institutes should be instructed to attend accidents cases immediately.

12.18 hrs.

MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the next item-Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill. Shri Bindeshwari Dubey may now move for its consideration.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members will be aware, the Maternity Benefit Act 1961 regulates the employment of women in certain establishments before and after child birth and provides for maternity and certain other benefits. The Act applies in the first instance to factories, mines, plantations and the circus industry. It can be extended to other establishments by the State Governments. There is no wage limit for coverage under the Act.

With the gradual extension of coverage under the Employees' State Insurance Act, which also provides for maternity and certain other benefits, the area of application of the Maternity Benefit Act has shrunk to some extent. The coverage under the ESI Act is, however, at present restricted to factories and certain other specified categories of establishments located in specified areas. The Maternity Benefit Act is, therefore, still applicable to women employees employed in establishments which are not covered by the ESI Act, as also to women employees, employed in establishments covered by the ESI Act, but who are out of it because of the wage limit.

Under the Act, women employees are entitled to maternity benefit at the rate of average daily wages for the period of their actual absence upto 12 weeks due to delivery. In cases of illness arising due to pregnancy etc., they are entitled to additional leave with wages for a period of one month.

They are also entitled to six weeks maternity benefit in case of miscarriage. The Act also makes certain provisions to safeguard the interest of pregnant women workers.

The Act was last amended in 1976. Since then, certain suggestions for further amendments have been received. A work-

ing group of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission had reviewed the provisions of the Act in 1984 and made certain recommendations for amendment. The various suggestions/ recommendations have been considered and it is now proposed to carry out certain amendments to this Act. Some of the more important amendments are:-

- (i) The provisions of the Act are being extended to shops or establishments employing ten or more persons;
- (ii) The qualifying period for grant of maternity benefit is being reduced from 160 days of actual work in the preceding 12 months to 80 days of actual work in the preceding 12 months,
- (iii) The rate of maternity benefit payable to women employees for each day of absence due to maternity is being fixed at the average daily wages or the minimum rate of wages fixed or revised under the Minimum Wages Act or ten rupees, whichever is higher. The existing rate is average daily wage or one rupee a day, whichever is higher;
- (iv) The rate of medical bonus payable to women employees in case the employer does not provide pre-natal confinement and post-natal care free of charge, is being raised from twenty-five rupees to two hundred and fifty rupees;
- (v) A provision is being made for filing of complaint with the competent court by the aggrieved women or an office-bearer of a registered trade union of which such woman is a member or a voluntary organisation or an Inspector. At present, complaints can be filed only with the previous sanction of the Inspector.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

These are, in short, some of the more important amendments proposed through this Bill. I hope the Members will welcome the proposed amendments, which are of non-controversial nature.

With these words, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

Shri G. Bhoopathy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the Maternity Benefit Amendment Bill and have also listened to the statement of the hon. Minister carefully. But I do not see any benefit in it. You have stated that a new inspector is going to be appointed. It is the inspector who is going to be benefited the most. I am sorry to say that the pregnant ladies will not get much benefit. It is necessary for the Central Government to bring some changes. This benefit is meant for the Government and private sector employees. The agricultural labour working in the villages do not get any benefit out of it. Whenever the ladies working in the fields get pregnant, they have to depend on unqualified midwives who know nothing about this. They sometimes give wrong medicines. They do not know to administer injectives due to which many the pregnant ladies die. The Government should give proper attention towards the agricultural labour. One centre should be established for a circle of 20 to 25 villages in Andhra Pradesh and a maternity home should be set up at the headquarter of that circle. This will benefit the pregnant ladies to a large extent. Ladies have various sentiments during pregnancy and they want to see good things. They do not get those things in their diet due to lack of resources which they need. Therefore, it is necessary to make provision of good diet for pregnant ladies

because without this the child cannot have healthy growth. The Government has increased the amount of money given to its employees from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250. Since Government is going to implement the Family Planning Programmes, my suggestion is that there is no need to provide them any financial aid. The Government should change this policy since this will encourage many people to adopt family planning. No female should be given this facility after two children so that she may herself adopt family planning. You have also mentioned in this that this facility will be provided in a private establishment only if there are 10 or more female employees. My submission to the Government and to the hon. Minister is that this facility should be provided even if there is a single female employee.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Maternity Amendment Bill 1988 presented in the House. This Bill was introduced in 1961 and was later amended. The Working Group on Economic and Administrative Commission after reviewing it made certain recommendations and on the basis of those recommendations this Bill has been introduced. In this bill the Shop and Establishment Act has been referred to in detail, according to which the provisions of this bill will be implemented only in a place where more than 10 women are employed. Moreover, earlier there was a provision of a leave for 160 days which have now been curtailed by 80 days. A provision of paying Rs. 10 per day for nutritious diet has been made. But it should be paid in accordance with the minimum wages applicable in the State Governments. The medical facility of Rs. 25 which used to be provided earlier was very less and has now been increased to Rs. 250. But in view of the rate at which the prices of medicines have increased, the Government should further increase this to Rs. 500. If such a provision is not made, these female workers cannot avail the medical facilities. Females need nutritious diet for which the Government is making a provision of paying Rs. 10 per day, which is very small amount. During pregnancy nutritious diet is an essential need for ladies and I feel that Rs. 10 is a very small amount to buy any nutritious diet. The female worker may be able to

[Shri Virldhi Chander Jain]

maintain her health. Therefore my submission is that this amount should be increased and made equivalent to the minimum wages fixed in that State. I would like this amount to be at least Rs. 20 per day. If this is not possible than at least it should be equal to minimum wages. I hope the Government will consider this suggestions.

So far as the implementation of this law is concerned, its responsibility lies with the inspectors. As such there is a provision for all the health related matters of the females working in shops or other establishments, but inspectors play an important role in implementing labour laws effectively. It has come to the notice that the sympathy of the inspectors lies mostly with the employer and they neglect the labourers and have no sympathy for them. Due to this the labourers are deprived of the facilities they should get. They do not even get the benefits which have been provided under law. I feel that the Government should also make such a provision so that a labourer may get whatever is his due according to law. Under this Bill the Labourers have also been given the right to file a complaint even without the prior permission of the inspector. This may be called a commendable step. Earlier a female had to take the permission of the inspector if she wanted to file a complaint for getting her rights. Under the present arrangements she does not need to take permission from the inspector and can fight for getting his rights directly. Now the question is that only factory workers, mine workers or industrial workers are going to be benefited by this amending Bill. Although we made these provisions in a way so that they may prove effective, yet the labourers will not be benefited by them unless our labour officers are dedicated and sincere to their work because the responsibility of implementing these provisions lies with the labour officers. I want that your Ministry should take vigilant action in this regard so that every labour officer may honestly to sincerely help the labourers in getting them the benefits of their rights, provision for which has also been made in this Bill. With these words I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip): Sir, the provisions of this Bill are extended to shops and establishments employing 10 or more persons now. Earlier, it was 20. This will benefit women who are in the organised sector. The work participation ratio of women in this country is very very low. According to the 1981 census only 14 per cent of women of the working age actually work as main workers. The National Samples Survey have done some survey after the census and according to their survey this is a little bit higher. But anyway, the National Perspective Plan for women also has lamented this low participation rate. At present, 90 per cent of the women who are actually working, are in the unorganised sector-in the agricultural sector, in the rural unorganised sector. Therefore, these women will not get the benefit according to this Bill. That means, only ten per cent will get the benefit. This comes to 1.4 per cent of all the women in this country. So, only 1.4 per cent of mothers in India will be eligible for the benefits of this Bill. 98.6 per cent of mothers will remain outside the purview of this Bill.

Sir, after much fanfare, the National Perspective Plan for Women was released. Women hoped and expected some change in the attitude of the Government. But there is no change. They have not taken into consideration even all the working women-let alone all the mothers in India-for getting maternity benefit. Now the Government also showed extreme callousness towards the working women by changing the ESI provision in a retrograde manner. Earlier this provision was that anyone having paid the ESI contribution for 13 weeks was eligible to seek relief. This helped casual and Badli workers who having gone even for one day in a week for 13 weeks could get the benefit. Now this has been changed. Not in this. But before this, it has been changed. Only after she works for 91 days, she can claim the benefit. Now, this is really very unfortunate and sad. Maternity benefit is a right to motherhood. I demand that all working women in this country, in all sectors, whether it is organised or unorganised, agricultural, self-em-

ployed, rural and all others should get benefit of this Bill. If the Government is sincere regarding their concern for working mothers and babies, let them give this benefit to mothers and babies all over India.

I have already said before in this House that motherhood is a national responsibility. 65 per cent of all pregnant women are anaemic. By all counts, by all sources, including the national perspective plan, 65 per cent of all pregnant women are badly fed and they are anaemic. How are we going to help these women? I demand that all mothers in this country be made eligible to the medical bonus provided in this Bill.

Coming to the cash benefits and the medical bonus, these have been raised ten fold. Now this barely compensates the price rise since 1961. There has been no change in the outlook of this Government since 1961. The consumer price index has risen around ten fold. And this barely compensates. For Rs.25, we have now Rs. 250 and for Rupee 1, we have Rs. 10. I agree with my colleague on the other side that this is a lamentable sum. It is not sufficient for the woman or the baby. For all these years, the price index has been rising and the women have been deprived. They were not given equal increase in their maternity benefit or their cash benefit. Now we expected that there will be some actual improvement. But that has not come. The cash benefit and the medical benefit should be raised substantially and also, after passing of this Bill, the cash benefit and the medical bonus should increase according to the increase in consumer price index. The medical bonus of Rs. 250 is very inadequate. Considering the present price, it should be made a minimum of Rs. 600 for pre-natal and post-natal care and also a 12 week/period is not sufficient either for the mother or for the baby.

Some time back, there was a talk that Government has been thinking of making this period longer. But there has been no trace of that thinking in this Bill. In the first Convention of Working Women in Madras in 1979, that is nine years back, all the working women there demanded that four months at least are required as maternity

leave for the mother to recoup and also for the baby. Considering the double burden at home and at work place, the period of leave should be four months and this should be according to the mother's choice. This is from the 'Voice of Working Women-March 1988'. To a deputation led by the All-India Coordination Committee of Working Women to Mr. Sangma in December 1987, when he was in the Labour Ministry, Mr. Sangma told that maternity leave will now be given according to the mother's choice as so many women prefer to have leave after the child birth. This was told to the deputation. But in this Bill it is not there. We have tabled an amendment and I think that will be accepted by the Minister so that the assurance of the earlier Minister Shri Sangma is fulfilled.

Another important point is that many are deprived of the maternity benefit and leave if they have miscarriages, abortions and premature deliveries inspite of the rules in this Act. The nurses of AIIMS under the Central Government are denied maternity leave and benefits when they had miscarriages even after many representations. I would demand that the nurses of the AIIMS be given the maternity benefits and leave even if they have miscarriages. The rules and regulations should be applied to those women who have abortions, miscarriages or premature delivery.

It is very shocking that the 4th Pay Commission's recommendation is being implemented in some States limiting the maternity benefit to two children without any consideration to the Women's problems. The decision maker in the family is not the women in this country; still the husband takes the decision mostly. Therefore to punish the women and the baby for the decision which is not in any way in her hands is really sad. This should not be the case.

In Orissa orders have been passed to implement the pay commission's recommendations. In Punjab, maternity leave has been made conditional on a certificate signed by a civil surgeon. Such coercive measures adopted in different parts of the country show that the governments con-

[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami]

cerned have no concern for women and they are making the babies suffer under the pretext of implementing the Government's norms of a small family.

We are always told that the Government is going to do family planning by persuasion and not by coercion. But we see in many States and establishments that women are being threatened with the 4th Pay Commission's recommendations. I demand that these coercive measures be not taken and if these measures are being taken in any State, they be withdrawn.

I request the Minister to accept my amendments for medical bonus of Rs. 600, 4 months leave at the women's choice and to extend the benefits to the unorganised sector, all other sectors and to every mother in India.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our hon. friends in the opposition have stated that there is nothing new in this Bill. But I have gone through this Bill closely and as such, hon. Shri Dubey is a famous trade union leader and has brought forward this Bill after much deliberation which is indeed praiseworthy.

This law will be applicable to those shops and establishments where 10 or more persons are employed. But the eligibility period of service for this benefit has been reduced from 160 to 80 days. Minimum wages have been increased to Rs. 10 and the amount of medical bonus has been raised to Rs. 250. In addition to it, it has been provided that any person can lodge a complaint in this regard. Even the workers of the voluntary organisations if affected in any way, can lodge their complaints. Similarly, the penalty has been enhanced. I have made a close study of all the provisions of this Bill and I want to make one or two points. You may give one or two benefits but you should ensure that they are implemented. What is happening today? You have stated that this law will be applicable

to only those establishments where 10 or more women workers are employed. I can state from my practical experience that the names of 10 workers can never be found in their registers. The name of the same worker is changed every two months. What I mean is that the employers are more tactful than the stringent provisions of the law-framers. In this way, he never has the names of 10 workers in his register.

There are several industrial units where even 10 workers are not required. For instance, there are several ready-made garment export units in Delhi where a large number of women/workers are employed. But few companies give maternity benefits to their workers. They take full work from them but at the time of giving them benefits, they say that those woman workers were employed on contract basis and they are not aware as to who has done their work. What I mean is that the provision making the maternity benefits admissible in those establishments where at least 10 workers are employed, should be done away with and if, there is even a single woman worker and it is proved that she is working in that organisation, she should be given the maternity benefits.

12.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Similarly, in the beedi industry, thousands of people are employed but there is absolutely no record maintained as to who have done the work because the work is given to them at their home and delivery is also taken from their houses. Consequently, the workers are not able to get any benefits. Therefore, this act should be implemented strictly. We cannot get away from our responsibility by saying that this is the responsibility of the State Government. Delhi is the capital of India. We should be able to check whatever is happening under our very nose. When we see the plight of the women workers engaged in construction activities in Delhi, it is hair raising. They work throughout the year but their names do not exist in the register. When the question of giving maternity benefits

arises, it is stated that they haven't been working for them. At least in Delhi you can set the things right then other states may be asked to follow the example stating that when this facility can be given in Delhi, it should be made available in other states as well.

There are several teaching shops in the capital. People have opened tuition and coaching centres where the lady teachers are employed. But how many of these teaching shops give maternity benefits to their women workers? What I mean to say is that this law should be got implemented strictly and effectively. As one hon. Member has submitted that even the nurses working in the All India Institute of Medical Services are not getting maternity benefits which is most unfortunate. You should conduct a comprehensive survey to find out the places where these benefits are not being given and ensure that they are given to them. It is a welcome step that you have reduced the period of eligibility for the maternity benefits from 160 to 80 working days. In rural areas the women workers on the agricultural farms can easily achieve this mark of 80 days. Government should ensure that a proper register is maintained so that the woman worker who has worked for 80 days may be given maternity benefits.

I agree with the point that the maximum of maternity benefits should be given only upto two children but it should not be discontinued after this limit is crossed, rather it may be lessened. I want to submit that not only the women and the voluntary agencies should have the power to complain but also any individual. For example, if a newspaper reporter comes to know of the exploitation of women in the construction industry, he should have the power to file a complaint in this regard and there should be hearing on this case and it should be implemented properly.

Finally, this is a very good and progressive Bill. Government should make their all out efforts to implement it effectively.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE VISIT OF
MR. GORBACHEV, GENERAL SECRETARY
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
CPSU AND PRESIDENT OF THE
PRESIDIUM OF SUPREME
SOVIET TO INDIA

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Sir, as the House is aware, Mr. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Chairman of the President of Supreme Soviet, came as our honoured guest to receive the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development, President Gorbachev's contribution towards making our world free of nuclear weapons and strengthening the force of peace, cooperation, goodwill and understanding has brought about a unique and qualitative change in the international environment. In our honouring him with the Indira Gandhi Prize, we are paying tribute to a person who symbolises the passionate yearning for peace, progress and prosperity to which Indira Gandhi dedicated her life. President Gorbachev's visit was a reaffirmation of the high regard which the Soviet Government and the people have for the values which motivated our freedom struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and for the vision of a strong and self-reliant India, which Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi espoused.

Sir, the Delhi Declaration which President Gorbachev and I signed during his last visit to India in November 1986, embodied the commitment of our two countries to rid the world of the threat of a nuclear holocaust and to build a nuclear weapon free and non-violent world order. The Action Plan which I presented to the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament in June this year, spelt out to the world community, the concrete steps which could be taken to achieve the goals enshrined in the Delhi Declaration. Honourable Members will be pleased to note that President Gorbachev has supported our Action Plan. India and the Soviet Union have agreed on the need for immediate measures to end the nuclear arms race, to establish international control over emerging new technologies with a military

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

potential and to work for the conclusion of an International Convention banning the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

President Gorbachev's visit provided yet another opportunity for us to exchange views on regional and International issues. We both agreed that since my last meeting with him in July 1987, there has been a marked reduction in the tensions and suspicions which had bedevilled the world in the recent past. The signing of the INF Treaty, the Geneva Accords on Afghanistan, the cessation of hostilities in the Iran-Iraq war and the progress towards finding negotiated settlements to issues in South-East Asia and Southern Africa, are all manifestations of a new era emerging in international relations. President Gorbachev's bold and imaginative initiatives are replacing confrontation by co-operation, suspicion by trust and doubt by hope. The Soviet Union highly appreciates India's active and constructive role in the Non-aligned Movement and our efforts to promote peace, disarmament and development.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, developments in Afghanistan had led to increasing tensions in our region and even threatened our security environment. It has been the hope of the international community that the Geneva Accords would usher in an era of peace and stability in the region and enable the Afghan people to determine their own destiny, free from all foreign interference and intervention. President Gorbachev informed me that while the Soviet Union supported the establishment of a broad based government in Afghanistan, it was concerned at the continuing violations of the Geneva Accords. It is our hope that these Accords would be implemented fully in letter and spirit, so that the people of Afghanistan, can devote their energies to the tasks of national reconstruction and economic development.

The House is aware that our bilateral relations with the Soviet Union have been growing from strength to strength. During President Gorbachev's visit we reviewed the

progress which has been achieved in implementing the various decisions and agreements which we had arrived at in our past meetings. Agreements were signed yesterday on the construction of a nuclear power station in India [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6745/88], on the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6744/88] on the setting up of the second stage of the Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6742/88], on Avoidance of Double Taxation [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6743/88] as well as a Protocol on Economic and Technical Cooperation in Power Projects [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6746/88]. The texts of the Agreements and the Protocol are laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6742 to 6746/88]. These agreements will give an added impetus and new dimension to our already multifaceted economic, scientific and technical cooperation. We also signed an Indo-Soviet Summit Statement, whose text reflects our common commitment to strengthening peace, friendship and co-operation. The text of the statement is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6747/88].

May I add, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that our ties have been significantly strengthened by the unique exposure which people in India and the Soviet Union have had during the last year, to each other's ancient, rich and diverse cultural heritage.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our friendship with the Soviet Union has stood the test of time. President Gorbachev's visit to India is second in the last two years, symbolises the desire of the Soviet leadership and people to further nurture, enrich, deepen and widen this friendship. This, we greatly cherish and fully reciprocate.

12.58 hrs.

MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) BILL
Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now continue with the discussion on the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Thampan Thomas

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, though the Bill introduced by Shri Dubey to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is an improvement, yet, I would like to mention that proper thought has not been given before bringing forward this Bill here. This is the first amendment of this Bill after 1961.

As has been pointed out, some new groups are sought to be included in the purview of the Maternity Benefit Act. There is still one main section of the society which is still unorganized, do the work under employers, but they will not come under the definition of either a factory, nor a mine, plantation or even shops and establishments. They work under contractors doing work in the houses, or in places where the work is allotted to them. Work is taken from them but they are not covered under this Act.

13.00 hrs.

So, as earlier pointed out by one of the Members from this side, care has to be taken to see that the women folks interest will have to be taken care of wherever they are because it is in the interest of the nation. A proper legislation should be passed in this regard. The working women, in whatever category they are working, are to be protected from the national angle.

The other thing mentioned by the Hon. Minister during the course of his speech was regarding the ESI Establishments. He said that ESI establishments are there to take care of the women employees in various industries. Sir, I would like to point out that the condition of the ESI hospitals is in the doldrums. They are not looked after properly. If a woman goes there....

MR. SPEAKER: You can continue after Lunch.

We shall adjourn for Lunch to meet again at 2.00 o'clock.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) BILL
Contd.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Thampan Thomas to continue.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, I was mentioning about giving the maternity benefits to the entire working women in the country. Of course, there is some improvement from the earlier Act of 1961, to the extent that shops and establishments have been included. But more and more women workers are employed on jobs of casual nature, contract nature and agricultural fields. The Government should pay more attention to ensure that more help is given to the women workers. Our women Workers-not only on contract basis and in the agricultural fields but also are there in domestic employment. These are the fields where mostly women are employed. I do not know whether any thinking has been made on these lines to include them within the purview of the Maternity Act and to give them the benefits. I emphasise this point because it affects the whole nation and the benefits given under this Maternity Benefit Act will change the future of our nation. If the health of the child and the mother are given proper protection it will be in the best interests of the future of the nation. If we go through the statistics it is found that children and women are unhealthy and they are not taken proper care of. It is our obligation and the Government has the responsibility for ensuring the health of the mother and the child. Therefore, proper safeguards should be taken for that. Of course, I welcome the suggestions made in the amendment. I would like to mention that the entire working women should be brought under the purview of the Maternity Benefit

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

Act, and it should be ensured that they get all such benefits.

I also mention that whatever is suggested now is very meagre. Very little help is given through this amending bill. What is suggested is that instead of one rupee ten rupees will be given. Instead of Rs. 20/- Rs.250/- will be paid. This is no relief at all.

Recently, in Bombay I found that an undertaking has entered into a bi-partite agreement with a trade union for giving four months' leave thus increasing the benefit given under the Maternity Act. This is a contractual obligation which a trade union has entered into. This Bombay example shows that industry is also capable of giving more benefits of this nature. There is no question of any industry saying that it cannot do it.

Then there is another angle. We have to think about increasing the manpower also. We have to promote the measures taken by the industry to increase the manpower, while granting these maternity benefits. Such measures should not have effect on the manpower or such things.

Sir, what I feel is that much more benefits are to be given and this matter has to be looked in that perspective. This goes to raise another issue also. Before you think of it, I will say that these benefits will also affect the future population of the country. There is some co-relation between this and the population of India. In fact there are some incentives which are given under the Maternity Benefit Act but they are not giving the benefits to children. If you can find out the provisions made for the children according to the international standards, about providing for the cost of education and health of the children, that will be good. We have to provide for the children's education and better health. We are aiming at that. But there is no purpose in it because if we were 35 crores at the time of independence and now we have gone upto

80 crores, then in that case, nobody can save the situation. Along with providing more maternity benefits, if by such welfare measures we are able to have some sort of control on population, then they will have the desired effect. There was a circular in the Government of India that the Government employees, who are having two or less than two children, will be given some benefits. I do not know whether that circular is applicable to industrial workers also. There is no mention of it in the Bill or the Act. Bringing such an amendment after 1976, only shows that the Government has not given any thought to this problem as to how to give more incentives or benefits to those who are observing the family planning norms. I have such an experience. In a public sector undertaking of the State Government in Kerala, they started giving wages for abortion or some sort of benefits were extended for abortion. In a way, they have legalised abortion. Now, it is there officially. If you go to the Delhi Railway Station you see big boards about abortion. On every small shop there is a board about abortion in and around Delhi. With some agreement or executive order they started giving the benefit. It was found that if they could manage to get a certificate from the doctor, without working, they could get wages, plus all the entitlements and rights and other benefits. So this has to be taken note of that those who are sacrificing for the future of the nation, such difficulties are overcome in their case and they are provided a proper secured and better approach. A total study has to be made. Based on that a proper Bill having emphasis to the health of the nation and giving due respect to the mother and the child in the society, should be brought by the Government. What is there in this Bill is something routine, adopting ILO standards and conventions as to how special care has to be taken of the women especially in a society like India where woman is not given due status and recognition. I hope, the hon. Labour Minister will come with such an amending Bill because he has seen the trade union movement and he knows all those problems. I hope, without much delay, the hon. Minister will bring forward a proper Bill to safeguard the interests of the working women of this country.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): I welcome this Bill whole-heartedly. The original Act was enacted in 1961 and after that it was amended in 1976. After that, there was no amendment to this Act. I am glad that the hon. Minister has brought before this House an amending Bill in order to extend the scope of the Act and give more maternity benefits to women.

As a whole, labour laws are taken very lightly in our country. We have passed so many labour laws for the benefit of the labour. But at the implementation stage, I doubt whether these laws are being implemented effectively. I also have a doubt whether the persons who are the beneficiaries of these laws, really know about the laws. We have to see that all the labour welfare measures are implemented properly and maximum benefits are given to the persons concerned. We have to have continuous watchdog to safeguard the interests of ladies who are going to get the benefit. I thank the hon. Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi Ji for having said, at the time of AICC session, that he is going to bring fifty per cent of the women folk into the mainstream. We would like to see that most of the women are brought into the mainstream and they are very much involved in the developmental activities. He also said that they also belong to the weaker section. That means our educational, social and moral evils should be removed and we should be given proper place in all the activities. He also said that he is going to give a perspective plan for the economic and moral benefit of the ladies of the country.

In this Amendment Bill they have said that the maternity benefit is going to be a little more than what they were giving. The number of days for which a lady should have worked are going to be reduced from 100 to 80. Why 80 days, Sir, we can easily make it two months. If a lady has worked for a period of two months she should become entitled to get the maternity benefit.

Here they have also said where ten or more persons are employed? Why would that restriction be there? Why should we fix the number as ten? It is the ladies who are

going to get these maternity benefits. So, whether one lady is working or ten ladies are working or a group of ladies is working, there should be no discrimination. This shows a lot of discrimination. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to remove such restriction and say that any lady who is working in a factory or in a public undertaking or in a shop or in an establishment, would be entitled to have such benefits. If you are really going to help such ladies, then I shall request you to remove that clause and see that all the working women become entitled to avail this benefit.

These benefits are going to be passed on to ladies. Here I would like to make one suggestion. If a lady has a normal delivery, she would be requiring very less amount. But if she undergoes a Caesarean operation or something like that, she will be requiring more days to heal. She would be needing more rest. Therefore in such cases the amount should be enhanced a little bit. When a lady produces a certificate that she has undergone a complicated delivery, the amount that you are giving towards maternity benefit should be enhanced accordingly. Otherwise she will be having lot of inconvenience. So, I would suggest that a lady who is having normal delivery should be discriminated from a lady who undergoes a Caesarean or any other complicated operation.

I would like to suggest one more thing. We have to restrict this benefit to maximum three or two children. If we go on giving such benefits without prescribing any limit, I do not think we can control the population of the nation. The population of our country is already exploding and if such benefits are there, then there are persons who can go on availing this benefit by producing more and more children. Therefore, if such a benefit is given, then some restrictions should also be imposed. I am not against giving this benefit but there should be some restriction also on them. Maximum it should be up to three children. We should not give this benefit for more than three children, otherwise if the population is going to increase like this, we shall be facing lot of problems.

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

Another thing is, here he has said employed'. The employee is going to be punished severely. I can understand an employee who is going to misuse this, she should be punished or in case it is restricted to a person who has been absent herself from work misusing the maternity benefit she should be punished. Here I would like to ask you one question. For the persons who have to implement such laws, what is it that you are going to tell? Are you sure that they are going to implement your laws? I am afraid they are not going to do it, they do not have so much involvement to do such implementation at the gross root level. I am afraid that they are not interested in doing such things. Therefore, I would like to tell on the floor of the House that at the time of writing their confidential report this should be taken care of how many cases they have projected, in how many cases punishments are given, how many persons they have informed, how much publicity they have given at the gross root level to the last amendment we are going to pass on the floor of this House. If such publicity is not given, if such officers are not involved, if they do not have the mind to implement these laws and pass on the benefits to the poorer section and persons who want to have such kind of benefits, there is no use passing such social laws on the floor of the House and clapping our hands.

With these words, Sir, I thank the honourable Chair for having given me this opportunity.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1988. In fact, there were different laws or Acts which were earlier dealing with the maternity benefits and all those were codified and integrated into this Act, viz. the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. And since then this is in vogue, this is being implemented.

Sir, it was last amended in 1971 and over these years since 1976, there has been a period of more than 10 years, about 12 years, and so many suggestions have come forth.

Even this was reviewed by a Working Group. The suggestions that came from different quarters were reviewed by a Working Group of the economic Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) and in turn they also suggested certain amendments to this Act. In fact, the amendment proposals are welcome and they are of non-controversial nature. They are thus quite welcome. It is definitely going to be an improvement on the existing Act.

Sir, I am not going into the details because the previous honourable speakers, the learned speakers, have dealt with the new provisions going to be included in the Act. But at the same time I would say that as in the case of other social labour legislation, we have also grave doubts, I mean, serious reservation about the right type of implementation achieving the underlying purpose. The purpose is noble, laudable, but who will implement? There is very meagre staff in the Department. The inspectors and other field staff who are given this job do not have time to devote to this type of work. I am afraid, some of them are hand in glove with the management. They do not even find fault with the management. This is another point.

It is good that it is now extended to shops and establishments for providing the maternity benefit to women workers. It is welcome. But it is stated, it is for shops and establishments having more than 10 persons. I would like to know, where is the registration of women workers and other workers? The shopkeepers and the management of the establishment do not keep proper register of the persons employed in their establishments. As things stand today, the State Government, the Labour Department, the labour machinery would deal with the situation. But where is the proper registration of women workers? For instance, Bidi workers and Kendu leaf workers are scattered all over. The leaves distributed and they prepare bidi roll bidi at their houses. They are employed by the contractors and factory owners. There is absolutely no register at many places. Therefore, I would say, unless there is sincerity of purpose on the part of the implementing ma-

chinery, nothing tangible is going to happen. The laws are good. But will they be implemented properly? That is why, I suggest that deterrant action, stringent action should be provided not only against the defaulting management, factory owners but also against the defaulting staff, against the defaulting labour inspector etc. A lot more has to be done in this respect.

As we know, according to the World Health Organisation, there are 417.6 deaths per one lakh at the time of new birth. This is the death rate. As against this, U.S.A., it is only 12.1. In a country like Thailand, it is 100. Naturally, our figure is still on the higher side and that calls for more serious efforts to be made and steps to be taken to bring down the figure further. A few suggestions were made by the earlier speakers including the woman Member who preceded me. In a country like India, we have to take a lot of care in the expectant mother and also after delivering the child and the child care. This is an important sector and this Bill deals with an important sector of our people, namely health of the child and mother. We have to give attention to it. But at the same time, you think of the fantastic population growth which is No.1 enemy. We are developing quite fast in the economic side, science side etc. But the progress and prosperity is eaten away by the abnormal population growth. How do you bring it down? Therefore, what the hon. woman Member suggested is, such benefits should be confined to two or three births. That would have a deterrant effect on this.

I would point out here that in some Government undertakings also, minimum wage is not paid. I was getting some complaints from the Government of India agricultural farm in Chipplima in Orissa where even minimum wage is not paid. Even in some sector, some contractors had come forward with some excuse. The contractors say that "because in our tender paper, the rates that were suggested do not conform to the minimum wage, we just cannot help paying less than that."

RLEGP is a scheme wherein 100 days of employment is given to women workers. It

is assured during one year. I would plead that this benefit should extend to schemes like RLEGP wherein women workers are engaged, in course of one year for a period of 100 days. It is a very good Bill. There should be seriousness and sincerity about implementation part of it. Otherwise, it will only be added to the statute book without being properly implemented. At the same time, in the method of implementation of labour laws and other laws, there should be proper and strict monitoring from the Centre.

With these words I conclude. I thank the hon. Minister for labour for having come forward with the Bill to the House. It is a progressive legislation. At the same time, the hon. Minister should see that it is properly implemented.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, before I go to the merits and provisions of the Bill, I would like to remind the House about one important aspect of this Bill. As far as working women of India are concerned, maternity benefit Act has acted against them because the situation was like throwing the baby with the buck water. That was more or less the situation. Simply because maternity benefit may be awarded, women workers are being massacred in various organised industries like jute, coir and tea gardens and upto now they have not been able to make it up. That is very bad. This aspect of the matter must be remembered. Today, of course, it is not 1948. Women are also not in the same position. But with each such attempt which is not adequate, generally women had to bear the brunt of attack, instead of getting the benefit.

I would particularly remind the hon. Minister and the whole House and the society at large that such measures, however limited, must be taken positively and it must be seen that it does not drive out even one woman from industry. That is my first submission because without that, no amount of increase in the benefit will help.

Coming to the actual Bill, it is true that the rest of the provisions in the Bill are welcome and are definitely an improvement.

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

Since the hon. Minister himself has already illustrated those, I need not repeat all those Clauses in order to save time. But I would like to point out that despite the improvement that is being suggested in this Bill, even this Bill is deficient from certain points of view. Firstly, the categories that have been covered by the Bill. I feel that there are various other categories also which should be covered. I am coming back to that.

Secondly, the time period that has been suggested, has not been changed. I am also of the strong feeling that the time period for maternity benefit should not be three months but at least one more month's time should be extended. The most important thing is that it should be as per the choice of the women and it is not that it must be given before and after the birth of the child. It so happens in our families that after the birth of a child, women are absolutely required to look after the baby and before the birth, it is naturally up to their aptitude. Therefore, this question of the choice of the mother is very important. It must be there.

Then, another aspect is about the implementation machinery. I will come to that aspect and give my suggestion. As far as categories are concerned, first of all, I would like to have a clarification. This category that has been suggested here is: "shops and establishments". Do the establishments cover the hospitals and nursing homes? If not, in my opinion it must be clearly written that "establishments" do cover hospitals and nursing homes. The theory is that if nurses are allowed to have children, then their attention will be diverted towards their children and they will not be able to look after the patients, and so on and so forth and this theory is thoroughly meaningless. Those who are mothers, they will have the best feeling for the children of other people. Here, it applies to the patients also. Therefore, this term "establishments", by explanation or by a notification, must cover the other categories which have not been included in the Bill so far. I have given my amendment to that effect but the time has lapsed. There is every possibility to extend

the scope of the word "establishments". It is up to the hon. Minister to do that. He can very well do that. Therefore, I would request him to consider this point.

Secondly, I would mention about the other categories. There are the agricultural workers and some other categories of people. Already, mention has been made about these things by my sister Smt. Bibha Ghosh Goswami, and she has given some amendments. Another hon. Member has also given a number of amendments about the categories. I will not repeat them. Therefore, I would say that those categories should be there. The agricultural labourers get Rs. 3/- as wages. Who will pay for their medical benefits? They must get benefit. If necessary, a national fund has to be created for that purpose where the employers must donate something and the Government must also do something. Something must be done in this regard because that has not been done. If that is not done, then the poor mothers and agricultural labourers cannot have any benefit. That situation must not be there.

Sir, a mention has been made about RLEGP, NREP etc.. These questions are very relevant, Category-wise certain extensions must be there either within the Bill itself specifically written or through Government circular, Government has every right to do this.

Sir, I have already spoken about the choice of the mothers to increase the time period. About the implementation machinery, I would like to say that it is not a new thing. All these kinds of laws, even the best of the laws, are really not implemented. Implementation is not properly done. Here, a new provision has been made to the effect that not only the women who can take up their case but also some voluntary organisation etc. can also take up the case. I welcome this wholeheartedly. But I would like to say that at the other end and i.e. implementation end, instead of one Inspector, there must be an Inspectorate. In such inspectorates, representatives of trade unions, representatives of organisations, should be accommodated. Because I may go and file a complaint. But who will take that com-

plaint? If you are alone and a man is there, you may not file a complaint - not necessarily all men are bad. That is not my contention. But the very idea is that voluntary organisation should lodge a complaint and it has its own automatic counterpart in the machinery which will implement. So, I would suggest, instead of single inspector, an inspectorate be made everywhere so that those complaints are tackled by the collective body. Otherwise social pressure will not be built up.

Coming to another very important point - this question is being raised by various Members in various ways - that is the question of barring women from getting maternity benefit if they have more than two or three children. Of course, the Fourth Pay Commission itself recommended last time that after two issues, women will be barred from maternity benefit. But I am yet to understand this. So far as I know, in the Fourth Pay Commission, there were no women. There were only men. But here there are many men but a women are also here. Just put your hand on your heart and ask yourself, who is the aggressive party in creating children. Is it women? Never. If that be so, how funny it is, if you have such a great worry for the population. You could have said : if there are more than two children, then man will not get his wage. I would have supported that. But from your point of view you would have said that in order to restrict it.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): I am not restricting.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I am for restriction, but not through panel provisions but through persuasion and through incentives... *(Interruptions)* ...

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Her point is the aggressive party should be punished.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: If there is an aggressor, he should be punished, and not the victims. But unfortunately, how the mind works. When you make a recommendation, you immediately take that the

women must be punished for more than two children. It is absolutely wrong. This is what is called male-dominated society. And this kind of thing must not be done. There are other funny things. In 1986, there was a hullabaloo over a case. What was that? One tele-communication worker in Bhuj, she was denied maternity benefit. It was said that she was unmarried. So, immediately, in order to defend chastity, our Government Department quickly rushed with a circular that unmarried mothers cannot be given maternity benefits, as if unmarried mother has herself produced the child. This is very funny thing, doubtlessly. The ILO Convention never says that... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Kunti produced a child by herself... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is one way of marriage.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: You are right. In any case, this circular was issued in order to defend the chastity. Fortunately, for that girl, she again went to court and the point was, after her marriage, she did not change her surname. That was the case. It was not the case of actually unmarried mother. She was a married mother. But then her surname was not changed. But the Court while giving the verdict defended the status itself. They said, well, marriage is not the criterion for children. ILO convention does not say so. Of course, this girl is eligible and after that the circular had to be withdrawn. That happened after the court intervened in between. These are the kinds of machinery.

Even with regard to Maternity Benefit Act, in the implementation part of it, all the discussion tends to be leaning towards the men and not the women for whose benefits these Acts are passed. Therefore, I would request that categorywise - certain categories that we have already suggested - he should do.

Definitely in the establishment category nurses must be included. This is really ab-

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

solite cruelty on the part of the society if this section is kept like that.

If I say at the end something, please do not browbeat me. Housewives also have a right to the maternity benefits. As soon as the child is born, after two-three days those poor housewives must start work. Is the work at home not a work? According to ILO convention now, household work is to be paid work. So, some thought must be given to this question for non working housewives you should see what can be done to alleviate their difficulties immediately after she produces a child. I am not saying that immediately you should do something. But you keep this under consideration and let this also be calculated and included in the plans that you will be making.

I hope some of our suggestions which are constructive ones will be accepted. I also hope that the situation changes for the better. Thank you.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): I rise to support the Bill. I have given an amendment. It is for the Hon. Minister to consider and accept my amendment. My amendment is in Clause 2(1)(1). After the words 'factory, mines or plantation', add 'or corporation'. There are corporations which are aided and assisted by the Government; there are also corporations by individuals. So, the word 'corporation' should be added or else there may be different interpretations in the Court. Specifically that word should be added.

Secondly as for the implementing authorities, in Clause 8(2) it is said:

"The Inspector may, of his own motion or on receipt of a complaint referred to in sub-section(1), make an inquiry or cause an inquiry to be made and if satisfied that - (a) payment has been wrongfully withheld, may direct the payment to be made in accordance with his orders;"

What will be his orders and how he will pass orders should be specifically mentioned in the Rules. Clause 8(2)(b) is also very important. It says:

"She has been discharged or dismissed during or on account of her absence from work in accordance with the provisions of this Act, may pass such orders as are just and proper according to the circumstances of the case;"

So, the discretion is left with the Inspector; but it must be specifically defined in the rules or else the Inspector will be practically the authority; he can do and undo things.

Similarly Clause 11, in section 23 there is a substitution. If a complaint is made, either a First Class Magistrate or a Metropolitan Magistrate tries the case; but the offences should be made cognizable. So there are two authorities. One is inspector and the other is court. There will be conflict between the two authorities. This should be looked into. If you want to make this Act an effective one then why not make the offence a cognizable offence. Why do you want that a complaint should be filed? The poor labour cannot file a complaint and also go to the court at her cost.

Some of us who had been to China have found that in factories at the notice board itself women workers names have been written mentioning the family planning method they adopt. In China there is one child norm. So when we talk of checking growth of population in our country we should have some dis-incentives too. We should make it mandatory in the rules that these provisions will not be applicable to a women worker having more than two children.

Much has been said about the implementation rightly. There are amendments also given by my friends about the implementation of this Act in respect of agricultural labour and labour in the unorganised sector. It is not possible because there is no data bank in the States or at the Centre about the women workers working in agricultural sector or in any un-organised sector. If you want to implement this Act sin-

cerely then the state Government in the Labour Department in cooperation with the BDOs must be asked to prepare the data bank of the workers working in the unorganised sector which constitutes 90 per cent of the total workers of our country. This Act as it stands will only help a minor section of the women workers in this country.

Further many members have spoken about implementation. At the implementation level-which is much talked of- it has been given goodbye. I would like to invite attention of the Hon. Minister to the State Labour Ministers Conference reported in the Labour Statistics Book circulated amongst us. There we find in the Labour Ministers' Conference, 1987 it had been decided to lay stress on the inter-state migrant workmen. I would like to know what steps have been taken in this respect. I say no steps have been taken. The consultative committee of the Labour Department visited some States and submitted reports about unorganised labour both in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors. We are sorry to find in the last Labour Ministers conference only the report on unorganised labour other than agriculture was laid but there being no scope in the agenda for discussion and as such it could not be discussed. The Secretary of the Department said that it would be discussed in coming January. Steps should be taken for a discussion on this important matter.

Similarly it has been said in the State Ministers' conference report that claims authorities and prosecuting authorities should be appointed at the block level. Stress has been given in Labour Ministers Conference on block level. What has been done at that level? The hon. Minister may clarify on that. When we decide things for the betterment of the workers it must be implemented in right earnest or else there is no use of only passing Acts. Again, the State Labour Ministers' Conference held in 1987 decided for regular review of implementation of legislation by State Labour Advisory Boards and Tripartite Bodies. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any review has been done for implementation of the legislations by State Advisory Boards and Tripartite

Bodies. Are the Advisory Boards functioning? If there are Advisory Boards for review, what recommendations have they made to the Government? And what steps has the Government taken to implement those recommendations?

Another recommendation was that State Governments enforce payment of minimum wages. That is what the report says. As I have already stated, its proper implementation is very very important. Take, for instance, the emigration Act. It has not been implemented strictly. We cannot expect the workers to complain every time they are victimised. Thousands of workers belonging to Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, etc., have been victimised and brought to Delhi to be sent abroad. They have been exploited by the labour contractors extracting Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 from each of them. Under these circumstances, if the officer wants that some labourer should complain and then only the action will be taken, it would be futile. As soon as it is brought to the notice of the Labour Department either by the MPs, voluntary organisations or by the Press, the action should be initiated by the Labour Department without leaving it to the Police to take action only on the complaint of the workers. Otherwise, such victimisation and exploitation will not stop. Therefore, the Labour Department should come forward and take action when such instances are brought to its notice. In fact, I am thankful to the Department of Labour and particularly Mr. Tandon, who was Joint Secretary and Director of Immigration, for taking stringent action against some labour contractors who had exploited the workers. But what has been done after Mr. Tandon left that office? Those guilty persons have again raised their ugly heads. Has any further prosecution been launched by the Labour Ministry against those unscrupulous contractors? They have come back and again started cheating the people. Most of them are operating in Delhi. So, I would suggest that on receipt of any information from the MPs or otherwise, the initiative should be taken by the Labour Department itself. Implementation is the main factor. It should be done with sincerity and honesty so that the workers get the desired benefits.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill - 87 which has been brought forward here and along with it, I thank the hon. Minister for including some other categories of women workers within the purview of the Maternity Benefit Act through this Bill... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, two or three provisions of this Bill are very good.... (*Interruptions*)...

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. Minister has got the provisions of this Bill made applicable to some more "shops and establishments." But if even a single woman worker is employed in an establishment, this Bill should be made applicable to it. Why this limit of 10 workers has been imposed? I cannot understand as to why should the provisions of this bill be made applicable only to those establishments where there are 10 or more workers.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): The total number of workers should be 10, irrespective of the number of women workers.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: This is what I have been pointing out. But if in an establishment, the number of women workers is only 5 or 6 and there are no male workers, then this Bill will be an instrument for their harassment.

15.00 hrs.

The women workers in such establishments should also get these benefits. If in an establishment there are a total number of 9 workers working in it with only one woman worker, then that woman worker should also get these benefits. There are several such establishments where the work force consists of only women workers, for instance, the electronic units. Again, there are many places where in fact 20 persons

are employed but the number shown in the register is only 9. Just now Dr. Rajhans has stated that the name of the same person is changed a number of times. You have always supported the workers' cause and therefore you will admit that the working woman should be given maternity benefits and if it is in our power to do so, we should make all out efforts in that direction. However, this limit of 10 or 15 persons should not exist. Besides this, maternity benefits should be restricted to the first child alone and should not be given for the second issue... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Is the woman alone responsible for this situation? Is not the man responsible at all?.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: The population is increasing rapidly. Regardless of the question of man or woman, maternity benefits should be restricted to one child. If the woman is benefitting, the man is also similarly benefitting... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This cannot happen in our society.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: The society has to be changed... (*Interruptions*) you have taken a welcome step by increasing the amount of medical relief from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250. Our salaries have also increased. I mean that Rs. 250 is not adequate. In case of the birth of the first baby, the establishment should bear all the expenses till the lady leaves the maternity home and goes to her own house. You have framed a number of laws. But wherever the inspectors are involved in regard to their implementation, these laws are merely strengthening the hands of these inspectors. If the Government machinery can implement the provision of this Bill effectively, then I think justice will be done. With these words, I conclude after thanking you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I support the Maternity Amendment Bill brought forward by the Labour Minister. This Bill was enacted in 1961. At that time it covered

only a few organisations and institutions. It was subsequently amended in 1976. Still, some areas were left out. The Hon. Minister who is an expert and an experienced person in this field, has made a considerable efforts to remove those drawbacks. It is correct that some institutions which had been mentioned therein have been covered by this amendment. After all, problems are solved and problems keep arising but it is true that amendments brought about in this Bill are praise worthy. A good number of women workers will get relief from it. In spite of the vastness of India, the Government is working for the welfare of the people. But in India, the mortality rate of women during the delivery period is the highest in the world. This has been stated by many Hon. Members also. According to a survey carried out by World Health Organisation, the death rate in India is about 417.6 per hundred thousand. This is 12.1 per hundred thousand in America and 100 in Bankok. This reveals that post and pre-natal care is not upto the mark and we are not providing enough care. It may be due to one or the other reasons. The women workers who are working in plantations or mines or at other places are not getting these benefits. The Ministry of Labour has done a good job through this Bill to safeguard their interest and provide maternity facilities. It is not so important that the period has been reduced from 160 days to 80 days or the coverage has been increased because mere enactment of an Act is not suffice. Unless the object of the law is fulfilled or the persons for whom the law is made are benefited, the law is nothing but only yet another addition to the statute book. The State Government will not implement this law. The Central Government has also not introduced any systems under which a register is maintained in every institution showing the number of women workers working there. In absence of any register, it is very difficult to ascertain whether the maternity benefit is being given or not. So this Bill is required to be implemented strictly and a comprehensive system is required to be formulated in which welfare organisations, Women Organisations, Central and State Governments should have some roles to play. The Ministry for Labour and the Central Government should formu-

late a scheme so that it is ensured that beneficiaries are getting the benefits. About the defaulters employees which have been mentioned by you, I want to submit to the Hon. Minister for Labour that it has been provided in the Bill that if an aggrieved lady does not submit her claim in one year, her claim is to be forfeited. To my view, if injustice is done to somebody, one should be given right to fight it out throughout one's life. So the provision with regard to restricting the period for submitting claim within one year is not in conformity with the spirit of the Bill. No time-limit is required to be fixed. They should be given the right to submit the claim as and when desired. Similarly, a provision has been made that if the aggrieved workers or women organisations think that the maternity benefits are not being given, they can go to the court and file a case in the court of Metropolitan Magistrate or submit their claims to the Inspector. In this regard Shri Shanti Dhariwalji has rightly stated that this provision is very time consuming and the matter would be linger on in the court of law for 20 years and by that time all her ornaments would be sold in fighting cases in the court. I, therefore, would like to submit that a provisions should be made making it as binding to settle the claims within 15 to 20 days. If a provision to this effect is not made, it is apprehended that a situation may be created in which she will not only lose her benefits but she has to sell her house also to meet the expenses incurred on visiting the courts a number of times at frequent intervals. The condition today is somewhat similar. Therefore, if you want to give real maternity benefit to the female workers, you must fix time limit for their disposal. The cases, whether they are pending with the Inspector or with the Magistrate or with the court should be settled in the possible minimum time.

Some time ago, an Hon lady Member has put forward a suggestion that the women workers who have already 2-3 children, should be deprived of the facilities under this Act, I totally disagree with her. The reason for this is that the Government of India has been spending thousands of crores of rupees on population control. Even then it is not yielding result in the

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

quality it should have been. Secondly, punitive measures cannot be successful in democracy. So instead of resorting to said measure, population control could be achieved more effectively with the help of education, increasing public awareness and propagating the seriousness of the matter. If a women worker with advance stage of pregnancy is told to remain at work in the office lest she should be dismissed and benefits are denied to her, to my views, it will be an inhuman act. Is there any justifications in denying leave or benefits to such women workers. She would be in urgent need of rest at that time. There are no two opinions about the desirability of the population control, our whole development is becoming negative due to increase in population but I do not consider the above suggestion made in this House appropriate. Humanity demands that no limit should be fixed in such cases. If a women worker has become pregnant she should get all the reliefs.

In this connection, I would like to submit that a number of our Institutions or Organisations are governed by the provisions of State Employees Insurance Scheme wherein pre and post-natal care and other medical facilities are sufficiently available but once this Bill becomes an Act, it will apply to all institutions or organisations in which ten workers including 2-3 women are employed. Under this Act, a sum of Rs. 250 has been provided for post-natal care of such women workers. In view of prevailing high prices, this amount is insufficient. This will not even meet the expenditure incurred on lactose. Her health cannot recoupe with this meagre amount. Nutrition is a problem in India. Due to poverty and family burden, women are not getting sufficient food containing minerals i.e. iron, calcium and protein required for the body. You have increased this amount in this Bill from present Rs. 25 to Rs. 250. This will be considered a progressive step but the objective under which this sum has been increased, is not fulfilled in view of high prices. It is still inadequate. It should be enhanced further. In fact, women become anemic and develop

other complications in such conditions and for proper treatment during post delivery period, it is essential that they should get enough help. If a hungry man comes before us and we want to feed him, a spoon of rice will not satisfy his hunger. He should be provided in a required quantity to satisfy his hunger, lest he should not work.

There are some establishments and Institutions where it will be difficult for your department to ascertain as to whether the facilities are being provided to the female workers or not. For example, there are some industries where only women workers are employed. Just take the carpet industry, where the work is done through tender fingers, knotting and other work is also done by the women but there is no system of enrolment in those factories, no register is maintained there, only essential raw materials are supplied to them and they return the finished goods to the employer within one to four months working in their homes. How to safeguard their interest? The hon. Members have given some suggestions about Bidi workers whose number is in lakhs in India. They are also subjected to the same fate. Leaves are sent to their houses, ladies make bidies. How will they get maternity benefits?

Therefore, it is submitted that implementation aspect should be considered seriously, register should be maintained and those who violate the provisions of the Act should be punished under Cognisable Offences.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): No doubt, this Bill is a progressive one compared to the original Act that is, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. Sir, my apprehension on this amendment is that, right from 1961 till date the original Act was sleeping in the files of the Government; it was never implemented. And I cannot say that the amendment which has been brought in this Bill will be nothing but a scrap of paper.

The founding father of the Constitution very rightly incorporated in the Constitution Article 42 under dealing with Directive Prin-

principles of State Policy under the sub-heading 'Provision for just and human conditions of work and maternity relief'. This was a commitment given under the Constitution to the working people, particularly the women folk working in the various industries, public sector, private sector, agricultural sector and so on. And the problems of women were never looked into by the Government or the custodians concerned, as a result of which the people are still suffering. These measures have never been implemented.

I can cite one example. In my State, in the State of Assam, lakhs of people have migrated in those British days to work under the tea plantations and till today their position is the worst, compared to others in the country. If you go there you will be surprised to see the grim picture of the women workers there. Those women working in the tea industry get Rs. 2 per day. If you go to Silchar or Cachar district, you will find them and you can see their condition. What about the commitment of the Government to the working women, who are working on the PWD roads and the National Highways? What about the commitment to those working under the different Central Government establishments?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the State Governments?

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: All right, if the State Governments sleep over the matter, can the Central Government also sleep over the matter? You can share the responsibility. If the State Governments sleep over the matter you must come forward to help them.

The Government has adopted the ILO Convention. But it has been adopted only on paper, not in practice. This law about the maternity benefits is implemented, no doubt, by the State Governments and not the Central Government. No doubt, the women those who are working in the Government departments are getting the benefits. I must be true and honest, I agree. But those who are rotting in the industry, their future is bleak. Their children have got no future. We have our commitment and the

Government must ensure that these benefits materialise in the working classes also. Here I find that it is not clear - I am surprised to see this - as to who will take cognizance under Section 23 of the old Act or even Clause 11 of the new Act. Who will take the cognizance? Only the Inspector, organisations and trade unions, and no other person. How is it that a citizen cannot take cognizance of the matter? Why can he not file a complaint before the Inspector or the court for violation of this particular provision of the Act? Under the Criminal Procedure Code, any person can arrest a criminal and hand him over to the police. But why under this Act, no citizen can file a complaint before the authority? Why these double standards? So far as the penalty is concerned, I have yet to come across a single case where the management has been punished or penalised under section 21 of the Original Act, for violating the law. In my State, the women workers are never regularised. After nine months their names are changed by the management so that they are deprived of all the benefits. This is happening throughout the country.

Today's baby may be tomorrow's Prime Minister. But what is the actual commitment to the born babies? They are dying for want of food, shelter, clothing. Although we call ourselves as a democratic, socialist, welfare country, the laws which have been enacted for the welfare of the working class, for the protection of the child of the worker, are never implemented. How can you expect that he will be a good citizen if he has to face all these troubles? In the private sector, maternity benefit and other facilities are never given to the ladies. There is no agency to see whether these laws are properly implemented or not. Even if it comes to the notice of the Inspector about non-implementation of the laws in the private sector, they are hardly punished. I request the hon. Minister to take concrete steps to protect the workers; otherwise, the phraseology of your Prime Minister ('Garibi Hatao') will remain only on paper.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): I support the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill.

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

The Central Government has adopted a number of welfare measures for the employees, whether they are working in the Central Government or State Government, public sector or private sector or small factories. But I will call this measure as one of the very good measures with noble purpose in mind.

Every human being takes care of his or her child. But the main thing to be considered is whether we are able to take care of that child or the man in his early childhood. With the development of science, we find a change in the society. What we see is that the earlier joint family pattern is disappearing. Now the concept of family is only husband, wife and children. Very small families are there now. Earlier there used to be families consisting of fifty or even seventy people, in majority of cases in almost every part of the country. The elderly people used to look after the children. But nowadays we see that even the mother has to work for earning the livelihood. Many women have now started working in factories, in government undertakings and in government offices. As far as the ladies working in the government departments are concerned, they are getting this benefit, but in small units, these benefits are not given properly. We see that many times the employers evade their responsibility. To stop that, to make them give leave for proper period and to make them give proper amount to the person going on leave, the Government has brought this Amendment Bill. All have applauded the Government's decision to increase the medical benefit from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250. But as we do in the case of Provident Fund Act where if the Provident Fund Act is not adhered to or if the amount of provident fund is not deposited, it is considered as a cognizable offence, or the employer is punished immediately, here that kind of punishment is not there. As my earlier friends have stressed, it is necessary to bring the evaders of the Maternity Benefit Act under the purview of cognisable offence.

Our Labour Ministers - both the Cabinet Minister and the State Minister - have got

lot of experience in the field of welfare of the labourers. But as far as the maternity benefit schemes are concerned, we would like to say that now with the dynamic thinking of Rajiv Ji, there is a proposal to give more incentives to women entrepreneurs. These incentives are in the form of cash subsidy or other concessions of the women start industries. What we mean by women entrepreneurs is that at least 50 per cent of the employees in their establishment should be women. So, in such cases if this figure of ten - which is the minimum requirement for the application of the provisions of this Act - is reduced to five, it would be more appropriate.

Plantations and other factories have been brought under the purview of this Act but what about the construction contractors? They employ women on daily wages but they employ large number of women. So, there should be some provision to bring this type of employers also under the purview of this Act, whether they are building construction contractors or road construction contractors or dam construction contractors. If it is more than Rs. ten lakhs contract and if women are working with the contractors, we should presume that at least ten ladies will be working there. So, the construction contractors should also be made to adhere to the provisions of this Act and they should also give the maternity benefits to the women working with them.

Some of my friends have referred to the restrictions that should be imposed if they have more number of children. As we see in Europe, the governments there encourage the couples to have more children. But here it is a reverse case. We have to discourage the couples from having more children. So, this discouragement can also be indirect. Ours is a welfare State, we want to have a socialistic pattern of society, but if a man is producing 10 children the question is whether all the 10 children should be given free education or if a man is producing 12 children, the question is whether all these children should be given food under ration cards. We have to re-think about this. Those who are producing less number of children should be able to get more incentives. Here, in this case also we can do

this. If it is a first child, the number of days of holidays should be more, if it is a second child, there should be a little curtailment and for a third child, a little more curtailment in the number of holidays should be there and for the fourth child, the employer may be asked to give leave, but he should not be compelled to pay the salary. If that is done, then there will be indirect restriction on producing more children. So, somewhere we have to start these things and this is the proper Bill where we can adopt these norms and we can give direct incentives and have indirect curbs on increasing the number of children.

In the end, I would say that this is a very good measure, but our friends are of the view that the bonus should be more because Rs. 250 and is not a sufficient amount.

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill and I thank you for giving me the time.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Maternity Benefit Bill, 1988, aimed at providing protection to the working women.

It is the achievement of Eighth Lok Sabha that during its tenure many Bills have been brought in this House for the welfare of women. This is a very good bill, but I would like to submit two-three points in this regard. I don't want to repeat what the other hon. Members have said. First of all I would like to say that it is very easy to make laws, but it is very different to implement them in letter and spirit. So many Bills, like Indecency to Women Bill, Dowry Prohibition Bill, Prevention of Sati Bill and the Bill to provide right to equal wages to women have been adopted in this House. But the main thing is that the laws passed by the Parliament are not being properly implemented in the country. It is correct that the Government alone cannot do it. We the individuals are also required to pay attention in this regard. It is the responsibility of the Government to ensure proper implementation of each Bill. I would like to submit that the implementation of this Maternity Benefit

Bill should be started right from Delhi. Many questions are raised about Delhi, Shrimati Vibha has said that medical benefits are not provided in Indian Medical Institute. Delhi is the capital of India. If laws enacted by the Parliament are not implemented in Delhi, how can we expect their implementation outside Delhi. The implementation of this Bill, therefore, should be start from here so that the other states may come to know all the details about its implementation.

It is good that the limit of 160 working days for maternity benefit has been reduced to 80 days. In our country, women are working in tea plantations, agriculture, constructions, bidi industries and in unorganised sectors. This limit of 80 days will help in exploitation of women. The employers will either terminate their service in 79 days or will maintain another register in which their employment will be shown afresh. In this way they will exploit the women. Why this limit of 80 days has been fixed? No limit should have been fixed when the Government intend to provide maternity benefit to the working women. Benefit should be provided to everyone. I request the Government to pay attention to it.

The Bill provides for maternity leave in those shops and establishments, where ten or more workers are working. There are certain small centres, which are manufacturing sophisticated goods and where 3 to 6 women worker are employed. They will not get this benefit. When the Government has fixed the limit to 10, the employer will reduce the number of employees to half. I want to say that there should be no discrimination at all. All women workers should be given this benefit.

There are no muster rolls of the working women maintained everywhere. There are no muster rolls from which it can be known that how many women workers are there in agriculture, in bidi industries, in constructions, in small scale industries and in cottage industries. I request that muster rolls should be maintained. The Government may, only then, may come to know the number of women working in various sec-

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

tors and women workers may also get the advantage of this Bill.

Our working women are getting negligible advantages. Employment opportunities for women workers are also negligible. You can verify it from the registers maintained in the employment exchanges in the country. You can get a survey conducted in this regard. It is a matter of shame that ladies are not provided full job opportunities. Where 100 males are recruited only two ladies get the opportunity of being recruited in an office. The position in every sector is the same. In private sector, the opportunity are very few. Ladies should be provided full opportunities of employment. A quota should be fixed for them as A.I.C.C. has fixed a quota of 30 per cent for ladies. You should see as to how this can be done. Another thing regarding the lady workers is that they are not getting even the minimum wages. There is an Act for it, but the provisions of the Act are not being followed. You have been a trade union leader and President of INTUC also. The exploitation of ladies in every sector is known to you. They are cheated to the maximum by the private sector. The Government should pay its attention towards this problem so that no one may exploit them in the matter of maternity leave and other advantages. It is good that you will appoint inspectors for it. Their claims should be passed immediately. This problem can be solved through Lok Adalat and their claims may be passed within the stipulated time. I would like to say something about our children as they are our national property. We should treat them as our national property. Those who have money and property, have no problem for their children. But the children of those parents have no face all the problems who have neither the money nor the property. Therefore, there should be a uniform policy in the country to bring up the children.

The Government of Gujarat provides assistance for maternity benefits. No Govt. provides such assistance. The Government of Gujarat provides this assistance to agriculture and to unorganised sectors. The

other State Governments should also give this benefit.

The Government should also pay attention to the women workers in unorganised sectors who are exploited as there are no muster rolls maintained. Attention should also be paid towards agricultural labourers. This is a very good Bill. I hope that this Bill be implemented properly so that the women workers may get the benefits.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to express my views on this Maternity (Amendment) Bill, which is being discussed here. My other friends have also expressed their views on this subject. I remember that once I was going with Chandhary Charan Singh in a car when he said that there are so many women who give birth to their children on roads. How pauper we are? This poverty should be kept in mind. Rich people may avail the services of the hospitals, as they can afford the expenditure. But on the other hand, there are women who give birth to them on roads. If you want to see the poverty, go to jhuggis in Delhi and see the condition of the people living there. Are these poor people aware about the maternity benefits. They do not know anything about the hospital facilities. I support some of the amendments moved whereas I do not agree with some of them. Shri Tripathi has given a good suggestion. A provision for providing Rs. 250 has been made. But this is not a sufficient amount. In the older days, people used to buy 10 kilograms of pure ghee for their wives who were in their family way. Today the cost of that 10 kg. ghee is Rs. 700. So, this amount of Rs. 250 is insufficient. The women should get full salary and full benefits for the period she is in hospital and remains at home after that for full rest.

I agree with Shri Tripathi and request that non-observance of this law should be made cognizable offence. Inspectors collude with the factory owners and don't submit correct report, because they make money.

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI VENKATARATANAM *in the Chair*]

It should be made compulsory for those factories also, where there are only four or five women workers. Only rich women may avail the benefit of big hospitals. No one cares for the poor women. Inspectors in collusion with the factory owners do not submit correct reports. Laws are made, but they are not properly implemented, they should be implemented in letter and spirit. I support the amendments moved in this Bill. Kumari Mamata is right in saying that there are no muster rolls, from where the number of working women may be ascertained. There should be muster rolls for the ladies working in private and public sectors. They should get maternity benefits. In foreign countries such as U.K. all responsibility is shouldered by the Government. At the time of birth, mother gets admitted in the hospital and after that whole responsibility lies with the Government. Parents do not bother the least. The Government gives allowances and looks after the breeding of the child. A healthy baby is born with good feeding.

[*English*]

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Should that be made the responsibility of the State?

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Yes, of course, that should be done.

[*Translation*]

The same should be done here. Behaviour of doctors and nurses towards the women living in slums is very bad. No one cares for them. It is the rich people who get all the benefits. Inspectors should be instructed to perform their duties properly, because they act in collusion with the mill owners and do not submit correct reports. With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhopura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in our

country and in our culture women have always been given an honoured place.

"Yatra Naryastu Poojayantey Ramnante
Tatre Devta
Kuputro Jayate Pachidapi Kumata Ne
Bhavati."

I will give the connotation: "It has rightly been said that God cannot go everywhere. Therefore, mother has been sent for the care of the children". But, with the onset of Western Culture, the poem of a poet is working now-a-days.

'Woman, the dog, the walter tree, the more we beat them the better they be.'

When the western culture is giving an attack on our culture, our women class are not being given so honoured a place as our forefathers gave them.

Now I come to the merits of this Bill. I was thinking that our Hon. Minister Dubeyji who was the Chief Minister in Bihar and is known to be very very liberal, would make 'Dubey' 'Choubey' and 'Choubey' 'Chhabey'. But when I read the Bill, I find otherwise. For the words "160 days" at both the places where they occur, words "80 days" shall be substituted meaning thereby Dubeyji had not made it 'Chhabeyji' but he has reduced it to be 'Dubeyji'. I thought, he will at least allow it to remain where it is and where it was. It was spoken as I took mistaken view of the Act.

One more thing that I have to say is this. I have heard so many Members speaking that haves are going to have it and havenots are not going to have it. It is the tragedy of our system that whatsoever laws are framed, whatsoever laws are enacted, the benefit accruing therefrom is not generally going to the beneficiary. The words of the Prime Minister are having an echo in the country that out of six rupees, one rupee is only going to the beneficiary. This echo of the Prime Minister's speech is having a very very important impact. I would draw the kind attention of our Hon. Minister to a story.

[Shri Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

[*Translation*]

There was a king. Doctors advised him to take one kilogram of butter everyday so as to improve his health. The king engaged an inspector for this work who would feed him one kilogram butter daily. But the inspector used to eat the half of it and the king ate just the half. When king's health deteriorated further, one more inspector was engaged. Now the king got only 1/4th of the one kilogram of butter and the two inspectors ate up the 3/4 quantity. In this way the king got quite a negligible quantity of the butter just to grease his mustaches and he was left with no chance of eating the butter.

[*English*]

Whatever the laws are framed either in this way or in any other way, beneficiary should get the benefit. That should be the real intention of the Government.

Another thing is that this Maternity Benefit Act in its amendable form should not be applied only to the Government servant class. I was just hearing Shri Mahfooz Ali Khan when he asked what would be the fate of that woman who is going to harvest after just one day's delivery. I have seen that after the delivery of the child, after one day, she has gone to the field to work. I was thinking that our liberal Labour Minister Shri Dubeyji will broaden the limit of this law. But I don't find it. He has only brought it to the level of every shop and establishment within the meaning of any law. Here also he is 'Dubey' and he has not broadened the ambit of the Act. I suggest that the limit of the law should be broadened and it should be brought to the level of the poor women who have to go to the field and factory after the delivery.

I just agree with Shri Mahfooz Ali Khan. There are hospitals where doctors and nurses are not taking care of the mothers who are to deliver the child. Therefore, I would suggest humbly and respectfully that the ambit of the Act should be broadened and whatsoever the benefits the Govern-

ment are proposing to give, the Government should see that the real beneficiaries get the benefit. Only framing of laws will not do.

Last but not the least, not only the mothers who are to be taken care of, but also the children should be taken care of and the Government should be particular about it.

With these words, Mr. Chairman, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1988. As a matter of fact, my earlier speakers dwelt on the Bill quite comprehensively and made very constructive suggestions. But I shall confine myself to two to three main points only.

First of all, I would like to draw your attention to sub-clause (iii) of clause 4(C) of this Bill which provides that:

[*English*]

"The maximum period for which any woman shall be entitled to maternity benefit shall be twelve weeks of which not more than six weeks shall precede the date of her expected delivery."

[*Translation*]

I myself come of the medical field and I also have some knowledge about it. Generally the period of maternity is of 40 weeks. The child in the mother's womb starts moving by 22nd to 24th week of the maternity period. That stage comes as a must by the 24th week. It is, therefore, essential that the provision of 12 week's time made in this Bill to give maternity benefits should be enhanced and raised to 16 weeks i.e. these benefits must be given 8 weeks before and 8 weeks after delivery, that too, when the delivery is a normal one. Perhaps you must be knowing that delivery is also of two types- normal and abnormal. In ab-

normal deliveries sometimes a situation comes when the complicated deliveries run for two to three days or five days and even for a week. In such circumstances, it is totally impossible for the poor women labourers especially those working in the agriculture sector or some other sector of the identical nature to meet the entire expenditure of delivery out of Rs. 250 only. I would, therefore, like to suggest that alongwith the extension of the present provision of 12 weeks to 16 weeks for the women workers, the Government should also make a provision for raising the limit of Rs. 250 by some more amount so that these poor women fold could meet the expenses of complicated deliveries. As a matter of fact this expenditure should be borne by the employers because there are some medicines which are used in such cases of complicated deliveries but cost more and an amount of rupees 250 is quite meagre for this purpose.

16.00 hrs.

The entire cost in such cases should be borne by the employer. Through you, I would like to make this demand to the hon. Minister. Secondly, the speakers who have spoken prior to me have already said it that we should concentrate our discussion on contract labour and the casual labour particularly those working in the unorganised sector. It is a fact that maternity benefits are mostly given in the organised sector. I would like to make a mention of those women labourers who are working in the unorganised sector especially the agriculture labour. I want to raise the issue of those women, a large number of which work in brick kilns. Their registration is the responsibility of the State Government. But the registers containing the details of such registrations are not maintained properly. There are establishments in the private sector located in rural areas where mostly women workers are engaged. That needs your attention. I have made a mention of the brick kilns. We should also include the word "quarries" in this Bill so that the scope of this provision might be wider. It is well known that a large number of women workers are there in the quarries. Half of the contract agricultural labourers coming to

Punjab and Haryana from Bihar, Orissa and Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh are women. The provisions of this Bill should also be made applicable to them.

Sir, it is a very good thing that the question of data bank has been raised here. In this connection, I would like to say in the first instance that until and unless we make efforts to organise this sector, it will not be possible for us to provide those very facilities in the unorganised sector which we talk of giving to the organised sector. I would, therefore, like to make a submission that this facility should also be extended to the unorganised sector, especially the agriculture labour alongwith the organised sector. The hon. Minister has a very good concept of the agriculture labour and his work on it is in very advanced stages. This facility may please be extended to the unorganised sector at the earliest possible and they must get these benefits.

Sir, thirdly and finally, I would like to make a few submissions about implementation. A lot of it has been said about the implementation. There are several irregularities in the work of implementation. There are certain things for which it would not be proper to blame the Government. Especially there are certain sectors in which the Government is not at all involved. These people run the establishments in collusion with others. There are a large number of industries which have not yet been registered and being run without registration. Such benefits will be given in those establishments, especially in the rural areas and in such industries which have the minimum of ten employees working with them. Then the minimum wages are not being paid in those industrial units which have not been registered. It will be better if the hon. Minister looked into these aspects as to how to apply the provisions of the Act to these areas and these industries.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, before coming to this amendment in this Act during the last four years a number of labour laws have been discussed

[Dr. Datta Samant]

in this House. They are: Child Labour Abolition Act, Five hours duty and over two hours rest, retiring places, sending them in the night schools, etc.etc. we talk high and high in the sky. I will not take your time. I know each word of the discussion that has taken place in this House as far as labour is concerned but there is not even 1 per cent implementation of that. The blame lies not only with the State Government but even the Central Government has not implemented though eight days' time of the House had been wasted.

The announcement raising the provident fund from 8.33 per cent to 10 per cent was made. There was a lot of clapping. Mr. Sangma was sitting here. Even we said that it was good. Workers will get something more guaranteed provident fund at the time of retirement. It was given publicity over the Radio, TV and other Government media. It was passed in March or April this year. Subsequently, I told all my workers in Maharashtra and Gujarat that they were going to get 10 per cent provident fund. Your Rajiv Gandhi is sitting in ** I would like to make the statement.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): I object to this.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I stand by my point. *(Interruptions)*. This Government has informed the industrialists. *(Interruptions)*. I will expose your sins. What are you doing for the labour?

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): It should not go on record. *(Interruptions)*

DR. DATTA SAMANT: This is not unparliamentary. *(Interruptions)*. Sir, I will not yield. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): I am on a point of order. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
***(Interruptions)*

MR. CHARIMAN: Please take your seats... *(Interruptions)* What is your objection?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): My objection is, I would like that the insinuation should be removed from the record. Kindly give your ruling on that... *(Interruptions)* These institutions are defamatory in character. Therefore, these insinuations must be removed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will consider this. Let him continue.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I told all my workers in Bombay that this Government has raised the provident fund to 10 per cent. The employers are prepared to pay sometimes because of my pressure and not because of this Government's pressure. This Government has informed them. Although nine months have passed, the date has not been decided. These are just crocodile tears. I will also tell you what happened to the Gratuity Act which was passed in this House... *(Interruptions)*. This Bill is also going to meet the same fate. The Gratuity Act was passed and everybody clapped in this House that the interest of the workers would be protected and the gratuity would be deposited with the LIC as per clause 4 of the Act. It was good because one hundred and fifty thousand factories are closed, the workers were not getting their gratuity and they would get interest. But this clause 4 was subsequently omitted from the Act. This is how workers' interests are being protected.

This is not the way of implementing the laws of the country. Have you been able to implement even a single legislation passed in this House regarding labour? It is just a propaganda. There is no love for the workers. The minimum wages have not been given. A commission was appointed. About two weeks ago, the Minister here called a meeting and many of the Congress Chief Ministers said that they were implementing the minimum wages and there was no need

for revision. But as you know, six to seven crores of agricultural labour are just suffering. Why don't you give them minimum wages and give them a little D.A., fifty per cent of the poverty will be removed. We have been shouting for four years. On the contrary, that Commission has appointed another fourteen enquiry commissions, one for bonded labour, the other for D.A. and like that. It is just to waste the time. If you want to do anything, do it seriously. Are you going to implement this Bill? What is the fate of the Shops and Establishments Act in this country? Does the Minister have any figures for shops and establishments in the country or even in Delhi? Nobody knows how many workers are there in the shops and establishments. Now, in Maharashtra for 8000 factories, there is one inspector, now for 10000 factories, there is going to be one inspector. I am not interested in anybody's personal criticism. But you do not want to do anything, that is my agony. There is no machinery for implementing the Shops and Establishment Act.

As per the Financial Memorandum of this Bill, you are not spending even a single naya paise. Here, you have mentioned about the appointment of the Inspectors. This is misleading. No Inspector will be appointed by you or anybody else. The existing State Government Inspectors are there. Certain State Governments will not bother. You only want some propaganda on the Television in the morning and evening and you have no love for the labour or the poor ladies.

You are not going to implement, you have no intention, you have no love for the workers; you will just pass the law and sit silently.

If you really want to do something for these workers, do it seriously. How many people are going to benefit by this legislation. In fact, you are going to decrease the employment of the lady workers. In Bombay, in the textile mills, the number of lady workers was 40000, today their number has gone down to 10000. The millowners do not want them because they do not work in the second shift. They are throwing them out. Because of the maternity benefit, the

enlightened industry, Britannia Biscuits, have issued a circular that not a single lady should be appointed. If the ladies in the shops and establishments are to be given maternity benefit under this law, they would not be appointed at all. Because of such legislations, these people will suffer. I never expected that the Labour Minister, who comes from the backward and down-trodden area would not take into consideration these aspects.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is whether all these things which he has spoken are relevant to this Bill. I think they are not relevant.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Why are you feeling shy of it?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Sir, he has discussed all the Labour laws while discussing this Bill. He has talked about all the provisions of the labour laws. Is it relevant?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You are not going to spend a single naya paise; this is my observation. If I am wrong you correct me. If this Bill is passed, I am sure tomorrow not many ladies will seek employment in the small factories. What is irrelevant in this? I am talking to the point. If you implement the provisions, I will be the first person to compliment you. There is nothing important in this Bill and that is why I am speaking like this.

Coming to some of these suggestions, on the face of it, it appears to be a lip service only and it seems that nothing will be done. I was not interested to express my opinion on this but as I have come to the House I thought of speaking on it. While giving leave usually the practice is that after three months the lady workers submits the medical certificate and other relevant documents, and after 10 months she gets the reimbursement. For the Government servants and the employees of the big factories it is all right but see the plight of the poor workers. They are already mal-nourished people. You are giving them Rs. 10 as an alternative to the minimum wages. So, I would say while you grant the leave at least

[Dr. Datta Samant]

give them 50 per cent of the money. I think at least this you can consider.

Then the total payment period is 12 weeks. Sometimes a compulsion is put that 6 weeks should be there prior to the delivery and 6 months should be there after the delivery. It is really pitiable. Who knows when she is going to deliver? Such types of loopholes are there and they should not be there.

I do not know why the Government is getting upset. Today, when we are in 1988 year, we are saying that they were paid Re. 1 before and Rs. 25 as delivery bonus. Sir, the world has gone to the moon and we are talking of nuclear weapon, but in this age the Indian ladies are getting just Re. 1 per day as the maternity benefit and Rs. 25 as the delivery bonus. We feel ashamed of our situation. What were you doing in these last 40 years? You are in power for the last 40 years. You show your love towards the workers; why are you getting upset? Though there is no need to increase Rs. 250 limit, I would like to ask what is the minimum wage for the shop and other establishments. In Bombay, it is Rs. 700. In Delhi it must be around Rs. 600 to Rs. 700. In no shops and establishments one gets a minimum wage, forget about the higher wages. I agree that the benefits are there but please do not put Rs. 250 as a limit. The workers who are covered under the Shops and Establishments Act, 90 per cent of them are not getting the benefits. Though Bombay is a very advanced city, the Shops and Establishments Act is not implemented properly there. Is there any record? 70 per cent of the contract labour is not enrolled. I am talking with some responsibility. The Hon. Minister can come with me and I can show him the position. This is my agony and it is not a political criticism. I agree with you that some of the State Governments are politically motivated and they are responsible for the non-implementation of this Act. I would request that instead of paying Rs. 250 as the delivery bonus you give them one month's salary and that can be done positively.

When you are going to give the medical benefit to the poor people, you must see the certificates given by the Doctors because these people may harass them.

We, in this House, discuss so many things and passed so many Bills. But even the minimum wage is not implemented in this country. There is no will to do it, as far as politicians are concerned. It is not linked even with D.A. The poverty is increasing. Even in industries like tea, sugar and coffee, the minimum wage is not implemented. If there is time, I can give figures to the hon. Minister. Again, I appeal to this government and the hon. Minister to look into their problems sympathetically, because he knows the plight of the workers. Let us be reasonable and use your down-trodden machinery for implementing these provisions; he can use police stations also for implementing these provisions.

Here they say that the unions can go to the court. It takes 15 years in Bombay to decide a case. I have got cases where 21 years have already been taken in the Bombay court which are about more than Rs. 1000/-. It is all right that my organisation is running. But who is going to file a case for Rs. 10? Nobody is going to certify it? In the last 40 years, is there any employer who has been prosecuted and gone to the jail because of this law? They think that they will give strict punishment for two years. Nobody is going to complain; nobody is going to prove it; nothing is going to happen. Only we talk something about the poor.

So many labour laws are passed in this House, but there is no intention on the part of the government to implement any of these provisions; it is just an academic discussion which can be seen from the Child Labour Bill or the Bonus Bill or the Gratuity Bill. So many Bills have been passed in this House but something has been done; and this Bill will also meet the same fate. Therefore, though your intention is good because you are talking about the labour in this House, what have you done in the last 40 years? I do not like such type of lip sympathy for the workers. If you say that you are for the employers, we don't mind.

But don't try to show such type of faces that you are for the workers and deceive the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill in the House. I feel that there should be no such stipulation that minimum strength of female workers working in an establishment should be ten. I am of the view that even if there is only one female worker, she should be provided all the facilities. If the women are healthy, their children will also be healthy. If the children are healthy the country will prosper. Today the women are working and extending their financial contribution to the family maintenance. It is, therefore, essential that female workers should be given complete rest at the time of maternity irrespective of their number in any establishment. As in the case of Gujarat the female agricultural labourers get maternity benefits. Similarly this law should be made applicable throughout the country so that the unorganised female workers working in agriculture sector would get the benefits. I would even like to suggest further that women engaged as domestic servants in private houses for cleaning the houses and washing clothes should also get the benefits of this Act. They do not get anything till now. Several of our hon. colleagues raised the issue of bidi workers and working women, but the women engaged in private houses for cleaning etc also very much require money. They should also be given similar benefits. If we want that the children of all the women labourers should maintain good health, they will have to be given the benefits of this Act.

Several of our hon. colleagues said that this should not be linked with the family planning programme. But I am of the view that family planning programme is very significant for our country. If the women labourers are chastised that they will not be entitled to maternity benefits after two children, they will put pressure on their male partners not to have more than two children. It will also have a psychological ef-

fect. I, therefore, request that this programme must be compulsorily linked with the family planning programme. This programme is a major programme of our country. This will get pace to this programme.

Once again, I would like to request the hon. Minister to ensure that each and every women worker gets the maternity benefits as it affects children's health also. Poor health and increased death-rate of children are attributable to larger birth rate. People will not produce two or three children if their only one child is ensured good health. This Bill will enable in improving the children's health also.

In the end, I would like to say that every woman should get maternity benefit. In case of mis-carriage also, they should be provided maternity benefit because they become very weak after that.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have expressed my views on this Bill and I hope that my suggestions will be looked into.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also join my hon. Colleagues in welcoming this Amending Bill, which has been termed as a welfare measure by them.

At the outset I would like to say that the population of our country is 70 crores with an annual addition of about one crore to it. The Government should frame a policy to check the growth of population. In order to achieve this goal, birth rate will have to be controlled as also proper attention is required to be paid towards good health of children and mothers as good health of the child will tempt a man to produce less children. As there is high death rate of children here, people think in terms of having at least 2 to 3 children. If one child will be in good health, people will not produce more than one child. So attention is required to be paid to it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, many welfare measures have been passed in this House. Child Labour Act was passed. Was this Act implemented? Still small children are found to be working and they are being exploited.

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

Dowry Prevention Act was also passed, but every day cases of burning of brides for dowry are reported. Before enactment of this Act, dowry was taken in open, but now it is being taken surreptitiously. If dowry is not given, brides are subjected to humiliation. So, what I mean to say is this that mere enactment of laws will not solve the problem unless it is implemented strictly. Of course, sometimes, police registers cases and the guilty persons are awarded punishment, but people do not get its full benefit, because laws are not implemented properly. This House is generous in passing Bills. But the law enforcing agencies do not implement them. Why does such thing happen? It is a general principle that the Government of a country at a given time represents a particular class of the society and instead of protecting the interest of all sections of the society it protects the interest of the section to which it belongs. This Government is working for the interests of the rich people. Enactment of such welfare measures are an eye-wash and a crooked device to check resentment of the masses. The Government knows the knack of misleading the masses. The Government will give wide publicity to this Bill. The women workers in the establishments having men and women employees each five in number will not get the benefit. Similarly, if there are nine workers in a factory, they will also not get the benefit.

The law should apply to all the establishments irrespective of numbers of workers they employ. I belong to rural areas. I have seen women working in fields who give birth to their child at the site of work in the fields itself. It is a fact and a thought provoking matter. My colleagues have rightly said that women working on roads give birth to their child there itself. There is no facility of medical-check up for them. Once I went to a socialist country. On enquiry from an official, I came to know that in that country when a working women becomes pregnant, her salary is increased by 25 per cent. She is allowed to proceed on leave three months before delivery and till her child attains the age of one year, she

gets 50 per cent more salary. Mother and her child become so healthy that she does not find any problem in working. Thus they get 18 months extra salary. The hon. lady Member from Congress Party just said that the children are an asset to the nation. But children belonging to a particular section of the society to which the Government belongs are considered to be an asset to the nation, not all children of the country. You can yourself see the plight of children in the country. You are trying to mislead the masses, but now that will not be possible. Your law will be implemented in public sector only, but it will not be implemented in private sector. They will retrench workers, as a result of which workers will be rendered jobless. Factory owners of private sector are the supporter of the ruling party, so the provisions of this law will not apply to them. If this law is implemented strictly, the ruling party will lose its base. Land Ceiling Act was passed but it was not implemented because those landlords and rich people are with ruling party and you will not dare to touch them. So this is a good measure, but I would like to submit that a pregnant woman should be provided all facilities and she should be granted leave till her child attains the age of one year, only then mother and child can become healthy and can serve the Nation.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): Sir, I am happy that most of the hon. Members who participated in the debate welcomed this Bill and termed it as a welfare measure. The concern expressed by some of the hon. Members is quite natural. It is true that there will be no use of only making laws, if they were not implemented properly. Though this Bill is a welfare measure, it will prove beneficial only when it is implemented properly. We are making efforts to make the penalty clauses more stringent and to remove all the other drawbacks in the laws. That is why we are bringing amendments in various laws passed earlier. In the original law, it was provided that only an Inspector could file the case but now the aggrieved women herself or any member of women organisation of which she belongs and even a voluntary organisation can file a complaint to the effect that such and such

factories have violated the laws and such and such woman has not been given the maternity benefits and she has been deliberately removed from the job in order to deprive her from maternity benefit. Provision for strict punishments has been made so that no one dare to deprive any worker of the leave for 12 weeks as provided in the Bill.

Previously there was a provision for a fine upto Rs. 500 and for a term of imprisonment upto 3 months. But now the present Bill provides for a minimum fine of Rs. two thousand which may extend to five thousand, and a minimum imprisonment of three months which may extend to one year. Thus this contention that the Government does not want to implement it effectively does not carry any weight. We have introduced this Bill with a clear conscience and it will be implemented effectively.

Some of the hon. colleagues have suggested that those woman workers who already have two or more issues, should not be provided with the maternity benefit. Though Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has given a very suitable and an apt reply in this connection and nothing more needs to be added yet I would like to submit that in order to implement the Family Planning programme effectively, we have formulated a new national policy in which it has been clearly provided that we should educate and motivate the people so that they may adopt this programme willingly without any sort of pressure or force. We do not believe in the principle of pressurising people. Since it is beyond the control of the woman workers in our country, the Government is, therefore, going to provide them incentives in another form and also to educate them to the effect that having a large number of children is not good for them. This also affects our national policy. It will be inhuman if the Government does not take care of a woman or provide her proper treatment if she happens to have more than two children. Therefore, making such a provision for limiting these facilities of maternity leave, etc. upto two children only does not seem proper. Therefore, we have not imposed any such restriction in this Bill.

I feel that many of the hon. Members have not read this Bill thoroughly. They have complained that we have made a provision for working out the maternity benefit on the basis of a minimum wage of Rs. 10. But this is not so. The provision in this Bill says that if a female worker is employed in piece-rate, she will be granted leave according to the average rate or the minimum wage fixed under the Minimum Wages Act or Rs. 10, whichever is higher. Now even the minimum wage goes on changing from time to time. I agree with what some of the hon. Members have said that this should be left to the choice of woman workers. The International Labour Organisation has adopted a convention which has been ratified by India too in its capacity as a member country. According to this convention it is more essential for a woman to take 6 weeks' leave before and 6 weeks' leave after delivery. She has every right to take leave for 11 weeks and 6 days after delivery if she takes one day's leave before delivery. In all no woman worker will be able to take leave for more than 12 weeks. In this way the Government has given her a choice. A suggestion has been made here as to why only 10 times increase has been allowed when the price index has increased enormously if we take into account 100 as the base in 1960. I do not want to go into all those details. This is quite adequate and we are going to shoulder the whole responsibility of providing treatment in all the maternity and other cases of woman workers as the coverage of Employees' State Insurance is going on increasing. Earlier this law was applicable only to mines, factories and plantations and this is for the first time that we are going to make it applicable to shops and establishments. As you know it is essential for these shops and establishments to maintain a register. All the labour laws and social security laws apply to only those establishments in which more than ten workers are employed. Because it is not possible to enforce these laws where the number is below ten. Some hon. Members said that instead of ten workers, there should be ten woman workers but we said that instead it should be ten persons.

One of the hon. Members has stated that the consumer price-index is wrongly

[Shri Bindeshwari Dubey]

calculated. I am saying this only to inform him that this is not so and not because that they should not be given more. It is going on increasing slowly and slowly. If some different provision is made it will be very difficult to implement it. An hon. Member sought to bring an amendment to the effect that it should be made applicable where there are only two workers. However, we know that in that case enforcement will not be possible.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why only ten and why can't it be eight or nine?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Ten has been provided because it is based on those labour laws passed so far under which the minimum number laid down is ten. This is so because there is a certain proforma prescribed for that and it is essential to maintain a record of that. If record is not maintained, it will also amount to violation of the Act. We cannot make such a radical provision which cannot be implemented. Earlier this law was applicable to factories and mines only but now it is being made applicable to shops and establishments too and that is why it has been made applicable where the number of workers is ten or more. Secondly ours is a poor country and the beneficiaries under I.R.D.P. and self-employment scheme normally engage some of their own family members besides one or two persons from outside. If we make it applicable to those with less than 10 workers then it will become applicable to these beneficiaries as well to whom we have provided these facilities to raise them above the poverty line and ensure their progress and this will prove harmful for them. Therefore we have adopted a practical approach as there will be no need to maintain a separate record of it. A record is maintained where ten workers are engaged and we will have to add simply one more column.

Just now Professor Mahavir Prasad said that "*Chaubeyji gaye chhabeyji banane ko aur ve dubeyji ban kar aa gaye*" (an ass went to ask for horns but lost his ears). This is not so. Perhaps he has not gone through it

properly. The Government has now fixed her qualifying period as 80 days. Dr. Manoj Pandey mentioned something regarding the medical side. This is good. When a woman gets pregnant she is not given any such work which may put any pressure or cause abortion. There is a provision in the law under which she is not given any such heavy work. This is in addition to the maternity leave granted under the Maternity Act. Even there is no need for a medical certificate for leave upto 12 weeks. But apart from that there is a provision under which another month's leave with pay may be granted to her if her health does not improve even after 6 weeks of her delivery and a certificate to that effect is issued by a doctor. In this way there is a provision for 4 months' leave with pay and a medical bonus of Rs. 250 which is granted for prenatal and post-natal treatment wherever such facilities do not exist. Thus there is a provision for the 12 weeks leave with pay and for another month's leave if her health does not improve and for 6 weeks' leave if she suffers an abortion in the meantime.

Some points have rightly been made about the construction workers and other unorganised workers. These relates to an ideal condition and I feel it necessary that every man and woman should be given social security. But we have not been able to come out of the conditions we met with during our days of slavery when our country became poor and economically backward. It is not easy to bring all the people of a developing country under the cover of social security.

One of our colleagues said that the condition of 10 workers will result in lesser employment opportunities and it will further aggravate the situation in the unorganised sector. Till the Government becomes capable of providing social security to all the people of the country, it is very difficult to ensure good relations between the employer and the employee in the unorganised sector, especially the agricultural sector where no record can be maintained.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Set the unorganised sector right.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: You talk about what is impossible and not about what is possible. You say that in Maharashtra Rs. 4 or 5 are paid as minimum wage. What are you doing there? *(Interruptions)*

Are you indulging in trade unionism? You only know one art. I know that you can generate heat anywhere and even melt snow. But I would have appreciated you if you had generated this heat there.

(Interruptions)

We both have spent our lives and I wish that you do not tell me about poverty since I have myself faced it and worked for its eradication. What will you, a resident of Bombay, tell me about poverty? We should rise above politics to discuss such issues. We can think about my suggestions you have but there is nothing which can be implemented there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know about him but, I have been participating in the task of workers' movement and their progressive development since pre-independence days. It is right that everything cannot be achieved simultaneously but the labourers have achieved progressive development through workers' movement, workers' organisations and the organised power of the people. All the desired things cannot be achieved in a day but you will have to agree that.

All the required things do not come up the same day. But you will agree that the purview of this Act has been extended to cover those shops and establishment where at least 10 persons are employed. The qualifying service period for this benefit has been drastically reduced from 160 to 80 working days in 12 months. Besides this, the earlier and old rate of payment of maternity benefit has also been revised. The E.S.I. coverage is also being extended and we are confident that this coverage will be further extended. Presently, seven million people have come under its coverage and we are increasing its coverage very fast.

There have also been complaints that the E.S.I. hospitals are not functioning

properly. Recently we had convened a meeting of the Labour Ministers to which the hon. Member was also invited but he did not turn up. Members of the consultative committee were also invited. I had moved a resolution and said one thing on behalf of the Government that...

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Nothing substantial is done in these meetings. It is only meant for enjoying the facility of tour.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: I had invited, but you did not come... *(Interruptions)* Both of us belonged to the same profession, but we had divergent ways. If we are to move in the same direction, we could have worked in cooperation. But it is not possible to go hand to hand with divergent views. I do not want to make any personal aspersion on any one. The question of ruling party or any other party also does not arise in this matter. In the Labour Ministers' conference held recently, it was dwelt upon as to how to streamline the working of the E.S.I. hospitals and extend their coverage. We had discussed the issue with them. The E.S.I. hospitals are being run by the Corporation and the State Governments which are contributing 7/8 and 1/8 of its establishment expenditure respectively. The entire administrative and financial administration of the corporation is under the exclusive control of the State Governments. I request the Labour Ministers to make the administrative and the financial administration efficient which are under their control and also streamline the working of the hospitals about which most of complaints are being received or to constitute joint boards. I had also made an offer to the extent that if they find it burden-some to meet even 1/8th of the expenditure and also do not want to set aside the responsibility, they are discharging, nobody is going to take away the rights they are enjoying and the corporation is prepared to meet the entire expenditure on that account. But to manage the affairs they should constitute a joint board so that the corporation may develop and provide the best possible medical facilities there. The Government strongly desires that the labourers should be provided the best medical facilities for treatment and maintaining their health.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: What decisions were taken in the meeting?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: So far as decisions are concerned, no decision is taken in a day or two. It is the age of persuasion. But you have adopted all the conceivable coercive methods... *(Interruptions)*

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You come to Bombay. Our labourers draw Rs. 4000 towards their salary in Premier Mills. There is no doubt that the owner can afford to pay, but if they are befooling you, we cannot do anything... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: My sense of decency prevents me from giving a reply to these things. I am bound by my ethical sense... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): May I seek two clarifications from the hon. Minister?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: I am giving way to Smt. Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: I am giving way to Smt. Geeta Mukherjee... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I seek two clarifications from the hon. Minister. One is, in the course of his speech, the hon. Minister has stated that not only this 12 weeks but another 4 weeks time can be given. Maybe, it is my ignorance. I am not able to find that Clause which gives that explanation. So, this is one.

17.00 hrs.

And the other thing is, amendments etc., on agricultural labour will be discussed at that time. But on hospitals, when we were speaking, I saw that you were nodding your head. After all, hospitals and nursing homes are not galore.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): I am coming to that.

(Interruptions)

I have not ended my speech.

[Translation]

Now I am coming to the unorganised labour. Just now Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee raised a point to know as to whether the main Act contains any provision regarding the period after 12 weeks or not. In this connection, I would like to tell her that there is a provision of maternity leave for 12 weeks or 3 months in the law i.e. an expectant woman worker can avail maternity leave of 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after the delivery or for a total period of 12 weeks. Apart from this, she will be granted one month leave on full pay on production of medical certificate in support of her sickness. It is so provided there in the original Act. She has further sought to know if these provisions will be applicable to hospitals. The female employees or nurses working in the hospitals will also be covered under the provisions of this law and these provisions will also be applicable in their case. You will be glad to know about it.

17.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, everybody will be glad and would like that the provisions of social security should be made applicable to all in the country. But it is an appalling fact that the people living in our villages do not get minimum wages and a large number of people live below the poverty line. It is a problem as to how to provide them employment and bring them above the poverty line. Therefore, the entire scheme cannot be applied at a stroke. The National Commission on Rural Workers which has been set up by the Hon. Prime Minister, bears a reference that whether some sort of social security could be provided for them. The Commission will scrutinise the matter and consider it in an integrated way. If the commission deems it fit, it can make a rec-

ommendation in regard to the provision of social security.

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing it to go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: He does not know the definitions of white collar and yellow collar. I will request him to go to Shri Somnath Chatterjee and learn these definitions. What more could I say than this?... (Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. The Minister is not yielding.

[Translation]

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: He does not know what is white collar and what is yellow collar. As I was saying its procedure has been further simplified. These provisions are already applicable to factories and mines and now these have been extended to establishments or shops which will render themselves liable to imprisonment of one year period if they do not produce the document and do not maintain the muster rolls or maintain the record of names. They can also be penalised for that. The amount of fine also may extend to five thousand rupees.

Employers remove the expectant female workers from service. This act has been treated as a serious violation in this Bill. The Bill also provides punishment for this. Such women workers will have to be reinstated and the employer shall have to render themselves liable to punishment.

With these words, I am hopeful that this welfare and beneficial Bill which has been specially introduced for the women workers

will be adopted by the august House. It is not possible for me to reply to the various suggestions offered on this Bill. But I am sure that these suggestions will prove beneficial in future.

With these words, I express my thanks to you.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 - (Amendment of Section 2)

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 11, -
after "Plantation" insert "or agriculture farm" (2)

Page 1, line 12, -
after "Government" insert "or private" (3)

Page 1, line 17, -
for "ten" substitute "two" (4)

Page 1, -
after line 18, insert -
"(c) to women beneficiaries working under R.L.E.C.P. and N.R.E.P. schemes of the Government. (5)

Page 1, -
after line 18, insert -
"(c) to women beneficiaries working under R.L.E.C.P. and N.R.E.P. construction work, beedi binding work and stone-work engaged by Government or private firms or persons or contractors." (8)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

Page 1,—

after line 18, insert -

"(c) to every woman who is working as an agricultural labourer;

(d) to every woman who is working as rural labourer engaged in occupations other than agriculture:" (11)

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip): I beg to move:

Page 1,—

after line 18, insert -

"(c) to every working woman in the unorganised sector, agricultural and rural sector, home-based sector informal sector and self-employment sector." (12)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is all right that the hon. Minister has given some reply to the various amendments moved by me on this Bill. But I would like to say that women working in those establishments which are paying income tax in lakhs of rupees, must get the benefits of this Bill. There should be no such stipulation in these cases that the minimum number of workers should be such and such. Even if two persons are employed there, they must get the benefits. Women working in establishments of high income must get the benefits.

I congratulate you for reducing the eligibility period of service for such benefits from 160 days to 80 days. But how you are going to extend the benefits of this Bill to those people who are working under the I.R.D.P. Will they be brought under the purview of this Bill or not.

There are also private agricultural farms. People also work in these farms. I would like to have a reply from you also whether you are going to bring them within the ambit of E.S.I.

Large number of people in the sweepers community are engaged in scavenging work. Now-a-days we find that contractors have also entered this field. Previously some people who were working in the Palika Bazar were getting all the benefits. Now they have been removed and contractors have been brought in their place. Could I know the procedure by which the people who were already working, are being removed in order to favour some other person? I would like the hon. Minister also to cover it in his reply.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Sir, as far as my amendment is concerned and as I have already said only 10 per cent of the working women come under this provision. That way more than 98 per cent of all mothers in India will be outside the purview of this Bill. So as has already been said by me provision of this Bill should be extended to cover every working woman in the un-organised sector, agriculture and rural sector, home sector and self-employment sector. So I will once-again request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment which is very reasonable.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: As far as I am concerned I also fully endorse the point put forth by her. The only point I would like to stress that the hon. Minister said that when the National Commission on Rural Labour will produce its child then only after that it can be taken up. My submission would be given the present situation probably if Minister's own department can take it up at the moment that will be a welcome step.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the movers of the proposed amendment have stated that this Act should be implemented even in those establishments where only two persons are employed. If this is done enforcement will become extremely difficult. Let us take the example of a tea-stall where only two persons work - a woman sweeper and a waiter. If we start giving social security to all of

them the women employees in particular will face employment problems. Regarding the various labour laws, barring the Mines Act and the laws governing the Circus Industry, the State Government is responsible for the enforcement of all other laws and it has to be found out whether the State Governments have adequate infrastructure or not. This amendment was brought only after taking the views of the States during the conference of State Labour Ministers. Now-a-days a large number of women are working in shops and therefore, it is essential to provide maternity benefits to them. Hence, problems will arise if it has to be enforced in establishments where only 2 persons are working.

Similarly, it has been suggested that these benefits should be given to workers under RLEGP and other programmes. These benefits can be given in those areas where the nature of work is permanent. Through this amendment the qualifying period for grant of maternity benefits in the main Act is being reduced from 160 days in a year to 80 days in a year. The provisions of this Act cannot be implemented on employments which are of casual nature. Under RLEGP and other Schemes, there are several workers working on casual basis. They work for sometime at one place and then move on to another. This is known as floating working population. It is therefore, not possible to maintain any records at the Panchayat or the block level. Hence, it is not possible to provide benefits to everyone. We can think of an integrated social security scheme. Therefore, I have stated that the National Commission on Rural workers will consider it seriously. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee is the Member of this Commission herself. Instead of putting pressure here, she can get the work done quicker through that Commission.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I know what is happening there and that is why I am making this submission.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: You are a very learned lady. You are committed to the cause and can get the work done by putting pressure. You get it done there.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: If I cannot put pressure on you how can I do it on them.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: The scope of this Bill cannot be increased because in that case it will not be possible to enforce it. Therefore, I am not in a position to accept the proposed amendment. I will request the movers of the amendment to withdraw their amendments.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the House agrees, I shall put all the amendments moved to clause 2 together to the vote of the House. Now I put all the amendments moved to clause 2 together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 to 5, 8, 11 and 12 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 - (Amendment of Section 4.)

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH (D)SWAMI: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for lines 32 to 35, substitute —

“(3) The maximum period for which any woman shall be entitled to maternity benefit shall be four months including the date of delivery and may be availed of according to the woman’s choice:” (6)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I beg to move:

Page 2,—
for lines 32 to 35, substitute —

"(3) The maximum period for which any woman shall be entitled to maternity benefit shall be twelve weeks including the date of delivery and may be availed of according to the woman's choice.;" (9)

SHRIMATI BIBHĀ GHOSH GOSWAMI: Sir, the Minister has said that in the original Act, the woman can get four more weeks - may be as medical leave, not as maternity leave. But all the women workers and their organisations demand that at least four months should be there to look after the child. At least they can have 2 1/2 or 3 months after the delivery to look after the child. The child also requires its mother very much. Therefore, I request the Minister that he should accept the four months' maximum period for maternity leave and that also at the woman's choice.

In the Bill, it has been written that not more than six weeks should be before delivery. What all the women workers and we also want to pinpoint is that it should be the woman's choice whether they can take more leave before delivery or more leave after delivery. Including the day of delivery, they should be given the choice how to avail of the leave of four months. So, I request the Minister to accept it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, my amendment is also very simple. I think, he will accept it. When I met Shri Sangma alongwith representatives of working women, when the draft of this Bill was being finalised, we were told that this particular amendment which I have tabled, and other good suggestions would be incorporated and that 12 weeks' maternity leave would be the choice of the mother. Maybe she may take two weeks before delivery. And after delivery, she may take four weeks. This is a simple amendment and there is no financial involvement. I hope that the Minister will accept my amendment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: I have already stated that we have ratified the convention of the ILO. She is eligible to take leave for a maximum period of 6 weeks before delivery. She cannot take any leave before that. The lady worker can take leave for two weeks before her delivery and she may take 10 weeks' leave after the delivery. This depends on her.

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: The delivery may take place after four weeks it may take seven weeks. You make it aggregate 12 weeks.

[*Translation*]

The leave is cancelled even if it exceeds by one week.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: The aggregate is of 12 weeks. In the main Act the period was 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why cannot she take leave before 6 weeks?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: This is an I.L.O. convention which we have ratified. The I.L.O. resolution States. That

[*English*]

She can enjoy leave only to the extent of 6 weeks before delivery. That is the I.L.O. convention which we have ratified.

[*Translation*]

According to I.L.O. post-natal care is more important. Therefore, putting a restriction of 6 weeks' leave before delivery and 6 weeks after it is not right. And hence, this convention of I.L.O. is in the interest of the people and is advantageous for them. Another point raised by the hon. Member was why have we not provided for more than 4 weeks of leave? I want to bring to your notice that while making this provision we have followed the I.L.O. convention.

The word "minimum" is mentioned therein which means that the minimum period of leave has to be 12 weeks. In other words, it can be more than this stipulated period. But today the Indian Employer is not in a position to pay more than this. Another reason behind it is that we are not going to implement the provisions of this bill on big factories and mill owners alone but on such small shops and establishments also which are employing 10 or more workers. These workers will also get full benefits under this Bill. Suppose in a shop or establishment there are seven women workers out of ten. If we insist that 4 months maternity leave must be given to the women workers then there is every possibility of its having adverse effect on production. As a result, these small shops and establishments will refrain from recruiting women workers and it will lead to employment problems for women. Apart from this there is a provision that if a women worker is not medically fit even after the stipulated period, she is eligible to one more month's leave with full pay.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: This is not obligatory for the employer. Sometimes the employers refuse it.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: No, no, the employer can never refuse. The provisions in this bill are such that no one can refuse to grant it. The employer has to grant one month's medical leave if necessary after her 3 months' leave is over.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: If a worker wants to extend her leave on medical grounds after having availed 3 month's maternity leave it is upto the employer to accept her medical certificate.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: I want to assure you that it will not depend on the employer. If we make a provision for 5 months' leave that is 4 months plus 1 month, it will become disadvantageous for the women workers. It will not be in their interest because the employers will refrain from recruiting women. Keeping this in view, I would request the movers of the amendments to withdraw their amendments.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, are you withdrawing your amendments?

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the amendments moved by Shrimati Goswami and Shri Acharya to Clause 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 6 and 9 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Since there is no amendment to Clause 5, I put both Clauses 4 and 5 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill

Clause 6 -- Amendment of Section 8

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 7, —

for "two hundred and fifty rupees" substitute "six hundred rupees" (7)

Sir, many of the hon. Members from the other side said that according to the new price index Rs. 250 is nothing. Sir, about 65 per cent of our pregnant women are anaemic and they require nutritious food. They require more nutritious food than an ordinary woman. Then after delivery also she requires a healthy diet. She also has to spend a lot on the child afterwards. So, my amendment is that the medical bonus should be Rs. 600. I think it does not require more elaboration and more explanation. I think the Hon. Minister will accept my amendment.

[Translation]

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: As I have stated earlier there was a provision of Rs. 25 only in the past which has been enhanced 10 times to Rs. 250. Now every woman worker will get a medical bonus of Rs. 250. Some hon. Members have suggested that Rs. 600 should be paid as medical bonus, some one else may suggest Rs. 1000. But this amount has been fixed after taking into consideration the various aspects of the matter as we thought it was practicable. Therefore, I would request you to withdraw your proposed amendments.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI. No, Sir

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put amendment no. 7 moved by Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami to Clause 6 to the vote of the House

Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived

Since there are no amendments to clauses 7 and 8, I put clauses 6 to 8 to the vote of the House.

"That Clauses 6 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Substitution of new Section for Section 21)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA
(Ahmedabad): I beg to move—

Page 4, —

for lines 10 to 12, substitute—

"Provided that the accused has not committed any previous offence punishable under this Act and that he has since paid the amount payable to the

woman concerned under this Act or as the case may be, has since rescinded the discharge or dismissal order and re-instated her with full back wages, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a lesser term or fine only in lieu of imprisonment, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing." (1)

At least, I want to persuade the Minister and see his reaction to my amendment. In a democracy, the government should be responsive to the amendments suggested by the MPs. My experience is very unfortunate that by large amendments placed by MPs on either side are ignored by the government; that should not be there. In a democracy, government must be responsive to the amendments placed by the MPs, from whichever side they may be; it should not be a matter of prestige that the government will not accept any amendment. My submission is that the court should not be given so much discretion in waiving the minimum punishment. The hon. Minister knows about it. We have noticed that the courts are over liberal towards economic offenders, and the employers, because of total lack of commitment to the social justice. Therefore, I have suggested in the amendment that the discretion should be available to the court only when it is a first offence, the minimum punishment can be waived, that means the court can give a liberal treatment only when the workman concerned is re-instated and the amount payable has been already paid, that means only when the offending conduct should not be continuing the legal dues should be paid first; wherever the discharge termination etc. has been effected during the maternity period, it should be rescinded; she should be re-instated with back wages. If the court finds that all these things have been done—that means the law is complied with now at least—then only the minimum punishment should be waived; and that also when only it is a first offence. I request that the Minister may accept my amendment.

[Translation]

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that

the intention of Shri Haroobhai Mehta is good, but we cannot restrict the jurisdiction of the court. What I am stating is that

[English]

"Provided that the court may, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a lesser term or fine only in lieu of imprisonment."

There should be sufficient reasons in writing.

[Translation]

We have said "for sufficient reasons in writing." Had we gone beyond this it would have meant imposing too much restrictions on the judiciary process, which would not have been proper. This is against judicial norms and therefore, it is not right. There is no question of prestige here. It is not possible to accept this amendment. Therefore, it is my humble request to him to withdraw it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): I do not agree with the reasoning of the Minister. But since the Rajya Sabha has already passed the Bill, I want to withdraw the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has Shri Mehta leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment (No. 1) was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Since there are no amendments to clauses 10 and 11, I would put clauses 9 to 11 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 9 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 to 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the enacting formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.35 hrs.

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): I beg to move:**

"That the Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 be taken into consideration."

The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1988 is a short

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri J. Vengal Rao]

Bill bringing in only two amendments of urgent nature to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

The large industries have an important role to play not only in commercialising the technology developed in their own in-house Research and Development Centres, but also those developed in national laboratories and institutions which are financed from public funds. However, presently, the incentives and liberalisation measures for companies in respect of commercial exploitation of indigenously developed technology are not available to companies which fall within the purview of the MRTP Act. The amendment to Section 22A proposed in the Bill seeks, therefore, to exempt MRTP Companies from the operation of the provisions of Section 21 and Section 22 of the Act when they embark upon substantial expansion or establishment of a new undertaking, based totally on technology developed in our country. However, I may point out that the Central Government would have the powers to impose such terms and conditions as it may consider necessary while issuing the notification under Section 22A exempting the MRTP undertakings under the proposed provision.

The second amendment relates to rule-making power of the Central Government. As at present, the rule-making power under Section 67 of the Act does not include the power to give retrospective effect to the rules. Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to amend Section 67 of the Act to empower the Central Government to make rules in relation to the conditions of service of the members of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission retrospectively to a date not earlier than the 1st day of January, 1986. The Proposed amendment of Section 67 is aimed at eliminating this administrative difficulty.

I now move that the House be pleased to take up the Bill for consideration and to pass the same.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 be taken into consideration."

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to oppose this Bill, tooth and nail.

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Tooth and nail?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Yes. I will come to that.

The Minister just now said that this is a very small and innocuous Bill and that only one or two clauses are there; or only two amendments are being brought.

Section 22A, which is being amended, obviously refers to only certain indigenous technologies in the country developed by the industrialists, to be exploited by the industrialists and monopolists, to be promoted so that the Government of India can issue a notification exempting such people who want to utilise and experiment these technologies to produce goods from the operation of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, or Section 21 and 22 of the Act, to be precise.

This is the crux of the whole thing. But, Sir, it is not so simple as it is made to appear before us. We know that this Act has been - since its inception - amended seven times. This is the eighth amendment. In the same Parliament we have amended this Act twice, once in 1985 and again in 1986. I will go into that later. But, all these seven amendments which had been brought about - what are those amendments? I was going through each and every amendment which was made to amend this Bill, and I find all those amendments related to giving concessions to the monopolists.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Because it is a monopoly Government.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: There is not a single amendment which sought to make or aimed at achieving the objectives of the original Act. Not a single amendment! All

these amendments had been only extending various concessions to the monopolists to set up industries in certain backward areas, etc., etc. What were the objectives of this Act when it was passed in 1969? The objectives as adumbrated in the Directive Principles of State Policy of our Constitution, formed the basis for bringing this Bill which was later on made into an Act. The Monopolies Commission which was set up in 1970 was to ensure that the ownership and control of material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good, that the operation of the economic system does not result in concentration of wealth and means of production in the common detriment. Let us see to what extent these objectives have been achieved for the last 19 years i.e. the period of operation of the Act. I am afraid, the objectives have not been fulfilled at all. As a matter of fact, during the last 19 months more and more concessions have been given. In spite of grumbling by the big business, they were in a position to extract concessions from the Government, they were in a position to expand, they were in a position to incorporate company after company, they were in a position to increase their assets many many fold - ten fold or 12 - fold since the enactment of this legislation. Finally today we find that the more you give the more they ask and, therefore, the whole objective of the Act is frustrated. In 1985 we brought an amending Bill through which we increased the upper limit of the value of assets from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores. Again we passed another Bill in 1986 giving certain concessions. The story of this MRTP Act is the story of continuous concessions to the big business in the name of increased production. I know that we are all obsessed with production. Certainly we want production but production with social justice. That is our objective. If there is more production and there is no social justice attached to it, then the production is not so important.

We wanted that there should be restrictions on the growth of monopoly, restrictions on the uninterrupted growth of industrialists who can concentrate the entire wealth in their hands. But have we

achieved these objectives? I am sorry to say that those objectives have remained a very distant goal. We have not achieved any of these objectives. Every time we have some excuse or the other because we are pressed for production. If in some particular sectors the production is lagging behind, we say, let us give concessions to the Monopolists and let there be more production. But we always lost sight of the question of social justice. Whether there has been equal distribution, that we have never bothered.

The Act as originally conceived, stated that there should be an annual report placed on the Table, and that report should be discussed. I have not known any occasion when the report of the MRTP Commission was discussed on the floor of the House. I was going through some of the reports which were earlier presented. In the 1986 report, chapter after chapter, it was stated that several applications which were received from the monopolists had not come before the Commission at all. Very few applications for industrial licenses and other concessions had come before the Commission. Decisions were taken by the Government, not by the Commission. They were never referred to the Commission. Not even the Pepsi Cola case was referred to the Commission.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: What about Coca Cola?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: It is going to come. But the Pepsi Cola is already cleared without the application being referred to the Commission for its opinion.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): But nothing prevented the MRTP Commission from taking *suo motu* cognisance which is provided for in the Act.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: When an application came, when the file was being put up, at one stage or the other it was the duty of the Government to have referred the case to the Commission whether they are going to violate any of the provisions of this Act. That has not been done.

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

Sir, I have nothing to say about the second amendment or the third amendment which are simple amendments. I have no dispute with them. But the main amendment to Section 22A opens the floodgate for the monopolists, though it looks simple... (*Interruptions*). I agree that in the wording it is a simple amendment. May be you have not examined it thoroughly. I do not blame you for this. But I am going to point out how it is going to open the floodgate. We all have experience of the industrialists as to how they operate. Of course, I have all praise for the technology being developed by our Research labs; for whatever is being done in the field of technology, but I know that many of these technologies which are being developed by these forty and odd research laboratories which are operating under CSIR in the country, are not workable. They do not have facilities for developing technologies on a pilot scale. Many industrialists take these technologies by negotiating with them. They take them and then smuggle technology from outside which is not shown on the books. Actually it is a technology borrowed from outside but shown as an indigenous technology developed by the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat or by the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad or any other laboratory (*Interruptions*).

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: They are Government laboratories, not MRTP or private laboratories. They are under the scientific departments.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Yes, I know that they are all Government laboratories controlled by CSIR; about forty of them are there. But I am telling what is actually happening because they are interested in selling their technologies. Through NRDC, these technologies are transferred to industrialists and in the name of these technologies, they smuggle technology from outside, smuggle it and then they present it as if it is the indigenous technology. Based on that, I can tell you that hundreds and hundreds of industries are going to come because you have really opened the floodgate. I can tell

you about the technology for making edible oil from rice bran, which is developed by Anantpur OTRI. But then, the Anantpur technology does not work. It is only on paper. The real technology which is in Japan, where edible oil is being manufactured from rice bran, will be brought. I am giving a typical example of how the technology is going to be smuggled by the big business and how this is going to be shown as an indigenous technology, and that is how this is likely to open the floodgate. I am sorry, the Government has not examined this aspect properly.

So many amendments to the MRTP had been brought earlier but this is the most serious amendment which is likely to open a floodgate in the country and many big industrialists will come forward to set up industries. Why do you have this Act at all? You scrap it. If this Government does not have a will to achieve the social justice with production, if you are only interested in increasing production, certainly you can open the floodgate. Let the industrialists from all over the world come. Let there be a free enterprise in our country. That is what you want really. The Government may be feeling that 'even in Russia now there is a talk of Perestroika, why bother about all this? Why these restrictions? Why socialism? You forget about socialism now. Let us have only liberalised production.' Well, say that, I can understand that. But why these pretensions of socialism? You pretend that you are going to aim at having a socialist society. But then you are opening floodgates with your liberal policies (*Interruptions*). It is on this ground that I strongly oppose this Amendment, and I request the House to reject this Bill and not proceed with it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Minister has termed this as a simple Amendment, for I did not listen to that part correctly. But I would myself say that the Amendment is not a simple one, but nevertheless it is needed and it is a just Amendment because through this one-line Amendment the Ministry has sought to give impetus to the indigenous technology. Reddiji has said that in the last seven Amendments that the Government had

moved, all were in favour of monopolistic trade, that means against the objective of the Bill. Let me first, at the outset, say that this Bill in 1969 was enacted by our Government and none can say at any stage of time that anybody or any pressure from the Opposition side prevailed so much that the Government has no other alternative but to enact such a law. It was our will, the will of the Congress Party, to restrict the monopolistic trade in this country that gave birth to this Bill. And it is again our will, our shrewdness, our rationale which from time to time requires that the laws we create are sometimes loosened in the interest of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, nobody would say, I do not know, Reddiji did not say that, I would have been happy if he had said that he agrees to the Amendment in principle. He did not say it. I expected him to say so because I am surprised he does not want to give boost to indigenous technology. He could have shown the way, but saying that this Amendment which tries to give boost to indigenous technology is totally bad because that will open floodgates is not correct. If floodgates are open, there is also a gate and that gate is provided in the law itself. It is not that automatically all those who come claiming that they would like to develop indigenous technology would be entertained by the Ministry. It is not so. It is only after deep scrutiny that respective cases will be cleared selectively. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I would like to know under which provision there will be further clearance after it comes within Section 22A, this new Amendment. Where will be the clearance?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: What I submit is that this automatically does not mean that anybody who comes with a proposal to introduce or develop indigenous technology will be automatically cleared because Section 22A says:

"That Central Government may, by notification, direct that subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified in notification, all or any of

the provisions of Section 21 or Section 22 shall not apply to any proposal."

So, the notification has to be issued for the purpose of granting exemption. Otherwise, there was no question of clearance. The party has to go and satisfy all the conditions that it is an indigenous technology and that the Government will have its own policy as to in which matter, in which condition, a project is to be cleared under this particular section. But I would like the hon. Minister to tell the present mind of the Ministry with respect to the proposals that the Government would like to clear under sections 21 and 22A. That should be elaborated in his reply so that our *bona fides*, our objectives and what we have in mind are known to the country.

Secondly, I would, in fact, give a lot of importance personally myself to this Act itself, which the country enacted in 1969. The Preamble of this Act provides:

"This Act is to provide that the operation of the economic system does not result in concentration of economic power to the common detriment for the control of monopolies, for the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

With this loud objective, this Act was enacted in the year 1969. Eventually, from time to time, we had to undertake and enact certain amendments. Now section 22A is again a restrictive clause. It only seeks to add to the present liberalisation. The original section 22A(1) says:

"The Central Government may, by notification, direct that subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified in the notification all or any of the provisions of section 21 or section 22 shall not apply to any proposal --"

Now, there are various conditions and various cases which are mentioned here.

[Shri Shanta Ram Naik]

- (a) In respect of an industry or service specified in the notification

There is a proviso.

- (b) For the increase in the production of any goods or the provision of any services which are meant exclusively for export outside India; or

- (c) Which relates to an undertaking established or proposed to be established in a free trade zone.

In these specified cases, the Government would like to add one more clause, namely "(aa) which is based totally on technology developed in India". The operation of this Act in many years has made us believe that if our indigenous technology has to be developed, then this is one section which comes in the way. If the Government thinks, in the interest of technology development, here is an amendment required for the purpose of giving boost to the indigenous technology, then where lies the fault of the Government? As Reddiji said, if the flood-gate of applications is opened, if the flood-gate of proposals is opened and if the Government just grants the permission, without verifying whether that technology really is an important one or is indigenously developed one, whether the services or goods which are required to be developed are really necessary in the interest of the country and in the interest of the technological development or not, and if the Gov-

ernment issues permission point blank, then, one can understand..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shantaram Naik can continue his speech tomorrow. Shrimati Sheila Dikshit, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, will now present the report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Sixty-Second Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to present the Sixty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 AM.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 22, 1988/Agrahayana 1, 1910 Saka.