

Eighth Series, Vol. XLVI, No. 7

Wednesday, March 1, 1989

Phalguna 10, 1910 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



11
July, 1989

(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

**[Original English proceedings included in English Version and
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 1, 1989/Phalguna
10, 1970 (saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Import of Edible Oils

* 101 SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA

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

(a) the total quantum of edible oil imported during 1988;

(b) the cost of the oil purchased and the rate at which it was sold to the public; and

(c) the agencies which imported these

edible oils and their service charges and profit on these imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Approximately 15.12 lakh MTs of edible oils were imported on Government account during 1988 (1.1.1988 to 31.12.1988).

Accounts of oil imported on Government account are maintained on a financial year basis. The total quantum of edible oils imported during the financial year 1988-89 (upto January, 1989) were about 11 lakh tonnes and the unit average CIF price of edible oils imported during this period was approximately Rs. 6564 per MT. The issue prices of imported edible oils supplied to States/UTs under the Public Distribution System and to the vanaspati industry for the manufacture of vanaspati are as under:-

(Price in Rs. per Mt.)

Public distribution System Period	(Price in Rs. per Mt.)	
	Bulk	15 kg. tns
Upto 31.8.1988	11,000	12,500
Since 1.9.1988	13,150	14,500
Vanaspati	Normal rate	
	Commercial rate	
Upto 30.11.1988	15,000	19,000
Since 1.12.1988	*	19,000

* Allocation of imported edible oils to the vanaspati industry at Rs. 15,000/- per MT has been discontinued w.e.f. 1.12.1988.

The service charges of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. which imports

edible oils for and on behalf of the Government of India are 1% of the landed cost

comprising of CIF value, custom duty, handling and clearing charges etc. On an approximate sales of about 11 lakh MTs during the financial year 1988-89 the estimated surplus accruing to the Government account would be to the tune of Rs. 185 crores (excluding additional customs duty of Rs.110 crores already paid).

In addition of the NDDB also imported 51041 MTs. of oils during the year 1988 valued at Rs. 28.46 crores for sales through agencies set up under the NDDB's oilseed project. The total sale proceeds were Rs. 85.75 crores at an average sale price of Rs. 16800/- per MT.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: As we all know, to arrest the price rise in the indigenously produced edible oils, the Government is spending huge amounts of foreign exchange to import edible oil. In this connection, if you kindly go through the statement of the hon. Minister, you will see that the government is making huge profits out of the imported oil. Edible oil has been imported to arrest the price rise and also to enable the common man to get it at a cheaper rate. But unfortunately, the government has increased the price from 3rd September 1988. As a result, the common man cannot get edible oil at a cheaper rate. In this connection, may I know whether the government will reconsider the issue so that the imported edible oil will be supplied at a cheaper rate? If so, what is the Government's reaction on this issue?

SHRI SUKH RAM: It is wrong to say that the government imports edible oils simply to make profits. Imports are made to bridge the gap between demand and supply of the indigenous oil. We are supplying this oil to the poor people at a concessional rate. Since there is a record production this year, we have taken certain steps to reduce the imports. Previously import used to be on quite a high scale.

But this year we have reduced it because of the bumper crop. In the statement itself we have made it clear that we are making available the supply of this im-

ported oil under the PDS on concessional rate and whatever surplus amount is made, that will go to the consolidated fund of India.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: My second supplementary would be as follows. While coming to part 'c' of the question, I want to know whether the State Trading Corporation is importing the edible oils through some registered agencies. If so, which are the agencies which have been registered in the current oil year?

Besides this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that some of the unscrupulous businessmen taking advantage of the imported oil are mixing it with the indigenously produced edible oil and selling it on higher rates and making huge profits?

In this connection, may I know whether the Government is thinking to give some colour or some smell in the imported edible oil so that it cannot be mixed with the indigenously produced edible oil?

SHRI SUKH RAM: As far as the canalising agency of the Government is concerned, it has got certain set procedure for purchase of edible oil from foreign countries. A Committee is constituted which invites tenders and lowest tender is accepted. There is no question of registering people within this country.

There are registered agencies in the foreign countries and the tenders are invited from them. There is no question of adulteration because STC imports edible oil. This is being checked before it is issued to the States. So, there is no question of any adulteration or any misuse by any agency in this country.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government is spending a lot of foreign exchange on the import edible oil. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether Government has any programme to encourage its own farmers so as to make the country self-reliant in the production of

edible oil? Has the hon. Minister formulated any such programme; if so, the details thereof?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Hon. Speaker, Sir, as I stated in the beginning, imports of edible oil are made to bridge the gap between demand and supply of the indigenous oil. Our policy is to become good suppliers and make the country self-sufficient. A number of suitable steps have been taken as a result of which we hope to have a good production this year. The oilseeds production is expected to be about 150 million tonnes and the edible oil production will be of the order of 45 to 50 lakhs tonnes. That is why the imports which were earlier to the tune of 12 to 15 lakhs tonnes have been considerably reduced. We have fixed the imports to be about 7 lakh tonnes. We have taken some appropriate steps to increase the indigenous production of oil so that we would become self-reliant.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that there are no chances of adulteration in the imported edible oil because through checking is done and the Government maintains vigilance. In my opinion, main objective of the Government is to provide edible oil to the people through public distribution system and that is why they have stopped supplying imported oil to vegetable oil industries since 1988. Complaints are regularly being received that a good portion of the oil, which is provided to the states for distribution to the consumers through public distribution system, find its way to the hoarders to be sold in the black market, as a result of which it does not reach the fair price shops. I want to know whether such complaints are enquired into through the same agencies which sell this oil in black market or will the Government appoint any independent agency to enquire into such complaints because the poor people for whom the foreign exchange is spent on the import of oil, do not get the benefit and the big traders are earning huge profits? How the Government is going to control it?

SHRI SUKH RAM: We import edible oil

and supply it to the State Government from where it reaches the consumers through Fair Price Shops. The situation at present is not bad because price of indigenous oil is not so high and therefore there is very little possibility of its misuse, but still there may be cases of its misuse at a few places. State Governments watch these things and if it is being misused somewhere, we shall also write to the State Governments about it and will also enquire into it provided we get complaints.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: The hon. Minister acknowledges that there are such complaints and he wants to write to the State Government about it, but I do not know what is the need of writing to them. When this thing has been raised in the House that there are complaints of profiteering, and it has been accepted to be a fact, such complaints should be enquired into.

SHRI SUKH RAM: The hon. Member has not listened to me properly, I have stated that there is a possibility of its misuse but some complaints must come to enable us to look into it. I have not said that there are complaints and we are not looking into them. If there is any such complaint with the hon. Member, please do tell us and we shall look into it. We shall write to the Director of Vegetable oil provided such complaints are received.

[English]

Strike by Research Scholars of AIIMS

* 102. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research scholars of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences resorted to strike and relay hunger strike in January 1989; if so, what are their demands;

(b) whether some other organisations of the Institute announced their protest action in solidarity with the research scholars;

(c) if so, the names of these organisations; and

(d) the action taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The non-medical scientists of the AIIMS have resorted to indefinite strike with effect from 25.1.1989 in support of their demands for enhancement of emoluments of Ph.D. students and revision of pay scales of non-medical Senior Demonstrators. They have resorted to hunger strike from 21.2.89.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The AIIMS Students Union and the resident Doctors Association of AIIMS have expressed their support to the Ph.D. students and non-medical Senior Demonstrators. The AIIMS Students Union observed one day token strike on 7.2.89

(d) Their demand regarding revision of emoluments/pay scales is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: As per the spokesman of the Association, they have met the Minister of Health, and they have also said that they have submitted a memorandum to you, Sir, and I think their hungerstrike is more than 50 days old now. A large contingent of police is also inside the AIIMS. It is reported that apart from the emoluments, they are demanding centralization of the laboratory facilities and enhancement of the thesis grant. The point is that this is the only prestigious Institute in the country.

I know, both the Ministers for a long time. They are capable of handling this issue. It has been prolonged for nearly two months. Their answer is full of misunderstanding for anybody. They have mentioned "non-medical scientists of the AIIMS". Are they agricultural scientists or the electronic scientists or the space scientists not connected with medical aspect? This kind of non-helpful approach by the competent Minister will definitely further ag-

gravate the situation. The Health Minister is the President of the Governing Body which is running the Institute. They have taken a decision to enhance the emoluments. The Executive Director, who is a specialist, has gone abroad to attend a conference and a seminar on cancer. The specialists are gathering in Abhu Dhabi and some other places also. The Executive Director has not cared to execute the decision that was unanimously taken. Is it a fact that the Governing Body has taken a decision and she (the Executive Director) has not executed the decision? You have said that you are going to consider the revision of emoluments apart from other two important demands? How actively are you going to consider them? When are you going to avert the situation in the AIIMS?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I can only assure the House that whatever demands are there, those demands are very much under the consideration of the government.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: I am sorry, you have to protect me, Sir. I have asked a pointed question. Was there any unanimous decision; if so, when it was taken and how it was flouted by the Executive Director? There are only 20 research scholars. Even today junior doctors and other doctors have gone on a lightening strike. How are you going to avert this situation? Do not try to conceal information from the House. Was there any decision taken by the Governing Body? When was it taken? Why is there such a delay in controlling the situation in the AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): There are five demands. We have described Ph.D. students as non-medical. They have been described as non-medical because there are two sides of medical education clinical and non-clinical side; non-medical and non-clinical is the same thing. So, it is just a description to say that these Ph.D. students tackle non-clinical side, which does not mean that they should not get it; I am not saying that. Since a point was raised as to why we are calling them non-

medical, I say, this is a distinction we are making, because they deal with non-clinical aspect of medical education.

They have five demands which I will mention here.

(a) Enhancement of emoluments of the Ph.D. students;

(b) Revision of pay scales of Senior demonstrators;

(c) Accommodation for all;

(d) Centralisation of Allied Services; and

(e) Enhancement of thesis amount.

A problem has arisen because UGC has certain scales for their Ph.D. students. therefore, we are thinking what effect it will have on other things. We are fully sympathetic to them; we are fully apprised of their demands. Their number is 20. But it is a question of principle which is involved. It is not a question of 20 or 40. Once it is decided to pay, in principle, it can be paid to any number who come under that ambit. So, we are in touch with the Ministry of Finance. I myself had asked for a meeting with the finance Minister twice. He was very busy with the Budget. I will have a discussion with him at the earliest and we will see that these demands or at least some of these demands are met immediately.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Again the first supplementary has not been answered. I asked whether the Governing Body had taken a decision to enhance their emoluments. That part, he has not answered. Will you please direct him to answer that question?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I need a separate notice for that.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Sir, he knows it and he does not want to answer. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I do not agree. If I know it, I will give it. That is a

very unfair comment on the part of the hon. Member.

SRHI P.M. SAYEED: It is not unfair. Sir, you have to protect me. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is, if you get agitated and accuse him of something which is not there, it is not fair. When he knows it, he will have to share it. why should he keep it in his pocket?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: That is what I am saying.

MR. SPEAKER: As a gentleman when you do not know something, you accept it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I accept. If you say that "you do not know anything", I will accept it.

MR. SPEAKER: If he is in the know of things, he will give it.

SHRI P. M.. SAYEED: What I am saying is, that the Governing Body of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences had unanimously taken a decision.

MR. SPEAKER: May be; it might not be within his knowledge.

SRHI P.M. SAYEED: How can it be that it is not in the know of the hon. Minister? Hon. Minister is the President of the Governing Body. That is my allegation. I do not want to say anything more.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am glad that we have opposition here also.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The Junior Residents have demanded their parity as per the agreement that the government had entered into in 1986 and the aggravated situation is on account of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. The Government have enhanced the emoluments of the CHS doctors. But the emoluments of the Junior doctors have not been subsequently enhanced. what is the position? Is the Government going to take up

this matter and then amicably settle this issue so that the strike to which they are going to resort to — can be averted?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have already said that we are fully conversant with the demands, we are examining them and we are having consultations with the Finance Ministry. We hope that some solution comes out of that.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Apart from the immediate threat of the strike, I may bring to the notice of this august House that there are various other problems connected with the AIIMS. What I understand is, that there is going to be a crisis. I had an occasion to get some facts from the AIIMS. If I understand correctly, some super-specialist facilities are not being properly used because of the huge rush of patients in the O.P.D and there was a proposal to have some more hospitals around the AIIMS so that the work of AIIMS can be shared. May I know from the hon. Minister whether a proper study will be made of the whole set of AIIMS and proper steps will be taken to ensure that all the benefits available in the AIIMS are given to the patients all over the country? These are all problems connected with it and even the employees are very much agitated over this.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member has raised a number of points. First, he said that super-specialist facilities are not being properly utilised because of the rush in the OPD. It is true that the OPD is under a very heavy pressure. But it is inevitable because those who come for treatment cannot be refused and whatever necessary has to be done for them. It is true that if there were more hospitals around it, it would be better.

SHRI A. CHARLES: The proposal was that it has to be a referral hospital.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: One proposal was that more hospitals should be there around it so that they can take the load off it. But because of various financial constraints, it will not be possible for us to

do so. Whatever has been permitted to us by way of financial allocation, we are trying to provide the best possible service.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker Sir, these employees are agitating for the last fifty days in some form or the other and still the Government is saying that the revision of emoluments is under consideration. It is also reported that out of the four scientists who are indefinitely fasting, the condition of two scientists is fast deteriorating with falling blood sugar level, appearance of ketone bodies in their urine indicating starvation, etc. When the condition of the fasting scientists is fast deteriorating, why the Government is taking so much time to consider their demands. Apart from the wage scale, there are other demands also and they are also still not considered. Why the Government is taking so much time in considering their demands? Instead of doing everything, police were called inside the campus yesterday and the people were arrested, students were arrested and the fasting scientist were also arrested. Will you consider immediately within twenty-four hours their demands and give some relief to the strikers?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have already said that all these demands are under discussion. The Director is not delaying but she is in touch with the striking students all the time, negotiations are going on. But there are some basic questions which have to be decided. That is the whole thing. It has got much wider repercussion. We are looking after their health and doctors are attending to them. We are fully conscious of the situation. (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: You allow a Half an hour discussion on this.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is speaking without my permission. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: So, you don't need Speaker at all

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can give it to me in writing. That is your right, but not like this. This is not the way.

Housing Programme in Maharashtra

* 105 SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has chalked out a scheme of mass Housing Programme in the State as per lines of the national policy;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have extended any kind of assistance to the Maharashtra Government to boost housing programme in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). It is reported by the State Government that the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority is formulating a mass housing programme. The State Government have not sought any assistance from the Union Government at this stage.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that Maharashtra Government has not sought any assistance from the Central Government for housing, but facts are totally contrary to it. There is acute problem of housing in all the big cities of Maharashtra. I cannot believe that no assistance has been sought by the Maharashtra Government from the central Government. I feel that nobody will agree with it. I want to remind you that a Conference of the Housing Ministers of all the States was held in December which was attended by the Housing Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Sherkar also. He pleaded the case of Maharashtra very effectively and explained their difficulties. He also put forward the de-

mands before the Central Government. He placed two main demands in the conference. Firstly, there is a need for making some amendments to section 20 of Urban Land Ceiling Act so that housing activities may get boost in Maharashtra. Secondly, he sought assistance from the central Government to encourage Low Cost Housing in Maharashtra. The discussion which was held at this Conference was also published in the newspapers. It has been mentioned in its report:

[English]

"He appealed to the Central Government to grant an early approval to the Maharashtra Housing Urban Development Project under which affordable low cost dwelling units are proposed to be made available in 18 towns and cities of Maharashtra".

[Translation]

He submitted these two important demands and the hon. Minister says that they have not submitted any demand. I want to know what assistance is going to be given by the Centre against their two demands so that housing activities may get boost in Maharashtra?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request the hon. Member to go through his question. I can reply to the question seriatim. One of his main questions pertained to the mass housing scheme in Maharashtra and whether assistance from the Central Government has been asked for it or not. I have stated in the reply that he had not sought any assistance at this stage in this connection. So far as the question of housing problem in Maharashtra is concerned, I can tell about the quantum of Central assistance so far provided to them, but he has asked about a particular project. It is true that the State Housing Minister met me in the conference held recently. During the conference he told me that they are going to construct 20,000 houses in order to solve mass housing problem. Under this scheme they are going to

construct 8000 houses in the first phase and in all 20,000 houses will be constructed. He has not sought any assistance from us for it. Question relates to the assistance. I shall first tell about the quantum of assistance so far provided to Maharashtra Government for housing. Ever since HUDCO was established, 654 schemes have been formulated in Maharashtra, the project cost of which is Rs. 465 crores. Out of this Rs. 286 crores have already been sanctioned. Rs. 221 crores have since been released. Under these schemes, 2,31,348 houses will be constructed and 13,000 plots will be developed and allotted. Most of them have already been allotted. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might remember that we have provided Rs. 100 crores to Maharashtra Government from Prime Minister's grant. They are spending the same for slum improvement and housing. Out of this grant, Rs.30 crores have already been released. Rs. 20 Crores were sanctioned a few days ago and the amount will be released by the end of this month. A provision of Rs.30 crores will be made in the Budget for 1989-90. Similarly, they have also been allotted funds for LIG and GIC schemes. world Bank is running a scheme in Maharashtra. There are many such schemes which I can mention.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. speaker, Sir, my first question was about the number of projects submitted by the Maharashtra Government and pending with the Central Government. The second question pertains to Nagpur which is a very congested city. We demanded opening of a branch office of HUDCO there. One of the Ministers had visited the place and assessed the situation. If an office is not opened there, how will the activities start there. Projects are not being formulated there. I want to know what steps are being taken by the Government in this direction?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, finalised schemes about towns have not been received. Sooner the Maharashtra Government sends them after finalisation, quicker will be the action on our part. There is no delay from our side.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, cities are developing very fast.

Rich urban people sell the land adjacent to rural land on very high prices after purchasing it at very cheap rates and dividing it into plots. Apart from expansion of cities is there any legal provision with the Ministry of Urban Development under Housing Policy whereby benefits of village land could reach the poor rural people, who are the actual owners of that land, and not to urban middlemen? Is there any legal provision to control it?

MR. SPEAKER: Question raised by Mishraji is very correct but first give them some protection against two-pronged attack.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as your question is concerned, I agree with you that they suffer on both counts. You might remember that in Land Acquisition Act.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Speaker does not ask questions, he gives directions only.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: He has supplemented to what I have said and I am talking about that.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: He only gives directions.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: We will comply with his direction when he gives it.

Amendment was made in Land Acquisition Act 1984 so that we could give adequate compensation to the farmers for their land but urban areas are growing very fast and the farmers land is being acquired for it. If we purchase this land at high prices, then cost of houses which we are supposed to construct for weaker sections will also increase proportionately. Mishraji has stated that Land Ceiling Act is under Government's consideration for a long time. I feel that once a decision is taken, all these problems will be solved.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: It cannot be decided upon because lands belonging to big people are involved in it.

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO: Sir, housing is realised as one of the important areas which can generate employment in a big way. Housing also is an area where we do not require any foreign technology or foreign technologists or foreign exchange. The hon. Minister has been promising for the last four years that they will construct a good number of houses but nothing has come forward, possibly because they do not have the money. That is what they reply every time. I wish to know that keeping in view all these things and the emphasis laid down by the Government itself in this year's Budget, whether she will amend the Urban Land ceiling Act and allow the houses to come up in a big way, not only in Maharashtra but also in various parts of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what she has already said.

SHRI K. S. RAO: I mean immediately, Sir.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Sir, I have already said that it is under consideration of the Government and now after the establishment of the National Housing Bank and also keeping in view yesterday's Budget Speech of the finance Minister as well as the keenness of our Prime Minister regarding the housing sector, we hop that in the near future we will enhance the ceiling... (Interruptions). I have said that this Land Ceiling Act is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: It has been under consideration for the last 3 years. Finalize it soon.

Factories Manufacturing Spurious Drugs and Cosmetics in Delhi

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

(a) whether some factories manufacturing spurious drugs and cosmetics have been unearthed in Delhi during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of drugs and cosmetics manufactured there; and

(c) the action taken against the owners of these factories?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. One factory manufacturing spurious drugs and cosmetics was unearthed in Delhi during the last one year.

(b) On 16.1.1989, Sh. Bishan Swarup Goel was found manufacturing for sale and distribution spurious drugs (Boroline and Clearasil) and spurious cosmetics (Cleartone, Fair & Lovely, Colgate Dental Cream and Vicco Turmeric Cream) at B-38/A, Kachchi Colony, Maujpur, Delhi.

(c) The Police have registered a case against the owner of the factory under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. He was subsequently arrested.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Sir, a burning problem of the country which we as a consumer are facing in our day to day life is the problem of adulteration, spurious drugs and sub-standard drugs. Luckily or unluckily, one medicine manufacturing company was unearthed by the police of the Delhi Administration. I say luckily or unluckily because about seventy per cent of the therapeutic companies are manufacturing and selling openly spurious drugs in the Indian markets and the Government is helpless. That is the reason why I have used the word luckily or unluckily. The very object of putting the question has never been that who was the person manufacturing because that information I was already having with me. The intention was that the person who has been arrested and

the person who was found involved in manufacturing spurious and sub-standard drugs might not have been carrying on this business all alone, but the police have arrested only one person. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to who were the parties from whom he used to purchase the raw materials, machines, packing materials, labels, etc. and who were the persons to whom he used to supply these spurious and sub-standard drugs in the Indian markets.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, the contention of the hon. Member is that the problem of spurious and sub-standard drugs has to be taken note of seriously. The Government fully agrees with this Sir, the Drugs and Cosmetic Act has defined what is 'spurious' drugs and what is 'sub-standard' drugs. The implementation of this Act is with the respective Drug Controllers of the State Government and we have been constantly in touch with the State Governments. Every time the State Ministers meet to discuss the matter and decide that serious attention should be paid to this problem. But I am sorry to say that much remains to be done on the part of the State Governments. We have requested the State Government to have Special Cells in their Administration who can investigate these cases because this is a complicated matter. First we see the drugs, then the other Acts are involved, Police also come in, judicial aspect also comes in and if there is a Cell which consists of all these people, it would be much easier not only to detect it but to have them prosecuted properly. This particular case in Delhi is being investigated and I am sure that the point made by the hon. Member as to where they got the labels, etc. from will have to be dealt with.

Sir, another problem which is before us is that there are certain judgements of the court regarding the procedures to be followed which we are also studying and we will see that this matter is very seriously attended to. One thing that must be borne in mind is that the number of staff that is engaged in the drug inspection

department is very small. Unless that is vastly improved, because these facilities are also inadequate, inspection staff is also not as it should be, number of manufacturers is increasing every year, retail outlets are also increasing every year, we will not be in a position to do much in this. We are very much conscious of this fact and we will see that in consultation with the State Government some suitable machinery will be evolved so that this menace can be tackled with.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: The challenge, the capability and the experience of the hon. Minister cannot be defied or underestimated. The drugs purchased by the C.G.H.S. dispensaries particularly the drugs and the medicines purchased by the Ayurvedic Dispensaries, are also adulterated and are of sub-standard quality. Most of the drugs which are purchased by the C.G.H.S. dispensaries do not belong to any standard manufacturing company. May I know from the hon. Minister that while making purchases particularly for the C.G.H.S. authorities, the ayurvedic and allopathic medicines will definitely be purchased from the standard medicine manufacturing companies of the country?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member has raised a wider but a very important point, namely about the purchase of the drugs and the system of their purchase. A large number of drug manufacturers in our country are in small sectors. If we go by open tender system, etc., we have to go according to the Government regulations and we cannot presume that some standard and non-standard factories or companies are there in the country. There are some well-known companies who possibly are better organised for maintaining standards and other things. But simply because they are bigger factories, we will not allow them to manufacture drugs unless certain conditions are fulfilled that they have proper equipments, that they have properly trained people and all that which is also being attempted to. So long as small scale and other sectors are allowed, we will not be able to discriminate the so-called

companies against other companies. But if any case is detected and sometimes they are detected that sub-standard supply to Government or even retail sale to the public is done, as I said, this machinery needs to be strengthened and we have a lot more to do than what is being done in this respect and I admit that.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has agreed that the manufacturing of spurious drugs and cosmetics has assumed a very serious proportion in country. And quite naturally, looking at our social ethos hardly one per cent people are caught, but for prosecuting those who are caught, as he has explained, the procedure is so lengthy and so cumbersome that the culprit gets away at some stage or the other. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that the Act dealing with the people who manufacture spurious drugs and cosmetics will be amended with a view to make it as deterrent as is being done so far as the narcotic trafficking is concerned so that the culprits who are caught, are dealt with in a very deterrent manner, in a very exemplary manner, and to other culprits who are not caught, it serves as a deterrent because there is one medicine which I know of, which is made out of blood and it has been found by SII that AIDS infested injections had shown positive results whereas others have also shown positive results and even this injection is freely available under the table. So, I want an assurance from the Minister that in this budget session he will bring an amendment to the Act dealing with the culprits with a view to make it more deterrent, more stringent and easier to punish the culprits.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know about cosmetics, but if there are lifesaving drugs and they are spurious, the manufacturers are not less than murderers. They should be treated as such.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, I fully agree with the observation that it is a very serious matter. I think it was in 1982 that the Drugs and Cosmetics Act was amended. It is an omnibus terms; all these drugs come under the Act which is called

Drugs and Cosmetics Act. so, it was in 1982 that it was amended with a view to give more powers to the investigating authorities, more punishment, minimum punishment and things like that. There again the problem is of detection. We have enough legal powers, but the machinery for detection, examination and laboratory needs to be strengthened, and in that the cooperation of the State Governments is very necessary. We are now very serious that the Act should be amended and we are reviewing the position all the time, wherever the opportunity arises in the international conferences and in All India conferences, we impressed upon the State Government; we are also in touch with the sister Ministry which deals with industrial licences in drugs etc. as to how they can improve the procedure. Sir, there is no denying that it is a very serious matter and we will see that we do all that we can to see that it is not repeated.

Translation]

Achievement of Targets of Population Growth Rate

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

(a) the targets fixed for population growth rate and how far these have been achieved;

(b) the States, where the population growth rate has been higher than the national target and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the new initiatives proposed to reduce population growth rate and when these are likely to be taken?

[English]

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

STATEMENT

Seventh Five Year Plan envisages a Birth rate of 29.1 per thousand and a Death rate of 10.4 per thousand by the end of the plan i.e. in 1990 implying a Natural Growth rate of 1.87%. As per latest Sample Registration System estimates, the Natural Growth rate of Population for India is 2.12% (Provisional) for the year 1987.

The States/Union territories of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, D&N Haveli, Delhi and Lakshadweep have shown growth rates higher than the National level in the year 1987. Growth Rates remain higher due to steeper decline in death Rate relative to that in Birth Rate, low level of contraceptive prevalence, relatively high infant mortality, low female literacy and lower age at marriage for females.

The initiatives taken to improve performance under the family welfare programme in the country include improving quality of services, enhancing child survival rates through Universal Immunisation Programme, intensifying population education, enhancing community participation, adopting improved communication approaches and involving voluntary organisations. Besides, reinforcement of training and retraining of personnel at the grass-root level, establishing and strengthening linkages with related development programmes like female literacy and improvement of women's status and adoption of area intensive approach are some of the initiatives being considered as part of the Eighth Plan strategy.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to encourage the people for adopting the 'two child' norm in those States, where population is

increasing constantly due to poverty and illiteracy. Besides, what steps does the Government propose to take in future to encourage those families who have adopted this norm, so that more people are motivated to adopt the programme. This is a burning problem. I would like to know what important steps the government is going to take for educating the people about the family planning programme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): There are no two opinions that population control and encouragement to the family planning programme has become a major problem and we are seized of it. I have mentioned in my statement the names of those States whose performance has been below the national average. Our intention is to work more and more in this field and also to work for greater progress. For this, we have worked out many things and we are also implementing them. It is necessary to strengthen the medical facilities in rural areas. We have come to know from the figures that States Governments do not provide those facilities in the rural areas even though funds are allocated by the Centre. At many places, training facilities are inadequate and housing facilities are almost nil. Required equipments are not available. It seems that the State Governments are not giving priority to the medical facilities. The funds allocated to them are used in other fields. As a result, today there are many States which cannot implement the programmes sanctioned by the Centre. The other problem is regarding the number of trained mid-wives and nurses who are less in number. There are more doctors and less compounders and nurses in the country today. Programmes should be made for this so that the para-medical services and the number of midwives and nurses can be increased. The Central Government bears all the expenditure of training programmes for nurses. The State Governments are instructed to train them and employ them. To encourage them, the central Government pays them stipend, so that they are at least well trained to work in a

primary health centre. Unless this is done, we cannot make any progress in this regard nor can any other system be evolved. There are many more programmes for motivation and providing incentives to them. Efforts have been made to set up local committees also.

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what steps have been taken and what incentives are being given to achieve the objective of 'two child' norm. Besides, what facilities does the Government propose to extend in future in this regard?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The State Governments provide according to their means. It is not incentive, but the Central Government provides a fixed amount to those who go in for operation at the medical centres. This is to meet some petty expenses. Besides, many other facilities are being provided by the State Governments. The performance has been good wherever the State Governments have shown alertness and provided more facilities.

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: You have already asked two supplementaries.

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: One more.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what are the norms outside the House, but in the House, more than two are not allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides poverty and illiteracy, there are some superstitions also. The people believe that children are God's gift. I want to know whether the Government is going to spread literacy in such a way so that these superstitions are removed and the people are liberated of the shackles of conservatism. Is the

Government going to do something in this regard?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know, if children are God's gift, then why the bachelors are not blessed with children... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: It does not behove you to make a joke of such a serious matter. I can never tolerate it. This is a national issue. It is unfortunate that the House should take such a serious matter lightly. The hon. Minister should answer my question.

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked why the bachelors are not blessed by children. They cannot produce children by themselves. It is the women who produce children..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is going one step ahead.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Do not worry. We will not lessen the seriousness of the question. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very important question has been raised. It has been our experience that this programme has not been successful in the areas where there is illiteracy among women or deep rooted conservatism. It is not only the responsibility of the Ministry of Health to make this programme a success but also of other departments too, which look after the economic and social aspects of women, including education. We have to make efforts to spread on awareness among the people, through education, and other means of massmedia. This problem is so complicated that we can not bring the changes unless we make efforts from every side. Health is only one aspect. Other important aspects are economic and social. Whatever the hon. Member has said is correct. We are co-ordinating with other Ministries and want to solve this problem with joint efforts.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to part (c) of the question about the new initiatives proposed. Is it a fact that since the last 13 years, no new initiatives have been taken? Although very detailed lists have been prepared by the Ministry itself, listing the proposed incentives and even disincentives which could be implemented; even voluntary organisations have prepared detailed proposals for incentives and disincentives, none of them have been implemented. Even in the current Budget and in the President's Address, nothing has been said about it. Why has that not been spelt out?

I would like to ask the second question about part (b) wherein it is stated that the growth rate has been higher than the national target.

MR. SPEAKER: One question.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I would like to ask a specific question about part (b).

MR. SPEAKER: You can put only one question, not a lot of questions.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Incentives and initiatives are two different things. As regards initiatives, it is not true that during last 13 years no initiatives have been taken. As I said some time back, if the status of women is increased sufficiently and if women's literacy is increased, this problem could be much easily tackled. The Government of India has now a new Department, the Women's Welfare Department, just to give one example. It is not as if we are just sitting and doing nothing. We are trying to tackle the problem from all angles and it is only then we will be able to make some dent in this very difficult situation.

As regards (b), as I said earlier, we are in touch with them and we are pursuing with them.

Incentive is only one small part of it. We cannot rely on incentives. It has to

come from all angles, from all sides and all Departments.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I do not want to embarrass the Minister. You have also personally opined that unless 100% literacy prevails in our country, we cannot have a growth rate of population of 11%, according to the National Health Policy. So, through you, Sir, I want to request the hon. Minister whether he will convene a meeting consisting of all the Opposition parties and bring a comprehensive legislation to curb the growth rate of to zero by 2000 A.D. which has been set in the National Health Policy instead of curbing the percentage of 1.1 to zero by 2000 A.D.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: If laws can do it, we can do anything. Laws will not do this. This is a very complex matter. The hon. Member ought to know about this. Unless we all meet together—the public representatives, voluntary organisations, the various Departments of Government these things cannot be tackled properly. There are no short — cuts to this. That is what our effort should be.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Centralisation of purchase of jute bags for fertilisers companies

*103. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a committee to go into the merits and demerits of centralisation of the purchase of jute and high density polyethylene bags for fertiliser companies in public and cooperative sector;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the committee; and

(c) the time by which the committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Government, in the Deptt. of Fertiliser, has set up a Central Purchase Committee to recommend the purchase of jute and HDPE bags for public/cooperative sector fertiliser companies.

(b) The Committee comprises of 4 members. They are as follows:

Dr. K.K.S. Chauhan Managing Director, KRIBHCO.	Chairman
Shri M.H. Avadhani Managing Director, IFFCO.	Member
Shri S.N. Jain Managing Director, National Fertiliser Ltd.	Member
Shri R. Venkatesan Director(Finance) and acting Chairman & Managing Director, Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertiliser Ltd.	Convener

It has been made obligatory for all public sector undertakings and cooperative sector fertiliser companies to buy all their requirements of jute and HDPE bags as per the advice and decisions of the Committee.

(c) This is a standing committee and it is not required to submit its report to the Govt.

Pension scheme for working journalists and non-journalists employees of the press

*104. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Group had been set up to go into the question of providing a pension scheme for working journalists

and non-journalists employees of newspaper establishments; if so, when and the location of its office;

(b) the steps taken by the Group to elicit opinion on the question from various sectors of the newspaper industry including journalists of small newspapers; and

(c) whether the Group has submitted its report and if so, the findings and recommendations of the Group and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir, The Group was set up in May, 1988. As the Central Provident Fund Commissioner is the member secretary of the group, as such the work is carried out from his office located at Mayur Bhavan, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

(b) The Group already has representatives of employers, journalists and non-journalists employees of the newspaper establishments, who will be placing their respective view points before the Group.

(c) The Group has not submitted any report, as such the question of Government's response thereto does not arise.

Protection to Olive Riddley Sea-Turtles

*107. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to protect the Olive Riddley Sea-turtles laying eggs at Gahirmatha in the Bhattar-Kanika wildlife sanctuary in Orissa;

(b) the number of eggs laid by Olive Riddley Sea-Turtles at a time; and

(c) the number of Turtles that migrate to Gahirmatha annually?

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

steps taken to protect the Olive Riddley turtles at Gahirmatha in Orissa include the up-gradation of the Bhattar-Kanika wildlife sanctuary to the status of a national park to afford greater legal protection to the turtles and other fauna and their habitat; prohibition of mechanised fishing within 10 Kms. of the coast; the deployment of additional protection staff alongwith the coast-guards at the time of nesting of the turtles; the involvement of voluntary organisations to protect the turtles during nesting and the deployment of a mobile patrolling unit with wireless facility. Government of India have given an assistance of Rs. 10.27 lakhs in 1988-89 for this purpose.

(b) The Olive Riddley sea-turtles lays a clutch of 40 to 125 eggs at a time.

(c) After the mating has taken place in the sea, only the female turtles emerge for mass nesting along the Gahirmatha coast. In the last mass nesting which took place between 13th and 27th January, 1989, about 2.90 lakh female turtles were observed at Gahirmatha.

[Translation]

Outstanding demands of doctors

*108. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

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

(a) the reasons for not meeting certain demands of the Central Services doctors which were earlier agreed to by Government in the package of benefits;

(b) whether doctors are pursuing those demands and have threatened to strike work; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to meet those out standing demands and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):(a) to (c). Most of the items included in the package of benefits announced in July, 1987 have been implemented.

The items regarding placement of Chief Medical Officers, Associate Professors with 6 years service and Specialist Grade II officers of Public Health Sub-cadre with 9 years service in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 included in the package of benefits have not been implemented as all the administrative formalities involved in the process have not been completed. Expeditious action is being taken to complete the implementation.

The doctors have represented for early implementation of the outstanding provisions of the package announced by Government in July, 1987 as well as severel other unacceptable and new demands. They have resolved to continue their struggle.

[English]

Supply of rice to Andhra Pradesh

*110. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:

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

(a) the price at which Union Government supplies rice to the States;

(b) whether the price charged is different for each State; if so, details thereof;

(c) the other food items supplied to Andhra Pradesh for public distribution;

(d) whether the supply of these items during the last two years has been as per the demand of State Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The Central Issue

Prices for rice are uniform for all the States/UTs in the country. The present issue prices for common fine and superfine varieties are Rs.244, Rs.304 and Rs.325 per quintal respectively for public Distribution System and Rs.50 per quintal less for each of these varieties in respect of supplies to ITDP areas and tribal majority States.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Wheat, imported edible oil and sugar.

(d) and (e) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

(Quantity of thousand tonnes)			
Commodity	Year	Demand	Allotment
Rice	(i) Rice Year 1986-87 (October to September)	2355	1160
	(ii) Rice Year 1987-88 (October to September)	2400	995
Wheat	Wheat Year 1987-88 (April to March)	290	252
	Wheat Year 1988-89 (April to March)	245	121
Imported edible oils	Oil Year 1986-87 (November to October)	201	116
	Oil Year 1987-88 (November to October)	152.4	136.35
Sugar	1987 (Calendar Year)	*	309.732
	1988 (Calendar Year)	*	310.986

*No demands are invited.

Note (1) Allotment of rice and wheat is made on month to month basis taking into account the overall stock position in the Central Pool, the relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These are supplemental to open market availability.

(2)

In case of Sugar, allotments are being made to all States since February, 1987 at a uniform rate of 425 grams per capita per month for the projected population as on 1.10.1986. Besides, some additional allotment is made for festivals during September/October.

- (3) The allocation of imported edible oils to States/U.Ts. is meant to be supplementary in nature and adjusted according to flush/Lean season.

Report of Wage Boards for Working Journalist and Non-Journalist Employees of Newspapers

*111. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Wage Boards for the Working Journalist and non-journalist newspaper employees have submitted their reports;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the time by which the reports are expected to be submitted; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to grant further extension of time to the Wage Boards for submitting the reports, if so, the details thereof together with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). After prolonged deliberations and hearing, the concerned interests, the Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalists Newspaper employees finalised and published their tentative proposals in August, 1988, inviting comments. Accordingly they have received comments in this regard and since then Boards have given hearings to the employees and employers on the comments of their proposals and now the Wage Boards are holding meetings so as to finalize their recommendations. The terms of the Wage Boards have been extended upto 31.3.1989. The Boards regulate their own procedure in connection with their work, however, Chairman of Wage Boards has assured that he will submit the final report by 31.3.1989.

News item "Poor Nations Face Food Emergency"

*112. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "poor nations face food emergency" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 16 January, 1989 calling for global efforts to avert drought, environmental destruction and other human-induced climate changes which threaten to undermine the future of humanity;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether any steps are contemplated in this regard?

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

(b) The Government of India are aware of the dangers which drought, environmental degradation and human induced climate changes can pose to food security. However, the regional impacts of climate changes in various parts of the world, particularly regarding agriculture, have not been quantified. India is actively participating in international efforts to study the cause for the global climate change, the impacts and the possible response strategies.

(c) The steps taken by the Government of India to meet the situation include the following:

- i. Survey and protection of forests, afforestation programmes and wasteland development.
- ii. Soil conservation, protection of watershed areas, anti-desertification measures and protection of the quality of land.

- iii. Conservation of water and prevention and control of water pollution.
- iv. Prevention and control of air pollution.
- v. Measures for the development of non-conventional energy sources.
- vi. Measures for conservation of energy; and
- vii. Participation in international efforts to meet the situation.

Mobile fair price shops

*113. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether mobile fair price shops are operating in hilly and inaccessible areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of mobile vehicles

provided to each State under the scheme; and

(d) whether schemes have been drawn up to expand the existing network of mobile fair price shops in adivasi areas of the country, particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d) The States/UTs have been advised from time to time that mobile vans may be introduced to provide greater accessibility to the consumers residing in hilly, remote, far-flung, desert, tribal and inaccessible areas. According to the information received from the States/UTs, 342 mobile fair price shops were operating in different States/UTs as on 30.9.1988. Government of Gujarat has intimated that out of 21 mobile vans being operated by them, 18 are functioning in the tribal areas of the State for distribution of essential commodities.

Under the Central Plan Scheme, financial assistance has been provided to different States/UTs, as per details given below:-

Financial Year	State/U.T.	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of vehicles
1	2	3	4
1985-86	1. Andhra Pradesh	6.00	3
	2. Assam	5.29	3
	3. Bihar	16.73	12
	4. Madhya Pradesh	37.00	20
	5. Orissa	22.00	11
	6. Rajasthan	8.00	4
	Total	95.02	53
1986-87	1. Assam	15.68	8
	2. Bihar	12.50	5
	3. Manipur	19.00	4

1	2	3	4
	4. Nagaland	12.50	5
	5. Rajasthan	15.00	6
	6. Uttar Pradesh	20.00	8
	Total	94.68	41

1987-88	1. Andhra Pradesh	12.50	5
	2. Bihar	25.00	10
	3. Himachal Pradesh	15.00	6
	4. Karnataka	15.00	6
	5. Madhya Pradesh	30.00	12
	6. Orissa	17.50	7
	7. Rajasthan	35.00	14
	8. Uttar Pradesh	52.50	21
	9. Chandigarh	5.00	2
	Total	207.50	83

1988-89	1. Andhra Pradesh	27.50	11
	2. Assam	15.00	6
	3. Bihar	27.50	11
	4. Himachal Pradesh	12.50	5
	5. Madhya Pradesh	30.00	12
	6. Manipur	12.50	5
	7. Mizoram	9.68	4
	8. Nagaland	13.50	6
	9. Orissa	10.00	4
	10. Rajasthan	22.50	9

1	2	3	4
	11. Sikkim	5.00	2
	12. Uttar Pradesh	27.50	11
	Total	213.18	86
	Grand Total	610.38	263

Sale of Sub-Standard Salt

*114. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether iodised salt is provided in the country to prevent diseases like Goitre;

(b) if so, whether salt manufactured to IS-7224 and meeting the requirements of amended PFA Rules 1987 is expected to serve the purpose;

(c) if so, whether salt marketed by Tatas and Hindustan salt meet the standards fixed; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to stop the sale of sub-standard products and improve their quality to acceptable standards?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Child Labour

*115. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated projects for the welfare and

rehabilitation of children based on plan of action mentioned in the Child Labour Policy;

(b) if so, the number of projects formulated or contemplated and the States where the projects are being implemented; and

(c) the funds sanctioned to different States so far to strengthen enforcement machinery in order to implement Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 10 Projects were initially contemplated under the National Child Labour Policy. Out of these, 8 projects have been formulated and sanctioned. These are being implemented at Sivakasi in Tamilnadu, Jaipur in Rajasthan, Moradabad, Ferozabad, Mirzapur-Bhadohi and Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh, Markapur in Andhra Pradesh and Mandsaur in Madhya Pradesh. The remaining two projects at Surat in Gujarat and in Jammu & Kashmir have not been formulated by the State Governments. Further, one additional project has been recently sanctioned at Jaggampet in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Funds amounting to Rs. 43,062/- have been sanctioned to the States of A.P. and M.P. under the pilot scheme for strengthening the enforcement machinery for better implementation of labour laws relating to child and women workers.

Chemical Disasters

*116. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

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

(a) whether Union Government have taken adequate precautionary measures for meeting any future major chemical disasters like the Bhopal gas tragedy;

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

(c) the details of chemical disasters that have occurred after Bhopal gas tragedy; and

(d) the action taken by Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). 1. The Parliament enacted the Environment (Protection) Act, in 1986 which provides for management of hazardous substances and for laying down procedures and safeguards in this regard. Following this, the Government have taken several steps to deal with major chemical disasters which include the following:

- (i) The draft rules for notification and handling of hazardous and toxic chemicals have been prepared by the Ministry.
- (ii) A Hazardous Substances Management Division has been set up in the Ministry.
- (iii) A crisis management plan has been prepared to deal with chemical emergencies with a three-tier system, namely, a Central Crisis Group, State level Crisis Group or Coordination Committee and District level Crisis Group.
- (iv) The Central Crisis Group has already been constituted.

Thirteen States and one Union Territory have set up Co-ordination Committees.

- (v) Eighteen States and Union Territories have identified hazardous chemical industries within their jurisdiction. The 'on-site' and 'off-site' emergency plans have been prepared.
- (vi) Financial assistance has been provided to 13 States during this financial year to equip them with manpower and laboratory facilities.
- (vii) An effective communication system has been set up for co-ordinated action in case of a major chemical disaster with a Control Room working in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- (viii) The people living around the hazardous units will be sensitized by information and training so that they will be in a position to meet an emergency or accident.

2. There has not been any major chemical disaster after the Bhopal gas tragedy. However, some chemical accidents have been reported from some States. The action taken by the State Governments in this regard includes prosecution and closure of concerned industrial units.

[Translation]

Exemption to Khadi and Village Industries Commission from Purview of Labour Laws

*117. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has demanded exemption from the purview of the Labour

Laws and the Shops and other Establishments Act as reported in the daily "Jansatta" dated 11 August, 1988; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Study Group was set in October, 1986 to identify the difficulties being faced by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the matter of implementation of existing labour laws and to suggest suitable measures for overcoming the same. The Study Group submitted its report in June, 1988 which is under Government's consideration.

Wages to Workers in Kosa Industry

*118. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kosa Industry is being encouraged in Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the wages paid to the workers engaged in this Industry are very low;

(c) whether there was an agitation in Champa Shahar of Bilaspur district over this issue; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the appropriate Government for the fixation/revision of wages as also for the implementation of the Act, is the State Government. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that the agitation started by Kosa Weavers on 23.1.89 for enhancement of wages has

been resolved by mutual arbitration under the auspices of the State Labour Department.

[English]

Sewerage Facilities in Urban Areas

*119. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any preference/priority has been given to the special category States for the provision of sewerage and sanitation facilities in urban areas, particularly the District Headquarters during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof Statewise for each Year of the Plan; and

(c) if not, whether such a provision is proposed to be made during the final year of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Apex Body for Medical Education

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

(a) whether Government have mooted a proposal to set up a U.G.C. type Apex Body to supervise the medical education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the Apex Body is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Medical Education Review Committee, whose report was placed before the Parliament on the 2nd May,

1986, had made a recommendation for the establishment of an autonomous Medical and Health Education Commission, which would be responsible for coordination, planning and implementation of various medical and health education programmes in all branches of health sciences, planning for the development of health manpower, allocation of funds and disbursement of grants to medical and health institutions etc. This recommendation has been accepted, in principle, and action has been initiated in consultation with various organisations and medical education scientists to work out the modalities regarding the setting up of such a Commission.

(c) It is not possible to give any such indication.

Support Price of Sugar and Sugarcane

1001. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of hike in price of levy/free sale sugar;

(b) whether Government have reduced the quota of levy sugar also, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the support price of sugarcane fixed by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The retail issue price of levy sugar has been increased from Rs.5.10 to 5.25 per kilogram with effect from 1.1.1989. The prices of free sale sugar are governed by the market forces of demand and supply. The retail prices of free sale sugar in the principal markets as on 22.2.1989 ranged between Rs.6.20 and Rs.7.30 per Kg. as against the range of Rs.6.30 to Rs.6.80 per Kg. on the corresponding date last year.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during

the current season 1988-89 has been fixed at Rs. 19.50 per quintal linked to 8.5 per cent recovery with proportionate premium for higher recoveries.

Better Storage Facility of Foodgrains

1002. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether because of lack of adequate storage facility, the farmers lose a good quantity of foodgrains which is eaten up by rodents and pests and it compels them to sell their produce when prices are low due to heavy arrivals in market;

(b) whether Government have developed many low cost storage system which will be within the reach of an average farmer;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof;

(d) whether such storage facilities have been introduced in the agricultural hinterland of Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(e) whether it has helped in containing losses and improve the holding capacity of farmers of their produce to get a better price over the years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No Systematic/comprehensive studies have been carried out to estimate the extent of losses to foodgrains at the farm level caused by rodents and other pests. The Government extends price support wherever necessary to ensure that reasonable prices are paid for the foodgrains produced by the farmers.

(b) and (c). The Indian Grain Storage Institutes have developed 39 different designs for indoor as well as outdoor farm level storage structures ranging from 0.1 to 57 tonnes capacity. They have also suggested improvement in 59 different traditional storage structures at the farm level.

(d) The Central Save Grain Campaign Team, Pune has been responsible for sale of 1500 metal bins and for construction/improvement of 404 non-metallic storage structures at the farm level in adopted villages during last three years.

(e) The Central Save Grain Campaign is only for demonstration purposes and is intended as a catalytic agency for the State Governments and private entrepreneurs to improve farm level storage.

**Allotment of Kiosks and Stalls in
N.D.M.C. and M.C.D. Areas**

1003. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kiosks and stalls are allotted in the N.D.M.C. and M.C.D. areas only to the squatters and not to unemployed graduates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to review its policy; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Kiosks and stalls are allotted in the NDMC area only to squatters and others in extreme compassionate circumstances and not to the unemployed graduates. In the MCD area kiosks are allotted in public auction.

(b) NDMC allotes stalls/kiosks as a rehabilitation measure to squatters and other in extreme compassionate circumstances. In the MCD area as stated in (a) above, kiosks are allotted in public auction.

(c) There is no proposal to review this policy.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

**Agreement with France Regarding
Advance Pollution Control Technology**

1004. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint venture agreement has been signed recently between two private sector companies of France and India for the Latter's entry into advanced pollution control technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this technology is likely to be brought into operation to control pollution and effluent treatment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). M/s. Paraneet Enviroquips Private Limited, Chandigarh have entered into collaboration with M/s. Water Treatment and Recoveries S.A.R.L. of France for recovery of heavy metals from trade effluents from electroplating factories. M/s. Bhagwati Associates (P) Ltd., Bombay have entered into collaboration with M/s. Compagniedes Serviced Assainissement, France for the manufacture of Sewage Treatment Plants.

(c) Information regarding the time by which the technologies are likely to be brought into operation will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

**Environmental Pollution by Chemical
Industry**

1005. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale chemical industries are coming up in almost all the big cities which are endangering the lives of the people living in those cities and particularly in the surroundings of the chemical industries;

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government to counter the environment pollution in those areas;

(c) whether Government exercises any check from the point of view of pollution before issuing licence for establishing new industrial units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir; However pockets of some big cities are facing such a situation.

(b) All medium and large scale chemical industries coming under the category of polluting industries have to obtain necessary clearance from the respective State Pollution Control Boards and the State Government from environmental angle. Besides, Public Sector Central Government Projects are required to get the environmental clearance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The remedial measures include pollution abatement action under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. In case of 20 polluting industries, it has been decided by the Government that the letters of intent will be converted into industrial licence only after the following conditions have been fulfilled:-

(i) The State Director of Industries confirms that the site of the project has been approved from the environmental angle by the competent State Authority;

(ii) The entrepreneur commits both to the State Government and the Central Government that he will install the appropriate equipment and implement the prescribed measures for the prevention and control of pollution;

(iii) The concerned State Pollution Control Board has certified that the proposal meets with the environmental requirements and that the equipment installed or proposed to be installed are adequate and appropriate to the requirements.

Schemes for Construction of Houses by Owners of Plots

1006. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently introduced a new scheme regarding construction of houses by owners of plots allotted by DDA; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Narmada (Indira) Sagar Dam

1007. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts have opined that the construction of the Narmada (Indira) Sagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh is likely to cause earthquakes due to the reservoir induced seismicity;

(b) if so, the area of forest likely to be affected by the project; and

(c) whether Government have accorded final approval to the project?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) It is generally believed that creation of reservoirs results in an increase of seismic activity but not in its intensity. It is the international practice to generate adequate data based on which one can conclude whether there is any increased reservoir

induced seismicity or not. Accordingly, setting up of stations for seismic surveillance and monitoring in this area has been decided on the basis of studies done by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune.

(b) The forest area likely to be affected by the project is 41,11.97 ha.

(c) Yes, sir.

Ban on Import of Hazardous Chemicals

1008. SHRI H.B. PATIL:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:

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

(a) whether at a Conference of officers of States and Union Territories, on management of hazardous substances and pollution control, held in December 1988, a strong recommendation has been made for stopping the clandestine import of hazardous wastes; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the recommendations made at the Conference?

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

(b) The Conference stressed the importance of controlling the import of hazardous substances in the country with the help of the customs authorities and the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports under the guidance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. It also recommended incorporation of suitable rules and regulations under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

English]

Fire in Office of Ministry of Environment and Forests

1009. SHRI S.D. SINGH:
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:

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

(a) whether recently there was an incident of fire in the office of the Ministry of Environment at C.C.O Complex, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the causes of the fire and the total loss incurred; and

(c) whether some important documents were also burnt in this fire and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It has not been possible to determine the exact cause of the fire. However, either an electrical short circuit or inadvertant non-switching off of some heating electrical appliance is suspected to have caused the fire.

The total loss due to fire is estimated at Rs. 6.32 lakhs mainly in the form of stationery, canteen stores and furnitures, recreation equipment, office equipment, etc.

(c) No, Sir. The fire directly affected only one wing of the sixth floor of Paryavaran Bhawan which was mainly occupied by canteen, Dining Room, Recreation Room, stationery and miscellaneous stores.

[English]

Persons Suffering from Various Diseases

1010. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government regarding the persons suffering from blindness, leprosy, insanity, anaemia, tuberculosis and venereal diseases in India;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in these diseases; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to check them during the last three years, particularly in the state of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). On the basis of information available, the position in respect of blindness, leprosy, insanity, anaemia, tuberculosis and venereal diseases in India is indicated below:

Blindness:

A prevalence survey of blindness was carried out by Indian Council of Medical Research during 1971-73 in seven Centres namely Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Delhi, Indore, Madurai, Srinagar and Varanasi and it was estimated that there were 3.1 million persons totally blind in India, with 1971 census population as base. The prevalence varied from 5-28 persons per 1,000 in different centres.

Another prevalence survey of cataract was also carried out by Indian Council of Medical Research during the year 1982-83 in different Centres and the prevalence of a cataract varied from 31% in Raipur to 73% in Angamally, among the persons aged 40 years and above.

A National programme for control of blindness was launched in 1976-77 throughout the country with the aim to reduce blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2000 A.D. The strategy involves creation of infrastructure for eye care at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, camp approach for outreach areas and health education.

For the State of Orissa, following infrastructure has been established/strengthened under the programme during the last three years:

"88 primary health centres, two district mobile units, two eyes banks".

Leprosy:

No regular survey has been conducted regarding the persons suffering from Leprosy. According to 1981 census, it is estimated that there are 39.16 lakhs leprosy patients in the country with a prevalence rate of 5.77 per 1,000 population. A National Leprosy Eradication Programme has been launched by the Government.

Insanity :

The Indian Council of Medical Research initiated a severe mental morbidity study as on multi centre collaborative study in the field of mental health at Baroda, Calcutta, Patiala and Bangalore, Baroda and Calcutta were found to have low rates of Epilepsy (1.28 and 1.71 per 1000) whereas it was higher in Patiala (3.17 per 1000). The highest prevalence is in Bangalore (7.82 per 1000). Epilepsy constituted 70% of all the cases detected during survey at Bangalore while similar percentages at Baroda, Calcutta and Patiala were 28%, 20% and 22% respectively. Most of these cases were in the younger age group of upto 14 years of age. Similarly, the rates for depressive psychosis were higher in Calcutta, Patiala compared to Bangalore and Baroda.

Anaemia:

Studies carried out by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad under Indian Council of Medical Research in rural areas around Hyderabad have shown that 64% of adult women, 85% of pregnant women 65% of school children, 76% of pre-school children and 43% of adult men suffer from Anaemia. Iron Tablets and Folic Acid tablets are supplied to pregnant women and children under the National Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme.

Tuberculosis:

One sample survey was conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research during 1955-58 and subsequently limited surveys were conducted by National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore. These studies show no evidence to suggest that the number of TB patients are on increase.

Fully equipped and staffed District TB Centres to undertake free diagnostic and treatment activities through all existing medical and health institutions including primary health centres are functioning in the country. To prevent development of the disease, BCG vaccination is given to children in the age group of 0-1 year as a

part of universal programme of immunization. A separate budgetary provision has been made for health education through radio, TV spots, advertisements in newspaper and by producing booklets and pamphlets voluntary organisations also are providing anti-tuberculosis drugs materials and equipments

In the state of Orissa all the 13 districts have been covered under the programme and there are 911 TB beds available for the treatment of seriously ill TB patients To cut short the duration of treatment from 18-24 months to 6-8 months, short course chemotherapy drug regimens have been introduced in 7 districts of the State The State Government of Orissa has been assisted by supplying anti-tuberculosis drugs, materials and equipments For effective supervision and implementation of the National Tuberculosis Programme, two vehicles have been provided to the State during 1988-89 During the years 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88, an amount of Rs 29 02 lakhs, 25 84 lakhs and 35 14 lakhs respectively was given to the Govt of Orissa

Venereal diseases:

No survey has been conducted regarding the persons suffering from venereal diseases in India In the State of Orissa, total number of cases reported by the STD clinics and the percentage increase in the diseases during 1985, 1986 and 1987 are as indicated below, as per available information

Year	Total Number of STD Cases	Percentage Increase(+) Decrease(-)
1985	97,536	-
1986	94,439	(-) 31
1987	96,343	(+) 49

To control the disease Government has been providing training to the inservice medical and para-medical personnel in the Regional STD Centres in the clinical and laboratory management of the disease

Government also has been providing intensive health community education for bringing about awareness about the seriousness of the disease

Sugar mills in private and co-operative sectors

1011 SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the total number of sugar mills in the private and cooperative sectors existing in the country,

(b) the number of sugar mills set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan so far and the number of mills proposed to be set up in the remaining period,

(c) whether Government of Orissa have requested for set up new sugar mills in State,

(d) if so, the action taken thereon, and

(e) the total amount earmarked for establishment of sugar factories during the Seventh Five Year plan and the amount released so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D L BAITHA) (a) There are 119 sugar mills in private and 213 sugar mills in cooperative sectors existing in the country besides 56 sugar mills in public sector

(b) 30 sugar mills of 1250 TCD capacity each have been set up during the 7th Five Year plan so far A capacity of 24 31 lakh tonnes has also been licensed so far during the 7th plan for setting up of new units as well as for effecting expansion in existing units There is no pre-determined number of mills to be set up in any year

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir Three proposals for setting up of new sugar mills of 2500 TCD capacity each in the State of Orissa have been received in the Department of Food The decision on these proposals is likely to be taken shortly by the Government

(e) The Central Government do not earmark any amount for establishment of sugar factories.

Outlay on development of forests

1012. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed outlay on forest development and conservation, scheme-wise, under the current Plan;

(b) the total expenditure upto 31 March, 1988 and the estimated expenditure during 1988-89; and

(c) the additional area proposed to be taken up under re-afforestation programme, as district from social forestry during the Plan period and the area actually taken up so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Proposed outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan period on forest development and conservation is Rs.1856.39 crores of which outlay under Central Sector is Rs.447 crores. Scheme-wise outlay under Central Sector is given in the statement below.

(b) The total expenditure upto 31st March, 1988 is Rs.1040 crores. The expenditure during 1988-89 is estimated as Rs.496 crores.

(c) The target for afforestation under different schemes for the Seventh Five Year Plan is 10 million hectares. The progress upto 31st March, 1988 is 5.04 million hectares including social forestry programmes. Data on afforestation as distinct from social forestry are not compiled separately.

STATEMENT

Proposed outlay under forestry schemes for the VII Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Scheme	Proposed outlay (Rs.in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Conservation of Ecologically sensitive areas	68.00
2.	Social Forestry	98.00
3.	Production Forestry	10.00
4.	Forestry Research	33.00
5.	Forest Education and Training	20.00
6.	Extension & Publicity	10.00
7.	Development of minor forest produce including medicinal plants.	6.00
8.	Tribal Development	20.00
9.	Other Schemes	25.00

1	2	3
10.	National Wasteland Development Board	127.00
11.	Wildlife Conservation	30.00
12.	State Sector schemes	1409.39
Total		1856.39

Steps of reduce infant mortality rate

1013. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to reduce infant mortality rate and to provide maternity and child services in the backward areas in different States;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) how far the scheme launched for this purpose has been implemented in Assam during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) To reduce IMR and to provide Maternal and Child Health Services in backward areas of different States, Government have taken steps to implement a package of activities as part of the State sector plans and as Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up a net work of Primary Health Care institutions in rural areas, training of medical and para-medical workers (both male and female), training of Traditional Birth Attendants and supplying them with delivery kits. Additional primary health centres and sub-centres are being set up in order to provide ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care. The workers have been trained and advised to identify and refer the cases at risk to the competent medical personnel or institution. The scheme of immunisation is expanded to provide 100% coverage to pregnant mothers and at least 85% coverage to infants. Oral rehydration

therapy is being promoted as a means to tackle morbidity and mortality due to dehydration in diarrhoea cases. Health education is being provided to promote breast feeding and proper weaning practices. Coverage under Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and supplementary nutrition under ICDS is gradually being increased, special 'Area Project' is being taken up in identified disadvantaged areas.

(c) The achievement in the State of Assam is as follows:

As on 30-6-1988 11275 Dais, 1678 multi purpose worker (Female), 3244 multi purpose worker (male), 126 Health Assistant (Female) 774 Health Assistant (Male) and 494 PHC Medical Officers have been trained.

As on 30-6-1988 3242 sub-centres, 390 primary health centres were functioning in the State.

Till 1988-89, 12 districts in the State have been covered under Universal Immunisation Programme and Oral Re-Hydration Therapy.

Need to promote environmental education

1014. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to promote environmental education in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to promote environmental education and also to create awareness among the people about environmental protection?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken the following steps to promote environmental education as well as to create awareness among the people for environmental protection:

- (i) A national curricular framework on environmental education and studies has been developed at the upper primary secondary and higher secondary stages in pursuance of the National Policy on Education 1986. Universities offer graduate, post-graduate and diploma course on environmental sciences.
- (ii) A National Environment Awareness Campaign has been launched by the Government since 1986 as an ongoing programme with the objective of creating environmental awareness at all levels throughout the country by organising various activities such as seminars, workshops, exhibitions, essay competitions, padayatras for different target groups like students, professionals, media personal and journalists, voluntary agencies, professional bodies, elected representatives, non-governmental organisations, community action groups etc.
- (iii) A new centrally sponsored scheme for environmental orientation to school education has been taken up to harmonise educational programmes in the schools with the local environmental situation and concerns.
- (iv) Government provides financial

assistance to the Centres for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, and Madras, for development of resource material on environment and training of teachers on environment education.

- (v) The National Museum of Natural History, Delhi, is engaged in organising several environmental education related activities for school children.

Depletion of forest area in Eastern Ghat

1015. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Ghat forest range is fast depleting; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the felling of trees and for conservation of forests in the Eastern Ghat?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Downfall of prices of essential commodities

1016. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities have come down and the quality improved after passing of the Consumer Protection Act;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that Consumers Protection Act is effectively implemented by all concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b) The Consumer Protection Act aims at providing better protection to the consumers and

envisages redressal machinery for speedy redressal of grievances of consumers in matters relating to defective goods, defective services, unfair trade practices, etc. It has no direct linkage with the prices and quality of goods. However, it has generated consumer awareness, particularly in regard to the quality and price aspects of commodities. By and large, the prices of essential commodities have been contained. During the past one year as on 4.2.1989 Wholesale Price Index of all commodities has increased by only 5.4 per cent.

(c) The implementation of the Act by the States and UT Administrations is closely pursued, co-ordinated and monitored. For this purpose, meetings have been held with the Food Ministers and Senior Officers of States and UTs. The matter has also been pursued through several letters, telex messages, telegrams, etc. As a result redressal forums are functioning in seven States and UTs. In addition, seven States/UTs have also notified redressal institutions.

EPF dues outstanding in Kerala

1017. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Employees Provident Fund of workers due from employers in Kerala as on 31 December, 1988; and

(b) the steps being taken to realise the dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) As per available information, the total amount of E.P.F. due outstanding against the employers in Kerala as on 30th Sept., 1988 was as given below:

Rupees in lakhs

Exempted Establishments	65.85
Un-exempted Establishments	245.48

(b) The E.P.F. authorities are generally taking the following action against the defaulters for realisation of the outstanding dues.

- (i) Issuing of Revenue Recovery certificates under section 8 of the E.P.F. Act;
- (ii) Filing of prosecution cases under section 14 of the E.P.F. Act;
- (iii) Filing of complaints under section 406/409 IPC in cases of non-payment of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees;
- (iv) Levying damages under section 14 B of the E.P.F. Act.

Recommendations made by Joint Technological Conference

1018. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the 30th Joint Technological Conference held by the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association in Ahmedabad during the first week of February, 1989; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). The 30th Joint Technological Conference have identified thrust areas for joint action by the participating scientists and organisations rather than by the Government.

Leprosy patients and Rehabilitation centres in Andhra Pradesh

1019. SHRI K. NARAYANA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people affected by leprosy in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the total number of lepers rehabilitation centres in Andhra Pradesh and the total number of lepers accommodated therein;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open more lepers rehabilitation centres in Andhra Pradesh during 1989-90; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) As on November, 1988- 3,63,605 leprosy cases are on record in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) One Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Unit with 50 beds has been sanctioned by Government of Andhra Pradesh attached to the Tirumalla Tirupathi Devasthanams, Tirupati. The Unit is to provide surgical posthetic and occupational therapy facilities for 50 leprosy patients.

(c) No proposal for opening any more rehabilitation Centres for leprosy patients in Andhra Pradesh during 1989-90 has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Special Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Development of Medical Colleges

1020. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give special assistance to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for the development of medical college;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no scheme for providing any special assistance to any State for development of medical colleges.

New norms for imported oils supply to vanaspati units

1021. SHRI T. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARAPPA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

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

(a) whether Union Government propose to provide new norms for supply of imported oil to vanaspati units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Government has decided that w.e.f. 1.12.1988 imported edible oils are to be released to the vanaspati units at Rs. 19,000 per MT without reimbursement of freight, sales tax etc. so as to bring down the level of imports and also to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers.

Development of small and Medium Towns in Kerala

1022. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of small and medium towns in Kerala selected for development under the Central scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns;

(b) the funds allotted for the same, town-wise so far; and

(c) the details of the future plan for assistance to Kerala in this regard?

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

Town	Central assistance released upto 31.3.1988
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Badagara	46.45
2. Changencherry	46.36
3. Guruvayoor	42.88
4. Kayamkulam	34.20
5. Kottayam	44.80
6. Manjeri	45.33
7. Malapuram	49.80
8. Palghat	13.50
9. Thodupuzha	49.50
10. Tirur	41.87
11. Tellicherry	46.88
12. Trichur	47.00
Total:	508.57

(c) Central assistance to Kerala under the scheme during 1989-90 will depend on the pace of implementation of the scheme in the State.

Excise Policy for Textiles Industry

1023. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Industry and the processing units including small scale weaving units located in various parts of the country, are facing closure because of the rising price of yarn and the excise policy of Government; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to control the price of yarn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The prices of yarn are determined by the market prices of demand and supply. However, the declining trend in cotton prices is likely to be reflected in the yarn prices.

Export of 'Madhubani' Paintings

1024. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concerted efforts have been made to boost the export of 'Madhubani' paintings, during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The following measures have been taken specifically for the promotion of export of 'Madhubani' paintings:—

- (1) All exhibitions of Indian Handicrafts held in USSR, USA and UK included 'Madhubani' paintings.
- (2) Under Festival of India, a major exhibition solely of Madhubani paintings was held in Japan and a permanent gallery showing Madhubani paintings has also been opened in Japan.
- (3) A project has also been undertaken recently by the CCIC to develop new products using Madhubani paintings.

Artificial Sweetness and Diabetics

1025. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether artificial sweeteners are no longer considered either safe or appropriate in dealing with diabetics; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There is no scientific basis to believe that artificial sweeteners are unsafe or inappropriate for diabetics at the doses consumed. Some of these artificial sweeteners like saccharin and aspartame have undergone extensive Toxicological testing before being cleared. As such, their usage is widespread both in West and in other Countries.

(b) The question does not arise.

Fund for Research projects by Universities

1026. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are funding research activities only to light research associations situated in India;

(b) whether some Universities are also doing research for the development of Indian textile industry;

(c) whether a project proposal was submitted by one of the Universities situated in South India to improve the quality and reduce the cost of production of cotton textiles produced by small scale sector so as to boost the export;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to fund the projects floated by the Universities; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(d) and (e). At present there is no scheme to fund such projects by this Ministry.

R & D Work for remedies in ISM to Control Malaria

1027. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether resistance to chloroquine has been noticed in certain areas in cases of malaria and if so, the alternative arrangements made; and

(b) whether any R & D work is going on to find out the remedies in Indian systems of medicine and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes. In certain parts of the country, *P. falciparum* malaria parasite has been found to be resistant to chloroquine. In such cases alternative drugs amodioquine, sulphadixine, premithamine and Primaquine are being used.

(b) Yes. The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha in collaboration with Chief Medical Officer, Gurgaon has brought out an anti-malarial drug *Ayush-64*. Field studies of the drug indicated that (i) the drug has got definite effect on the *P. Vivax* as schinoptocidal drug. (ii) only in 65-70% of cases, there is clearance of parasitemia within 7 days. (iii) The drug is to be administered 3 times a day for five days. (iv) The period of drug administration is too long to ensure complete course of medicine with proper dosage in large scale programme.

The claims of the Council are related to the usefulness of *Ayush-64* in *Plasmodium Vivax* programme.

The Council has obtained the patent for this drug and their commercial exploitation was entrusted to National Research Development Corporation. Some pharmacies have purchased the patent rights for commercial sale and they are marketing this drug under the name of *Ayush-64* or any other name.

Increase in ESI Benefits for Disabled Persons

1028. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees State Insurance Corporation has decided to increase from 1 January, 1989, the rates of payment of compensation to the disabled persons and also to the dependents of the deceased workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons likely to be benefitted thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of periodical payment of permanent disablement benefit and dependents' benefit sanctioned under the ESI Act, in all cases where disablement or death had occurred on or before 31.12.1986, has been enhanced by 10% of the basic amount with effect from 1.1.89 subject to a maximum of Rs. 28/-per day.

(c) About 83,000 persons.

Avas Sakar Yojna

1029. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the last date for submission of forms under Avas Sakar Yojna has been over;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the number of registrants under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 who have opted for the New Scheme; and

(d) the steps taken to exhaust the long waiting list for allotment of DDA flats?

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

(b) 25.1.1989.

(c) 5642

(d) One of the steps taken is launching of Avas Sakar Yojna. Increase in the pace of house construction is also being attempted.

[Translation]

Inferior Quality of Foodgrains Supplied to FPS

1030. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the wheat supplied to Fair Price Shops is of inferior quality;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the quality of wheat supplied to Fair Price Shops and the time by which it would be done;

(d) whether State Governments have also made complaints about supply of inferior quality of food-items; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). No serious complaints have been received regarding supply of inferior quality of wheat to Fair Price Shops. During storage, wheat is categorised under 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' categories according to percentage of weevil-grains. For PDS, only 'A' and 'B' category of wheat are issued.

(c) Except in parts of West Bengal and Kerala, FCI does not issue foodgrains directly to fair price shops. PDS is the

direct responsibility of the State Administration/Govts. All facilities are provided to the recipients for pre-inspection of stocks before taking delivery and also to reject the stocks which do not conform to the prescribed standards.

(d) and (e). No specific complaints have been received regarding supply of inferior quality of food items. FCI issues wheat and rice only. No other cereals are issued by FCI for PDS. Some complaints have recently been received from a few States regarding quality of freshly procured rice. This year, with a view to mitigate the sufferings of the farmers due to unprecedented rains/floods in Punjab and Haryana during 1988-89 and to maximise procurement of rice, certain relaxations for broken, discoloured and damaged grains were given. The State Governments have been informed about the relaxations in specifications. The rice supplied under these relaxations fully meets the requirements of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

[English]

Forest-based Industries

1031. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to permit forest based industries only if the sustained availability of raw material exists;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to protect the natural forests in the country; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take provide raw material to the forest-based industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) National Forest Policy, 1988, lays down that no forest based enterprise except at village or cottage level should be permitted in future unless it is cleared with regard to assured availability of raw material after careful scrutiny.

(b) Steps taken to protect and conserve natural forests in the country are given in the statement below.

(c) In terms of the provisions of the National Forest Policy, 1988 action is to be taken on the following lines:—

- (i) Forest based industries are required to raise raw materials required by them preferably by establishing a direct relationship with the individuals who can grow it.
- (ii) They should involve local people in raising trees and raw material.
- (iii) Small and marginal farmers would be encouraged to grow wood species required for industries on marginal/degraded land available with them.
- (iv) With an aim to conserve forests, forest produce to industry at concessional rates would cease.
- (v) Industries using alternate raw materials would be encouraged.
- (vi) Import of wood and wood products would be liberalised.

STATEMENT**Steps taken to protect natural forests**

1. The National Forest Policy, 1988, lays more emphasis on conservation of forests. There are specific provisions for protection of forests from grazing, fires and encroachment.
2. Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The Act has been made more stringent by an amendment of 1988.
3. A Centrally sponsored scheme has been started to help the States to develop infrastructure for protection of forests.
4. Alternative sources of energy are being developed to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.
5. Wood is substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construction, furniture etc.
6. Import policy for timber has been liberalised.
7. Fisoal incentives are given to industries for wood substitution.
8. Efforts are being made to control shifting cultivation.
9. Guidelines have been issued to State/UT Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:—
 - (i) To avoid felling of natural forests and where such felling are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to area not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.
 - (ii) To consider banning of fellings in the hills above 1,000 metres, at least for some years.
 - (iii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
 - (iv) To set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.
 - (v) Special guidelines have been issued for protection of forests from forest fires.

Percentage of PDS outlets in rural areas

1032. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of Fair Price Shops in rural areas vis-a-vis urban areas;
- (b) the percentage of success achieved

with regard to the opening of fair price shops in under served and unserved areas as against the target during the Seventh Plan;

(c) the reasons for the unsatisfactory results, if any;

(d) to what extent the PDS system has served the rural poor in alleviation of

poverty by protecting them against inflationary trend in prices; and

(e) the percentage of food subsidy shared by the rural poor as compared to the urban areas in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) As on 30-9.1988, about 76% of fair price shops are estimated to be in the rural areas.

(b) and (c). The targets and achievements in regard to opening of fair price shops during 1985-86 to 1988-89 are given below:—

Year	Targets	Achievements
1985-86	6065	8520
1986-87	6505	9847
1987-88	4035	9926
1988-89	4387	4307 (upto December, '88)

(d) and (e). Through the Public Distribution System, foodgrains (wheat and rice) and some other essential items, viz., imported edible oils, sugar, kerosene, soft coke and controlled cloth are being provided to the people, particularly vulnerable sections of the society, at lower than the market rates. This has helped in containing the prices in the open market. During the years 1987 and 1988, the following quantities of foodgrains were distributed through the net-work of Public Distribution System:

(in million tonnes)			
Year	Wheat	Rice	Total
1987	5.55	7.98	23.53
1988	7.21	8.43	15.64

To specially help the rural poor, the following quantities of foodgrains have

been issued from the Central Pool in respect of special schemes, viz., scheme for distribution of specially subsidised foodgrains in ITDP areas and tribal majority States, and for programmes, such as NREP and RLEGP :

In ITDP Areas

Year	(in lakhs tonnes)		
	Wheat	Rice	Total
1986-87	10.11	10.02	20.13
1987-88	11.31	11.66	22.97

For NREP/RLEGP

Year	(in lakh tonnes)		
	Wheat	Rice	Total
1986-87	16.3	3.9	20.2
1987-88	14.7	4.5	19.2

The Central Government incurs a huge subsidy in supply of foodgrains through the Public distribution System.

HUDCO loan to societies in Delhi

1033. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cooperative Group Housing Societies which have got the loans sanctioned from HUDCO in Delhi area;

(b) whether there is a big gap between the loans sanctioned and the actual release of funds;

(c) if so, the number of societies whose construction work is pending for want of release of loans from HUDCO; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) HUDCO has so far sanctioned loans to 29 Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi area.

(b) and (c). Out of the 29 schemes of the same number of Cooperative Societies, 11 schemes have been completed and the full amount of loan has been released. No loan could be released for 6 schemes as the concerned Societies have not yet completed the legal documentation of the schemes. No further loan release is pending with HUDCO in respect of the remaining 12 schemes.

(d) The expeditious release of loans from HUDCO is subject to the fulfilment of requisite formalities.

Membership of trade Union Organisations

1034. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to verify the membership of the Central Trade Union Organisations;

(b) if so, when the last verification was made;

(c) the membership of the Central Trade Union organisations as on 31st March, 1988?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The last verification of the membership of Central Trade Union Organisations was done with 31.12.1980 as the date of reckoning.

(c) Position as on 31.3.1988 is not available.

Poaching of Wildlife

1035. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will

the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether poaching of wildlife is still going on in some wildlife reserves;

(b) if so, the details of wildlife reserves from where the reports of poaching have been received;

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop poaching; and

(d) the instructions given to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The details of poaching cases in Wild Life reserves are being collected from the States and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The steps taken to check poaching and the instructions given to State Governments in this regard, include the following:

(i) Financial assistance to National Parks and Sanctuaries which also include Tiger Reserves is being continued in the VII Plan to be able to afford greater protection to the endangered species which they harbour. The quantum of central financial assistance to these parks is being enhanced yearly.

(ii) A centrally sponsored scheme has been operative since 1986-87. Entitled "Assistance for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife" under it, financial assistance is provided to the States to counteract poaching.

(iii) Wildlife Division in the Ministry of Environment and Forests is being strengthened, mainly for enforcement of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(iv) Amendments have been made in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

to ban trade in animals considered to be endangered and products derived therefrom.

- (v) States have been advised to coordinate and liaise with Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Armed Forces, Customs and Coast Guards for better enforcement of the Wild Life (Protection) Act.
- (vi) Another centrally sponsored schemes has been operative to give assistance to States for captive breeding and rehabilitation of certain selected endangered species.
- (vii) States have been asked to offer monetary incentives for information that would lead to apprehension of poachers and illegal wildlife products. The Central Government is already giving monetary grant for this purpose.

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for Agricultural Labourers in Madhya Pradesh

1036 SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new schemes for welfare of agricultural labourers have been undertaken in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of labourers benefited from these schemes so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) According to the information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, there have been no

new schemes for the welfare of agricultural labour since the Indira Krishi Sharmik Chhatipurti Yojna, 1982.

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

[English]

Assistance for the promotion of sericulture

1037. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHO-THAMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Central Silk Board for the promotion of sericulture;

(b) the criteria adopted for providing financial assistance and technical knowledge to voluntary associations meant for promoting sericulture functioning in different States; and

(c) whether the training and assistance to the farmers in such cases are provided through State Government agencies or directly by the Central Silk Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to encourage the development of the silk industry, the Central Silk Board has established the following major units in the country for R & D and extension support;

(i) 3 Central Sericulture Research & Training Institutes.

(ii) 1 Central Technological Research & Training Institute.

(iii) 15 Regional Sericulture Research Stations.

(iv) 62 Research & Extension Centres.

(v) 23 Silkworm Seed Production Centres under the National Silkworm Seed Project.

(vi) 303 Chawkie Rearing Centres.

Besides this, the following Sericulture Development Projects are also being implemented;

- (i) Intensive Sericulture Development Project in West Bengal.
- (ii) Intensive Sericulture Development Project in Orissa.
- (iii) Inter-State Tasar Project, Phase-II in Orissa and Maharashtra.
- (iv) Mulberry Sericulture Development Project in Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu.

(b) Voluntary Organisations which are well established, self-sustaining and are sponsored/recommended by concerned State Govts. are provided technical guidance and extension support for sericulture development by the Central Silk Board.

(c) Sericulture training and technical assistance is provided to farmers by Central Silk Board in such cases on the recommendation of the State Governments.

Location for National Institute of maternal and Child Health

1038. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have invited suggestions from the States for a suitable location for setting up a National Institute of Maternal and Child Health;

(b) if so, whether Government of Maharashtra have desired that the institute be located at Nagpur and promised to provide the necessary infrastructural facilities thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) National Institute of Maternal and Child Health could not be set up during 7th Plan as fund is not available for the project.

Universal immunisation programme targets

1039. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the universal Immunisation Programme under implementation in the country;

(b) the targets set under the Universal Immunisation Programme for the current year; and

(c) the extent to which the target is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Universal Immunisation Programme seeks to raise the level of protection of infants and pregnant women in the country against Six vaccine preventable diseases namely, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis and Measles by increasing the coverage level to at least 85% among infants and 100% among pregnant women. The programme also aims at building up capacity for indigenous production of all vaccines and equipment required for the programme.

(b) During the current year the programme has been extended to cover the population in 304 districts and 85% infant population and 100% pregnant women numbering 13930400 and 17889700 respectively are to be vaccinated.

(c) Targets are likely to be fully achieved.

Sale of C.A.N. by F.C.I.

1040 SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large stocks of imported Calcium Ammonium Nitrate with the Food Corporation of India; if so, the quantity available with the FCI; whether the Corporation has invited tenders for the sale of this fertilizer;

(b) whether Government have issued instructions to the Corporation only last year not to sell this fertilizer; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take for violation of the orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The total stocks of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) with the Food Corporation of India is indicated below:—

Sound	—	9024 MTs
Sub-Standard	—	17017 MTs

The Punjab and Haryana Regions of the Corporation invited tenders in August and October, 1988, respectively for sale of sub-standard CAN to public sector/Joint Sector Undertakings, owned by Central/State Governments according to the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation).

(b) The Food Corporation of India was instructed by the Ministry of Agriculture not to sell sub-standard CAN to private parties for industrial use as reports regarding misuse of sub-standard CAN were received. However, the Corporation was permitted to sell substandard CAN to public sector/Joint Sector undertakings owned by the Central/State Government.

(c) The tender enquiries were floated by the Corporation in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of

Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation).

Workshop of Metro Regions

1041. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-day workshop on planning development and administration of metro regions in the country was organised in the first week of June 1988;

(b) whether a number of organisations and experts from various fields attended the workshop, if so, the main decisions arrived at; and

(c) the time by which the decisions are likely to be implemented?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Some of the recommendations of the Workshop relate to regional approach in planning for the development of metropolitan cities, creation of Metropolitan Regional Planning Boards, adoption of such development strategies which combine minimum intervention with the acceptance of the pressures for growth in the metropolitan were, review of the policy on industrial location, unified transport authorities, strengthening of the local self government bodies, proper land use control system, use of remote sensing techniques to monitor physical growth and role of private sector in the process of urban development.

(c) These recommendations have been circulated to all the States/Union Territories.

Use of multiuse Hospital Computers

1042. SHRI MAH. JARA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sophisticated multiuse hospital computers capable of handling multiple hospital operations have been and are proposed to be introduced in various Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the proposals under implementation for introduction of such multiuse hospital computers and the progress made in this direction so far; and

(c) the provision made for the current year for such computerisation of hospital facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Complaint by states regarding inadequate supply of wheat

1043. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been made by some States regarding inadequate supply of wheat vis-a-vis their demand by the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the measures likely to be taken for the periodic supply of wheat to these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Food Corporation of India has been, by and large, able to deliver most of the allotted quantities of wheat to States/UTs, the percentage of delivery being as high as 90% in January '89 on an all-India basis. However, there do occur, occasionally, temporary bottlenecks in supplying foodgrains. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Bihar and West Bengal had recently complained about non-availability of wheat stocks at particular depots/centres in the States. In such cases

supply was arranged by the FCI by movement from within the Region/from the surplus States of North.

[English]

Supreme Court Ruling in D.D.A.

1044. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court ruling on equal pay for equal work has been implemented in the D.D.A.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is sub-judice.

Planning of red palm-oil in little Andaman Islands

1045. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Timber Corporation of Andaman has undertaken a project for plantation of Red Palm-oil Trees in Little Andamans;

(b) if so, the progress made by the Corporation;

(c) the area for which the project was created;

(d) the details of trees planted in the area under the project; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to increase the area under plantation in view of good fruit yield by these trees?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest and

Plantation Development Corporation Ltd. has undertaken a project for plantation of Red Oil Palm (ROP) trees in Little Andaman.

(b) An area of 1,593 hectares has been covered with Red Oil Palm plantations till date.

(c) The project envisaged coverage of 2,400 hectares by plantation of Red Oil Palm trees.

(d) Yearwise area covered by the plantations is as per details given below:—

Year	Area covered (in hectares)
1979-80	160
1980-81	180
1981-82	300
1982-83	—
1983-84	300
1984-85	365
1985-86	288
Total	1,593

(a) A proposal was made by the Corporation for extension of area to be covered under these plantations. This has not been agreed to due to ecological consideration.

[Translation]

Central Reserved forests in Bihar

1046. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of forest area in each district of Bihar vis-a-vis the total forest area of the country;

(b) the district-wise arrangements for the scale of forest produce and the amount being provided for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that area; and

(c) the arrangements made to check the loss of Central Reserved Forests in Hazaribag, Palamau and Gaya Districts?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A statement showing districtwise recorded forest area in Bihar and its percentage vis-a-vis the total forest area of the country in 1983-84 is given below.

(b) Forest produce is being harvested and marketed in every district of Bihar departmentally through Central depots set up by the State trading wing of the Forest Department. In addition, 211 consumer depots have been opened at suitable places to meet the demand of the local people including Scheduled Tribes. Revenue from the sale of forest produce goes to the state exchequer and funds for welfare of scheduled tribes are provided under various schemes formulated by the State.

(c) Arrangements made to check the loss of reserved forests in Hazaribagh, Palamau and Gaya districts are given below:—

- (i) Intensive patrolling of forest areas regularly by forest staff.
- (ii) Patrolling with the help of armed police.
- (iii) Patrolling by flying squads. There are 2 flying squads in Hazaribagh District, 2 in Palamau District and 1 in Gaya District.

STATEMENT

Districtwise recorded forest area in Bihar (1983-84)

Name of Districts	Forest Area (in Sq. Km.)	Percentage of Forest Area to total Forest Area in the Country
1	2	3
1. Patna	1	0.00013
2. Nalanda	46	0.0061
3. Gaya	325	0.04
4. Aurangabad	539	0.07
5. Nawada	697	0.09
6. Bhojpur	Nil	Nil
7. Rohatas	1978	0.24
8. Saran	Nil	Nil
9. Siwan	Nil	Nil
10. Gopal Ganj	Nil	Nil
11. Champaran (East)	1	0.00013
12. Champaran (West)	917	0.12
13. Muzaffarpur	Nil	Nil
14. Vaishali	Nil	Nil
15. Sitamarhi	Nil	Nil
16. Darbhanga	Nil	Nil
17. Samastipur	Nil	Nil
18. Madhuvani	Nil	Nil
19. Monghyr	1291	0.17
20. Bhagalpur	454	0.06
21. Santhal Parganas	1924	0.26

1	2	3
22. Begusarai	Nil	Nil
23. Saharasa	Nil	Nil
24. Purnea	13	0.0017
25. Palamau	5560	0.74
26. Hazaribagh	5279	0.70
27. Katihar	Nil	Nil
28. Giridih	2289	0.31
29. Ranchi	3363	0.45
30. Dhanbad	264	0.03
31. Singhbhum	4464	0.60
Total	29230	3.89

[English]

Draw of lots by Cooperative Group Housing Societies

1047. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2679 regarding draw of lots by Cooperative Group Housing Societies and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Registrar Cooperative Societies, Delhi has directed the President/Secretary

Anand Lok Cooperative Group Housing Society Ltd. on 4-12-86 to hold fresh elections of the Managing Committee failing which action under Section 30 (2) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 will be initiated against the Society. The Society filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court and obtained a stay order on 9-1-87 restraining Registrar Cooperative Societies from taking any action against the Society. Subsequently, however, the Society held the elections on their own on 26-9-87. By holding the elections for which the Registrar, Cooperative Societies had earlier issued a requisition, the Society has not violated the provisions of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act. Since the requisition of the Registrar Cooperative Societies was for holding the elections only, no prior Permission of the Registrar Cooperative Society (RCS) was required for holding the elections even though these were held belatedly.

(c) Does not arise.

Demands of States and U.Ts for Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Edible Oils, Kerosene for the months of June, 1988 to January, 1989

1048. SHRI D.B. PATIL.
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHO-
THAMAN:

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

(a) the demand made by States and Union Territories for supply of rice, wheat, jowar, edible oils, kerosene for the months of June, 1988 to January, 1989;

(b) the quota sanctioned by Union Government and quota lifted by the States and Union Territories; and

(c) the reasons for sanctioning less quota than the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The allocation of foodgrains and imported edible oils under the Public Distribution System by the

Central Government to the States/UTs are supplementary in nature and are made keeping in view the overall availability of the stocks in the Central Pool, relative demands from various States/UTs, availability in the open market and other related factors. Jowar is not supplied through PDS by the Central Government.

The kerosene requirements of States/UTs are assessed by allowing a suitable growth over the allocation made in the corresponding period of the previous year. The allocations at present are being made by applying 7.5% growth rate for the winter block (Nov. to Feb.) and 7% growth rate for the summer block (March to June) and monsoon block (July to October). Besides, regular allocations, additional ad-hoc releases are made to meet specific situations, like, flood and drought, shortage of LPG, etc. whenever requests are received from the State Governments/UTs.

Details of demand, allocation and lifting of rice and wheat and allocation and lifting of kerosene and edible oils for the period from June '88 to January '89 are as follows:

(in '000 tonnes)

	Demand	Allocation	Lifting
Rice	10176.55	6100.55	5430.6
Wheat	8370.72	5415.17	4551.6
Kerosene	—	5165.670	4432.913*
Edible Oils	**	611.676	470.834

* upto December, '88

** The demand for imported edible oils from States/UTs are received on oil year (November to October) basis and not month-wise.

Accommodation to Social/Political Workers

1049. DR. PHULRĒNU GUHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Social, Political Workers, Writers,

Journalists for allotment of accommodation till date;

(b) the number of applications still pending; and

(c) the time by which the allotment will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 33 applications were received during the last two years from Social, Political Workers and Writers/Journalists excluding freedom fighters & artists for whom separate provision has been made.

(b) 9

(c) No definite time can be given.

Sale of spurious, Sub-standard and banned drugs

1050. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of banned drugs are being sold in the market;

(b) if so, the reasons for not exercising proper checks on the sale of such drugs in the market;

(c) the number of cases reported and the number of companies or persons prosecuted in this regard during 1988; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by Government to check the sale of banned drugs strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The Central Government has so far banned the manufacture and sale of 27 categories of drug formulations as given in the statements below.

Some manufacturers have filed Writ Petitions in the various High Courts and have obtained stay orders against the ban orders. It is only these drugs which are in the market.

Government has taken steps to get the stay orders vacated and for dismissal of the Writ Petitions.

STATEMENT

Drugs/formulations banned under Section 26 A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

1. Amidopyrine.
2. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamin with anti-inflammatory agents and tranquilisers.
3. Fixed dose combination of Atropine in Abalgesics and Antipyretics.
4. Fixed dose combination of Strychnine and Caffeine in tonics.
5. Fixed dose combinations of Yohimbine and Strychnine with Testosterone and Vitamins.
6. Fixed dose combinations of Iron with Strychnine, Arsenic and Yohimbine.
7. Fixed dose combinations of Sodium Bromide/Chloral hydrate with other drugs.
8. Phenacetin.
9. Fixed dose combinations of anti-histaminics with anti-diarrhoeals.
10. Fixed dose combinations of Penicillin with Sulphonamides.
11. Fixed dose combination of Vitamins with Analgesics.
12. Fixed dose combinations of Tetracycline with Vitamin C.

13. Fixed dose combination of Hydroxyquinoline group of Drugs except preparations which are used for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery and for external use only.
14. Fixed dose combinations of Corticosteroids with any other drug for internal use.
15. Fixed dose combination of Chloramphenicol with any other drug for internal use.
16. Fixed dose combination of Ergot.
17. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with Anti T.B. drugs except combination of Isoniazide with Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B 6).
18. Pencillin skin/eye ointment.
19. Tetracycline liquid oral preparations.
20. Nialamide.
21. Practolol.
22. Mathapyrilene, its salts.
23. Methaqualone.
24. Oxytetracycline Liquid Oral Preparations.
25. Demeclocycline Liquid Oral Preparations.
26. Combination of Anabolic Steroids with other drugs
27. Fixed combination of Oestrogen and Progestin (other than oral contraceptives) containing per tablet oestrogen content of more than 50 mg (equivalent to Ethinle Estradiol) and of progestine content of more than 3 mg. (equivalent to Nonthisteron Acetate).

Cotton Growers in Orissa

1051. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems of the cotton growers in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken to solve these problems; and

(c) the assistance extended to the cotton growers in getting their dues from Orissa Textile Mills and Weaver Cooperative Spinning Mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM):

(a) No representations have been received in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This is a matter which concerns the State Government of Orissa.

Loan for Housing by Financial Institutions

1052. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial institu-

tions presently providing loans for Housing;

(b) whether Government are promoting low cost housing; and

(c) if so, different low cost housing schemes sanctioned by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) At the Apex-level a 'National Housing Bank' has been set up in July, 1988. Besides, loans to individuals and agencies for construction of houses are being provided by the following institutions:

PUBLIC SECTOR

- (i) Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
- (ii) Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- (iii) General Insurance Corporation of India
- (iv) Commercial Banks.

COOPERATIVE SECTOR

State level Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies.

Besides these, there are a few recognised financial institutions in the private sector:

- (i) Housing Development Finance Corporation, Bombay.
- (ii) Gujarat Rural Housing Finance Corporation, Ahmedabad.
- (iii) Canfin Homes, Bangalore.
- (iv) Housing Promotion and Finance Corporation Ltd. Calcutta.
- (v) Punjab National Bank Housing Services Ltd., New Delhi.

(b) The National Housing Policy seeks to encourage the construction of low cost

houses particularly for the EWS and Low Income Groups. The enforcement of ceiling costs by HUDCO, the network of Building Centres, the encouragement of alternate non-conventional and innovative building materials based on waste and the support to well tested low cost technologies are all directed towards promotion of low cost housing. 55% of the loanable funds of HUDCO are earmarked for low income housing. The National Buildings Organisation and other Research Organisations like CERI etc. with active support of Government of India, are developing low cost and efficient disseminating them for widespread adoption.

(c) Since housing is a State subject, all schemes are implemented by the State Governments and their agencies according to their priorities and requirements. However, the lending guidelines of public sector institutions aim to channel the state level schemes in line with National Housing Policy.

Setting up of Building Centre

1053. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a building centre in each district for development and production of building components;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) For ensuring easy access to standardised building materials and components and establishment of supply centres on a decentralised basis, a Centrally sponsored scheme for setting up of Building Centres at district level throughout the country has been launched. These Centres will act as conduits for transmission of low cost technology on housing to the

grass roots and will impart training to the youth and artisans for upgradation of their skills. The Centres will also manufacture low cost building materials and components from local resources.

(b) The scheme will be implemented and operated through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The Centres will be managed by setting up of an organisation in the form of a registered trust/society. The Ministry of Urban Development will sanction a grant of Rs. 2 lakh to each Centre through HUDCO. In addition to this, loan assistance will be made available by the HUDCO to the extent of Rs. 4 lakh at 10% interest rate per annum repayable in 12 years with moratorium of 2 years. These centres will be deemed to be small scale industrial units.

(c) So far, 35 building centres have been set up in 11 States as given below:

4.	West Bengal	1
2.	Assam	1
3.	U.P.	4
4.	Rajasthan	1
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Andhra Pradesh	7
7.	Kerala	13
8.	Kamataka	4
9.	Tamil Nadu	1
10.	Pondicherry	1
11.	Andaman & Nicobar	1

Of the 35 Centres, five have become functional.

Plight of Handloom Weavers

1054. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the plight of handloom weavers of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

It has been reported that the livelihood of the handloom weavers in Chirala area has been badly affected due to the slump in demand for lungies.

After obtaining a report from Government of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government was requested to send specific proposals to provide relief to the affected weavers. The Central Government have already released a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs as special advance for providing gainful employment to the unemployed weavers as a measure to ameliorate the distress conditions of the handloom weavers in Prakasam and Guntur districts of Andhra Pradesh.

To examine the possibility of providing export avenues to the products of the Weavers of Chirala, the Central Government has also deputed an officer of Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India, who has placed sample orders with the weavers' agencies in Chirala.

Deaths Dub to Brain Fever in Delhi

1055. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether brain fever is still prevailing in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of people who have died in Delhi dub to the brain fever during the last one year; and

(c) the effective steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The viral Encephalitis; may be caused due to encephalitis and nonparalytic poliomyelitis, rabies, mumps meningo-encephalitis; cerebral malaria; dengue/haemorrhagic fever etc. and each disease is caused by some specific virus. Only Japanese Encephalitis usually causes epidemic outbreaks. There has been no cases of Japanese Encephalitis reported so far in Delhi. During 1988, 112 deaths were reported from 12 major hospitals of Delhi due to viral encephalitis.

(c) There is no specific treatment available for the viral encephalitis. Only symptomatic and other supportive treatment is given. The other control measures are directed towards reduction of mosquito vector by anti-larval and residual insecticidal spray.

Allotment of Plots/Flats to the non-resident Indians by DDA

1056. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether MIG flats or plots are allotted by DDA to the Non-Resident Indians in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there flats or plots are made available to them on cash payment in Foreign Exchange; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). There is no specific scheme under which plots and MIG flats are allotted by the DDA to the Non-resident Indians. The non-resident Indians can purchase plots in open auction. No separate record of the flats/plots purchased by the Non-Resident Indians is maintained by the Delhi Development Authority.

Environmental Clearance for Jurala Project

1057. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jurala Project is awaiting clearance from environmental angle;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in according the necessary clearance; and

(c) when the clearance is expected to be accorded?

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

(b) and (c). The project was rejected in October, 1987 due to non-furnishing of the requisite environmental data and Action Plans.

Government accommodation to former Prime Minister

1058. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Government accommodation for residential purposes has recently been offered to one of the former Prime Ministers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Flat No. CII/75, Dr. Zakir Hussain Marg on rent free basis to Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda former Prime Minister of India.

Modernisation of Textile Mills Managed by NTC

1059. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Union Government with regard to the modernisation of old

sick textile mills which are managed by National Textile Corporation:

(b) whether the private mill owners have been liberally getting financial assistance for modernising their old textile mills; and

(c) the reasons for not extending similar facilities to the textile mills which are under the management of National Textile Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) NTC is implementing selective modernisation in various mills on the basis of various considerations including viability, return on investment etc.

(b) and (c). Under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme 1986, units in the private sector, public sector and cooperative sector are eligible to apply for financial assistance. IDBI has already cleared loans amounting to Rs. 44 crores in respect of 12 mills of NTC.

[Translation]

Textile Industry

1060. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian textile industry is not so developed as that of China and Pakistan; and

(b) the details of the action taken by Union Government since January, 1988 till date for making improvements in the textile industry, increasing production of cotton, promoting mechanisation and the use of automatic machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Indian Textile Industry is less automated than that of China and Pakistan.

(b) The Textile Policy of June, 1985 prescribes various measures to be taken to accelerate the pace of the modernisation of

the industry. The major steps taken by Government in this direction include liberalisation of import policy in respect of textile machinery, allowing import of certain machines at concessional import duty, liberal permission for replacement of old machines, setting up of Textile Modernisation Fund of Rs. 750 crores, allowing fuller flexibility in use of fibres, removal unnecessary controls and regulations, etc.

Guidelines for Housing Facilities to Journalists in States

1061. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued any guidelines to State Governments for providing housing facility to the journalists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether difficulties are being experienced by State Governments in taking steps in this direction; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Union Government propose to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Housing is a State subject and all social housing schemes are implemented by the State Govts./U.T. Administrations keeping in view their local requirements and plan priorities. States/U.T.s are free to provide housing facilities to journalists. However, no guidelines to State Govts. U.T. Administrations have been issued by the Union Govt. for providing housing facilities to the journalists.

[English]

Senior Radiographer Groups 'B' and 'C'

1062. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3612 regarding vacant posts of Senior Ra-

diographers in Government Hospitals, Delhi and state:

(a) whether posts of Senior Radiographer Group 'B' and Group 'C' which were lying vacant have since been filled up;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per provision in the Recruitment Rules for Radiographer Group 'C' post, 20% of the posts are required to be filled under promotion quota and 80% posts are required to be filled under direct Recruitment. The Employment Exchange have nominated 21 candidates. Besides 9 departmental candidates applied under direct Recruitment Quota. The Technical Recruitment Cell have already interviewed these candidates to fill up these post on regular basis on 8.2.1989.

The post of Senior Radiographer in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital is lying vacant. Action has already been initiated to fill up the post as per approved Government Recruitment Rules.

Export of Woollen Cloth

1063. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of woollen cloth exported during the last three years;

(b) the details of the woollen mills exporting such cloth and the value of by each mill during the said period;

(c) the names of the countries to which the woollen cloth is being exported;

(d) whether there is a great demand of Indian woollen cloth in foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to locate more markets to boost this trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The value of woollen/worsted fabrics exported during the last three years is given below:

1985-86	—	Rs. 6.50 crores
1986-87	—	Rs. 4.75 crores
1987-88	—	Rs. 5.10 crores

(b) The name of major exporting mills and the value of exports made by them is given below:

	(Figures in Rs. lakhs)	
	1985-86	1986-87
Raymonds Woollen Mills Ltd.	540.00	347.00
VXL-India Ltd.	37.19	75.00
Shri Dinesh Mills	69.32	47.43
Others	3.49	5.57

(c) to (e). Woollen/worsted fabrics are mainly exported to UAE, Canada, Kuwait, Oman USA and West European countries.

To promote the exports of woollen/worsted fabrics Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council Participated in Exhibitions abroad and also sponsored a delegation to potential markets. The Council circulates enquires from foreign buyers to Indian exporters.

Agreement with Germany regarding water and air pollution monitoring

1064. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with the Federal Repub-

lic of Germany to augment the existing water and air pollution monitoring facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other measures being taken to solve the problem of pollution of water and air in the country and particularly in metropolitan cities and other industrial cities; and

(d) whether any other foreign technology has been sought; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The bilateral agreement between India and the Federal Republic of Germany is for strengthening the laboratories of the Central Pollution Control Board and some State Pollution Control Boards. The agreement provides for supply of analytical instruments to Central/State Pollution Control Boards, short-term consultancies in air and water pollution abatement, executive information visits and training of personnel.

(c) The other measures taken to control water and air pollution in the country include the following:

- (i) a network of air and water quality monitoring stations has been set up;
- (ii) ambient air quality standards have been prescribed;
- (iii) standards for 26 Air and Water polluting industries have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- (iv) compliance of the prescribed standards is done through consent orders under the provision of the Air and Water Acts;
- (v) Air Pollution Control areas have been notified;
- (vi) State Governments have been

advised to amend the Motor Vehicles Rules for implementation of the prescribed standards for control of pollution from automobile exhausts;

(vii) fiscal incentives are provided to industries adopting the pollution control measures;

(viii) Legal action is taken under the provisions of the Pollution Control laws.

(d) Yes, Sir; Technical assistance from the Netherlands has been sought for bio-monitoring of river Yamuna, industrial counselling with respect to pollution control in distillery and fertilizer industry; from Norway in the field of coastal pollution monitoring, pollution abatement in the Aluminium industry and Ferro-alloy industry; from the U.K. in the field of upgradation of the waterways in Madras and from the EEC in the field of air quality monitoring.

Revision of honorarium of the Rural Health Scheme Lady Volunteers

1065. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Health Scheme lady volunteers are paid a meagre honorarium of Rs. 50/- p.m.;

(b) if so, whether the honorarium is proposed to be suitably revised upwards and

(c) if so, whether the kit supply will also be resumed for the facility of Health Scheme Volunteers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) All Village Health Guides, including female Health Guides, are paid an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month in order to meet their out of pocket expenses. The guides are volunteers selected by the Community having a vacation of their own.

(b) and (c). At present there is no proposal either to increase the honorarium or to resume the supply of medicine kits to the Village Health Guides.

Production and Demand of Sugar

1066. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual production and demand of sugar in the country;

(b) the quantum of sugar imported during the year 1987-88 and likely to be imported during the year 1988-89; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of sugar in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The present estimates of sugar production and demand for 1988-89 sugar season are at about 99.50 and 98 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) A quantity of 6.56 lakh tonnes has been imported during the financial year 1987-88. No imports are envisaged during 1988-89.

(c) India today is the largest producer of sugar from sugarcane. This has been possible as a result of various measures taken by the government which include increasing statutory minimum price of sugarcane every year, announcing statutory minimum price in advance, change in ratio of levy and free sale quota, licences, for new sugar factories, expansion of existing capacities, various incentive schemes and financial assistance from modernisation and cane development from sugar Development Fund.

[Translation]

Shifting of Slaughter House

1067. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a long standing demand for shifting the Idgah slaughter house, Delhi from the residential area; and

(b) if so, the action taken for shifting the slaughter house?

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

(b) The Site for shifting of the slaughter house has not yet been finally decided, by the Delhi Administration.

[English]

Requirement of Edible Oils

1068. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirement of edible oils in the country;

(b) the quantity of edible oils imported during the last two years and in the current year; year-wise;

(c) the channels of distribution of edible oils;

(d) the criteria for its distribution to the States; and

(e) the steps taken to meet the short-fall of edible oils in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) The estimated requirement of edible oils during the oil-year (Nov.—Oct.) 1988-89 is 55.82 lakh tonnes.

(b) The quantity of edible oils imported during the oil-years 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 14.97 lakh tonnes and 18.19 lakh tonnes respectively. The imports during the current oil-year 1988-89 till January, 1989 is 1.72 lakh tonnes (Prov.).

(c) and (d). The imported edible oils are supplied to States/ UTs under the PDS by

the State Trading Corpn. of India for its distribution through the Fair Price Shops and the cooperative network. The allocation of edible oils to the States/UTs is made on a monthly basis depending upon a number of factors, like demand of the States/ UTs, availability of oils with STC, availability of indigenous oils in the open market and its prices thereof and the pace of lifting of edible oils by the States/UTs in the previous months.

(e) As a short term measure the Government imports edible oils to meet the short-fall of edible oils in the country. However, in the long-run efforts are being made to maximise indigenous production of oils which include the setting up a Technology Mission on Oilseeds with the aim of making the country self-sufficient in the production of edible oils.

Restriction on Movement of Foodgrains

1069. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of existing restrictions on the movement of foodgrains from one part of the country to another under Central/State orders;

(b) the rationale for such restrictions in view of the high production during 1988; and

(c) the proposal, if any, for abolishing such restrictions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAIJHA): (a) and (b). In view of the need to maximise procurement of rice for public stocks, which were depleted on account of the recent, drought, the governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and the Chandigarh Administration have imposed inter-state movement restrictions on paddy. Rajasthan and Pondicherry have imposed, respectively, a 25% and 30% export levy on paddy.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Provision of Medical facilities in Tribal and Rural Areas of Orissa

1070. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have recently formulated a scheme to provide medical facilities in tribal and rural areas of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by what time this facility is proposed to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Government of Orissa had drawn up special area development project for providing a package of health services to 21 blocks in the Districts of Kalahandi and Koraput. This project is not funded by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. However, a proposal has been formulated to launch the 2nd Phase of Area Development Project in 5 District of Orissa namely Dhankanal, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Sundergarh with focus on family welfare programme. The over-all objective of the project is to strengthen and improve primary health and family welfare services infrastructure and to benefit the rural and tribal population. This Area Development Project proposal would be implemented with the assistance of Government of United Kingdom.

Processing of rice bran and production of edible Oils

1071. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

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

(a) whether the processing of rice bran and the production of edible as well as industrial rice bran oil have increased during the year 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

ing to provide incentives to this industry, if so, the details thereof?

(c) the quantum of rice bran extraction exported and the quantum of rice bran processed; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The production of edible as well as industrial grade rice bran oil during the last three years has been as under:

(d) whether Government are consider-

(In tonnes)

Year	Rice bran oil produced		Total
	Edible	Non-edible	
1985-86	32,850	1,85,055	2,17,900
1986-87	94,950	1,62,150	2,57,100
1987-88	1,45,000	1,45,000	2,90,000

(c) The quantum of rice bran extraction exported and the quantum of rice bran processed is as follows:

(In lakh tonnes)

Year	Rice bran processed	Rice bran extraction exported
1985-86	14.27	2.98
1986-87	17.28	3.89
1987-88 (estimates)	19.35	3.46

(d) Excise rebate at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per MT of rice bran oil used in the manufacture of vanaspati subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000 per MT of vanaspati produced and excise rebate at the rate of Rs. 640 per MT of industrial grade rice bran oil for use in soap are at present permissible.

(a) whether Government are considering any efficient and Mass Rapid Transit System for Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Soviet experts are also being consulted in this connection;

(c) whether Soviet Union have a proposal for technical collaboration and economic assistance to implement under ground transport system in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the terms of the proposal and the date by which this system is likely to be implemented?

[Translation]

Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi

1072. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government attaches high priority to the introduction of a suitable Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi.

(b) It is proposed to undertake a detailed feasibility study of a selected corridor of the proposed Mass Rapid Transit System. Technical assistance of Soviet experts for this purpose may be taken if considered necessary.

(c) Discussions on the subject with the Government of USSR have been initiated and are in a very preliminary stage.

(d) In the above circumstances it is not possible to indicate the likely cost of the system and the time required for its implementation.

[English]

Expenditure of Carpet Export Promotion Council

1073. SHRI SURESH KURUP:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Carpet Export Promotion Council's accounts for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 were found to have considerable irregularities particularly on the expenditure side;

(b) if so, the details of such irregularities; and

(c) the steps taken to resolve these irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Some objections have been raised in the Internal Audit Report of the Carpet Export Promotion Council for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 which are of fi-

nancial, procedural and administrative nature such as irregular payments in respect of TA/DA, wasteful expenditure in office establishment and holding of a seminar at Varanasi, non-utilization/finalisation of grant-in-aid, improper maintenance of Stock Register, Cash Book and Bank Reconciliation Statement and wrong fixation of pay etc.

(c) The Government has asked the Council to expedite their reply to the objections raised in the Internal Audit Report. Further action would be considered on receipt of their reply.

Sugar Production

1074. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

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

(a) the states where the production of sugar is expected to be surplus for export;

(b) the quantum of sugar proposed to be offered for export during 1989, State-wise; and

(c) the production of sugar during the current sugar season, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). At present normal exports are restricted to preferential quota of USA and EEC besides a small quantity to neighbouring countries like Nepal etc. The quantity is distributed after considering the domestic availability, demand and other relevant factors.

(c) A statement indicating state-wise sugar production during the current sugar season (upto 7th February, 1989) is given below.

STATEMENT

Statewise Production of Sugar during 1988-89 season upto 7th February, 1989

(Lakh tonnes)

S. No.	Name of State	Quantity
1.	Punjab	1.36
2.	Haryana	1.50
3.	Rajasthan	0.07
4.	Uttar Pradesh	11.85
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.33
6.	Gujarat	2.90
7.	Maharashtra	15.79
8.	Bihar	1.61
9.	Assam	0.04
10.	Orissa	0.09
11.	West Bengal	0.02
12.	Nagaland	*Negligible
13.	Andhra Pradesh	2.80
14.	Karnataka	3.88
15.	Tamil Nadu	3.63
16.	Pondicherry	0.23
17.	Kerala	0.07
18.	Goa	0.05
All India		46.22

*Negligible = Below 500 tonnes

Incidence of gas leakages1075. SHRI CHINTÁMANI JENA:
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA:Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased
to state:(a) the number and location of gas leak-
age incidents that took place during 1987
and 1988, State-wise;(b) the number of persons affected and
killed in each case;

(c) the action taken against the managements responsible for the gas leakages;

(d) the details of compensation paid, if any, to the sufferers; and

(e) the precautionary measures taken to check such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Governments and the union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Target fixed for immunising infants against childhood disease

1076. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

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

(a) the target fixed for immunising infants against the six childhood diseases by the end of the Seventh Plan period and the percentage of achievement so far in regard to the number of beneficiaries and the districts to be covered:

(b) whether any specific target has been fixed to indigenise production of vaccines for all these diseases including polio; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the achievement thereagainst?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A statement showing the target by the end of 7th Plan (1985-90) against the six childhood diseases and percentage of achievement upto January '89 is given below.

All the districts will be covered by the end of 7th Plan period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Country is already self sufficient in indigenous production of Bacterial Vaccine used in the programme except BCG. This gap of production and requirement of BCG Vaccine is likely to be covered in about a Year's time.

Regarding viral vaccines, Serum Institute of India, Pune a private Sector Unit is expected to start production of indigenous Measles Vaccine by 1990-91. It is also expected that production of OPV Vaccine will begin in the country by 1990-91.

Decisions of Central Council for Health and Family Welfare

1077. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Central Council for Health and Family Welfare was held recently in Delhi:

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed and the decisions taken, if any;

(c) whether any targets were fixed by the Council, particularly regarding set up of Primary Health Centres, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the targets?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). Establishment of Primary Health Centres comes under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. Targets for Primary Health Centres are fixed by Planning Commission in consultation with the respective State Governments during Plan discussions.

STATEMENT

Taking note of the fact that India's population has touched the mark of 800 million as of now, the Central Council for Health and Family Welfare has urged the need for a new urgency and dynamism in the Family Programme implementation and strategy. It has also recommended that an area specific strategy for implementing programme towards reducing infant mortality, maternal mortality and making family planning services accessible to all must be evolved immediately for the Eighth Five Year Plan. It has also recommended that the character of the Family Welfare programme must continue to be voluntary in nature and the strong need is to strengthen mass education and health education programme ef-

fectively. Female literacy and raising of the status of women have also been considered crucial for the success of the programme. The vast resources of practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine could also be trained and galvanised for promoting family planning programme.

These and other recommendations were made by the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare consisting of State Health Ministers, representatives of health-related Ministers, representatives of health-related Ministries, representatives of professional bodies in the field of health and eminent medical educationists when it concluded its three-day meeting from 1st to 3rd February, 1989 in Vigyan Bhavan. The meeting of the Council which was presided over by the Union Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare Kumari Saroj Khaparde reviewed the progress of the family welfare, immunisation and other such programmes and also evaluated the national health programmes for controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases.

The Council called for strong political and community support for primary health strategy and suggested that private medical practitioners and practitioners of ISM and Homoeopathy should be involved for immunisation and maternal and child health activities. It proposed that the village health guide scheme should be examined by the individual States with a view to decide whether it should continue during the 8th Plan. In its view, the village health guide scheme is an example of community participation. The Council, however, did not favour the issue of medicine kits to the village health guides. Stressing the need for public health measures, the Council suggested setting up of public health schools in different parts of the country and suggested that public health trained personnel should be considered for higher level posts. Emphasis should also be placed on school health programme.

The Council recommended that for control of Malana, high priority should be given to (i) hardcore areas especially P. fal-ciparum areas; (ii) developmental project

areas where deaths have occurred; (iii) areas with epidemic potential; and (iv) tribal and hilly areas where malaria is persistent by undertaking effective measures.

The Council further recommended that the Integrated Vector Control with bio-environmental techniques developed by the ICMR in Nadiad Taluka in Gujarat may be implemented in the first phase in one district each in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during 1989-90. The Council also recommended implementation of Special Action Plan for control of Kala Azar and Japanese Encephalitis in the endemic districts.

The Council expressed satisfaction on the progress of implementation of the National Leprosy Eradication Programme. AIDS is not yet a public health problem in India. However, it is necessary to take precautionary measures to prevent the spread of infection by ensuring the safety of blood/blood products, propagating health education measures and utilisation of mass media to provide information regarding the nature of the disease, modes of transmission and precautions to be taken to avoid the infection. The Council also stressed the role of training medical and para-medical personnel as well as provision of medicare facilities for AIDS patients in metropolitan cities in the first instance.

The existing Regional Cancer Centres will be strengthened and expanded. In States which do not have Regional Cancer Centres, Medical College hospitals will be identified and developed so that facilities for cancer treatment are available in every State. By the end of 8th Five Year Plan, facilities for treatment of cancer will be established in every district either in the medical college hospital or District Hospital.

The Council took note of the high incidence of the waterborne diseases (gastroenteritis, cholera, typhoid, infectious hepatitis, poliomyelitis). The Council recommended strengthening of surveillance and monitoring system by State Health authorities, promotion of health education measures at community level, provision of

safe drinking water, chlorination of all unsafe drinking water sources, safe disposal of human excreta, improvement of food and personal hygiene and improvement of environmental sanitation. The Council also recommended steps to combat and eradicate guineaworm from the endemic villages.

The Council also made very important recommendations in the field of medical education. It has recommended that unqualified persons should not be allowed to practice and that Central and State Government should invoke penal provisions to stop practice by unqualified persons. The Council has also rightly emphasised the need for strengthening the re-orientation of medical education scheme. The question of compulsory service in rural areas for medical graduates has been debated. The Council has emphasised the need for continuing medical education for medical and para-medical personnel. This is an area which has not received in the past the attention due to it and the Council's recommendation would provide the requisite guidelines for the preparation of a suitable plan of action.

The Council noted that the National Health Policy was formulated in 1983 and have fixed targets to be achieved by the year 2000. The Council expressed concern at the declining share of the health and family welfare sector in the succeeding Plans and has recommended that at least 7 per cent of the total Eighth Plan allocation should go to the health and family welfare sector as the present allocation of 3.7 per cent is too meagre to achieve the goals laid down in the National Health Policy.

The Council called for strengthening of drug control administration in the Centre and the States in order to overcome the shortcomings in the implementation of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. In this context the Council recommended that a High Power Committee be constituted to examine the restructuring of drug control set-up with special reference to the proposal to set up a National Drug Control Authority.

The rising trend of drug dependence disorders was noted with concern and the Council recommended that the State Governments must undertake steps to provide treatment services for all such disorders as per the guidelines of the Expert Committee. Calling for a closer involvement of indigenous systems of medicine and homoeopathy in the national health programmes, the Council recommended that special efforts were required to give a fillip in respect to standards of education and quality control of drugs and such activities in respect of indigenous systems of medicine.

Achievement of Primary Health Centres during Seventh Plan

1078. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of assistance provided for setting up of Primary Health Centre in the States during the Seventh Plan and the amount utilised as on 31st December, 1988, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): Establishment of Primary Centres is done by States under the State Plans and no assistance is provided for setting up of Primary Health Centres by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Training Centres for Crafts persons

1079. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the training centres for crafts persons;

(b) the schemes for apprenticeship training run through master craftsmen, State-wise; and

(c) the number of persons who were imparted training State-wise during the last two years under each category?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) The details of the Training Centres for Crafts persons, known as Industrial Training Institutes under the Craftsmen Training Scheme of this Ministry are furnished in Statement I below.

(b) There is no scheme for apprenticeship training run through master craftsmen under this Ministry.

(c) The number of persons who were imparted training State-wise under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, during the years 1988 and 1987 on the basis of sanctioned seats, is furnished in Statements I and II below.

STATEMENT I
Number of Govt. and Private Industrial Training Institutes/Centres and Sanction Seats in Various States/UTs. As on 30.11.1988.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Government I.T.Is.				Private I.T.Is.				Total Sanctioned seats of column 5 & 8 (No. of persons)
		Affiliated	Not affiliated	Total of column 3 & 4	Affiliated	Not affiliated	Total of column 6 & 7	Total of column 8 & 9		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	6	52	101	98	199	251	40,880	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	192	
3.	Assam	18	4	22	-	-	-	22	4,368	
4.	Bihar	31	-	31	2	-	2	33	13,488	
5.	Goa	11	-	11	3	-	3	14	2,576	
6.	Gujarat	57	5	62	63	6	69	131	22,864	
7.	Haryana	78	4	82	13	11	24	106	14,048	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	32	-	32	-	-	-	32	3,392	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	13	20	-	-	-	20	2,496	
10.	Karnataka	32	1	33	122	11	133	166	20,736	
11.	Kerala	17	5	22	224	15	239	261	41,120	

12. Madhya Pradesh	59	5	64	3	1	4	68	17,040
13. Maharashtra	101	-	101	80	24	104	205	39,680
14. Manipur	1	5	6	-	-	-	6	496
15. Meghalaya	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	512
16. Mizoram	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	240
17. Nagaland	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	224
18. Orissa	13	2	15	5	6	11	26	5,648
19. Punjab	94	2	96	8	8	16	112	17,328
20. Rajasthan	27	5	32	14	2	16	48	6,069
21. Sikkim	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	112
22. Tamil Nadu	43	3	46	133	6	139	185	27,632
23. Tripura	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	528
24. Uttar Pradesh	61	26	87	20	30	50	137	33,712
25. West Bengal	20	-	20	6	-	6	26	9,904
26. Chandigarh	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	864
27. Dadra, Nagar Haveli	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	176
28. Daman & Diu	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	288

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29. Delhi			11	-	11	15	4	19	30	7,280
30. Pondicherry			3	-	3	1	-	1	4	496
Total			775	87	862	815	222	1,037	1,899	3,34,389

STATEMENT II

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Government I.T.s				Private I.T.s			Total of 5 & 8	Sanctioned seats (No. of persons)
		Affiliated	Not affiliated	Total	of column 3 & 4	Affiliated	Not affiliated	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	6	49	59	134	193	242	39904	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	192	
3.	Assam	16	1	17	-	-	-	17	3912	
4.	Bihar	31	1	32	2	-	2	34	13392	
5.	Goa	11	-	11	3	-	3	14	2428	
6.	Gujarat	54	7	61	48	30	78	129	20020	
7.	Haryana	76	4	80	12	10	22	102	13152	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	32	-	32	-	-	-	32	3344	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	13	20	-	-	-	20	2592	
10.	Karnataka	30	3	33	86	86	172	205	24884	
11.	Kerala	17	4	21	227	16	243	264	35529	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	58	5	63	1	2	3	66	15632	
13.	Maharashtra	107	-	107	72	24	96	203	46880	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Manipur	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	472
15. Meghalaya	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	3	492
16. Mizoram	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	236
17. Nagaland	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	212
18. Orissa	14	2	16	2	-	2	-	2	18	5080
19. Punjab	94	2	96	8	8	16	8	16	112	17328
20. Rajasthan	23	8	31	10	16	16	16	26	57	6576
21. Sikkim	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	112
22. Tamil Nadu	43	3	46	116	5	121	5	121	167	25520
23. Tripura	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	512
24. Uttar Pradesh	53	32	85	10	23	33	23	33	118	29600
25. West Bengal	19	-	19	6	-	6	-	6	25	9796
26. Chandigarh	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	3	880
27. Dadra, Nagar Haveli	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	176
28. Daman & Diu	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	288

29. Delhi	10	-	10	15	-	15	25	7472
30. Pondicherry	3	-	3	1	1	2	5	496
Total	755	97	852	679	356	1035	1887	327109

[*Translation*]

Sale of Drugs banned by WHO

1080. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation has banned some drugs;

(b) if so, the particulars of such drugs;

(c) whether some of such drugs are being openly sold in the country;

(d) if so, whether Government have not banned all such drugs so far; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (e). Information regarding the withdrawal of certain drugs by some countries from their markets is received by the Ministry of Health and F.W. mainly through the W.H.O. The WHO have so far reported withdrawal of 44 drugs by certain countries. Out of the 44 drugs, 26 drugs were not at all approved for being marketed in India and action to withdraw 11 drugs from the Indian market have already been taken in consultation with the experts.

In respect of the remaining 7 drugs namely (1) Nitrofurans compounds (2) Phenformin (3) Hydroxyquinoline derivatives (4) High doses Lynestrenol products (5) Piperazine (6) Phenylbutazone Oxyphenbutazone and (7) Analgin, it may be stated that though these 7 drugs are banned in some countries yet these are still being marketed in a number of developed countries. In consultation with the medical experts, a decision was taken to permit the marketing of these drugs in the country subject to a cautionary statement and contra-indications being given on the label/package insert.

Lal Dora of Delhi Villages

1081. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposal to increase the Lal Dora limit of some of the Delhi villages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay?

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

(b) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Lal Dora in 5 villages has already been extended. 15 more villages have been notified for consolidation for the purpose of extension of Lal Dora on 1.9.1988.

[*English*]

Vacancies in Group-A position in National Institute of Health and Family Welfare

1082. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:

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

(a) the department-wise details of "Group-A" positions presently lying vacant at the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi;

(b) the reasons for not filling them so far;

(c) the time by when these are expected to be filled-up; and

(d) the procedure for appointment of the Director and Joint Director in the Institute, their tenure, basic pay and the facilities and other privileges provided to them?

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

(c) The post in respect of which advertisements have been sent to D.A.V.P. are likely to be filled up in a period of about 3 to 4 months. As regards posts for which the Recruitment Rules are still to be finalised, some more time is likely to take before they can be filled up.

(d) According to the Bye-laws of the Institute, appointment to the post of Director is made by the Governing Body with the prior approval of the Govt. of India for a tenure period of 5 years. As per recruitment, rules, the post of Director is filled by direct recruitment, failing which by deputation of suitable officers fulfilling the prescribed educational and other qualifications. As per procedure, the nominations, for the post of Director are invited from Central/State Govts./reputed Institutions Organisations. Subsequently, the nominations are considered by a Special Selection Committee constituted by the Governing Body for the recommending the suitable names for the post of Director. After the approval of the Governing Body, the clearance of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) is sought

and the appointment to the post of Director is made by the Governing Body.

The post of Joint Director is filled by promotion from Professor with three years service in the grade on the basis of seniority-cum-merit, failing which by direct recruitment.

Pay scale of Director, NIHFV is Rs. 7300-100-7600 + NPA Rs. 900 plus usual allowances and the pay scale of Joint Director, NIHFV is Rs. 4500-150-5700-200-7300 (plus NPA Rs. 900/- for medical personnel only.)

The facilities and privileges to the Director are regulated under Bye-laws 42 of NIHFV which states that "In respect of matters not provided for in these Bye-laws, the rules as applicable to Central Government servants regarding the general conditions of service, pay, allowances including travelling and daily allowances, leave salary, joining time, foreign service terms etc. and orders and decisions issued in this regard by the Central Government from time to time shall apply mutatis-mutandis to the employees of the Institute."

STATEMENT

The department-wise details of Group 'A' vacant posts and reasons for their not filling up are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of post	Remarks
1	2	3
Department of Reproductivity Biomedicine		
1.	Lecturer (Bio-medical Research)	One Details of the post sent to DAVP for advertisement.
2.	Lecturer (Male clinical)	One —do—
3.	Lecturer (Anaesthetist)	One —do—
Department of Population Genetics & Human Development		
1.	Professor	One This post has been created by abolishing the post of Associate Professor. The recruitment rules for the post are being finalised.
Department of Education and Training		
1.	Professor	One Post has already been advertised and the applications received are under scrutiny for selection.
2.	Lecturer (Medical)	One Details of the post already sent to DAVP for advertisement.
3.	Lecturer (Field Training)	One —do—

Department of Medical Care & Hospital Administration		
1.	Lecturer	Two These are newly created posts. The recruitment rules are being finalised.
Department of Community Health Administration		
1.	Lecturer (Epidemiology)	One Details of the post sent to DAVP for advertisement.
2.	Lecturer (Nutrition)	One —do—
3.	Lecturer (Community Health Administration)	One —do—
Department of Social Sciences		
1.	Lecturer (Anthropology)	One —do—
2.	Lecturer (Psychology)	One The recruitment rules are being finalised on UGC pattern.
Department of Statistics & Demography		
1.	Lecturer	One This is a newly created post. The recruitment rules are being finalised.
Department of Communication		
1.	Professor	One —do—

1	2	3
2	Associate Professor (Electronic Media)	The requirements of the post have been revised Therefore the recruitment rules are being revised
Computer Centre		
1	Programmer	This is a newly created post The recruitment rules are being finalised

Allocation for Eradication of Leprosy

1083. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

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

(a) the steps taken to eradicate leprosy from the country and the results achieved;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose during 1988-89 and proposed for 1989-90, State-wise;

(c) whether some of the foreign countries have achieved success in eradication of leprosy, if so, the names of those countries; and

(d) whether Government propose to seek any help from those countries to eradicate this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The following steps have been taken to achieve

the goal of arrest of disease activities in all leprosy cases by 2000 A.D.:—

- (1) early detection of Leprosy cases.
- (2) Multi Drug Treatment in endemic districts.
- (3) Health Education to create community awareness actively.
- (4) Involve Voluntary Organisations in the Programme.

At present 3 million leprosy cases are on record and are under regular treatment in the various States and U.Ts. With the extension of Multi Drug Treatment the cure rate has increased to more than 10% of new case detected in 1987-88. This rate is likely to increase further in the coming years.

(b) A statement given the allocations given to the States/U.Ts. during 1988-89 and proposed for 1989-90 is given below.

(c) European countries, Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Australia have achieved complete success in leprosy control.

(d) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (R.E. 1988-89)

I. Cash, Flor Break-up-State/Central Sectorwise (Rs. in lacs.)

S. No.	Sector	T.S. Plan		S.C. Plan		Other than TS/SCP		Total 1988-89		
		Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind	
										3
A. State Sector										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.00	8.00	—	—	162.00	72.00	180.00	80.00	260.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.75	0.05	—	—	6.75	0.45	7.50	0.50	8.00
3.	Assam	1.80	0.50	—	—	10.20	4.50	18.00	5.00	23.00
4.	Bihar	6.00	3.80	—	—	54.00	34.20	60.00	38.00	98.00
5.	Goa	0.05	0.05	—	—	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50	1.00
6.	Gujarat	3.00	2.50	—	—	27.00	22.50	30.00	25.00	55.00
7.	Haryana	0.70	0.10	—	—	6.30	0.90	7.00	1.00	8.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	0.10	—	—	2.70	0.90	3.00	1.00	4.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.15	0.05	—	—	1.35	0.45	1.50	0.50	2.00
10	Karnataka	7.00	3.00	—	—	63.00	27.00	70.00	30.00	100.00
11	Kerala	3.50	1.00	—	—	31.50	9.00	35.00	10.00	45.00

12.	Madhya Pradesh	6.00	1.00	—	—	54.00	9.00	60.00	10.00	70.00
13.	Maharashtra	5.00	5.00	—	—	45.00	45.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
14.	Manipur	0.20	0.05	—	—	2.30	0.45	2.50	0.50	3.00
15.	Meghalaya	0.30	0.10	—	—	2.70	0.90	3.00	1.00	4.00
16.	Mizoram	0.30	0.10	—	—	2.70	0.90	3.00	1.00	4.00
17.	Nagaland	0.50	0.10	—	—	4.50	0.90	5.00	1.00	6.00
18.	Orissa	7.50	2.50	—	—	67.50	22.50	75.00	25.00	100.00
19.	Punjab	8.95	0.05	—	—	8.55	0.45	9.50	0.50	10.00
20.	Rajasthan	2.00	0.50	—	—	18.00	4.50	20.00	5.00	25.00
21.	Sikkim	1.25	0.05	—	—	11.25	0.45	12.50	0.50	13.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	10.80	6.50	—	—	97.20	50.50	108.00	65.00	173.00
23.	Tripura	0.70	0.10	—	—	6.30	0.90	7.00	1.00	8.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	4.00	—	—	90.00	36.00	100.00	40.00	140.00
25.	West Bengal	6.00	3.00	—	—	54.00	27.00	60.00	30.00	90.00
Total		92.75	42.20	—	—	835.25	379.80	928.00	422.00	1360.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<i>B. U.T. without legislatures</i>									
26.	A & N Island	0.85	0.05	—	—	7.45	0.45	7.50	0.50	8.00
27.	Chandigarh	0.05	0.05	—	—	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50	1.00
28.	D & N Haveli	0.05	0.05	—	—	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50	1.00
29.	Daman & Diu	0.10	0.20	—	—	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.50	1.00
30.	Delhi	0.05	0.05	—	—	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50	1.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.10	0.30	—	—	0.90	0.70	1.00	1.00	2.00
	Total	0.40	0.70	—	—	10.10	2.80	10.50	3.50	14.00
	<i>C. U.T. with legislatures</i>									
32.	Pondicherry	0.10	0.80	—	—	0.40	6.70	0.50	7.50	8.00
	Total	0.10	0.80	—	—	0.40	6.70	0.50	7.50	8.00
	Grand Total (A + B + C)	93.15	43.50	—	—	845.85	389.50	939.00	433.00	1372.00

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

Budget Estimate - 1989-90

State-wise/Sector-wise Breakup of Central Assistance in B.E. 1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Sector	T.S. Plan		S.C. Plan		Other than TS/SCP		Total R.E. 1989-90					
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. State Sector													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.00	12.00	39.00	—	—	—	153.00	68.00	221.00	180.00	80.00	260.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.80	0.10	0.90	—	—	—	4.70	0.40	5.10	5.50	0.50	6.00
3.	Assam	2.70	1.30	4.00	—	—	—	15.30	3.70	19.00	18.00	5.00	23.00
4.	Bihar	8.00	4.50	12.50	—	—	—	67.00	33.50	100.50	75.00	38.00	113.00
5.	Goa	0.05	0.05	0.10	—	—	—	0.45	0.45	0.90	0.50	0.50	1.00
6.	Gujarat	3.20	5.00	8.20	—	—	—	28.80	20.00	48.80	32.00	25.00	57.00
7.	Haryana	0.30	0.10	0.40	—	—	—	2.70	0.90	3.60	3.00	1.00	4.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	0.10	0.80	—	—	—	6.30	0.90	7.20	7.00	1.00	8.00
9.	J & K	0.15	0.05	0.20	—	—	—	1.35	0.45	1.80	1.50	0.50	2.00
10.	Karnataka	9.00	5.00	14.00	—	—	—	71.00	25.00	96.00	80.00	30.00	110.00
11.	Kerala	5.00	1.00	6.00	—	—	—	45.00	9.00	54.00	50.00	10.00	60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1/2	13	14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7.50	1.00	8.50	—	—	—	67.50	9.00	76.50	75.00	10.00	85.00
13.	Maharashtra	5.00	7.00	12.00	—	—	—	45.00	43.00	88.00	50.00	10.00	100.00
14.	Manipur	0.15	0.05	0.20	—	—	—	1.35	0.45	1.80	1.50	0.50	2.00
15.	Meghalaya	0.03	0.01	0.04	—	—	—	4.97	0.99	5.96	5.00	1.00	6.00
16.	Mizoram	0.03	0.01	0.04	—	—	—	4.97	0.99	5.96	5.00	1.00	6.00
17.	Nagaland	0.07	0.01	0.08	—	—	—	6.93	0.99	7.92	7.00	1.00	8.00
18.	Orissa	10.00	5.00	15.00	—	—	—	85.00	20.00	105.00	95.00	25.00	120.00
19.	Punjab	2.45	0.05	2.50	—	—	—	5.55	0.45	6.00	8.00	0.50	0.50
20.	Rajasthan	4.50	0.50	5.00	—	—	—	25.50	4.50	30.00	30.00	5.00	35.00
21.	Sikkim	1.60	0.10	1.70	—	—	—	10.40	0.90	11.33	12.00	1.00	13.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	15.50	6.00	21.50	—	—	—	94.50	58.50	153.00	110.00	64.50	174.50
23.	Tripura	0.60	0.10	0.70	—	—	—	7.40	0.90	8.30	8.00	1.00	9.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14.00	4.00	18.00	—	—	—	126.00	36.00	162.00	140.00	40.00	180.00
25.	West Bengal	8.00	7.00	15.00	—	—	—	72.00	22.50	94.50	80.00	30.00	110.00
	Total	126.33	60.53	186.86	—	—	—	952.67	361.47	1314.14	1079.00	422.00	1501.00

B. U.T. with legislature

26. Pondicherry	0.10	0.80	0.90	—	—	—	0.90	6.70	7.60	1.00	7.50	8.50
Total	0.10	0.80	0.90	—	—	—	0.90	6.70	7.60	1.00	7.50	8.50

C. U.T. without legislature

27. A & N Islands	2.55	0.05	2.60	—	—	—	4.95	0.45	5.40	7.50	0.50	8.00
28. Chandigarh	0.05	0.05	0.10	—	—	—	0.45	0.45	0.90	0.50	0.50	1.00
29. D & N Haveli	0.05	0.05	0.10	—	—	—	0.45	0.45	0.90	0.50	0.50	1.00
30. Delhi	0.05	0.05	0.10	—	—	—	0.45	0.45	0.90	0.50	0.50	1.00
31. Lakshadweep	0.10	0.30	0.40	—	—	—	0.90	0.70	1.60	1.00	1.00	2.00
32. Daman & Diu	0.10	0.10	0.20	—	—	—	0.90	0.40	1.30	1.00	0.50	1.50
Total	2.90	0.60	2.50	—	—	—	8.10	2.90	11.00	11.00	3.50	14.50

Grand Total
A + B + C

129.33 61.93 191.26 — — 961.67 371.07 1332.74 109.00 433.00 1524.00

[Translation]

Removal of Jhuggies from Motia Khan

1084. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7th March 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1811 regarding Removal of Jhuggies from Motia Khan and state:

(a) the date when the Jhuggies adjacent to residential flats in Motia Khan were erected;

(b) the date when Delhi Development Authority received information about Stay granted by the Supreme Court;

(c) whether the stay order has since been vacated by the Supreme Court, if so, when; and

(d) the action taken by DDA to remove the Jhuggies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) July, 1979 onwards.

(b) 24th September, 1984.

(c) Yes, Sir. On 19th January, 1988.

(d) Delhi Development Authority has reported that action has been initiated for development of plots which are to be provided to the squatters eligible for alternative allotment before the jhuggies can be removed.

[English]

Achievement of Target regarding Opening of Community Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres

1085. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

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

(a) whether the targets for the opening of Community, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres for the Seventh Plan have been achieved for each as on 31st January, 1989;

(b) if so, the number of each of these institutions opened during the four years of the Plan alongwith the targets, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the achievement of targets during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The state-wise details of the target and achievements for setting up of the Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres during the first four years of the Seventh Plan period are given in statements I, II and III below.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT I*Progress of Establishment : Sub Centres*

S No	State	Targets				Achievement			
		85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89(*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	450	450	900	1000	415	450	900	N/A
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	20	32	30	18	20	32	15
3	Assam	400	500	500	1000	401	511	521	408
4	Bihar	800	600	800	2000	750	600	800	134
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
6	Gujarat	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	60
7	Haryana	150	150	150	150	117	186	156	139
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	15	75	225	0	15	75	86
9	Jammu & Kashmir	150	150	250	400	41	154	250	361
10	Karnataka	150	200	500	116	50	200	500	0
11	Kerala	500	600	500	500	504	600	500	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	0	525	556	1500	20	730	1550	N/A
13	Maharashtra	750	1200	1200	70	1320	1527	0	0
14	Manipur	21	20	4	21	21	22	45	12
15	Meghalaya	50	50	70	70	47	9	28	2
16	Mizoram	10	12	12	12	10	12	12	3
17	Nagaland	20	25	25	325	61	0	7	0
18	Orissa	199	0	500	600	199	0	500	465
19	Punjab	50	50	50	650	50	50	50	0
20	Rajasthan	500	500	700	1000	502	500	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Sikkim	10	10	10	xxx	18	11	11	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	500	350	500	500	848	492	500	500
23.	Tripura	0	25	75	678	4	28	75	30
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	1500	1000	1500	2000	1500	1000	0
25.	West Bengal	200	1500	500	1500	180	1132	277	184
26.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
27.	A & N Islands	0	0	2	20	12	11	3	6
28.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	D&N Haveli	0	0	4	3	3	4	1	0
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		6132	8766	9233	12604	7893	9066	8095	2499

(*) Upto January 1989

N/A: Not Available

STATEMENT II*Progress of Establishment:PHCs*

S. No.	State	Targets				Achievement			
		85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89(*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	0	200	200	527	1	200	NA
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	6	8	4	6	6	8	1
3.	Assam	20	35	55	55	33	59	61	47
4.	Bihar	200	200	350	400	205	200	354	0
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Gujarat	50	75	150	100	45	102	175	36
7.	Haryana	50	40	50	30	72	49	19	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15	16	8	35	15	16	8	4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	50	12	50	30	72	49	19	1
10.	Karnataka	550	50	80	300	50	50	80	86
11.	Kerala	100	144	150	200	102	144	150	117
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	100	225	200	5	124	225	N/A
13.	Maharashtra	0	50	60	91	0	0	0	0
14.	Manipur	4	8	8	13	4	5	9	2
15.	Meghalaya	13	9	6	6	6	9	6	3
16.	Mizoram	3	4	5	3	3	4	5	1
17.	Nagaland	2	2	3	3	3	0	3	0
18.	Orissa	60	100	100	100	30	150	53	72
19.	Punjab	0	40	70	85	40	40	70	0
20.	Rajasthan	10	50	15	175	50	100	0	0
21.	Sikkim	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	300	100	50	325	215	47	140	0
23.	Tripura	2	2	6	4	0	5	12	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	240	500	520	550	372	500	435	79
25.	West Bengal	75	5	100	125	29	108	102	0
26.	Pondicherry	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	0
27.	A&N Islands	2	2	0	1	2	4	1	0
28.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
29.	D&N Haveli	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1455	1554	2274	3151	1829	1747	2168	505

(*) Upto January 1989 N/A: Not Available

STATEMENT III

Progress of Establishment: CHCs

S. No.	State	Targets				ACHIEVEMENT			
		85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89(*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	20	15	40	2	2	15	N/A
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	0
3.	Assam	5	7	5	9	12	8	8	13
4.	Bihar	10	15	20	20	6	18	3	2
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
6.	Gujarat	20	15	25	30	14	39	24	6
7.	Haryana	10	10	10	10	9	11	10	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	5	2	3	0	4	1
10.	Karnataka	15	0	21	10	7	0	0	21
11.	Kerala	0	25	0	25	0	0	25	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	10	40	20	2	15	40	N/A
13.	Maharashtra	45	50	0	0	0	130	0	0
14.	Manipur	4	3	2	4	0	0	2	1
15.	Meghalaya	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
17.	Nagaland	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	25	10	13	26	0	11	13	0
19.	Punjab	12	10	12	10	10	12	12	0
20.	Rajasthan	5	10	15	5	0	10	0	0
21.	Sikkim	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	25	2	0	24	1	41	0	0
23.	Tripura	2	3	2	1	0	4	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	52	56	32	37	32	19	17	0
25.	West Bengal	30	20	30	30	7	21	30	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Pondicherry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	A&N Island	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
28.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	D&N Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshdweep	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total		298	278	257	312	111	343	212	44

(*) Upto January 1989 N/A: Not Available

Market Facilities for Handicrafts during Seventh Five Year Plan

1086. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided any financial support and also extended the provision of adequate market facilities for the handicrafts including the production of cheap saris etc. in the State of Tripura during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any such provisions would be made in the final year of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Tripura Handlooms & Handicrafts Corporation, Agartala has been provided financial assistance amounting to Rs.3,62,610/- for opening a new emporium in Gariahat complex, Calcutta during 1985-86. For Janta Cloth scheme in Tripura, under which cheap saris are also produced, the quantum of subsidy released during the 7th Plan period is as under:—

Year	Amount of subsidy released (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	19.70
1986-87	76.59
1987-88	49.45
1988-89	61.70
(Up to January, 1989)	

(c) Does not arise

Rabies vaccine Treatment and Deaths due to Dog Bite

1087. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Communicable Diseases study has revealed that use of 'Bhang' attracts dog bites and rabies; and

(b) how many people undergo rabies vaccine treatment each year in the country and how many people die each year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No such studies have been conducted at National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.

(b) There is no authentic data regarding the number of people undergoing anti-rabies treatment and the number of people dying each year, for the country as a whole. However, the number of cases of dog bites reported in hospitals and dispensaries during the years 1987 and 1988 are as under:-

Year	Cases	Death
1987	25673	597
1988	8268	545
(Provisional)		

State-wise information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Reported cases of Dog Bite and Deaths due to rabies in States/U.Ts. in India during 1987 and 1988 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	1987		1988		Period upto
		C	D	C	D	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1199	92	887	53	Nov. 88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	1	1	Oct.88
3.	Assam	309	7	415	8	June 88
4.	Bihar	175	2	619	2	July,88
5.	Goa	29	15	17	12	Nov.88
6.	Gujrat	11953	13	61	19	Dec.88
7.	Haryana	1267	-	2	-	Dec.88
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	-	-	-	May 88
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	175	-	240	-	Dec.88
10.	Karnataka	3282	32	2967	35	Nov.88
11.	Kerala	389	40	35	25	Nov.88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1458	15	941	6	Dec.88
13.	Maharashtra	301	301	347	347	Dec.88
14.	Manipur	8	-	-	-	Nov.88
15.	Meghalaya	225	2	61	-	Aug.88
16.	Mizoram	74	-	18	-	Oct.86
17.	Nagaland	62	-	132	5	Nov.88
18.	Orissa	922	34	+	+	
19.	Punjab	3	1	3	-	Oct.88
20.	Rajasthan	1846	6	533	5	Oct.88
21.	Sikkim	368	-	48	-	March,88
22.	Tamil Nadu	786	3	132	1	July,88
23.	Tripura	19	1	-	-	Oct.88
24.	Uttar Pradesh	597	-	567	-	Sept.88
25.	West Bengal	+	+	+	+	
26.	A & N Islands	-	-	1	-	Dec.88
27.	Chandigarh	4	-	4	-	July.88
28.	D & N Haveli	10	-	4	-	Dec.88
29.	Delhi	194	21	222	19	Nov.88
30.	Lakhsdweep	-	-	-	-	Dec.88
31.	Pondicherry	11	10	14	7	Dec.88
		25,673	597	8,268	545	

Note: C = Cases, D = Deaths, = Nil, + = Not available

1. Data is provisional and not comparable due to ill defined coverage

Source- C.B.H.I., New Delhi

**Bamboo and Softwood for Rayon
Factories in Kerala**

AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

1088. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHAN-
DRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT

(a) the total quantity of bamboo and

softwood required per day by rayon factories in Kerala;

(b) the details of these factories and the forests from where the raw materials are procured for them;

(c) whether deforestation for this purpose has adversely affected ecology in the state; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for compensatory afforestation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The total quantities of bamboo and eucalyptus required by rayon factory in Kerala are 15 MTS and 457 MTS, respectively.

(b) Grasim Industries Limited, Mavoor, supplies rayon pulp for rayon factory. Eucalyptus is supplied from existing state plantations and bamboo from reserve forests in Northern Region following Silvicultural principles.

(c) and (d). There is no adverse effect on ecology. Question of compensatory afforestation does not arise as no forest land is being diverted for non-forestry purposes.

Conservation and Expansion of Forests

1089. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has allocated any specific funds to the States for the conservation and expansion of forest;

(b) if so, the details of such funds extended to the State of Kerala;

(c) whether specific forests have been identified under this project; and

(d) if so, the details of forests identified in Kerala for conservation during 1988-89?

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

(b). Union Government has sanctioned to the Government of Kerala Rs. 24.82 lakh for the year 1986-87 and Rs. 52.21 lakh for the year 1987-88, for the development of infrastructure for the protection of forests from biotic interference.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Twelve forest divisions namely Trivandrum, Punalur, Konni, Ranni, Kottayam, Kothamangalam, Munnar, Chalakudy, Trichur, Nilambur, Palghat and Tellicherry have been identified for protection of forests from biotic interference.

Protection of Beaches

1090. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have proposed any steps for the protection of beaches, consequent upon the Supreme Court's directives to the Coastal States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any directions have been issued by Union Government to the Coastal States, before or after the said Supreme Court directives for the protection of beaches;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of the Coastal States which have failed to protect the beaches?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (e). In a recent order, the Supreme Court of India disposed off a writ petition on protection of beaches stating that the Union of India has given environmental guidelines for development of beaches and is taking steps to enforce the guidelines. As a follow-up of the Prime Minister's directive of November 27, 1981, the Ministry prepared environmental guidelines for development of beaches and circulated it to all the Coastal States. In

1984, the Ministry wrote to Chief Ministers of all the Coastal States requesting them to prepare environmental status reports and conservation management strategies for coastal areas. The Chief Ministers have responded to implement the Prime Minister's directive. The Ministry has been impressing upon the State Governments to expedite preparation and finalisation of status report and conservation management strategy for coastal areas.

Forest Conservation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

1091 SHRI G BHOOPATHY
SHRI MANIK REDDY

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded schemes for conserving forests and improvement of environment in the State,

(b) if so the details of the schemes pending clearance and the reasons therefor, and

(c) the type of assistance extended by the Union Government to the States for the purpose?

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

(b) No scheme is pending clearance

(c) The Union Government assists the States in the development of infrastructure for protection of forests from biotic interference and for the protection of national parks and sanctuaries

[Translation]

Proposal to Bring Pay Scales of Ayurvedic Doctors at par with Allopathic Doctors

1092 SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to bring pay scales and other facilities of Ayurvedic doctors at par with Allopathic doctors,

(b) if so, by when, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) Orders have since been issued revising the pay scales of the existing Doctors of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy (including Ayurveda) under the Central Government Health Scheme at par with the allopathic doctors. It has also been decided that the Non-practicing Allowance of these doctors would also be at par with the allopathic doctors

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise

[English]

Achievement of EPI and UIP Programmes

1093 SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether programmes for rural development under Expanded programme for Immunisation (EPI) and Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) have been successful

(b) if so the details of achievements in Expanded Immunisation Programme and Universal Immunisation Programme State-wise in the country and

(c) how Government propose to provide the facilities available to the beneficiaries at their door steps under these programmes?

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

(b) Statements I and II showing State-wise achievements for Expanded Programme on Immunisation for the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 (upto January 89) and Universal Immunisation Programme performance for the year 1988-89 (upto December 1988) are given below.

(c) The immunisation services are provided mainly through the hospitals, dispensaries and the MCH centres in the

urban areas and through the primary health centres, dispensaries, and sub-centres in the rural areas. Vaccinations are also done by out reach operations. The para-medical health workers visit schools for the immunization of children. Many voluntary organisation are actively involved in the Immunisation Programme. A large number of children, specially in the metropolitan cities, are vaccinated by private medical practitioners also.

STATEMENT I

State	D.P.T.			
	Annual Target 87-88	Percentage Achvt. of Annual Target	Annual Target 88-89	Percentage Achvt. of Annual Target
1	2	3	4	5
I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or More)				
1. Andhra Pr.	1205000	94.9	883000	92.6
2. Assam	534000	41.3	614000	21.7
3. Bihar	2005000	73.6	1374000	112.3
4. Gujarat	831000	99.6	770000	84.1
5. Haryana	356000	129.6	397000	93.7
6. Karnataka	843000	101.03	741000	90.0
7. Kerala	466000	119.4	573000	68.4
8. Madhya Pr	1510000	79.6	733000	153.3
9. Maharashtra	1386000	116.1	1046000	107.0
10. Orissa	594000	99.5	577000	91.1
11. Punjab	363000	119.7	397000	79.3
12. Rajasthan	1068000	100.5	759000	85.6
13. Tamil Nadu	915000	124.8	784000	101.7
14. Uttar Pr./	3169000	109.9	2558000	125.7
15. West Bengal	1213000	76.5	1050000	69.8

1	2	3	4	5
II Smaller States/U.Ts.				
1. Himachal Pr.	100000	94.9	106000	80.9
2. J & K	154000	75.6	132000	63.6
3. Manipur	32000	69.4	26200	94.2
4. Meghalaya	30000	65.5	36000	38.6
5. Nagaland	17000	35.2	19000	39.0
6. Sikkim	10000	69.4	10000	58.0
7. Tripura	33440	27.8	52000	24.3
8. A & N Islands	5000	100.7	6000	79.2
9. Arunachal Pr.	17000	75.8	13000	52.9
10. Chandigarh	11000	75.2	13000	57.5
11. D & N Haveli	3000	89.3	3000	92.7
12. Delhi	209000	56.5	207000	68.7
13. Goa	18600	88.0	17800	73.0
14. Daman & Diu	1400	53.2	1400	88.5
15. Lakshadweep	1000	52.8	1000	77.7
16. Mizoram	12180	119.0	18000	59.6
17. Pondicherry	11000	113.1	13000	114.8
III Other Agencies				
1. Min. of Defence	8750	151.6		
2. Min. of Rlys	43500	84.0		
All India	17173870	96.2	13930400	97

State	POLIO			
	Annual Target 87-88	Percentage Achvt. of Annual Target	Annual Target 88-89	Percentage Achvt. of Annual Target
1	2	3	4	5
I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or More)				
1. Andhra Pr.	1205000	73.9	883000	88.1
2. Assam	534000	30.2	614000	18.9
3. Bihar	2003000	69.0	1374000	109.7
4. Gujarat	831000	84.8	770000	84.9
5. Haryana	556000	129.6	397000	93.1
6. Karnataka	843000	93.6	741000	88.5
7. Kerala	466000	144.8	563000	74.0
8. Madhya Pr.	1510000	55.4	733000	139.0
9. Maharashtra	1386000	107.5	1046000	104.7
10. Orissa	594000	88.4	577000	90.1
11. Punjab	363000	113.6	397000	77.3
12. Rajasthan	1068000	95.4	759000	83.6
13. Tamil Nadu	915000	124.0	784000	99.8
14. Uttar Pr.	3169000	90.2	2558000	100.7
15. West Bengal	1213000	46.5	1050000	61.8
II. Smaller States/U.Ts.				
1. Himachal Pr.	100000	85.4	106000	78.7
2. J & K	154000	68.6	132000	62.8
3. Manipur	32000	46.8	26200	89.6
4. Meghalaya	30000	83.6	36000	38.3
5. Nagaland	17000	40.8	19000	21.2
6. Sikkim	10000	65.3	10000	59.3
7. Tripura	33440	20.0	52000	23.9

	2	3	4	5
8. A & N Islands	5000	103.4	6000	84.5
9. Arunachal Pr.	17000	63.2	13000	52.6
10. Chandigarh	11000	66.00	13000	60.0
11. D & N Haveli	3000	86.1	3000	90.5
12. Delhi	209000	53.5	207000	69.8
13. Goa	18600	91.6	17800	75.4
14. Daman & Diu	1400	53.0	1400	91.1
15. Lakshadweep	1000	49.3	1000	76.5
16. Mizoram	12190	62.4	18000	59.3
17. Pondichery	11000	99.1	13000	120.4
III. Other Agencies				
1. Min. of Defence	8750	128.7		
2. Min. of Rlys.	43500	62.0		
All India	17173870	83.6	13930400	90.2

State	TETANUS			
	Annual Target 87-88	Percentage Achvt. of Annual Target	Annual Target 88-89	Percentage Achvt. of Annual Target
1	2	3	4	5
I Major States (Population 1 crore or More)				
1. Andhra Pr.	1150000	105.0	1121000	83.2
2. Assam	530000	29.8	805000	11.9
3. Bihar	1976000	162.9	1777000	55.7
4. Gujarat	735000	104.4	965000	71.4
5. Harayana	323000	111.9	489000	59.0
6. Karnataka	843000	112.8	934000	78.0

1	2	3	4	5
7. Kerala	49000	121.8	709000	70.7
8. Madhya Pr.	1467000	65.4	946000	95.7
9. Maharashtra	1220000	134.1	1290000	91.8
10. Orissa	590000	92.1	763000	70.0
11. Punjab	334000	113.1	491000	55.8
12. Rajasthan	1053000	82.2	992000	52.6
13. Tamil Nadu	872000	118.5	1005000	77.1
14. Uttar Pr.	3217000	75.4	3434000	66.2
15. West Bengal	1156000	75.6	1330000	52.6
II Smaller States/U.Ts.				
1. Himachal Pr.	122000	61.2	130000	54.0
2. J & K	147000	35.7	167000	21.6
3. Manipur	30000	58.3	30800	66.1
4. Meghalaya	35000	85.5	47000	32.6
5. Nagaland	16000	30.1	23000	16.9
6. Sikkim	13000	28.6	13000	28.8
7. Tripura	35720	30.5	64000	15.5
8. A & N Islands	5000	70.7	7000	46.5
9. Arunachal Pr.	17000	39.6	16000	39.1
10. Chandigarh	10000	121.7	16000	59.9
11. D & N Haveli	300	63.9	4000	38.0
12. Delhi	262000	64.5	260000	50.1
13. Goa	22000	42.1	22100	33.4
14. Daman & Diu	1800	44.9	1800	36.0
15. Lakshadweep	1000	121.8	2000	34.7
16. Mizoram	13050	59.9	22000	29.6

1	2	3	4	5
17. Pondicherry	10000	120.0	15000	83.5
III Other Agencies				
1. Min. of Defence	17500	127.6		
2. Min. of Rlys.	34800	156.9		
All India	16861870	86.6	17889700	66.0

State	B.C.G.			
	Annual Target 87-88	Percentage Achvt. of Annual Target	Annual Target 88-89	Percentage Achvt. of Annual Target
1	2	3	4	5

I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or More)

1. Andhra Pr.	1205000	92.2	883000	109.0
2. Assam	534000	40.8	614000	29.6
3. Bihar	2003000	90.3	1374000	105.2
4. Gujarat	831000	100.1	77000	99.7
5. Haryana	356000	114.0	397000	91.9
6. Karnataka	843000	108.8	741000	111.2
7. Kerala	466000	114.9	573000	78.7
8. Madhya Pr.	1510000	91.5	733000	159.1
9. Maharashtra	1386000	109.6	1046000	122.2
10. Orissa	594000	109.0	577000	88.0
11. Punjab	363000	126.0	397000	80.4
12. Rajasthan	1068000	100.1	759000	85.2
13. Tamil Nadu	915000	94.0	784000	119.8
14. Uttar Pr.	3169000	92.1	2558000	102.8
15. West Bengal	1213000	74.9	1050000	68.8

1	2	3	4	5
II Smaller States/U.Ts.				
1. Himachal Pr	100000	89.8	106000	96.8
2. J & K	154000	74.7	132000	78.0
3. Manipur	32000	102.0	26200	119.2
4. Meghalaya	30000	70.8	36000	48.1
5. Nagaland	17000	43.6	19000	15.2
6. Sikkim	10000	87.7	10000	65.8
7. Tripura	33440	53.7	52000	53.0
8. A & N Island	5000	112.3	6000	93.2
9. Arunachal Pr.	17000	83.9	13000	76.5
10. Chandigarh	11000	132.8	13000	83.7
11. D & N Haveli	3000	105.8	3000	129.5
12. Delhi	209000	92.5	207000	76.4
13. Goa	18600	113.2	17800	92.1
14. Daman & Diu	1400	65.2	1400	115.3
15. Lakshadweep	1000	265.2	1000	84.3
16. Mizoram	12180	99.1	18000	57.0
17. Pondicherry	11000	171.4	13000	162.7
III. Other Agencies				
1. Min. of Defence	8750	258.1		
2. Min. of Rlys.	43500	81.6		
All India	17173870	94.5	13930400	99.0

State	MEASLES			
	Annual Target 87-88	Percentage Achvt. of Annual Target	Annual Target 88-89	Percentage Achvt. of Annual Target
1	2	3	4	5
I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or More)				
1. Andhra pradesh	723000	111.0	883000	76.3
2. Assam	431000	15.3	614000	11.5
3. Bihar	1214000	75.7	1374000	65.9
4. Gujarat	587000	94.7	770000	73.1
5. Haryana	221000	112.9	397000	63.6
6. Karnataka	673000	88.1	741000	68.0
7. Kerala	396000	78.5	573000	48.0
8. Madhya Pradesh	906000	83.3	733000	116.0
9. Maharashtra	832000	86.0	1046000	69.0
10. Orissa	428000	71.6	577000	54.7
11. Punjab	267000	108.9	397000	58.8
12. Rajasthan	641000	141.7	759000	71.0
13. Tamil Nadu	677000	177.7	784000	105.1
14. Uttar Pradesh	1901000	86.7	2558000	68.3
15. West Bengal	728000	51.3	1050000	31.9
II. Smaller States/U.Ts.				
1. Himachal Pradesh	100000	68.4	106000	67.2
2. J & K	92000	50.0	132000	34.9
3. Manipur	19000	70.9	26200	79.4
4. Meghalaya	20000	16.5	36000	11.0
5. Nagaland	10000	28.0	19000	16.5
6. Sikkim	10000	52.7	10000	35.6

1	2	3	4	5
7. Tripura	28880	25.2	52000	14.9
8. A & N Islands	3000	80.5	6000	42.4
9. Arunachal Pradesh	10000	52.1	13000	32.2
10. Chandigarh	6000	51.7	13000	31.9
11. D & N Haveli	2000	75.2	3000	34.9
12. Delhi	209000	44.1	207000	48.6
13. Goa	18600	43.2	17800	54.6
14. Daman & Diu	1400	53.7	1400	97.9
15. Lakshadweep	1000	64.8	1000	10.2
16. Mizoram	10440	67.4	18000	40.1
17. Pondicherry	6000	93.3	13000	75.4
III. Other Agencies				
1. Min. of Defence	8750	103.3		
2. Min. of Rlys.	870	1212.6		
All India	181940	89.3	13934037	100

STATEMENT II

State/UT	Annual Target 88-89	% Achvt to prop. Target (TETANUS)	Annual Target 88-89 (DPT, POLIO BCG, MEASLES)	Percentage achievement to Annual Target			
				(DPT)	(POLIO)	(BCG)	(MEASLES)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	783000	58.97	617000	71.35	62.35	67.23	62.45
Assam	386000	23.73	293000	37.38	33.38	40.29	17.98
Bihar	1350000	45.85	1043000	72.23	71.95	64.20	47.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat	739000	62.14	587000	78.05	73.06	78.86	71.26
Haryana	274000	82.21	221000	110.1	108.6	81.46	72.65
Himachal Pradesh	122000	51.43	100000	81.57	72.93	79.06	59.02
J&K	83000	24.43	65000	73.76	71.25	62.10	42.52
Karnataka	748000	73.15	597000	80.94	76.19	96.53	64.67
Kerala	4960000	83.17	396000	68.78	77.90	64.74	47.33
Madhya Pradesh	660000	46.73	511000	73.89	63.99	86.73	69.28
Maharashtra	796000	81.19	646000	103.1	94.33	92.28	78.43
Manipur	22000	82.17	19000	59.63	40.85	25.63	21.38
Meghalaya	40000	12.48	32000	19.01	16.18	16.89	4.41
Nagaland	12000	22.90	10000	51.19	51.62	61.84	23.07
Orissa	567000	65.71	428000	86.53	82.06	104.5	66.17
Punjab	330000	55.52	267000	79.69	79.97	92.89	58.41
Rajasthan	684000	58.97	521000	83.74	77.89	81.74	99.17
Sikkim	13000	28.95	10000	73.03	70.92	94.13	33.67
Tamil Nadu	861000	77.27	677000	108.2	106.3	76.41	109.7
Tripura	47000	21.71	38000	39.01	33.69	68.75	27.90
Uttar Pradesh	2033000	37.71	1504000	50.60	43.95	49.48	43.63
West Bengal	625000	38.57	489000	7.19	46.08	60.55	36.83
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	10000	28.81	7000	58.20	55.49	67.00	28.46
Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D&N Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	262000	64.46	209000	56.50	53.53	92.54	44.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa	22200	41.76	18600	88.00	91.62	113.2	43.46
Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	15000	44.91	12000	78.23	68.75	101.7	65.56
Pondicherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	1800	44.50	1400	54.36	52.50	65.21	52.50
ALL INDIA	11976000	55.97	9319000	74.29	69.60	72.95	61.21

State/UT	Annual Target 88-89 (Teatanus)	% Achvt to prop. target	Annual Target 88-89 (DPT POLIO BCG, MEASLES)	Percentage Achievement to annual target			
				(DPT)	(POLIO)	(BCG)	(MEASLES)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1121000	43.52	883000	47.96	45.46	59.08	47.68
Assam	805000	11.60	614000	20.03	18.09	22.81	10.86
Bihar	1777000	2.39	1374000	5.13	4.73	2.95	3.03
Gujarat	965000	46.66	770000	45.73	46.19	51.10	45.37
Haryana	489000	45.34	106000	71.92	70.30	69.88	52.01
Himachal Pradesh	130000	48.34	106000	79.3	70.94	89.86	61.78
J&K	167000	8.48	132000	25.96	28.72	30.44	18.32
Karnataka	934000	38.61	741000	43.28	42.68	54.88	34.96
Kerala	709000	43.28	573000	50.22	52.85	50.59	37.42
Madhya-Pradesh	946000	34.82	733000	80.41	78.64	87.84	97.68
Maha-rashtra	1290000	28.05	1046000	35.79	33.20	76.62	52.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manipur	30800	45.20	26200	59.60	61.81	90.58	58.50
Meghalaya	47000	7.34	36000	10.10	10.88	17.21	6.26
Nagaland	23000	12.72	19000	22.09	18.50	10.62	9.56
Orissa	763000	50.17	577000	69.53	65.51	63.92	43.40
Punjab	491000	34.32	397000	49.47	47.47	43.74	35.21
Rajasthan	992000	39.66	759000	53.45	52.69	61.41	55.62
Sikkim	13000	24.89	10000	60.97	61.92	56.60	51.26
Tamil Nadu	1003000	71.60	784000	79.55	82.26	107.2	91.96
Tripura	64000	18.64	52000	29.95	29.03	70.15	19.83
Uttar-Pradesh	343000	18.23	2558000	34.72	30.68	29.57	27.09
West Bengal	1330000	38.01	1050000	43.31	38.72	42.04	22.68
Andaman & Nicobar	7000	6.07	6000	35.95	37.31	45.31	18.00
Arunachal Pradesh	16000	14.08	13000	17.60	17.2f	22.95	14.66
Chandigarh	16000	12.11	13000	20.80	22.69	50.97	28.38
D&N Havel	4000	27.62	3000	36.92	20.31	71.59	18.10
Delhi	260000	50.65	207000	69.74	70.96	81.42	52.13
Goa	22100	27.07	17800	60.92	63.41	78.22	44.00
Lakshadweep	2000	3.85	1100	10.31	13.38	24.92	0.00
Mizoram	28000	24.31	18000	61.75	61.92	53.91	45.90
Pondicherry	15000	42.56	13000	54.13	384.9	46.92	25.28
Daman & Diu	1800	22.99	1400	33.19	34.07	63.30	44.51
ALL INDIA	17889700	31.97	13930400	44.09	42.67	50.14	39.81

Decision to revise price of Janta Cloth

1094. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI:
SHRI R. M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently decided to revise the maximum price of Janta cloth to meet the cost increase;

(b) if so, to what extent, comparing it to the existing prices; and

(c) the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). In order to meet the increased cost of production of Janta cloth, on account of increase in the prices of inputs, the Central Government decided to increase the rate of subsidy on Janta cloth from Rs. 2.00 per square metre to Rs. 2.75 per square metre w.e.f. 1.3.1988. Since the increase in the rate of subsidy will meet the increased cost of raw material/wages only in part, the maximum consumer prices of Janta sorts, which varies from sort to sort and state to state, have been increased in some States on their request. The average increase in the maximum consumer price as compared to the earlier price in these States is 28%.

Decentralisation of State Pollution Control Boards

1095. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SRINIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI S. M. GURADDI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to decentralise the activities of State Pollution Control Boards upto the district level to ensure speedy and timely implementation;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a time frame for approval and implementation of the plans of the State Pollution Control Boards;

(c) Steps proposed to be taken to spread the activities of the State Pollution Control Boards;

(d) whether a two-day National Conference on Pollution Control was organised by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and

(e) if so, the subjects discussed and the out come thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) It is for the State Governments to take a decision in this regard.

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

(d) Yes, Sir. A one day conference was organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on 3rd January, 1989.

(e) The following subjects were discussed in the conference:

- i) Pollution Control Boards and their activities;
- ii) Equipment for pollution control;
- iii) Effluent standards;
- iv) Disposal/utilisation of waste materials;
- v) Special facility for small scale units;
- vi) Inspection and tests of effluents, etc.

Apart from various suggestions, working groups on the industries like sugar, distillery, paper, cement, pulp, rayon and chemicals were set up to study the various aspects.

Urban Land Ceiling Act

1096. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made recently of the Urban Land (ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 to assess the achievements made with regard to the principal objectives of the Act;

(b) if so, the shortcomings, if any, identified by Government in the implementation of the Act; and

(c) whether Government propose to make any changes in the Act, if so, the steps contemplated in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The question of amendment to the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is under consideration of the Government.

Non-implementation of standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985

1097. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985 is yet to be implemented by State Governments and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of the Act; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Ten States and three Union Territories have implemented the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985. the remaining States and Union Territories have also initiated action to implement the Act in their respective areas.

Water and Electricity Facilities to Societies

1098. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi for which water and electricity facilities have not been provided so far; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA have intimated that 386 colonies of Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi have not been provided with water supply so far.

Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have intimated that request for electrification of 299 colonies of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies is being processed.

(b) The work of water supply of colonies in Mayur Vihar Phase II, Chilla Dallupura, Mandawali Fazalpur Zone, Geeta Colony, Rohini Phase II & Bodella Phase I & II is in progress. It is expected that the work in Mayur vihar Phase II, Geeta Colony and Rohini Phase II will be completed by 31.3.89. 177 Cooperative Group Housing Societies will be covered thereby. The work of colonies in Chilla Dallupura is expected to be completed by June 1989. This will cover 51 societies. The work in Mandawali Fazalpur Zone covering 119 societies is expected to be completed by 30.4.89. 85% of the work in Bodella Phase I & II which has a bearing on 39 colonies of Group Housing Societies has been completed.

2. As regard electric connections Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have intimated the position as under:-

1) No. of requests about electrification of colonies in the Cooperative Group Housing Societies received	299
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2) Electrification scheme framed	137
3) Schemes released	117
4) Schemes in the process of being released	20
5) Requests still under examination	162

3. DDA have also intimated that necessary payments have already been deposited with DESU for all the colonies in Mayur Vihar Ph. II, Chilla-Dallupura, Mandawali Fazalpur Zone, & Bodella Phase I & II.

Development of a Single Vaccine against Diarrhoea

1099. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a break-through in diarrhoea research;

(b) whether this will help in development of a single effective vaccine against many forms of diarrhoea; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No research activities have so far been undertaken to develop a single vaccine that may be effective against many forms of diarrhoea.

(c) The question does not arise.

Development Plan for Capital Region

1100. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development plan for the capital region has been finalised;

(b) if so, the major highlights of the final plan including the names of towns and

villages to be developed as nodal points of development; and

(c) the progress made during the current year on the development of Shahjahanabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Regional Plan 2001 for the National Capital Region has been notified on 23.1.89.

(b) The Plan is a framework of policies relating to population distribution, settlement, system, transport and communications, physical and social infrastructure, regional land use, environment and eco-development, management structure for plan implementation and counter magnet areas of development. The Regional Plan proposes to evolve a hierarchical system of settlements consisting of regional centre, sub-regional centres, service centres and basic villages. The regional centres identified by the Regional Plan are Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahar, Khurja Complex in U.P., Panipat, Rohtak, Palwal, Rewari, Dharuhera in Haryana and Bhiwadi and Alwar in Rajasthan. The other settlements will be identified at the time of preparation of Sub-Regional Plans.

(c) The major components of the project of development of Shajahanabad are:

- (i) Shifting of fruit and vegetable markets.
- (ii) Shifting of Transport Godowns.
- (iii) Shifting of fish and poultry markets.
- (iv) Shifting of MCD offices.
- (v) underground parking lots.
- (vi) Regulation of movement of heavy vehicles.

(vii) Resettlement of dwellers of dangerous katras.

(viii) Redevelopment of katras with private ownership.

Work on all these projects is at different stages of implementation.

Incidence of Heart Disease

1101. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest statistics on the incidence of heart disease in the country;

(b) the estimated number of heart cases requiring surgical intervention;

(c) the particulars of the existing capacity for such surgical intervention in public and private sector; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to augment the capacity and to reduce the cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No data on incidence of heart diseases in the country is available. However, the Indian Council of Medical Research's study on rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease (RHS) estimated the prevalence of disease from 1.2 per 1000 to 4 per thousand in children aged 5-15 years. Prevalence of RHD is ages 25 to 64 years has been estimated from a survey by Gopinath et al in Delhi to be 25.3 per 1000. Prevalence of hypertension studies at 6 centres in the country estimated the disease to occur in the range of 2% to 6%. Congenital heart disease is estimated to occur in 0.15% of children below 14 years.

(b) The exact number of cases requiring surgery is not known. However, 75% patients (approximately) of congenital heart disease and 75% of cases of rheumatic heart disease patients but less than 1% hypertension require surgical

treatment. Most cases of IHD may require intervention during the course of illness.

(c) There are approximately 25 centres in the country (both in public and private sector) performing open and closed heart surgery. Approximately 5000 open heart and roughly equal number of closed heart operations are performed per year. The capacity to perform open heart surgery varies from 100 to 1000 cases per year in different centres.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India at present.

Utilisation of Jute Development Fund

1102. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of utilisation of the jute development fund for the rehabilitation and development of jute mills, since the inception of the fund, with the number of mills covered under each scheme;

(b) the installed capacity in the country;

(c) the capacity utilisation during 1986-87, 1987-88 and during the current year upto 31.12.1988;

(d) the quantity of jute exported during 1986-87, 1987-88 and the estimate for 1988-89; and

(e) the per unit export earning in the major currency of invoicing, year-wise, for the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) (i) The latest position of utilisation/release of funds under Jute Special Development Fund of Rs. 100 crore is given below:-

Jute Agricultural Development Programme	Rs. 6 crores
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- II Assistance to JCI and its Cooperative Procurement Agencies Rs. 2 crores
- III. Product diversification and R & D support crores Rs. 1.88 crores
- IV. Scheme for the benefit of workers in the jute industry Rs. 1.67 crores

(ii) Under the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme so far 32 mills have applied for loans. Cases of 14 mills have been sanctioned.

(b) and (c). The total spinning capacity of jute industry in India is 19.87 lakh tonnes per annum. Capacity utilisation during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (upto Dec.'88) was 70 percent, 60 percent and 52 percent respectively.

(d) and (e). The quantity of jute goods exported and the unit price realisation are given below:-

Quantity exported (000 tonnes.)	Unit price Realisation (Rs.)	
1986-87	276.7	8,404/-
1987-88	240.0	9,417/-
1988-89 (Estimated)	225.0	10,000/-

Strengthening of Resources of HUDCO

1103. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to strengthen the resources of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation in a big way to boost the housing activity in India;

(b) whether Government have

increased the annual outlay for housing sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. With a view to augmenting financial resources of HUDCO, government has contributed during the 7th Plan, till 1988-89, Rs. 38 crores towards its equity. An amount of Rs. 20 crores for housing has been proposed for 1989-90. Besides, Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned in 1988-89 towards the equity of HUDCO for financing new Urban Infrastructure schemes and an amount of Rs. 4.5 crores has been earmarked for the same purpose for 1989-90.

Besides, Government of India is also extending support to HUDCO in raising resources by issue of debentures and bonds, and also for securing external financial assistance. Funds from Banking sector and LIC are also channeled to HUDCO for financing housing projects.

(b) and (c). The year-wise details of outlays for the Central and State Sectors on housing are given as follows:

Central Outlay on housing 1988-89	Rs. 4500.00 lakhs
State Outlay on housing 1988-89	Rs. 54885.07 lakhs.

The outlays for 1989-90 are not yet finalised. Under the Minimum Needs Programme for rural house-sites-cum construction assistance, the outlay for the 6th Plan was Rs. 353.50 crores and this has been increased to Rs. 578.77 crores for the 7th Plan. During 1988-89, the allocation for this component was Rs. 131.19 crores.

National Standing Committee on Wages

1104. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council has suggested to setting up of a

permanent National Standing Committee on Wages;

(b) if so, whether the suggestion has been accepted;

(c) if so, when it is likely to be set up; and

(d) the main features/functions of the committee?

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

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

Textile Export Target

1105. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile export targets have been achieved during the year 1988;

(b) if so, the targets set and the extent to which these have been achieved; and

(c) the steps being taken to further boost the textile exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b).

Item	(Rs. Crores)	
	Targets 1988-89	Exports during April 1988- Jan., 1989
Cotton Textiles (including Handlooms)	1000	1094
Readymade Garments	2150	1663

(c) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Steps being taken to boost textile exports:-

- (i) Sophisticated garment manufacturing machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL. As many as 118 machines for garments and hosiery manufacture have been placed under OGL, 108 of them enjoying concessional import duty. 32 machineries required for the woollen industry and 10 machineries required for the textile industry are also allowed to be imported at a concessional duty.
- (ii) In order to encourage improvement in the quality of cotton yarn and fabrics, excise duty on Auto-Coners, Open end Rotor Spinning machines, Shuttleless looms of all types and Two for One Twister has been reduced from 15% to 5%.
- (iii) A textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created for facilitating modernisation of textile industry.
- (iv) A long term policy for the export of cotton yarn with liberal ceilings had been announced. The ceiling for the year 1988 has been fixed at 40 million Kgs. for cotton yarn of counts upto 60s. There is no restriction on the export of cotton yarn above counts 60s.
- (v) The Blanket Import Export Pass Book Scheme has been designed to give garment exporters the freedom and flexibility to import duty free the needed inputs quickly to meet the needs of fast

- changing fashion oriented industry which requires time bound execution of export orders The issue of Blanket Import Export Pass Books for the export of garments is subject to the certain conditions
- (vi) Revised rates of CCS have been announced effective from 1st July, 1986 These rates which have been announced for a period of 3 years are generally higher than before Slow moving items of garments on which CCS was not admissible when exported to quota countries have been made eligible for CCS CCS on export of cotton yarn of all counts has been allowed at the rate of 8% from 29th August, 1986 CCS on export of grey fabrics, flax yarn and natural silk has been raised CCS on export of hair belting, blended yarn, worsted spun yarn and woollen felts has also recently been allowed 5% additional CCS has been allowed on textile and garments when exported to non-quota General Currency Area countries from 5 9 1988 5% additional CCS has also been allowed on export of non-quota textile items to quota countries and garments including handlooms from 22 9 1988
- (vii) Air freight subsidy at the rate of 25% of the freight cost is allowed for export of garments to the Latin American Countries
- (viii) A subsidy has been allowed on export of samples to non quota GCA countries and of non quota garments to quota countries within an overall limit of 1% of the total f o b value of exports
- (ix) Permission for use of foreign brand names for domestic sales has been approved in the case of readymade garments with the stipulation that only indigenous fabrics are used, at least 75% of the production is exported and no royalties are allowed on domestic sales
- (x) Many items of raw material/fabrics are permitted to be imported under Advance Licensing Scheme and the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme The procedures under this Scheme have also been simplified
- (xi) In the new Import-Export Policy (1988-91), deemed export benefits have now been made available to all indigenous suppliers of all textiles against duty-free licences This would encourage holders of duty-free licences (Advance Licences/Pass Book) to procure the required inputs from indigenous sources rather than spending the scarce foreign exchange This is also expected to result in more value addition and better capacity utilisation of the indigenous producers
- (xii) The Intermediate Advance Licensing Scheme which was limited to only a few specific products has now been broadened to cover all textile items where two stage operations can be undertaken jointly by two different manufacturing units as long as input output norms and forward and backward and backward linkages are established
- (xiii) Under 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones Scheme facilities for liberal import of capital goods and

raw materials alongwith many other concessions are given These units have now also been made eligible for CCS and tax holidays for 5 years They can also sell 25% of their products in the domestic markets and also use foreign brand name subject to certain conditions

- (xiv) The number of days of pre-shipment credit has been increased from 90 days to 180 days The rate of interest has also been reduced by 2.5%
- (xv) Tax concession under Section 80 HHC for export profits has been enhanced so as to exempt 100% export profits from income tax
- (xvi) The agency commission has been increased and rules for blanket permission for foreign exchange have been substantially liberalised
- (xvii) The National Institute for Fashion Technology has been set up in Delhi for education, research and training in the areas of fashion design for garment manufacture
- (xviii) Government has been giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, Buyer-Seller-Meets, participation in fairs and exhibition and publicity

Reclamation of Waterland

1106 SHRI H B PATIL Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have recently taken decision and initiated action to reclaim waterland in certain districts, and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the names of such districts, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R ANSARI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Slums Development in Bombay

1107 SHRI UTTAM RATHOD Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether some slums have developed on Central Government land in Bombay/Greater Bombay,

(b) whether any study has been conducted and schemes drawn to provide civic amenities to the people living in those areas, if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the funds proposed to be allocated by Union Government during the rest of the current Plan period for the purpose?

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

Procurement price of edible oils

1108 SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have fixed the procurement price of edible oils,

(b) if so, the price of edible oils fixed for each variety,

(c) how far it will be helpful to the farmers, and

(d) the Government's scheme to procure edible oils during the year 1989?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D L BAITHA) (a) to (d) In order to

ensure an assured return to the farmers for his produce, Government has fixed the minimum support price in respect of certain oilseeds for the year 1988-89 as under;

Oilseed	Minimum support price Rs. in otl.)
Rapeseed/mustard	460*
Safflower	440*
Groundnut	430
Sunflower	450
Soyabean (i) Black	275
(ii) Yellow	320

*For 1988-89 crop to be marketed in 1989-90.

NAFED has been designated as the agency for support price operations. The NDDB has also been designated as the market intervention agency for ensuring that the prices of edible oils remain at reasonable levels.

Textile Tie Ups

1109. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

SHRI S. M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has visited a number of countries during December, 1988;

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited and whether any textile tie-ups with these countries have materialised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A high level delegation led by the Minister of Textile visited HongKong, Japan, Republic of Korea and Singapore from 27th Nov., 1988 to 8th Dec., 1988 to explore possibilities of joint ventures and technical and market collaborations between entrepreneurs in these countries

and the Indian manufacturers. the delegation held meetings with a number of prominent manufacturers and trading houses besides associations of importers and chambers of commerce in the countries visited and found an enthusiastic response from them for collaborations and joint ventures. It is hoped the contacts developed would lead to some tie-ups in due course.

[Translation]

Modernisation of spinning mills in Uttar Pradesh

1110. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Union Government to modernise some spinning mills in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1989-90;

(b) if so, the number of mills in the public sector and private sector, separately;

(c) whether Union Government propose to give special assistance for the implementation of the said proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The Government have set up a Textile Modernisation Fund with a corpus of Rs. 750 crores. Textile units including spinning mills in UP whether in the public sector, private sector or cooperative sector are eligible to apply for loans under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme. As on 30.11.88 five mills located in UP have already been sanctioned loans by the IDBI.

New Homoeopathic Dispensary in North Avenue

1111. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set

up a new Homoeopathic Dispensary in North Avenue area in New Delhi during the current Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Dispensary is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Projects Pending for Clearance

1112. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of industrial, irrigation and other multipurpose projects are pending clearance from environmental angle since long;

(b) whether Union Government have issued a directive to the effect that necessary approval/disapproval to a project which accorded within a maximum period of four months;

(c) if so, the number of such projects pending clearance for more than four months as on 31st December, 1988; and

(d) the action Government propose to take for the delays in taking the decisions?

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

(b) It has been decided that wherever the requisite information is not furnished by the project authorities within a period of three months from the time they are appraised of the gaps in the information supplied, the proposal will be treated as rejected for non-furnishing of information. When the full information is received, a decision on the clearance is to be taken by this Ministry within a period of three months.

(c) A total number of 123 projects are pending consideration as on 31st December, 1988.

(d) The Ministry brings to the notice of the project authorities the gap in the information or action plans as may be required. Quick appraisal of the projects is done as soon as full information and action plans are made available to this Ministry.

Screening of all Blood Donors for AIDS Anti-Bodies at AIIMS

1113. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been found necessary to screen all blood donors for AIDS antibodies at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Government have decided that blood donors are screened for HIV antibodies in all cities when surveillance centres have been established by ICMR in collaboration with the State Government. In accordance this, all the blood donors at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences are being screened for HIV anti-bodies.

Detailed instructions in regard to screening of blood donors, screening of blood products etc. along with the operative instructions, have been sent to the state drugs Controller on 14-2-89 by the Drugs Controller of India.

Fifth self-financing Scheme

1114. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the Fifth Self-Financing Housing Registration Scheme was started by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the amount of deposit taken from the registrants for category II under this scheme,

(c) whether the houses under the scheme have since been constructed and the site developed and if so, the exact location thereof,

(d) whether applications for allotment have been invited, if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which they are likely to be invited,

(e) the total cost of the house in category-II and the mode of payment of the balance amount, and

(f) the rate of interest allowed to the registrants on their deposit in case of withdrawal for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) 15 5 1982

(b) Rs 10,000/-

(c) Houses are not constructed for registrants of a particular scheme only Houses are released periodically and all registrants are free to apply for allocation At the time of draw, weightage of seniority is given to the registrants vis-a-vis his choice of locality

(d) Applications were invited in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 They are likely to be invited during this year also

(e) The cost of the DDA flats is worked out on their completion The allocation under SFS is made on the basis of estimated cost announced through brochure and after a person has been allocated a flat he would be called upon to make the payment as per the following schedule —

- i) 25% (including the amount paid as registration deposit as initial deposit on allotment)
- ii) 20% after six months
- iii) 25% after next six months.

iv) 20% after next six months

v) 10% when required to take over possession

(f) No interest is allowed in such cases.

Opening of Fair Price Shops

1115 DR PHULRENU GUHA Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the number of Fair Price Shops opened during the year 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89,

(b) whether the target for opening the new Fair Price Shops was met during these years, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D L BAITHA) (a) to (c) The targets set out and achievements in the opening of fair price shops during 1986-87 to 1988-89 are given below -

Year	Targets	Achievements
1986-87	6505	9847
1987-88	4035	9926
1988-89	4387	4307 (upto Dec , 1988)

Air and Water Pollution

1116 DR PHULRENU GUHA
PROF P J KURIEN
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether any survey has been made of industrial units which are responsible for water and air pollution,

(b) if so, when the survey was conducted;

(c) the particulars of such industrial units which were found guilty; and

(d) the action taken against those industrial units under the law?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. But the survey was made with respect to water pollution only.

(b) The survey was conducted during 1984.

(c) 1978 industries were found not to have effluent treatment plants. These, among others, related to caustic soda, distillery and brewery, fertilisers, man-made fibre, iron and steel, insecticides and pesticides, pulp and paper, tanneries, etc. The names are available in the survey published.

(d) Requisite legal action has been initiated by the Pollution Control Boards under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and by the Government under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

AIDS Cases State-wise

1117. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AIDS cases which have been reported during the year 1988 in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of patients out of them who were foreigners; and

(c) the precautionary measures taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). 13 cases of AIDS have been

reported during the year 1988 in the country. State-wise information is given below:

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases
1.	Maharashtra	2
2.	Punjab	2
3.	Delhi	1
4.	Pondicherry	1
5.	Kerala	1
6.	Tamil Nadu	1
7.	West Bengal	1
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1
	Total	10
	Foreigners	3
	Grand Total	13

Out of 13 cases, three were foreigners.

(c) Precautionary measures taken by Government include:-

- i) Clinical and serological surveillance for detection of cases;
- ii) Counselling and care of sero positive cases;
- iii) Health Education for general public and high risk groups;
- iv) Screening of blood and blood products for HTV infection;
- v) Enactment of legislation.

Agro Forestry in States

1118. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to promote agro forestry in the country; and

(b) if so, State-wise details of amount provided for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Agro-forestry is included in Central and State sector afforestation schemes as well as externally-aided Social Forestry Projects. The statewise details of allocations for afforestation activities, including agro-forestry, in the last three years is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Statewise details of amounts allocated for Afforestation Schemes including Agro-Forestry during last three years

		Rs. in Lakhs
Sl. No.	State	Total Amount Allocated 1986-87 to 1988-89
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10433.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1311.25
3.	Assam	5806.50
4.	Bihar	13543.12
5.	Goa*	414.00
6.	Gujarat	9475.47
7.	Haryana	4669.52
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5952.55
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3024.13
10.	Karnataka	7435.99
11.	Kerala	6134.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13629.74
13.	Maharashtra	12212.12
14.	Manipur	1253.25
15.	Meghalaya	1983.50
16.	Mizoram	1667.50
17.	Nagaland	1377.25

1	2	3
18.	Orissa	7269.54
19.	Punjab	2605.00
20.	Rajasthan	8864.42
21.	Sikkim	668.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	10384.90
23.	Tripura	1293.75
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21424.14
25.	West Bengal	8461.87
26.	A & N Islands	525.00
27.	Chandigarh	71.10
28.	D & N Haveli	226.00
29.	Delhi	277.05
30.	Lakshadweep	16.25
31.	Pondicherry	117.50

* Includes the figures for Union Territory of Daman & Diu.

Note: In addition, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research provides assistance to its institutes and State Agriculture Universities under the All-India Coordinated Research Project on Agro-forestry.

Registration of Food Adulteration Cases

1119. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food adulteration cases registered in the country State and Union Territory-wise, during the last two years; and

(b) the number of persons convicted on charges of adulteration with details of

punishment given to them during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). As per the available information received from various State Governments and Union Territory Administration, the number of prosecution launched and the number of persons convicted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 in the Country (State-wise) for the years 1986-1987 is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Number of prosecutions launched and number of cases decided under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 in the Country (State-wise), for the years 1986 and 1987

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1986		1987	
		Prosecutions Launched	Cases convicted	Prosecutions launched	Cases convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	263	88	219	131
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	129	—	224	3
4.	Bihar	330	17	350	17
5.	Gujarat	833	267	888	178
6.	Haryana	I.N.A	I.N.A	I.N.A	I.N.A
7.	Himachal Pradesh	260	137	147	95
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	89	2	I.N.A	I.N.A
9.	Karnataka	I.N.A	I.N.A	I.N.A	I.N.A
10.	Kerala	283	133	187	91
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1479	459	1236	400
12.	Maharashtra	366	270	349	47
13.	Manipur	12	Nil	9	Nil
14.	Meghalaya	41	1	Nil	Nil
15.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Orissa	252	21	155	27
18.	Punjab	292	97	242	105
19.	Rajasthan	257	233	254	I.N.A
20.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Tamil Nadu	2263	741	1465	559
22.	Tripura	16	Nil	I.N.A	I.N.A

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2684	1158	1891	929
24.	West Bengal.	150	34	170	118
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Chandigarh	206	109	114	84
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Delhi	222	78	195	69
29.	Goa Daman & Diu	10	11	18	5
30.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Pondicherry	I.N.A	I.N.A	I.N.A	I.N.A

Note: I.N.A. = Information not available.

Examination of Eyes of Donors

1120. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many people have come forward to donate their eyes;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider examination and treatment of the eyes of these donors from time to time by the renowned Eye Specialists free of charge; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Free diagnostic and treatment facilities are available in all the Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres through out the country.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Primary School Teachers of N.D.M.C.

1121. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the lady teachers of primary schools of New Delhi Municipal Committee have so far not been allotted Government accommodation after completion of 15-20 years service;

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

(c) whether the President of N.D.M.C has allotted some quarters to some of the lady teachers during the years 1987 and 1988 under his discretionary quota; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No separate list for allotment of quarters to Lady teachers of Primary Schools of NDMC is maintained. A common seniority list comprising of all categories of Municipal employees including female employees is drawn up by inviting applications from the employees.

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

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Administrator, N.D.M.C. has discretionary powers to allot Municipal quarters in exigencies of service as well as out of turn basis depending upon

merits of each case. In exercise of this power he has allotted 17 quarters in 1987 and 1988.

Environmental Clearance for Yeleru Reservoir Project

1122. SHRI V. SHOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Yeleru Reservoir Project is pending clearance from environmental angle with Union Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the necessary clearance is expected to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The proposal was rejected in October, 1987 due to non-furnishing of requisite environmental data and Action Plans.

Treatment of Effluents Discharged by Sugar Mills

1123. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sugar Institute at Kanpur has developed a new, quick and economical method for treatment of effluents discharged by the sugar mills;

(b) if so, the salient features of this new method; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to popularise this method?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A conventional method of treatment of effluents discharged by sugar mills has been recently modified by the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur. The economics of the method has not been worked out in detail.

(b) The process consists of treatment of effluents by an activated sludge process followed by two stages of bio-filter treatment.

(c) An outline of the process has been circulated to all sugar factories. Detailed individual project reports have been prepared and supplied to interested sugar manufacturers.

Census Conducted by NCAER

1124. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has completed the census of the handloom industry and submitted its report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) NCAER is responsible for giving technical assistance to State Governments in carrying out the census operations, processing the census data received from the States and submitting a report thereafter. Since complete data from all the States has not been received, NCAER has not completed the work of compiling national/state-level data and submission of the connected report.

(b) Does not arise.

Industries Closed

1125. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units closed during the last three years, separately;

(b) whether about one lakh workers have lost their jobs so far due to the closure of industries;

(c) the bank dues which are locked up in such industries; and

(d) the State-wise figures of such sick industrial units?

Year	No. of units	Workers affected
1986	231	27999
1987	190	19034
1988*	130	8842

*(January-November)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Based on the latest available information, the number of units and workers affected by closures is given below:-

(c) and (d). According to the latest available information received from the Reserve Bank of India, the outstanding bank credit to the sick units (excluding small scale units) was Rs. 128.28 crores as on 30th June, 1987. A statement on State-wise number of sick units as at the end of June 1987 is given below.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of sick units (excluding small scale units) as at the end of June, 1987.

S. No.	States	No. of units
1.	Maharashtra	19
2.	Gujarat	9
3.	West Bengal	15
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Karnataka	5
6.	Haryana	6
7.	Tamil Nadu	5
8.	Rajasthan	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4
10.	Andhra Pradesh	—
11.	Orissa	—
12.	Punjab	2
13.	Kerala	1
14.	Bihar	1
15.	Goa	1
16.	Delhi	1
		72

Source: RBI, Bombay

[Translation]

Assistance to States under National T.B. Control Programme

1126. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government provide assistance to the State Governments under National T.B. (Eradication) Control Programme;

(b) whether any reports about misuse of this assistance by many State Governments have been received;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). National T.B. Control Programme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Anti-TB drugs/materials, equipments are supplied to the T.B. Centres run by State Government on 50:50 sharing basis as per the pattern of assistance laid down during 7th Five Year Plan Period. No cash assistance is provided to the states. As such the question of misuse of assistance by the State Govts. does not arise.

Under the National T.B. Control Programme fully equipped and staffed District TB Centres to undertake free case finding and treatment activities through all existing medical and health institutions including Primary Health Centres are being established in the country.

The essential anti-TB drugs as required by State Governments are supplied to the State run TB Centres. As a preventive measure, BCG Vaccination is being given to children of age group of 0-1 year as a part of Universal Programme of immunisation.

Increase in Incidents of Diseases due to Deficiency of Vitamin 'A'

1127. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether that due to the deficiency of Vitamin 'A' the incidence of not only night blindness but other diseases also increasing in most of the districts in the country;

(b) if so, whether these diseases are more common among the children up 6 years of age; and

(c) if so, the details of concrete steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Vitamin A deficiency causes night blindness, bitot spots, xerosis, keratomalacia and blindness among children.

As severe lesions like corneal xerosis and keratomalacia leading to blindness are more pronounced in the age group 1-5 years, a scheme of prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency have been taken up for this age group since 4th Five Year Plan and the scheme is gradually being expanded.

As per recent study conducted by R.P. Centre of All India Institute of Medical Sciences the incidence of night blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency is about 0.5% as compared to 2% of the data available in 1971-74.

[English]

Decline of Oxygen Contents in the Atmosphere

1128. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contents of oxygen in the atmosphere in the industrial towns and

major cities including the Capital, is progressively declining,

(b) if so, the major causes of this phenomenon, and

(c) the steps being contemplated to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R ANSARI) (a) *Oxygen content in the atmosphere over industrial towns and major cities including the Capital is affected with increasing air pollution*

(b) Fossil fuel combustion for industrial and domestic purposes and exhaust emissions from automobiles are the major causes

(c) the steps taken to reduce air pollution in the country include the following -

- (1) Ambient air quality standards have been prescribed
- (2) Standards for air polluting industries have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- (3) A net work of ambient air quality monitoring stations has been set up
- (4) Air pollution control areas have been notified
- (5) Industries have been directed to comply with the consent conditions on a time-bound basis. Legal action is taken against the defaulting units
- (6) The State Governments have been advised to amend the Motor Vehicles Rules for implementation of the prescribed standards for control of pollution in the exhausts of motor vehicles
- (7) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has been

amended making it comprehensive and providing for deterrent penalties for violation of provisions of the Act

Analysis of Work Done in the Field of Birth Control

1129 PROF P J KURIEN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether any analysis has been made of the work done in the field of birth control/Family Planning,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the details of the demographic status of the country, and

(d) the measures being adopted to bring about greater control in the area of family planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) and (b) The progress of implementation of Family Planning Programme is being reviewed closely and regularly based on monthly performance reports received from the States. On the basis of performance figures the percentage of eligible couples effectively protected with various Family Planning methods is estimated which reflects the impact of the programme. Further, estimates of Birth Rate are available annually at the States and national level through the Sample Registration System of Registrar General, India

(c) As per the latest estimates available from Sample Registration System of the Registrar General, India the main demographic indicators at national level are as follows

Indicator	Rates(Provisional)	Pertaining to year
Birth Rate	32.0 (per thousand population)	1987
Death Rate	10.8 (per thousand population)	1987
Infant Mortality Rate	95 (per thousand live birth)	1987
Total Fertility Rate	4.3	1985
Effective Couple Protection Rate	39.9%	31st March, 1988

(d) Measures contemplated to control the growth of population in the country include involving voluntary organisations, enhancing community participation, adopting improved communication approached, enhancing child survival rates through Universal Immunisation Programme, intensifying population education, enrolling more and more lower age couples for non-terminal methods of Family Planning.

Better Pay Scales for Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists

1130. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission, Government had a proposal to give better pay scales to employees of different categories of Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for which better pay scales have not been given to them so far; and

(c) when the new pay scales will be given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The Fourth Pay Commission did not make any recommendation for giving

higher scales of pay to Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists. However, based on the representation of Association of Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists, the question of giving revised scales as under, was considered.

1. Physiotherapists/
Occupational
Therapists; Rs. 2,000-3,200
2. Lectures in
Physiotherapy/
Occupational
Therapy; and Rs. 2,000-3,500
3. Senior
Physiotherapists/
Senior Occupational
Therapists Rs. 2,200-4,000

However, the proposal was not accepted as the IVth Pay Commission had not made such recommendation.

Steps to Reopen the Closed Textile Mills

1131. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken to reopen the closed textile mills in Maharashtra;

(b) the number of such mills closed and the workers rendered unemployed; and

(c) the rehabilitation plans, if any, drawn up in this regard and how many workers are being benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Government have taken a number of steps for the revival of the textile industry in the country including Maharashtra. These steps include the setting up of a Nodal Agency to evolve and manage rehabilitation packages for sick but potentially viable textile mills and establishment of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction to consider cases of sick units including textile mills.

(b) and (c). As on 31.12.1988, cases of 7 mills, out of a total number of 12 closed textile mills with a work-force of 26,172 have already been examined by the Nodal Agency.

Provision of Medical Facilities in Tribal Areas of Maharashtra

1132. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Tribal Sub plan, medical facilities are given to the tribal population in Maharashtra for the last four years;

(b) the number of Health Centres/Hospitals set up in these areas district-wise;

(c) the percentage of doctors and patients in Maharashtra tribal areas as compared to non-tribal areas; and

(d) the efforts being made to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The preventive, promotive and curative health services are being provided in the tribal areas of Maharashtra by setting up the Primary Health Centre complex under Tribal Sub Plan area. The number of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres required as per the relaxed population coverage norms in the Tribal Sub Plan area of Maharashtra is 237 and

1662 respectively. The number of Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres functioning in the Tribal Sub Plan area of Maharashtra is 237 and 1593 respectively at present, besides 47 Rural Hospitals (Community Health Centres) as referral Centres. The State Government have proposed to set up the remaining Sub-Centres under Tribal Sub Plan area during 1989-90. The district-wise number of Primary Health Centres functioning in the tribal are is 9 in Ahmednagar, 8 in Amravati, 19 in Bhandara, 8 in Chandrapur, 42 in Dhule 33 in Cedechiroli, 7 in Nanded, 4 in Nagpur, 2 in Jalgaon, 3 in Raigad, 45 in Thane, 6 in Pune, 33 in Nasik and 13 in Yeotmal and 5 in the Tribal districts (yet to be specified).

(c) and (d) The percentage of doctors and patients is not maintained. However, the doctor population ratio in Maharashtra including tribal area in 1987 is 1:1757 as compared to the doctor population ratio of the country which is 1:2393. The doctor population ratio in Maharashtra including tribal area is improving year after year due to strengthening the net work of health delivery services.

Acceptance of Small Family Norms in Maharashtra

1133. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made in Maharashtra to find out how the small family norms have been accepted in rural areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far has it succeeded in containing growth of population in Maharashtra; and

(d) the shortcomings that have come to light and steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Felling of trees in Maharashtra

1134. SHRI PARKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made to find out the felling of trees in Maharashtra has been contained;

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction during the last three years; and

(c) the extent to which the growth of forests in Maharashtra has improved during this period?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) No assessment has been made.

(c) Afforestation over an area of 391129.86 hectares has been carried out during the last three years. Yearwise break up is as under:

Year	Afforestation (in hectares)
1986	104860
1987	113317.96
1988	172951.90
Total	391129.86 (Hectares)

Health Care facilities in Rural Areas

1135. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to strengthen the health education programme in the country;

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

(c) the details of the programme prepared by Government to create awareness among the rural people regarding the health care facilities made available to them by different Centrally sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Yes. Constant efforts are being made by all the health agencies in the country to strengthen the health education programme. A number of governmental and non-governmental organisations train personnel in health education and provide media support including publication of health education material in local languages both for rural and urban population groups. State Health Education Bureau in all the States look after the need of the States and devise health education material in local languages both for rural and urban population groups. State Health Education Bureau in all the States look after the need of the States and devise health education programme based on the local needs.

(c) Health Education material is developed by each National Health Programme and distributed through primary health centres to the people affected by diseases. The Central Health Education Bureau coordinates with the Programme Officers dealing with various Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes for production of suitable material for creating awareness amongst rural people.

Extinction of wildlife

1136. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some endangered species like Manipur Deer, Black Bucks, onehorn Rhino, Asiatic Lion, Great Indian Rustard, Lissipid Deer and Gharials are on the verge of extinction; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to provide proper protection to these endangered species?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The species which are regarded to be on the verge of extinction in India are the Nicobar megapode, Andaman teal, Tibetan gazelle, Tibetan antelope, Western tragopan, Blyth's tragopan and the Bengal florican.

(b) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Main steps taken for the protection of threatened species

A number of initiatives have been taken in recent years for wildlife conservation in India. The important measures, are given below:

(a) A comprehensive legislation called the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been enacted to provide uniform legislation for the protection of wildlife in the country. However, this Act is not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir which has a similar Act called the Jammu & Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978.

(b) The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 checks the indiscriminate diversion to non-forest use of forests land which are the main habitat of wildlife in the country.

(c) The network of protected areas in the country has been expanded to include 67 National Parks and 398 Sanctuaries. It covers about 4 per cent of the total land area and about 15 per cent of the forest area of the country.

(d) Special projects like Project Tiger and Crocodile Project, have been launched to save the endangered species and these have proved successful.

(e) Trade and commerce as well as import and export of wild animals, birds, plants and their derivatives are strictly controlled.

(f) Centrally sponsored schemes have been launched to aid the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries (including Tiger Reserves), and zoos to promote conservation awareness, captive breeding and education. New schemes have been started during VII Five Year Plan period for control of poaching of wild animals and captive breeding of endangered species.

(g) A national level institute called the Wildlife Institute of India has been established for providing training in wildlife management, wildlife education and research.

(h) India is a signatory to five important international and bilateral conventions. They are the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Wetlands, Whaling, Migratory Species and with USSR on Migratory Birds.

(i) The National Wildlife Action Plan has been adopted which provides the framework of strategy as well as of programmes and projects, for wildlife conservation in future. Its main components are:

- Establishment of a representative network of protected areas,
- Management of protected areas and habitat restoration,
- Wildlife protection in multi-use areas,
- Rehabilitation of endangered and threatened species,
- Captive-breeding programme,
- Wildlife education and interpretation,
- Research and monitoring,
- Domestic legislation and international conventions,

National conservation strategy,

Collection with voluntary bodies/non-governmental organisations.

While action has been initiated on most of the components of the Action Plan, more notable steps taken are given below:

- A survey of all National Parks and sanctuaries and other areas deserving protection status has been taken up with a view to strengthen and enlarge the network of protected areas in the country. Guidelines for the preparation of management plans of wildlife reserves have been drawn up and circulated to all the states and Union territories.
- Guidelines have been developed for eliciting people's support for wildlife conservation. These have also been circulated to all the States and Union Territories.
- Review and revision of National Forest Policy has been carried out to incorporate substantial concerns for wildlife conservation.
- Further amendments to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 are under examination.
- Captive breeding and rehabilitation programme have been launched.
- Model interpretation facilities are being established in some national parks and zoos.
- Wildlife Institute of India has taken up wildlife training and research activities in the field of wildlife.
- Rewards are being offered for detection of offences relating to wildlife.

Wildlife conservation in States

1137. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether conservation of wildlife in some States is not up to the mark;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to create awareness among the people for preservation of Wildlife;

(c) the guidelines issued by Union Government to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the details of steps taken by different State Government to create awareness among the people?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) Conservation efforts in different States are not always of a uniform standard. Government of India have implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled 'Wildlife Education and Interpretation Programmes,' under which the Central Government has so far provided financial assistance to 18 States and Union Territory totalling Rs.58.63 lakhs, with the respective state Governments providing matching contribution.

(c) Guidelines issued to the State Governments in this regard are contained in the report entitled "Eliciting Public Support for Wildlife Conservation"

(d) The steps taken by the different State Governments to create awareness among the people for wildlife Conservation include organising film shows, symposia, exhibitions and competitions during the 'Wildlife Week' in October each year; the establishment of wildlife education and Interpretation centres at various national parks, sanctuaries and zoos; organising excursions, nature camps and treks to national parks and sanctuaries, specially to students; encouraging the formation of Nature clubs and developing infrastructure for mobile wildlife educational units for screening wildlife films in rural areas, as also for dissemination of related information, pamphlets and leaflets amongst the people.

White Tiger Safari, Nandankanan (Orissa)

1138. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has made a request for providing additional funds for the maintenance of country's first white tiger safari at Nandankanan Orissa, if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) the total amount spent by Government of Orissa on that project so far and the amount provided by Union Government therefor; and

(c) the total additional Central allocation proposed to be made for the development and maintenance of white tiger safari at Nandankanan?

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

(b) Project has yet not started

(c) Does not arise.

Poaching of Wildlife in Simlipal National Park, Orissa

1139. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large scale poaching of wildlife recently in the Simlipal National Park, Orissa;

(b) if so, whether groups of poachers from neighbouring States of Bihar and West Bengal frequently enter into the Simlipal forest and go back after killings the wild animals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop poaching and intensify patrolling on the border of Simlipal National Park?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The State Government of Orissa have informed

that a number of tribals did enter the Similipal National Park recently and killed some animals.

(b) It is likely that some of the tribals who illegally entered Similipal forests for poaching may have come from the neighbouring States.

(c) The State Government of Orissa have intensified patrolling on the border of the Similipal National Park. The forest staff posted in the area along with the staff of the Similipahar Forest Development Corporation have apprehended 9 poachers. The Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Government for the protection and management of the Similipal National Park under the Centrally Sponsored scheme Project Tiger.

During 1988-89, a sum of Rs.25.424 lakhs has been provided as Central assistance for the Similipal National Park. The State Government have also provided Rs.9.88 lakhs as 50% of the recurrent expenditure. These allocations are being utilized, inter-alia, for repair of roads for patrolling, wireless stations, purchasing vehicles, arms and ammunition, and constructing quarters for the field staff at strategic points, in order to strengthen the existing protection network.

Environmental Clearance of Construction Projects in Kerala

1140. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for construction of projects in Forest areas of Kerala received during the last three years for clearance under the Forest(Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) the details of the proposals cleared, rejected and referred back to State Government for further clarification; and

(c) the reasons for the rejection of the proposals?

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

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Forest area involved.	Present status and Reasons for rejection.
1	2	3	4
1.	11 KV power line to the pumpset at the river Shabiyar for irrigation of harijan families in Nilambur forest.	0.25 ha.	Approved 28.5.86
2.	Rehabilitation of evictees from Kallada Irrigation Project in Quilon district.	115.00 ha.	*Essential details sought on 16.6.88 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
3.	Athumpukulam-Thannithode Chittar Road, in Pathanamthitta district.	4.167 ha.	*Essential details sought on 14.7.86 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
4.	Allotment to Agricultural occupants in Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Trichur and Emakulam districts.	28,588.159 ha.	The High Court of Kerala have stayed assignment of forest lands in Idukki district. A decision on this can be taken only after the final decision of the Court.
5.	400 KV transmission line from Udumalpet to Trichur in Trichur district.	6.24 ha.	Approved on 23.7.86
6.	Setting up of High altitude Heavy Research Station Laboratory Complex and farm in Trichur district.	25.43 ha.	*Essential details sought on 4.9.86 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
7.	Pooyamkutty Hydro Electric Project Stage I in Idukki district.	3,001.8 ha.	*Essential details sought on 19.1.88 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.

1	2	3	4
8.	220 KV D/C transmission line from Trichur to Kozhikode in Trichur district.	28.00 ha.	*Essential details sought on 9.6.88. Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
9.	220 KV D/C transmission line from Lower Periyar to Cochin in Idukki Ernakulam districts	21.054 ha.	*Essential details sought on 11.8.88 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
10.	Construction of Well-Cum pump House, Water supply scheme at Mylamoodu, in Quilon Distt.	0.075 ha.	Approved on 2.11.88
11.	Construction of canal to divert surplus water from Poringalkuthu to Idamalayar for additional power generation, in Trichur District.	7.5 ha.	Approved on 18.4.88
12.	Assignment to Shri Mani Varghese (High Court's Order) in Pathanamthitta district.	0.81 ha.	*Essential details sought on 17.10.88 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
13.	Electrification of Cherukarakani tribal colony in Quilon district.	450 Sq. meter.	*Essential details sought on 19.4.88 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
14.	Electrification of tribal colony at Vanchiyodu in Quilon district.	1.92 ha.	*Essential details sought on 25.4.88 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
15.	66 KV transmission line in Quilon district.	1.305 ha.	*Essential details sought on 10.5.88 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
16.	Laying of water pipe line in Kakkinakadu tribal colony in Trichur district.	200 M (length)	*Essential details sought on 17.5.88 Rejected for non-furnishing of information

1	2	3	4
17.	Water supply scheme to Sabarimala in Pathanamthitta district.	0.5 ha.	*Essential details sought on 15.6.88 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
18.	Extension of telephone line in Malappuram district.	65 M (length)	*Essential details sought on 15.6.88 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
19.	Construction of main canal Idamalayar Irrigation Project in Ernakulam/Idukki Districts.	115.047 ha.	*Essential details sought on 2.8.88 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
20.	11 KV transmission line in Palghat district.	0.255 ha.	Approved on 20.9.88
21.	District Headquarters and Township for Idukki Development Authority in Idukki district.	397.04 ha.	Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
22.	Underground cable in Trivandrum district.	9 Sq.M.	Approved on 5.1.89.
23.	Permission for electric line in Kottayam district.	1.2 KM	*Essential details sought on 22.12.88 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
24.	Construction of Chimoni Dam in Trichur district.	864.433 ha.	*Essential details sought on 9.2.88 Rejected for non-furnishing of information.

*As per the latest procedure, the proposal in which the details sought are not furnished within the stipulated period of one month are rejected and these proposals can be reopened on furnishing of complete information.

Survey regarding diabetic patients and steps to check disease

1141. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been carried out to find out why more and more people in the country are becoming diabetic patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

reasons for the people becoming diabetic; and

(c) the steps taken to check the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research had conducted a survey for Diabetes Mellitus at six centres viz Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Calcutta, Delhi, Poona and Trivandrum in 1971. Both Urban and Rural population above the age of 15 years were screened. A total of 34316 subjects were screened, 15228 from the Rural areas and 19080 from Urban areas. The prevalence rate in urban areas was 2.1% and in the Rural areas 1.5%. The overall prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus in the study was found to be 1.8%. (c) The Government is implementing the 'District Diabetic Central Programme' which is initially expected to cover, on a pilot basis, five districts in the country where the Primary Health Care Testing procedure would include integration with National School Health Services. The main stress of this programme will be on prevention of diabetes mellitus. The programme also aims at community educator and awareness of diabetes mellitus. Under this programme, arrangements are also being made to provide the life saving drug insulin.

Self-Financing Scheme Flats

1142. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Self-Financing Scheme flats allotted out of turn during the last three years; and

(b) whether HUDCO registrants were given an option to change to Self-Financing Scheme flats and if so, the number of such registrants allotted flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 139.

(b) Yes, Sir, Since after conversion to SFS Scheme V, they are at par with other registrants of Scheme V, it was not considered necessary by Delhi Development Authority to maintain a separate record of such conversion cases. Hence the number of conversion cases where allotment of flats was made under SFS V is not available.

Conversion of registration in Self-Financing Scheme

1143. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the registrants under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 had requested for conversion of their registration in the Self-Financing Scheme-III during the year, 1980;

(b) whether change from MIG flats under HUDCO Scheme to SFS-III was allowed, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to allow change to such registrants and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Change from HUDCO scheme to SFS-V has already been allowed.

[Translation]

Special Facility to Children Leprosy Patients

1144. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given special facility to healthy children of leprosy patients for getting employment or setting up of an industry;

(b) if so, the rules formulated and the achievements made in this regard; and

(c) whether such children in the Municipal areas of Champa, District Bilaspur have been deprived of these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There is no Scheme under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme for giving any special facilities to healthy children for getting employment or setting up of an industry.

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

Water and Electricity Connection in Servants Quarters of M.S. Flats at Baba Kharak Singh Marg

1145. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some dispute between N.D.M.C. and C.P.W.D., as a result of which provision of electricity and water connections in servants quarters for Multi-Storeyed Flats at Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi is being delayed, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the time by which the dispute would be settled and servants quarters allotted to MPs living in the Multi-Storeyed quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The water and electricity connections are given by the NDMC after the issue of completion certificates. The NDMC have not, however, so far issued the completion certificates in respect of the servant quarters for multi-storeyed flats at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi, pending furnishing of an undertaking by Government for allotment of land to the Committee free of cost for widening of the road. This issue is likely to be settled very soon.

[English,

Amount Sanctioned for Development of Handicrafts

1146. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI H.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of outlay for the development of handicrafts during the next financial year; and

(b) the state-wise allocation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUF ALAM): (a) The details of outlay in the Central Sector, for the development of handicrafts during the next financial year, 1989-90 have been shown in the statement below.

(b) No State-wise allocation is made.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Plan Schemes.	(Rs. in lakhs.) Outlay for development of handicrafts during 1989-90.
1	2	3

A. Continuation Schemes

1.	Preservation of heritage of crafts skills.	95.00
2.	Economic and crafts Research Survey and Market Studies.	20.00

1	2	3
3.	Exhibition and Publicity	165.00
4.	Financial assistance to Central Corporations for opening and renovation of new sales outlets.	10.00
5.	Financial assistance for State Corpn./ Apex Cooperative Societies for opening and renovation of new sales outlets.	45.00
6.	Industrial Cooperative Housing-cum-Worksheds.	1.00
7.	Share participation in Central/State Handicrafts Corpn/Apex Cooperative Societies	15.00
8.	Marketing and Service Extension Centres.	130.00
9.	Design and Technical Development	120.00
10.	Common Facility Centres/Raw Material Depots.	80.00
11.	Training.	825.00
12.	Assistance to States Primary Coop. for handicrafts.	10.00
13.	Export Promotion/Regulation	2.00
14.	Other activities including coordination and welfare.	17.00
Total A. Continuation Schemes		1535.00
Total B. New Schemes		
Total C. NEHHDC (Promotional and development activities)		40
Grand Total		1575.00

Frequent Strikes by Doctors and Other Staff of Hospitals

1147. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether declaration of strikes in hospitals by doctors and other medical staff is on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of such strikes that

took place, State-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether an enquiry committee has been constituted by Union Government to find out the causes of frequent strikes by the medical personnel and if so, the composition, terms of reference of the Committee and time by which it is expected to submit the report; and

(d) if not, how Government propose to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha

Reduction in Supply of Food Articles in Delhi

1148 DR G S RAJHANS
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARSIMHARAJA WADIYAR

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

(a) whether Government have drastically reduced the quota of foodgrains rice and wheat, of Fair Price Shops in Delhi if so, the details thereof,

(b) whether Government propose to, restore the original quota, if not, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether the supply of food items supplied through F P S in Delhi is irregular and of inferior quality, and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D L BAITHA) (a) The Government of India allocates rice and wheat every month for Public Distribution System to the States and Union Territories. The sub-allocation of wheat and rice to the Fair Price Shops is the concern of the States/Union Territories. The quota of foodgrains allocated to Delhi Administration during 1989 has been as follows

	(In '000 tonnes)		
	Janu- ary, 1989	Febru- ary, 1989	March, 1989
Rice	25	20	20
Wheat	50	60	60

(b) The allocation of rice & wheat to the State Governments/Union Territories have been rationalised from February, 1989 keeping in view the increased availability of rice in open market following bumper crop, the stocks in Central Pool and the relative needs of the individual States/Union Territories. These allocations are reviewed every month

(c) and (d). Wheat and rice is supplied to the Delhi Administration by Food Corporation of India at the principal distribution centres and its further distribution to Fair Price Shops is the concern of that Administration. The supplies of wheat & rice by Food Corporation of India are generally regular and within specifications. Stray cases of bottlenecks in supplies, if any, are immediately identified and sorted out mutually by Delhi Administration and the Food Corporation of India

Appointment of Officers in Food Corporation of India

1149 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHR Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of officers have been taken by the Food Corporation of India on deputation from State Governments and Central Government during the last three years, if so, the details thereof,

(b) the terms and conditions on which they were appointed along with the period of appointment on deputation in each case, and

(c) whether some of them have been permanently absorbed in the Food Corporation of India and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D L BAITHA) (a) 41 Category I officers and 3 Category II officers have been taken on deputation by the Food Corporation of India during last three years

(b) The deputationists from the State and Central Governments are appointed by the FCI on mutually agreed terms & conditions between the corporation and the lending authority. Generally, the deputationists are appointed for a period of three years.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Khejadi Tree Plantation

1150. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up nurseries to encourage khejadi tree plantation;

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

(c) the districts in Uttar Pradesh particularly Barabanki, where such nurseries are expected to be set up and when?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Khejadi is suitable for the arid areas in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana. Seedlings of this species are raised in nurseries in these States. Separate nurseries for Khejadi alone are not being set up.

(c) There is no proposal to raise nurseries of Khejadi in Uttar Pradesh including Barabanki district.

Increase in Respiratory Diseases among Children in Delhi

1151. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that respiratory diseases are increasing every year among children in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the number of children found to be suffering from respiratory diseases; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not conducting any survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) According to the information available from 1984 to 1987, there is no increase in respiratory diseases from year to year among children in Delhi.

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

[English]

Recommendations made by the Yarn Price Stabilisation Committee

1152. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Yarn Price Stabilisation Committee set up by the All India Handlooms and Handicrafts Boards; and

(b) the action taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Yarn Price Stabilisation Sub-Committee, set up by the Standing Committee on Handlooms of All India Handlooms & Handicrafts Board, has not yet submitted its final report.

(b) Does not arise.

National Commission on Wages, Incomes and Price Policy

1153. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a national commission on wages, incomes and price policy with a mandate to give the country a realistic wage policy that will strike proper balance between the wages in the organised and unorganised sectors; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) There is no such proposal. The question of formulation of a national wage policy has been considered from time to time at various forums. The matter was discussed by the Group of State Labour Ministers on the 23rd September, 1985 and the majority view was that it may not be feasible to formulate the national wage policy at this stage. In the Indian Labour Conference held on 25-26 November, 85, it was decided that till such time a national minimum wage is feasible it would be desirable to have regional minimum wages in regard to which the Central Government may lay down the guidelines. These guidelines were circulated in July, 1987.

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of Consanguineous Marriages

1154. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that consanguineous marriages have a bad effect on foetal growth and development of the child; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to prevent such marriages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) In a study conducted at Pondicherry the rate of minor malformations was significantly higher in the consanguineous

marriages as compared with non-consanguineous families (41.4 Vs 19.4 per thousand). Another study conducted at Madras shows a definite increase in the rate of mal-formations in the offspring of consanguineous marriages. However, another multicentric study by ICMR on Identification of Genetic Causes of Mental Retardation shows that even with an increased incidence of consanguinity at Bangalore Centre the overall incidence of metabolic defects and indentifiable genetic syndromes are not higher than those at other centres.

(b) Health education of the community in this regard will prevent such marriages. Medical Officers and para-medical workers in the field as well as in medical institutions are imparting the education.

[Translation]

Damage to Union Government Property in Violence in Andhra Pradesh

1155. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some property of the Union Government was damaged as a result of the incidents of violence which took place in some parts of Andhra Pradesh during the recent Past; and

(b) if so, the names of places where such incidents of violence took place and the extent of loss caused to property of various departments of the Union Government?

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

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of North Eastern Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd., Shillong and Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay for 1987-88 and statements for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1965:-
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the North Eastern Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1987-88.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in library. See No LT 7398/89]

- (3) (i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 7399/89]

Notification under Finance Act, 1979 and Customs Act 1962.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979:-
 - (i) G. S. R. 1152(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives and other members of delegation who visited India from 7th to 8th December, 1988, from the payment of Foreign travel tax.
 - (ii) G. S. R. 1153(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Daly, Member of the Central committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and Foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other members of the delegation who visited India from 6th to 14th December, 1988, from the payment of foreign travel tax.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 8(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Dr. *Forward*

Fenechi-Adami, Prime Minister of Malta and other members of delegation who visited India from 7th to 13th January, 1989, from the payment of foreign travel tax.

- (iv) C. S. R. 45(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Nguyen Van Linh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and other members of delegation who visited India from 23rd to 29th January, 1989, from the payment of foreign travel tax.
- (v) C. S. R. 65(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellence Mr. Francois Mitterrand, President of Francois Mitterrand, President of France and other members of delegation who visited India from 1st to 4th February, 1989 from payment of foreign travel tax.
- (vi) C. S. R. 66(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Moumin Bahdon Farah, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Djibouti and other Members of delegation who visited India from 28th January to 1st February, 1989 from the payment of foreign travel tax.
- (vii) C.S.R. 83(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum

regarding exemption to His Highness the Aga Khan, and other members of delegation who visited India from 2nd February, 1989 to 14th February, 1989 from the payment of foreign travel tax.

- (viii) C.S.R. 83(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Highness the Aga Khan, and other members of delegation who visited India from 2nd February, 1989 to 14th February, 1989 from the payment of foreign travel tax.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7400/89]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
 - (i) C. S. R. 1108(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 127/82-Cus. dated the 1st May, 1982 and Notification No. 513/86-Cus. and No. 516/86-Cus. dated the 30th November, 1988 upto the 31st December, 1988.
 - (ii) C. S. R. 1110(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt Video cassettes and Video tapes of predominantly educational character from the whole of the additional duty of customs.
 - (iii) C. S. R. 1162(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1988 together with an

- 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt the items falling within Chapter 28,71 or 74 of the first schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and produced out of copper reverts copper spent anodes or copper anode slime sent out in India for toll smelting or toll processing, when imported into India from so much of that portion of the duty of customs leviable thereon in supersession of Notification No 110/88-Cus dated the 25th March, 1988
- (iv) G S R 1179(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt components required for the manufacture of power transmission system, for earth moving machinery, fork-lift trucks and locomotives from basic duty of customs in excess of 45 per cent *ad valorem* subject to certain conditions
- (v) G S R 1183(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1988, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No 136/88-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986
- (vi) G S R 1199(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments so as to extend the validity of Notification No 502/86-Cus dated the 24th December, 1986 upto the 31st March, 1990 together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No G S R 1219(E) dated the 28th December, 1988
- (vii) G S R 1200(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to revise the fuel-efficiency norms of such motor vehicles and extends the validity of the Notification No 503/85-Cus dated the 24th December, 1986 upto 31st March, 1990 together with corrigendum published in Notification No G S R 1220(E) dated the 28th December, 1989
- (viii) G S R 1204(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No 268/81-Cus dated the 22nd September, 1981 so as to include Vecuronium Bromide Injection in the Exempted category of drugs and medicines
- (ix) G S R 1227(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend the Notification No 341/76-Cus dated the 2nd August, 1976 and also to extend the validity thereof upto 31st March, 1993
- (x) G S R 1229(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No 13/85-Cus dated the 16th January, 1985 upto the 31st December, 1993
- (xi) G S R 1234(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to

- reduce the countervailing duty on Carbon Black Feedstock of certain specification to Rs. 800/- per kilolitre.
- (xii) G. S. R. 1237(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 1/88-Cus. dated the 1st January, 1988 upto 31st March, 1989.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 1238(e) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum indicating goods which will attract basic customs duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* when imported for on-shore oil operations.
- (xiv) G. S. R. 1239(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988, together with an explanatory memorandum indicating goods which will attract basic customs duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* when imported for off-shore oil operation.
- (xv) G. S. R. 1240(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting goods covered by Notifications No. G. S. R. 1238(E) and G. S. R. 1239(E) dated the 31st December, 1988 from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (xvi) G. S. R. 1241(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum amending Notifications No. 127/82-Cus. dated the 1st May, 1982, 210/82-Cus. dated the 1st May, 1982, 210/82-Cus., dated the 10th September, 1982, 513/86-Cus. and 514/86-Cus. dated the 30th December, 1986.
- (xvii) G. S. R. 4(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt tools, accessories and computer-software required for the purpose of Light Combat Aircraft Programme from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs.
- (xviii) G. S. R. 21(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide concessional basic duty of 25 per cent and 'Nil' additional duty on specified components of button cells.
- (xix) G. S. R. 22(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing auxiliary duty of customs of 30 per cent *ad valorem* on goods covered by Notification No. 5/89-Customs, dated the 12th January, 1989.
- (xx) G. S. R. 23(E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1989 seeking to amend the description of an item covered by customs Notification No. 250/88-Customs, dated the 16th September, 1988.
- (xxi) G. S. R. 31(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt consumable goods when imported into India by a public funded research institution or

- a university from the whole of basic and additional duty of customs subject to certain conditions.
- (xxii) G. S. R. 32(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt auxiliary duty of customs on goods covered by Notification No. 8/89-Customs dated the 16th January, 1989
- (xxiii) G. S. R. 33(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notifications No. 70/81-Cus, and No. 321/87-Cus. dated the 26th March, 1981 and 22nd September, 1987 respectively.
- (xxiv) G. S. R. 48(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 333/88-Cus. dated the 31st December, 1988 enlarging the list of items in the table appended to the notification.
- (xxv) G. S. R. 49(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 334/88-Cus. dated the 31st December, 1988 enlarging the list of items in the Table appended to the Notification.
- (xxvi) G. S. R. 50(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1989 together with an explanatory memo-
- randum amending Notifications No. 464/86-Customs dated the 18.1.86, 15/88-Customs dated 1.3.88 and 16/88-Customs dated 1.3.88 so as to withdraw the present countervailing duty exemption and concessional basic duty of 15% *ad valorem* on the pesticide intermediate namely, Chloro 2,6 Diethy-N-(Chloromethy) accetanilide. This chemical will now attract basic duty of 70% *ad valorem* and countervailing duty of 15% *ad valorem*.
- (xxvii) G. S. R. 51(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 223/89-Cus. dated the 19th July, 1988.
- (xxviii) G. S. R. 71(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum amending Notifications No. 208/81 Cus. dated the 22nd September, 1981 and 65/88-Cus. dated the 1st March, 1988.
- (xxix) G. S. R. 72(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting goods specified in the notification from the basic and additional duties of customs.
- (xxx) G. S. R. 73(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting auxiliary duty of customs on goods specified in notification No. 72(E) dated the 1st February, 1989.
- (xxxi) G. S. R. 76(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd

February, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt basic customs duty on bulk drug "Lincomycin Hydrochloride" when imported for the manufacture of Lincomycin Hydrochloride capsule, syrup and injection.

- (xxxii) C. S. R. 89(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 132-Customs dated the 2nd July, 1980 so as to add nine products of Nepalese origin, to qualify for preferential entry into India under the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978.
- (xxxiii) S. O. 113(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Swiss Francs into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (xxxiv) C. S. R. No. 1163(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt the items falling within Chapter 28, 71 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and produced out of copper reverts, copper spend anodes or copper anode slime sent out of India for toll smelting or toll processing, when imported into India, from so much of the auxiliary duty of Customs leviable thereon, in supersession of Notification No. 168/88-Customs dated the 13th May, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7401/89]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras for 1987-88 and Statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM):
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1987-88.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7402/89]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi for 1987-88 and statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of

the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I make a request?... Sir, in a democracy like ours, we should have the Opposition as well as the Ruling Party in the House. We find now unfortunately the Opposition had already thought it fit to absent themselves *en masse* almost. Something constructive has got to be done. After all, on the spur of the moment it is open for the Opposition to say something which offends us and it is also open to us to say something which might offend them also. But then we should be prepared to withdraw and then accept that withdrawal. It has happened, as you know, that the Prime Minister on that day himself has amended his own statement. Later on, I was told that yesterday he had made a further amendment. Now, what more has got to be done? After all, we have got to maintain the dignity of the Prime Ministership. Also, we should honour the dignity of the Private Member, of every one of the leaders of the Opposition and all the Members of the Opposition also. Unless we learn to respect each other, each other's station to which we have been called here in Parliament, we will be denigrating the dignity of democracy, the strength of democracy and the popularity of democracy also. It is the duty of both the sides to maintain democracy in this country. We have been doing it till now. This is the first time that the Opposition has taken a stand like this, right or wrong, when the Prime Minister himself is called into question and it is the first time also when you yourself found it not possible either to restrain them or to ask the Prime Minister when they were insisting upon standing up all the time and speaking loudly to give way or *vice versa*. Both of them were standing on their feet. They were speaking in loud voices to each other. Is it possible for anybody to maintain one's

own dignity and respect, the others dignity also, if we persist in this kind of attitude and atmosphere and behaviour towards each other? Therefore, I request you to explore ways and means by which you can find a formula which would be acceptable to the Opposition and at the same time which would maintain the dignity of the Prime Ministership in this House. Otherwise, democracy is in danger of being brought into disrepute and disrespect.

Thank you,

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, we all share the feelings of Prof. Ranga. Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly intervene and do something in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to say in response to Prof. Ranga's request that I have always been of the opinion that both the wheels of democracy should work in close cooperation with each other. They are very important. It is a question of discussion and that is the main axle on which the wheels of this chariot move. There might be certain times when there are some heated arguments and there have been some instances where the opposition had to say, "well, we feel sorry". So many times, you have seen it. It is on record. And the same thing is here also. The Prime Minister said something yesterday which amounts to the same thing. He said, "if it has hurt somebody, I feel sorry." After this thing, we should rather take it easy and all should be very accommodating towards each other. There should be flexibility of approach for the nation's good and for the sake of this Parliament and for the sake of our own tradition because it is just a give and take. Certain times, we have heated arguments. I have seen it here. Afterwards, we feel, "anyhow, let bygones be bygones and let us work as close friends", and that is what we are. We might have differences in approach. We might have differences in opinion or ideological difference. But as men to men, we are friends and we are well-wishers of each other. We should take it in that spirit. I appreciate what you said.

And yesterday I appealed and I again appeal to all the Members of the opposition as well as ruling party that they should all come together and sort out the differences and let us not make a mountain of a mole hill. That is it.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Jaipur): A situation has been created wherein your intervention is required.

MR. SPEAKER: I always try. My services are always at your disposal. You are my masters. I am at your feet. No problem.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: You are the custodiam of our rights..

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, whatever way I can do, I try to do. I am at your disposal.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Arrah): Why don't you call a meeting of both sides and settle the issue?

MR. SPEAKER: We have been trying to do it. We shall try again.

12.07 hrs.

RULING RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST CHIEF EXECUTIVE EDITOR, PRINTER PUBLISHER AND CITY CORRESPONDENT OF NAV BHARAT TIMES

[English]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): I gave a notice a few days back about privilege. I have forty years standing as an advocate in the profession. I am in active politics for more than forty years. I never drink. I have not touched wine. I have not tasted it. I do not smoke. I have led parliament delegation to eight European countries. Nobody can raise a finger against me regarding my honesty, integrity or character. But the 'Navbharat Times' of 13th January, 1989 has defamed and humiliated

me. I stand humbled down in the eyes of public. This is much too much. I have been very much humiliated. Therefore, Sir... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): This is a very serious matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Jaipur): If Members of Parliament are treated in this manner, where shall we go? If allegations are made without any proof... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now listen to me.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: It is the height of irresponsibility on the part of 'Navharat Times' to do this. They could have given me a ring and confirmed it from me... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to me also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Now I cannot move out of my house. Now the police people and the people at large laugh at me. I was proud of my character. Now I cannot move.

MR. SPEAKER: I took it as seriously as you take it. I think, it must have hurt and hurt badly. It is a question of peoples prestige. If false rumour goes around-, it is very easy to spread it but it is not very easy to wash it. Anyhow, I took it seriously. I wrote to the person concerned, the Editor and I have got a reply to that. I shall give my ruling on that.

On 23rd February, 1989, Shri Chiranjilal Sharma gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Rajendra Mathur, Chief Editor, Shri Surendra Pratap Singh, Executive Editor, Shri Ramesh Chandra, Printer and Publisher and Shri Ramesh Gaur, City Correspondent of Navbharat Times for allegedly publishing a false news item about him under the caption 'Sharaab peekar gadi chala raha Sansad girافتar, riha'

[Mr. Speaker]

on the front page of its issue dated 13th January, 1989

Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma stated *inter alia* in his notice as follows

"A news item with the caption 'Sharaab Peekar Gadi Chala Raha Sansad Girafatar, Riha' appeared on the first page of the Nav Bharat Times on 13.1.89, specifically mentioning therein that Chiranji Lal Sharma of Sonapat (Haryana) and one of his companion advocate were arrested by Dhaura Kuan Police while Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma was driving the Maruti Van in a drunken state. It is stated that they were arrested under section 107/151 Cr PC and were subsequently released on bail. The van which Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma was driving was also impounded"

Shri Chiranji Lal has further stated that "the news is absolutely baseless, false and frivolous and malicious. As a matter of fact, I myself never in my life touched or tasted any wine. I am keeping the car for the last 25 years, but I have never touched even the steering of the vehicle in my life. I am a teetotaler. He has also stated that the news item has not only disturbed him mentally but has also adversely affected him physically. According to Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma, he personally called on the Chief Editor on 16th January, 1989 and asked him to tender unqualified apology and regrets for the mischief they had committed by publishing the impugned news item. He had also sent a registered A/D letter on 19th January, 1989, to the newspaper in this connection, but the Chief Editor, Executive Editor, Printer and Publisher and the City Correspondent of *Navbharat Times* did not express their regrets till 23rd February, 1989. Shri Sharma has alleged that with the publication of the said news item, his "dignity and prestige has been lowered down in public esteem"

On 24th February, 1989, when Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma sought to raise the matter

in the House as a question of privilege, I observed: "I will take care of it and then I shall let you know"

On the same day, the matter was taken up with the Chief Editor, Executive Editor, Printer and Publisher and the City Correspondent of *Navbharat Times*, New Delhi, and they were asked to state within three days of receipt of our communication what they had to say in the matter for my consideration.

On 27th February, 1989, I received their replies which are identical and read as follows -

'At the very outset, we tender our unconditional apology for the mistake in publication of the news item on 13.1.1989 in our newspaper *Navbharat Times* under the caption 'SHARAAB PEE KAR GADI CHALA RAHA SANSAD GIRAFATAR, RIHA'. It is stated that the news item was published in good faith, without any malice and without any intention of causing any sort of defamation or otherwise harm to anyone.

It is stated that the impugned news item was published on 13th ultimo. This inadvertent mistake had occurred due to the similarity in the names of Hon'ble Member of Parliament and the offender. Immediately on realising the mistake, we had issued the clarification and contradiction in the 14th January issue of *Navbharat Times* under the caption 'NAMO KA CHAKKRA'. Copy of the said news item published on 15th January is enclosed herewith *vide* which we had clarified the person apprehended was not Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma, Member of Parliament. We had also complied with the notice dated 16.1.1989 of Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma, Member of Parliament by publishing the apology and clarification on the front page of 8.2.1989 issue of our newspaper. Copy thereof is enclosed for perusal and consideration.

We may again reiterate that we never had any intention of lowering the dignity or prestige of Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma and try our best to keep the high standard of journalism".

Since the *Navbharat Times* has already made adequate amends for the inadvertent lapse on its part, I am treating the matter as closed. I, however, fully share the agony of the Hon'ble Member, I would, therefore, like to emphasise that the newspapers should be extremely careful while publishing news reports about the members. It would be better if they confirm the authenticity of the report before rushing to publish such items in the newspapers and that too prominently on the front page as in the instant case.

12.13 1/2 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

[*English*]

Sugar (Price Determination for 1988-89 Production) order, 1988 and Bureau of Indian Standards Rules (First Amendment) 1988.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1988-89 Production) Order, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1194(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1988 under sub-section (b) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-7404/89]

- (2) A copy of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules (First Amendment), 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 7(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1989,

under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-7405/89]

Notification under Payment of Wages Act 1936, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act 1981.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936:-
 - (i) The Payment of Wages (Railways) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1159(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1986.
 - (ii) The Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Air Transport Services) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1208(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1988
 - (iii) The Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 34(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1989.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-7406/89]

- (2) A copy of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1215(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1988, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-7407/89]

[Shri Radha Krishnan Malaviya]

- (3) A copy of the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1214(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1988, under sub-section (4) of section 11 of the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-7408/89]

12.14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Fifty-ninth Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri): I beg to present the Fifty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Fiftieth Report

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): I beg to present the Fiftieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-second Report on Accountability and Autonomy of Public Undertakings.

12.15 hrs.

[English]

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT RE: FIRE AT SEMICONDUCTOR COMPLEX LIMITED, SAS NAGAR, PUNJAB

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):-

It is with deep sense of regret I have to inform the Honourable Members that on the 7th February, 1989 around 11.40 PM a fire was noticed at Semiconductor Complex Limited, SAS Nagar, Punjab, a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics engaged in the manufacture of integrated circuit chips and related modules and sub-systems. Steps were immediately taken by the fire fighting staff of Semiconductor Complex Limited and the fire tenders from Mohali, Chandigarh, Punjab State Electricity Board, Ropar and Air Force Service Station put out the fire. The fire was finally put out on the morning of 8th February, 1989.

There has been extensive damage to the device manufacturing facility and R&D area. However, the other building housing Administration, corporate staff and computer aided design facilities were unaffected. There were no casualties. The Inquiry Committee constituted to go into the cause of fire under the Chairmanship of Maj. Gen. S. A. Mohile (Retd.) Ex-Director, Defence Institute of Fire Studies, Ministry of Defence has submitted its report to Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Semiconductor Complex Limited. This report, along with the evidence yet to come from the analysis of ash samples taken from four different locations to ascertain about the contents of Petro-chemicals in the ashes if any, is to be considered by the Board of Directors of Semiconductor Complex Limited. SAS Nagar, Punjab. A preliminary estimate of the loss on account of the fire assessed on the basis of the financial records of the company works out to about Rs. 60 crores.

Semiconductor Complex Limited has a total staff strength of about 850 personnel. About 50% were affected by the fire in terms of employment. Bulk of the staff are Technicians and Technical Assistants category.

Steps are being taken to ensure that the highly trained personnel at Semiconductor Complex Limited are not dispersed and their services continue to be available. The intention is to re-establish the facility at the present site using this opportunity to the

extent feasible to upgrade the technology level.

Rehabilitation measures are being worked out in detail. Steps to ensure continuity of supply of products and services to user agencies have already been initiated. Semiconductor Complex Limited has also sent their engineers to other public sector undertakings in the field with a view to obtain sub-contracts for assembly work from these organisations and to explore the possibility of utilising their facilities for fabrication of integrated circuits.

12.18 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) **Need to direct Government of Rajasthan to stop recovery of loans to farmers for constructing water courses to carry water to their fields from Indira Gandhi Canal.**

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Indira Gandhi canal is being constructed with special assistance of the Central Government. The water courses under this scheme should be made pucca. Apart from estimated expenditure, by adding administrative costs, simple and compound interests, the total amount has been shown to be 5 to 6 times more than the principal amount. Land has also been acquired from the farmers for the constructions of water courses. With the construction of these water courses, irrigational areas have increased which will yield more revenue for the State Government by way of irrigation tax. Under the circumstances, is it justified to ask for more money from the farmers? The State Government should bear this burden. There have been many kinds of bungling in the constructions of pucca water-courses and for which the farmers are being blamed. The banks are issuing property attachment notices to them. The farmers are restless about the fact that if they are blamed for Departmen-

tal lapses, it will be difficult for them to bear it. I had apprised the House in this regard during the last session.

Therefore, I want to request the Central Government that by keeping in view the importance of issue, Government of Rajasthan should be directed to take necessary action for stopping recovery of loans at once so that the problems of the farmers of that area can be solved and their restlessness can be removed.

[English]

- (ii) **Need for Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for Development of Gadchiroli Tribal District**

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur): Government of Maharashtra has prepared a massive development plan for the Gadchiroli tribal district and some parts of Chandrapur and Kinwat taluka of Nanded district. This plan amounting to about Rs. 200 crores will help to fight out the disruptive and anti-national activities of the so-called Naxalites. Government of India should help the Government of Maharashtra financially to effectively execute the developmental activities. I request the Minister for Planning to take this matter seriously.

- (iii) **Need to give emigration clearance without insisting on Pre-paid Travel Advice**

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): A large number of workers both skilled and unskilled, in our country especially a higher percentage from Kerala, have been going to Gulf countries in search of employment. This not only helped us in easing the unemployment problems but also brought to the country much valuable foreign exchange and to the families a livelihood to raise their standard of living. Nearly a lakh of skilled and unskilled labourers go abroad every year in search of employment and the country was getting foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 3,200 crores annually.

[Shri Vakkom Purushothaman]

However, since November 1988, the Protector of Emigrants has been insisting on Prepaid Travel Advice for emigration clearance. This clause, no doubt, made for the welfare of the workers, is proving to be a negative factor and has resulted in a sharp decline in the number of persons being able to get clearance. It has been enforced at a time when the boom in the Gulf countries is almost over and there is cut-throat competition in seeking employment opportunities with countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh, having surplus labour force and not insisting on Prepaid Travel Advice.

The workers, who are able to get jobs outside, are very keen to go abroad at any cost. They are lured by certain unsocial elements who snatch heavy amount to enable them to get clearance.

There is a great resentment and agitation amongst the labourers on the Prepaid Travel Advice clause.

I would earnestly request the Hon'ble Minister of Labour not to insist on Prepaid Travel Advice as a condition for emigration clearance and restore the position as was prevailing before November, 1988.

[Translation]

- (iv) **Need to extend microwave link to Palghat TV Transmission Centre for Transmission of Programmes in Malayalam.**

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): The facility for transmission of Malayalam programmes through microwave link has been introduced in almost all TV transmission centres in most of the districts in Kerala. But this facility has not so far been introduced in the Palghat TV transmission centre. The experts are of the opinion that the microwave link could be extended to Palghat and thus the transmission facility could be provided there. Accordingly, I brought this matter a number of times to the notice of the House as well

as the Government. However, no steps seem to have been taken in this direction.

This has created serious discontent among the people of this district. Palghat contributes in a great measure in building Kerala's economy and the major tourist centres of the State are located in this district. If the facility for transmission of Malayalam programmes is provided here, not only the people of this district but also the Malayalees living in large number in the neighbouring Coimbatore and Pollachi districts will also be benefited.

I would, therefore, request the Government to consider this as an important demand of the people of Palghat and provide, by extending the microwave link, this facility there at the earliest.

[English]

- (v) **Need for early implementation of recommendation made by Chattopadhyaya Commission**

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The teachers in primary, secondary and senior secondary schools in various States are extremely agitated and disturbed over the nonimplementation of recommendations of Chattopadhyaya National Commission on Teachers, appointed by the Government of India in 1983. The Commission had submitted its report in early 1985 and it was also placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament.

Whereas many of the States have implemented the recommendations contained in the report of the National Commission on Teachers connected with colleges and universities with the help of UGC, it is ironical that the recommendations of the other Commission for school teachers are still pending for implementation. The teachers have been launching various forms of agitation a in number of States to focus the attention of the Gov-

ernment for the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission set up by the Union Government. As the primary purpose of setting up of these two Commissions was to recommend various steps to the Government to enhance the status and emoluments as also to better the service conditions of teachers so as to enable them to occupy a respectable position in society, it was expected that the Government would honour its own commitment. As the teachers play a pivotal role in the implementation of any programme or policy of education, more so in the implementation of the National Policy on Education, it is urged that the Government should pay immediate attention to this matter and ensure the early implementation of the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission, now that education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution.

(vi) Need to rename Dum Dum Airport as Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) Sir, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was one of those rare patriots who was born with an impulse of self-sacrifice and dedication and responded to the urge to liberate his beloved motherland. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose seems to be fading into oblivion with the passing of time because till now there is nothing barring the naming of a few roads and institutions here and there that we could do on a national scale to perpetuate the memory of this great soul.

The country should consider raising a national monument in commemoration of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and for this it is suggested that Dum Dum Airport be renamed as Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, which may be a befitting tribute to him. The relevance of Dum Dum Airport is suggested as it is in his own home town and he served several jail terms in the Dum Dum Central Jail.

(vii) Need for early conversion of Gondia-Nainpur Jabalpur railway section into broad gauge.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) Sir, on the 26th February 1989 at about 3.30 P.M. there was a major railway accident on Nainpur Jabalpur Narrow Gauge division resulting in the death of 24 passengers and injuries, both serious and minor, to more than 80 passengers. This is the second major accident in 5 years on the same section. On 27th February, 1989 I accompanied the Minister of State for Railways who visited the site and the two hospitals at Jabalpur where the injured are being treated. All possible medical and financial assistance has been promptly provided to the next of kin of the deceased and the injured. The hon. Minister deserves congratulations for taking prompt and exemplary action.

At the accident site nearly 300 social workers and local citizens complained to the hon. Minister about the long pending necessity of conversion of Gondia-Nainpur-Jabalpur narrow gauge line to broad gauge or metre-gauge and requested him to expedite sanction. He expressed his inability and difficulty of non-sanction of the project and funds for this work due to Planning Commission not releasing the same.

It is requested that the Planning Minister and Prime Minister may take a serious note of the recurring accidents on Gondia-Nainpur-Jabalpur section and as an exception, in public interest and passenger safety, approve and clear the project of conversion of the gauge of Gondia-Nainpur-Jabalpur railway section, over and above the normal allotment for the VIII Five Year Plan of the Railways.

[Translation]

(viii) Need to open a hospital and medical college in Korba for the benefit of local population particularly the tribals.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to bring an important matter to the notice of the Government under Rule 377. As per the policy

[Dr Prabhat Kumar Mishra]

of the Government medical facilities will be made available to everyone in the country by the turn of the century I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact, that the benefits of different schemes do not reach to the tribals areas in Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh

In these areas, neither there are any hospital buildings nor are there any doctors If in some area the doctors are available then the building is not there and if both exist, then medicines are in short supply Postdelivery cases are often fatal because of the lack of medical treatment and quacks treat the patients as a result of which they have to undergo a lot of pain and they are also economically exploited

I want to urge upon the Central Government to provide facilities for the spread of information about such fatal diseases like cancer, AIDS etc in the rural areas under the New Medical policy so that they can take necessary precautions

In this connection, I would also request for the opening of medical colleges at the regional level and to open a medical college at Korba which is an industrial town under the district of Bilaspur, so that the public sector employees and the adivasi areas of this region can get medical facilities

12.28 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS-Contd

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri V N Gadgil and seconded by Shri R L Bhatia on the 23rd February, 1989 -

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms -

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which, he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assemble together on the 21st February, 1989 '

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Pun)
Sir, it is unfortunate that when one of the most important debates is going on in this House, the Opposition is absent In spite of the fact that the Prime Minister expressed his regret yesterday, they have not participated in the debate I would appeal to them to reconsider the stand and to participate in the debate because this is one of the most important debates of the year

So far as President's Address is concerned, I support it fully It gives a new direction new vision as also our achievements in different fields of activity

In the area of foreign policy, we have achieved a great success and the Prime Minister deserves congratulations for his personal initiative and because of his outstanding statesmanship India has reached a position in the world, where India stands as a symbol of peace and peaceful cooperation, not only that, for good and cordial understanding with neighbours also I am sorry to point out that unfortunately, attempts have been made to replace the bipartisan foreign policy which is normally followed in a democratic polity Some opposition parties are trying not to associate themselves with the foreign policy which has been evolved by the party in power and it is a continuous foreign policy being followed since the time when Pandit Nehru was the Prime Minister

So far as we are concerned, we fully support the foreign policy of the Government, but some other sections of the opposition have different standards If you take the question of Sri Lanka, there are parties in the opposition, who do not support our stand If you consider the question

of China, there are some parties in this country, who do not support even the visit of our Prime Minister to China.

I must ask them: Is it not a new vision in the international diplomacy? Is it not a progress towards peace and cooperation? Apart from that, they must see the positive gains that we have achieved with the Prime Minister's visit to China and the developments thereafter. We must be careful about that. When the Prime Minister of Pakistan visited China and raised the Kashmir issue and said: "We have always received your support", the Chinese Prime Minister said: "We need peace and cooperation in South-East Asia". He avoided this. Similarly, when the question of Afghanistan came, the President of Pakistan had made a proposal for a confederation of Pakistan and Afghanistan, but when that question was raised, the Chinese Prime Minister was very categorical and he said that they wanted Afghanistan an independent, neutral and non-aligned country. Therefore, this is a positive gain and a new atmosphere, new vision, particularly when new thrust towards peace has been generated on account of our Prime Minister's personal efforts.

Let me now come to another question and that is relating to Nepal. It is very much disturbing that when in the centenary year of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our Embassy there wanted to have a photo exhibition of Pandit Nehru, that was not allowed by Nepal and some Ministers were not given permission to participate in that exhibition. We should not ignore. As a matter of fact, I put the question, but it was not allowed.

These are the basic facts which we have to make into consideration.

My submission with regard to Pakistan is that we fully appreciate the spirit of cooperation and the spirit of friendly relationship that Mrs. Benazir Bhutto has shown. But at the same time we must also bear in mind that she is not fully in control of the affairs in Pakistan. I am afraid it is so as she does not even know whether Pakistan is

manufacturing atomic bomb or not. About the Nuclear programme the Army is the supreme administrator and Mrs. Bhutto in the beginning agreed that there will be certain areas where the Prime Minister will have no control and these include the fight against the hegemony of India in this region and the Pakistan's relationship with USA and also Pakistan's view regarding the Afghan policy. According to her these are the areas which should not be interfered by the Prime Minister and they are to be decided by the Security Council in which Mrs. Bhutto is invited. So, in this background we must be very very careful. In spite of the agreement signed in Pakistan with regard to Non-interference in the Nuclear Establishments of both the countries which we have agreed to, after this agreement and after the withdrawal of Soviet Union from Afghanistan, what is the necessity of Pakistan to go ahead with its nuclear programme and what is the necessity for Pakistan to negotiate for F-16 Aircraft from U.S.A. and F-7 Aircraft from China? Not only that they are even trying to revive its nuclear cooperation with China. One does not understand why this preparation is going on. I would say that it is definitely directed against India. My submission in that background would be that we cannot ignore our security consideration. We must be very very careful in this regard and we must prepare ourselves to meet any contingency that may arise.

A proposal has come from the Prime Minister of Pakistan that we have to vacate from the Siachen which is now under our occupation. I would say, 'Why' because everyone knows that the Pakistan has absolutely no claim over it. They had sent some expedition troops and subsequently they made a claim. So, in that background withdrawal of India from any portion of Siachen glacier is not advisable and we cannot concede that demand.

So far as the economic situation is concerned, no doubt our policy of liberalisation has succeeded. Our growth has been spectacular but all the same there are certain problems which we have to take note of. We are grateful to the Prime Minister of India. He is personally looking into the

[Shri Braja Mohan Mahanty]

programme to remove poverty and unemployment from the country. He has taken some decisive steps in this direction. Yesterday's Budget indicate how the Government of India is looking towards this problem.

However, there is one difficulty and that is that the bi-partisan policy is being given a good bye by some of the Opposition parties. So also there is a spirit of confrontation with regard to the internal domestic policy which does not strengthen the democratic system of this country. So far as the Opposition is concerned, they have not spelt out any policy to answer the major problems of this country. It is not my observation. Mr. Chandrasekhar was the President of the Janta Party and he was the President of that Party for 12 years.

He laments that no alternative policy can be evolved by the Opposition. He says that he is helpless. Not only that, he adds that he is opposed to the policy of casteism which in short is nicknamed as 'AJGR' policy. Besides, the Opposition does not have any policy with regard to the Punjab problem, communalism, unemployment, poverty and so on. We have to fight against poverty and unemployment. How can we remove the concentration of wealth? In this regard, I would like to mention one point. 25 industrial houses have accumulated of Rs. 9576 crores during the last three years. How one fights against this concentration of wealth? How do we fight against the concentration of land in the hands of the big owners? The Internal Appraisal of Plan has indicated that 71 per cent of the land is in the hand of the big land owners and only 28 and odd per cent is in the hands of the marginal farmers and small agriculturists. Naturally, a strategy has to be worked out to help the poor farmers and landless labourers and not the big people. How can we fight against this problem and remove inequality? In the rural areas, households owning Rs. 10,000 or less worth of property constitute 39 per cent of the total households. But the total ownership of these 39 per cent households

comprises only 5 per cent of the total assets. This shows that we are far away from the goal of evolving an egalitarian society. These are the problems that we have to solve and we have a commitment as per our Constitution to build up an egalitarian society. But what is the thinking of the Opposition on these vital issues? May I invite the attention of the House to the 71-Point programme projected by the Janata Dal President? Does it indicate any answers to these pressing problems? Is there anything in the programme with which we can fight against feudalism, capitalism and concentration of wealth? Does it spell out as to how an egalitarian society can be built up? Are they having any strategy to fight communalism? Nothing is said about these things. This is what Mr. Chandrasekhar laments. He says that in 1971 basic issues used to be discussed. But now, these are not discussed any more. This observation of Mr. Chandrasekhar is very significant. They do not have any programme which carries conviction. He also says that several opposition leaders are trying to manage the system without any sound basis. They have not struggled for or agitated over real issues. Policies and programmes appear to be only a sort of window-dressing for them. Naturally, real issues are not being raised and discussed. And today there is a vacuum in the country. The Opposition criticises the Congress for every thing but they themselves do not evolve their own policy. This is the greatest tragedy of our democracy.

We do have a long list of achievements. But there must get some more effective measures to curb blackmoney. The Opposition does not have any strategy on this problem either. On the contrary, there are discussing only peripheral issues like corruption. Since they are not present, I cannot be very vociferous in my criticism against them in their absence. But my submission is that they are compromising with corruption. What is happening in Andhra Pradesh? What is happening in Karnataka? Their total stand was to remove corruption from very high places. Have they not compromised in Karnataka,

Andhra and Haryana? So, this is the tragedy of our public life

Now I will recite a cinema song

Ghar ghar may Diwali

Mera Ghar Andhere mein

In every house there is a candle But my house is in darkness

So far as Orissa and Bihar is concerned—because Mr Ghafoor is a good friend of mine—we are working in darkness

During these years the per capita productivity of Orissa was 216 and the per capita productivity of Bihar was 215

So far as the infrastructural development is concerned, the national average is 100, Orissa's figure is 94 and Bihar's figure is 90 Not only this As far as average per capita income of Orissa is concerned, we are behind compared to other States

As far as the per capita allocation of the Seventh Plan is concerned, we are much below the national average Orissa's figure is 1025 and Bihar's is 900 or something like that So Orissa and Bihar are far behind as far as national average is concerned

Last time in the Presidential Address, it was promised that vigorous efforts will be made to remove inter-State and inter-districts disparities But Sir, I do not find any sign of it My submission is that there should be some emphasis on this A time must be fixed for removing the disparities How can it be done? The Sarkaria Commission has analysed the whole thing They have stated in their report that the position of Bihar is 18 and the position of Orissa is 17. How can our substantial resources from the richer and affluent States be transferred to the backward States Otherwise we cannot achieve that On the contrary they are getting plan allocation, financial assistance from the Central Government, assistance from the Finance Commission regarding distribution of funds and

also devolution of funds and so on But we find that we are left far behind the affluent States There are getting more than what the backward States are getting My submission would be that bold steps should be taken to remove internal regional disparities so that we can assure unity and integrity of this great country

Thank you very much

[Translation]

SHRI K N PRADHAN (Bhopal) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by hon Shri Gadgil on the President's Address

The President in his Address has mentioned the achievements of our country in the domestic and the international fields Hon Shri V N Gadgil has dealt with these points in detail It is a fact that inspite of adverse conditions like the four year long drought, the floods, the Punjab crisis and attempts to create riots in different parts of the country by outside forces, we have achieved considerable success in the production front which is commendable

Similarly, in the international field, we have established cordial relations with our neighbours and diffused tension in the region and in the same way we have been successful in creating an atmosphere in the world in which even the super powers were compelled to destroy their stockpile of nuclear weapons These are big achievements which have been appreciated all over the world and I think that it will also be recorded in history But it is our misfortune that in our democracy in which there should have been a responsible opposition we have an irresponsible opposition and it seems sometimes that talking about constructive matters to them is like throwing pearls to swines Their eye is set on the chair only which is proved by their absence today in the House when the Hon Prime Minister has thrown light on the whole incident and has expressed his regret as well but their sole intention is to get power, then as the saying goes 'count your chickens before they are hatched

[Shri K.N. Pradhan]

which applied in their case as they are wrangling for positions even though they have not got actual power so far. If they get power, then the extent of ruin which they will bring to the country is clear and the people are also fully aware of it. The Congress party is the only hope of the country. It has done considerable work for the country and there is still much left to be done.

There are many problems facing the country which have also been mentioned in the President's Address. For example, as it is mentioned in the Address that the balance of payment situation of our country is a matter of serious concern. Similarly, price rise and unemployment are such problems which require special attention as it is only then that our country can make progress. The hon. Finance Minister had indicated in his budget speech yesterday that expenditure of the Government Departments would be curtailed and directions have been issued to different Departments in this regard, but my submission is that only by giving instructions, necessary reduction in expenditure cannot take place. Therefore, we have to specifically identify those areas where it will be possible to make curtailment in expenditure and until necessary instructions are issued in this direction we cannot curb wasteful expenditure.

Similarly, as regards saving foreign exchange, we have to pay special attention in this direction as well. In regard to the foreign tours, I want to submit that we have not paid attention to find out as to which foreign tour is important and which is not important. If special attention is not paid here we will not be able to achieve our target.

Similarly, a serious shortcoming in our country is that of the implementation machinery. The Hanumantuaiah Commission for Administrative Reforms was constituted 18 to 20 years ago and it had also submitted its report. I do not know as to how much of it was implemented but one definite point concerning the lacuna in our im-

plementation machinery is that instead of its structure being like a pyramid, it is the other way around and the number of officers and supervisors are increasing so rapidly that it is becoming extremely top heavy. The position is the same whether it is the public sector or the Government. If the top of the pyramid broadens, then imbalances will definitely follow. Imbalances in our implementations framework is constantly increasing. In fact it can be said that we are running a marathon race in a way. The definite speed and definite direction which is required is lacking.

Similarly, we are faced with the problem of unemployment. The problem of the educated unemployed is a separate matter. Regarding the unemployment problem in the rural areas no one has drawn attention to the biggest problem of under-employment there. Employment in the rural areas is of seasonal nature. The remuneration which they get is not adequate to meet the necessities of their lives. However, it is gratify that one provision in the Budget has been specially designed for removing unemployment and it is the new shape which has been given to the IRDP and NREP programmes by combining them into a single programme. Similarly, it has been granted to provide employment to at least one member of each family. One point which I would like to make is that this procedure of granting extension in services should be done away with. Extension should be granted only in cases where it becomes imperative to do so. If it is a matter of specialisation where it is difficult to fill the vacancy, then under those circumstances, extension may be granted. The different vacancies should be filled by young unemployed people and as earliest as possible. I think that when the First Five Year Plan was being prepared, then by chance, the extent of emphasis which should have been placed on agriculture was not done. Subsequently, this Plan was amended and more emphasis was laid on the agriculture sector to bring about progress in this field. It was the far-sightedness of those times which has made us achieve self-sufficiency today.

Similarly, the second greatest achieve-

ment of our Government has been the White Revolution's about which I have mentioned. The subject of 'White Revolution' has been taken up in the past but necessary emphasis was not accorded to it. We have not paid required attention in this direction. There are 60 to 61 crores of cattle-heads in our country but their conditions is not proper. Arrangements for fodder production is still not effective and if we want to bring 'White Revolution', then particular emphasis has to be placed on fodder production. In the same way, arrangement have to be made for improving the breed and for medicines to maintain their good health. Unemployment and under employment are the two problems of the rural areas. We say that we have identified the people to be lifted off the poverty line. We have prepared the cluster. Will we be able to lift them all at the same time? We are not being able to do so. Do you think that the people whom we are not able to help, will wait indefinitely for a time when they will get help or at least their son will get it. For that it is essential that attention should be paid to White Revolution under which cattle rearing in the rural areas, should be encouraged to the maximum extent. This will help us in getting energy and better quality fertilizers. All these things are going to prove beneficial for use.

Similarly, during the last two years, an awareness has developed that energy should be conserved but no concerned effort has been made in this direction. The Government has not formulated any such programme in this direction to encourage development of such awareness in the country. Conservation of energy is the best means of securing energy without incurring any expenditure. This will go a long way in assisting the country in marching forward. The Government has not paid attention in this direction but I hope it will now do so.

It is said that the foodgrain stock in our country is better than it was earlier. But no attention is being paid to the fact that quantity of ration supplied in every village of the State is very less. Due to this, we have to bear with criticism from the public.

Due to rise in prices, the foodgrain which is supplied through the Government shop is now not that being supplied. I feel that there are certain elements in the administration who try to malign the Congress Party and the Congress Government in a critical situation. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that at least the foodgrain supplied in the entire country should be sufficient enough for meeting the needs of people. Prosperity is a different thing but I would like to submit that the main necessity of the farmers is that of bread and butter. Now the number of people living below poverty line in our country has been identified. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had introduced a scheme to provide subsidised food to the adivasis. Wheat was provided to them at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. Today, the Government should seriously consider that it is different thing that there will be prosperity when the production would increase but at present there are people who are living below poverty line. We do not allege that they are starving but it is right that they are unable to meet their needs. Subsidised food-grain should be provided to all those people who are living below poverty line. Similarly, electricity connection should also be provided to them for lighting a bulb. We welcome the step taken by the Government to increase the pension of freedom fighters.

13.00 hrs.

But even after so many years, a number of cases are still lying pending and have not been settled till date. They should be settled. The Government has made a separate list of the freedom fighters for the Centre and the States. A uniform pattern of pension should be adopted for them. Attention should also be paid to grant pension to the destitutes.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the problem of drinking water. We feel that there has been good rains this year in our country and therefore everything will go smooth but I would like to submit that there are many such parts of our country where you will find that the level of water is not as high as it should have been and such places are going to

[Shri K.N. Pradhan]

face problem during the ensuing summer. I can say especially about Madhya Pradesh that the problem of water will arise there and if attention is not paid towards it now, people will face great hardships.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the population of Muslims in our country is much higher than it is in some of the Muslim countries. The highest aspiration in the life of a Muslim is to go for *haj* but no one is prepared to pay attention to the problems of the haj pilgrims. They reach jedah by special flight of Air India but for this they have to first go to Delhi or Bombay and stay there for 15-20 days. They have to incur heavy expenditure on food, boarding-lodging and travelling. Therefore, arrangements should be made in such a way that all their official formalities of forms etc. are completed in their State Capital itself. Further after travelling by Indian Air-lines, they should get a connected flight in Delhi and Bombay to enable them to perform further journey. I feel that the Government should look into this.

I would now like to refer to Bachawat Commission. The reports of this Commission which has been set up for the welfare of journalists should come at the earliest. It is only after this report is received that the question of implementing it will arise. My suggestion is that the advertisements should not be given to the newspapers unless they implements the recommendations of the Commission. Now-a-days, many newspaper owners are not giving bonus to their workers. My suggestion is that the Government should deduct a part of the money received through advertisements and arrange for providing old age pension to the working journalists. We have divided the newspapers into 2 parts. One is the big newspapers and the other is medium or small newspapers. Medium and small newspapers should also be separated so that the small newspapers may survive and their interests could be saved.

I would like to draw your attention towards D.A.V.P. There was a time when there used to be limit of 45 days during

which D.A.V.P. had to make payment but now no payment is made even upto 6 months. The Government should pay attention to this state of affair.

In the end, I would like to submit regarding the gas victims. A decision has already been taken in this respect. There should be a provision of periodical fixed deposit for the amount which has been received. We can get Rs. 20 lakh everyday in this manner with which we can help the people. The Supreme Court should expedite the work of formulating the scheme so that the arrangement may be made for the distribution of amount and the affected people may get relief.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 14.05 hours.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS *Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I call Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi.

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. I feel satisfied and express our gratitude to the President for starting in detail the policies of Central Government, its achievements, and public

welfare programmes I would like to draw the attention of the House towards 2-3 points While on the one hand foreign policy, economic progress, accommodation, New Education Policy and technological assessment have been dealt with in detail but at the same time certain points have not been touched I would like to refer to the New Education Policy, which has been explained by the President very clearly However, there is one lacuna in it Funds and scientific know how are required for modern education and the Central Government has paid full attention to it But Sanskrit language which by virtue of mother of all Indian languages is needed for refinement of one's self and composition of ancient literature has been totally ignored I feel that there is a need of such change in the New Education Policy in which the position of Sanskrit may remain safe and secure because without Sanskrit, it will be difficult to know and protect the cultural heritage of our country

My second submission is that no mention of Indian languages has been made by our hon President in his concern expressed for the whole India Our Constitution makers entrusted the responsibility of the development of Hindi as national languages and other languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Indian Government but hon President has made no mention in his Address I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that if the policies of official language and other Indian languages will not be implemented properly then there is a possibility of heavy damage It seems impossible that in any independent country, its languages are ignored The opportunity to develop Indian talent cannot be made available fully unless attention is paid to the development of Indian languages

I find that today while Sanskrit language has been ignored in the Education Policy, at the same time, the attention which requires to be paid to other languages is also now being paid I may further state that the way Indian languages should be used with regard to education, Constitution and different fields of public relations is not being done. The policies which should be

adopted in this regard are not being adopted In this connection I would like to draw your attention to the fact that 3 reports have been presented by the Official Language Committee of the Parliament to the Central Government but they have not at all been mentioned in the Address This should have been done I find that it is getting difficult to secure appropriate place for the Indian languages Whether it is the Supreme Court High Court, District Court, or any other field, it is being observed that the Indian languages are not being given their due and they are rather being ignored

The status of English is being maintained which is of little value to the masses since they are unable to understand things through English medium But we are not so much vigilant as we ought to be and our attention is not drawn to that matter I want to say something on the Labour Policy When we want to increase productivity through modernisation of industry, we forget that the national industrial policy which was encouraged by the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and which is being pursued by hon Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the development of the workers, farmers and backward classes gets frustrated at one point Matters get complicated when we develop on the industrial policy and retrench labour in the name of modernisation Recently in my constituency, Kanpur, the Pandey award was implemented in central Government undertakings like NTC and BIC But labour protested against the Pandey Award by squatting on railway tracks and disrupting rail traffic for 5-6 days This caused inconvenience to the general public But we did the same thing for 5-6 days I request that while framing the industrial policy or increasing production capacity, the interests of labour should be kept in mind Otherwise it will become difficult to manage such affairs in a welfare state

Mills which are 100 years old or whose machinery cannot bear the required workload have not been modernised Machinery in Kanpur cannot handle as much work

[Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

load as its counter part in Bombay. When we resort to modernisation we must ensure that the Labour Policy is not detrimental to the interests of the labour. Industrial policy should not affect the livelihood of workers and evoke protests and demonstrations from the labour community. We tried to dissuade labourers from taking that stand. But we thought that their demands were justified. Labour would not be retrenched and employment would be provided to the needy. When we are in a position to provide gainful employment to labour we will see an increase in productivity and upliftment of the poor which is the slogan of hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi. To protect Indian languages we should not neglect Sanskrit, which is the mother language. With these words I express my support for the Motion of Thanks on the Presidential Address.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to thank the President for his Address to Parliament and for the references which have been made to particular subjects which deal with some of the subject that I deal with in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The last four years, since the Rajiv Gandhi Government took over, have seen many new programmes launched for the development of women and children as well as in the field of youth affairs and sports and I feel it is my duty to mention some of these in the House today. The allocations for women and child development went up from Rs. 256 crores in the Sixth Plan to Rs. 741 crores in the Seventh Plan giving us a great deal of scope for launching new schemes and programmes for women who were for long neglected in many spheres of the country's life. It is true that one of the amendments which have been moved by the hon. Members on the other

side—unfortunately they are not here today—is about the non-mention of the atrocities on women which are going on this country. I would like to begin by saying, if more figures are available, if more crimes are recorded and if more and more women are complaining and seeking legal remedies, it simply means that the laws have become more effective, that the awareness is growing and that women know that they have a right to protect and to be protected against atrocities. And I believe that this is one of the positive results of the steps which have been taken over the last few years. A number of measures were taken including amendments to the existing laws. The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 was amended in order to prevent discrimination against women both at the time of recruitment and after recruitment as well. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act was again amended to make the provision more stringent and also to extend the scope. The Dowry Prohibition Act was amended and new provisions for the onus of proof to be shifted to the families of the husband in dowry murders were introduced besides consequential amendments to the Criminal Law and the Evidence Act and so on. Regarding the Family Courts Act which was passed in 1984, we have been trying to chase with State Governments for implementation. But I am sorry to say that except for six States in the country today, the other States have not yet responded. We hope that all the States will respond because it is essentially their responsibility. We also passed the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act of 1986 to prevent the representation of women in the media and otherwise in a way derogatory to their Status. We set up two Commissions during the last four years. One was the National Expert Committee on Women prisoners under the chairmanship of Justice Krishna Iyer and the recommendations of this Committee are being implemented through different agencies who are involved. We have the report of the National Commission on self-employed women which was headed by Shrimati Ella Bhatt. It has made very valid recommendations which are in the process of study and will be imple-

mented as far as possible. This dealt essentially with the women in the unorganised sector are the most exploited class because of their being in vulnerable position. The National Committee on Women was re-constituted with the Prime Minister as its Chairman and has had two meetings already. We have brought into it women from different walks of life to advise on issues concerning women.

We have had a number of new programmes. One of them which was launched was the Women's development Corporations and I am glad to say that 11 States have already set up the Corporations and there are in the process of being set up. The outlays for this have been increased in yesterday's General Budget as well. What is important is that these Corporations are emphasising the developmental aspects of women's programmes which essentially are for funding of training and of new employment programmes as well as credit, marketing and other such supports to them.

The Centre gives 49% of the capital as matching grant for the 51% put in by the State Government. We have set up a Women's Division in the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development which has been doing very good work over the last 2 years. We are planning to build this up into the National Resource Centre for Women which will respond to a long-felt need for having a central point for studying women's programmes and putting in the necessary research and other inputs for policy planning on women's issues. We have expanded our programme of working women's hostels. As we had a great response to this programme and therefore we have a plan to set up 600 new hostels during this Plan period and we are confident that we will be able to achieve this target. Besides this, a scheme for short-stay home was also launched and we have today got 49 homes throughout the country to help women in distress.

A number of important administrative measures were taken. I would like to mention a few among them. First of all, the instruction have gone from the Department

of Personnel for posting of husband and wife together wherever possible, if both are working either in the public sector or in the Government. The second is making it compulsory to have a woman on all selection boards of Government and autonomous bodies.

The third is, to have the correct interpretation of the provisions of the Maternity Leave Rules and the other one is the programme of sensitizing the administrative officers, IAS, IPS and other officers. The sensitizing process in their training programme was introduced as implementation of policy depends essentially on the bureaucracy. This programme has been launched as a compulsory component of their training programmes. Besides this, we took initiatives for creating special cells in different Ministries to deal with women's programme and lay emphasis on implementation. We have now cells in 5 Ministries. We have also launched a programme for opening up creches in different Ministries. Government being the model employer, we wanted that the Ministries in Delhi should first respond to the needs of the women. Many of the Ministries have responded very favourably and started them. We have also launched a big programme of para legal training and legal literacy for women, knowing that unless women know their rights and are able to know the procedure for enforcement, all our legislations go waste. We have also introduced free legal aid and counselling centres, besides homes for women in distress. Educational and media campaigns for prevention of atrocities on women have been launched in a big way. Also the media is used with exhibitions, posters and TV and radio programmes. We are hoping that before long, we will be able to respond to a repeated demand for a commission of women's rights. This proposal is still under consideration and it is being studied in its different aspects.

The monitoring part of the programme for women is being looked after by our Department. 27 beneficiary-oriented programmes are being monitored irrespective of the Ministry which is implementing them, by our Department. We are hoping

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

that when the National Resource Centre comes, we will have a much better thrust in this field

The new education policy has given a certain impetus to education for equality which we believe is the starting point as far as the change of the status of women is concerned. The first announcement actually made by the Rajiv Gandhi Government in 1985 was free education for girls up to the high school level. All costs incurred by States Governments on women's education up to the high school are reimbursed by the Centre. Unfortunately, this is still lagging behind in the States and we hope that the State Governments will take advantage of this and see that more and more schools and facilities are made available for girls. We have also got a special cell in the Department of Education, to deal with the special problems of women's education. And a new thrust for vocational training and technical education for girls has been launched. We have 25 Centres for Women's Studies in the Universities now which are dealing with the special issues of sensitisation of the community as well as the issues of women students besides research and other inputs which they can help us with.

On the health side, we have noticed that the sex ratio has shown an improving trend from 930 females to a 1,000 males in 1971. We have reached 935 females to 1,000 males in 1981 in a decade. Life expectancy for women has risen from 31.7 years in 1951 to 51.2 years in 1981. This shows that the health component of women has been receiving special attention. Besides this, immunisation of women against tetanus and many other programmes are being launched by the Ministry of Health. We headed the SAARC Technical Committee on Women during the last three years. In fact, India was the first to head this Committee which was set up and we have had many useful and very satisfying programmes. One of them was the training programme which we offered to rural women in the SAARC countries which was organised at the Institute of Ru-

ral Management at Anand. We had a workshop on women in industry at Jaipur. We had the SAARC Conference on the female child. First it was said (by UNICEF since 1942 ever organised on the girl child in the Asian context and, as a follow-up of this exercises, and of the emphasis which was laid on improving the status of the girl child, I am glad to say that 1990 has been declared as the Year of Girl Child in the SAARC region by the Heads of Government Meeting in Islamabad recently.

We have presented a national perspective plan for women which has been very kindly mentioned by the President in his Address to Parliament. The plan aims at the concept of bringing women into the mainstream of development processes and not to be treated as a group outside the mainstream of development. Though initially there was a little hesitation from certain women's groups and there was criticism, I am glad to say that as a result of many consultations we have had at over 10-12 seminars in the last two months in the different regions of the country, a unanimous acceptance and appreciation of the plan has now come forth and the plan is before a Committee of the Cabinet and we are hopeful that before long, many of these programmes will be approved for implementation, and, once done, I am confident that it will have a tremendous impact on the status of women and their participation in the national life.

On the side of child development, I am glad to say that the Integrated Child Development Service which we handle was started with 33 projects in 1975-76. It was launched by the late Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi as the nation's first initiative for the care and special attention to the pre-school child in the 0-6 age group. This programme from 33 blocks in 1975 had reached 1030 blocks in 1985. I am glad to say that because of the personal interest and commitment of the Prime Minister to this programme and the special allotments which are repeatedly made for its expansion in the course of the last four years, we have been able to reach 1,736 blocks. We have added almost 700 blocks in the course of the three years. It is a tremen-

dous expansion and I am glad to say that the Budget this time has given us an increased allotment for expanding this programme.

I can only hope that before long it will really become a programme that will cover every Block in the country. It deals with Immunisation, with Pre-School activity, with Special Nutrition as well as the care of the pregnant and nursing mothers. Today, we have got 1,45,380 Anganwadis. All of them are managed by women. This is also a field which is providing employment for rural women.

Besides this, the Early Childhood Care Programme was transferred to our Department from the department of Education. I am glad to say that from 1023 Centres when it was transferred to us just in 1987, we have already been able to establish 4300 Centres. This programme also provide a certain supportive mechanism to the older girl. These Centres attached essentially to primary and middle schools provide atleast some place where the girl can leave the younger children, go to school and have these younger brothers and sisters looked after in the Early Childhood Care centres. These have become extremely popular particularly in the educationally backward States of the country.

At the initiative of the Prime Minister, we introduced, in 1986, a Special Wheat-based Supplementary Nutrition Programme for children in the drought-prone and tribal areas. I am glad to say that from the allocation of 40 lakh m. tonnes of wheat which was released in 1986, we have reached a level of 100 lakh m. tonnes in the year 1989. It is a great boost for the nutrition programme of the children in the areas where nutrition has been a great problem. During the drought season, we expanded the nutrition programme in a big way in the last two years for which a special allowance of Rs. 55.51 crores was made to the States for expanding the programme for the nutrition for children. We have been visiting some of these centres. It is admitted that because of this programme which was launched so efficiently through voluntary

groups and the State Governments a lot of children were looked after during the very serious drought situation which we had experienced in the last two years.

Sir, the President has referred particularly to the role of youth in the future years. He had spoken about the need to involve them also. The Department of Youth Affairs again received a great deal of impetus in its work and our outlays which stood at Rs. 13 crores in the Sixth Plan was raised to Rs. 100 crores in the Seventh Plan. During the last few years a number of programmes and initiatives have been taken. I am glad to say that to mark the 40th year of our Independence last year, the National Youth Policy was finally formulated and has already been presented to Parliament. I hope that it will be discussed before long to be approved. We have also set up a National Youth Advisory Committee bringing in voluntary groups, representatives of the States, Youth Organisations and others in order to advise us on the content of the programmes. The Youth Festival which had been abandoned in the 1960s was restored in 1985 and it has become one of the most popular programmes. Annually, it brings students from different universities together for the Youth Festival on cultural and other activities.

Sir, we have also got the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathans. It has now been made an autonomous organisation. When we took over in 1985, there were 196 Kendras in the country i.e. in 196 Districts. We have to-day reached the level of 357 Kendras, by 1989. We have made a commitment/that during the Nehru Centenary Year, as our part of the celebration, every District in the country would have one Nehru Yuvak Kendra. The programme is being expanded. We are registering the Nehru Yuvak Cooperative which will help provide finance and other support for self-employed youth under our programmes in the rural side and marketing and other outlets for their produce are will be made available. We have also got through the adventure programmes. We have got rural sports activities and a Nehru Trail in the Himalayas for trekking and the activities are becoming

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extremely popular I am glad to say that during the drought, the Yuvak Kendras in Punjab were able to collect huge amount of fodder which they took to Rajasthan for distribution through the Yuvak Kendras in Rajasthan as a mark of solidarity with the drought affected youth of that state

The National Service Scheme also has been expanded since 1985 We are planning to reach ten lakh NSS volunteers by the end of this Plan Today we stand at 9.72 lakhs, which is almost three and a half lakh increase since 1985 NSS Integration Camps and Work Camps and others have been expanded One of the most successful experiments has been the Joint Integration Camp between the NYKs and the NSS bringing the university and the rural youth together to bridge the gap which has existed for long between the urban and the rural youth We have also got a programme of youth hostels which has been expanded very much We had 18 hostels in 1985 We have sanctioned 38 more during the last four years and hope to have another 12 reaching 50 for the Plan period

We introduced in 1985 National Youth Awards for the first time for rewarding outstanding work among the young people in the country One organisation every year also gets a grant of Rs 1.00 lakh for the best work done in the field of youth development

We have tried very much to get the youth involved in a big way Now with the voting age coming down to 18 and the youth having to play a very important role in decision making and also on the political side, I do feel that much more emphasis would have to be laid on getting them involved in our political and democratic processes But perhaps, the greatest problem has been unemployment I am glad that in the Budget, under the new scheme of providing employment opportunities to rural youth will be provided necessary impetus and incentives for them to be involved

A number of debates have taken place on sports in the House and I do not want

to go into very many details except to say that from one centre over the last 25 years at Patiala, since 1986 we have been able to create six regional centres all over the country which has been in response to the great need that was felt for many more training facilities These six are at Bangalore, Imphal and we have had one in Calcutta, we have got one coming up at Shimla Besides that we also have them ready at Gandhinagar and Delhi These have all been made operational over the last two years

As far as grants to States are concerned, from Rs 3 crores in the Sixth Plan, they have gone up to Rs 60 crores in the Seventh Plan for creation of infrastructure in the States Artificial surfaces and synthetic tracks are also being laid in the different States and in the different regions We have got three artificial hockey surfaces laid in the last two years and three are in the process of being laid

We have launched two important programmes There was a great deal of criticism that we were not starting young as far as training is concerned Therefore, the National Sports Talent Competition Scheme was launched for under-twelve under which more than 1,200 children are now in specially adopted schools, sixty of them We are providing specialised training to these children

As far as other programmes are concerned, that is there is the Special Area Games Programme in this, talent from undiscovered areas of the past are being detected and put into special hostels for training

We have today got 12 sports hostels in different parts of the country where we are providing all the running costs if the State provides us with the building We introduced the Dronacharya awards for coaches in 1985 for the out-standing coaches of the country and the award has gone up from Rs 20000 to Rs 40000 now When Arjuna awards for outstanding sports persons were introduced in 1961 it had only Rs 5000 cash prize It has been raised to Rs 20000 with effect from this year

We have had protocols signed with a number of countries in the field of sports on the side of youth affairs and sports. Perhaps more and more cooperation would be necessary. I wish to say a word of special thanks to the Soviet Union for all the help that we have been receiving particularly in our national centre of excellence at Bangalore.

There are two important things which the House perhaps would have to be involved with. Firstly our efforts in bringing sports on to the Concurrent List. There has been a demand that the Centre should play a much greater role in working out some systems as far as sports development is concerned. We have introduced the Constitution Amendment Bill in the Rajya Sabha in the last session. Yet the very persons who criticise it—unfortunately they are not here today—want everything done and they are hesitant to all of the Centre even to bring it on to the Concurrent List so that some kind of a role by the Centre would become legally possible.

The Anti-Apartheid Bill is already under discussion in the other House to give effect to the UN Convention to which we are signatories which calls for imposing certain restrictions on sporting contacts with countries and individuals practising apartheid.

I am glad to announce that the first Afro-Asian games ever will be hosted by India in 1991 in New Delhi. It has been allotted to us very recently. It will be much bigger than the Asian Games and next only to the Olympics. We hope that the country will be able by then to be prepared to host these games.

It is true that programmes and plans of the Government as far as the Ministry of HRD is concerned have been expanding. I have placed before the House some of the things that have been done. But unfortunately in the name of criticism—I am talking about my friends on the other side—there is generally a tendency to criticise and find fault and say that nothing is happening or nothing is being done. Given the constraints of finance and given all the other problems which we face in a country of this

size we have been able to move along very efficiently in the last four years.

There are perhaps unfortunately certain trends today where it is believed that in the name of democracy anything and everything can be said and done. And that the Government, simply because it is the Government, has to be prepared to listen and to accept every type of criticism.

I come from an Opposition ruled State where we have seen what democracy is and what is happening. I come from Karnataka where the Home Minister of Mr Ramakrishna Hegde's Government is today facing charges in a murder trial. His son is summoned before the court for criminal breach of trust. I have got here all the cuttings. Members of his own party in Karnataka are speaking about 125 land deals in which fourteen of his relatives are involved.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Madam

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA I am just saying what one talks. I am quoting paper reports.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER That is there, but you cannot make allegations.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA He is facing charges in a trial in the court. It is an open trial going on. It is nothing confidential. I am not making an allegation. I am just mentioning the facts of what is happening in the courts. Yet the impression that has been given over the years is that here are the clean set of people and everybody who sits on this side is not clean and their hands are not clean. What I am trying to say is that running a Government is a responsibility. But I think there is a tremendous responsibility also on the Opposition to play its role as the people have elected it to play the role of an Opposition.

Just character assassination and one point programme of maligning is not going to solve the problems either for the youth or for anybody else. The positive side has to be seen. Unfortunately it is only the

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negative side which gets focussed by the Opposition with the result that young people around the country are beginning to feel that the system itself cannot work or the system itself may not work.

I think, therefore, that as representatives of the people and as those who are involved or rather responsible for strengthening the system there is great need for us to strengthen our democratic institutions without which the democratic process cannot itself last. It is true that their voice must be heard but there must be a certain amount of responsibility in the statements which are made and the charges which are made and in all that is said because this does not give the impression that everybody sitting on the other side is really committed to what all of us want to achieve.

With these words, Sir, I once again thank the President for the references which he has made to the role of women and youth and, I hope, that the commitments which we have made as a government would be totally fulfilled by the end of this year.

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN (Tiruchendur): Sir, I am rising in this august House to support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. Mentioning Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's centenary celebrations, President has touched all measures taken by the Government to uplift India in all fields. The Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has gone in the right direction and on the right path.

Sir, internally during the last two years we have faced unprecedented drought. Prime Minister has taken special care to drive away the drought from the country. I am proud to say that no Prime Minister in the Indian history like our beloved Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has travelled such a long distance, visited nook and corner of the typical villages, seen their living conditions and consoled them. When he came to my area he did not take lunch but

wanted to see the drought prone area and the drought affected people. I am proud that we have got such an affectionate Prime Minister.

As concern to the internal stability and security and due to sincere efforts made by our beloved Prime Minister we have achieved peace in the North-eastern area which was an insurgent area. In Mizoram eighteen years lads with sophisticated weapons fought against our Government and shot down our top officials. The insurgent leader Shri Laldenga was called from London to negotiate and a settlement was arrived at. The Congress Chief Minister was asked to step down in Mizoram and Shri Laldenga was offered the Chief Ministership. So Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi preferred national unity rather than his own party. In the same way in Mizoram in the recent elections Congress had handsome victory because of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's policies and principle. In Assam and Punjab also we have purchased peace at the cost of the Congress party. Shri Rajiv Gandhi gives priority to national unity at the cost of his own party.

He has solved Gorkhaland problem to maintain peace there. In Punjab also, 99 per cent of the people want peace. But a meagre section is indulging in violence at the instigation of our neighbouring countries. Militants are being trained by these neighbouring countries. So, I urge upon the Government to take strong action against the terrorists in Punjab.

In the international scene, India's position is very high. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, stands as the leader of the non-aligned nations in the world. He leads the Third World. After the historic Delhi summit, the power blocs—USA and USSR—came to a decision to abolish the nuclear weapons and other dangerous missiles. It is a great success to the efforts made by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

We are glad to know that this Government is pursuing the principles and policies of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Amma In-

dira to maintain the international relationship firmly without any diversion. In the international scene, our achievements are marvellous. We are the first country to recognise the Palestine and we have rendered all sorts of help to the PLO leader Mr Yasser Arafat who was struggling for a piece of land for his citizens. Even though we stand hand by hand with USSR, on the Afghanistan issue, we persuaded the Government of Russia to withdraw their army from Afghanistan. We are showing friendly hands towards Pakistan which has elected Mrs Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister in a democratic process of election. After two and a half decades, our Prime Minister has visited China to seek her cooperation in all developmental aspects. We want to maintain peace, prosperity and development.

In a crucial situation, by the prompt act of our Defence Forces, we have saved Maldives, a Muslim State, from the armed hooligans and allowed the democratic form of rule there.

In Sri Lanka, the ethnic war continued for over 40 years. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made a sincere effort to solve the Tamils' problem in Sri Lanka. He played a diplomatic role and forced Sri Lanka to come for a settlement for the Tamils. After the peace agreement, all the claims of the militants, except for the separate Elam, have been solved and the Tamils have got their legitimate rights within the framework of Sri Lankan Constitution.

Tamil State—North East Province—has been formed to the extent of one-third of the total territory of Sri Lanka. As per the agreement, peaceful election was conducted and a Tamilian, Varadaraja Perumal was sworn in as Chief Minister of North East Provincial Council. Tamil language is now accepted as official language of Sri Lankan Government.

But for the Indo-Sri Lankan Pact, the enemy countries might have legged their base and threatened not only the Sri Lankan Tamils but also the Indian safety and security.

15.00 hrs.

The IPKF is sacrificing their lives and maintain peace in the island. Some people especially some DMK leaders who once demanded to send our Military Force to Sri Lanka now demanded to withdraw the IPKF. Some DMK Secondary leaders and Speakers are abusing the Indian Army. It will affect the morale of Indian Army. So, I urge the Prime Minister to pass a Bill in the Parliament to enable the abuser of Indian Army being punished severely.

I wish to ask Mr Karunanidhi that what is the stand on Sri Lanka Tamils?

If we withdraw our IPKF, what will be the repercussion? Will Karunanidhi be able to save the Tamils from the Singala Militants and JVP Militants? After a calm situation we can withdraw the IPKF from Sri Lanka. Before sending IPKF every day we could read in newspapers that so many Tamils were killed, Tamilian shops were robbed and Tamil girls were raped. After the deployment of IPKF, can we read a single news of any Tamilian attacked by Singalas? I thank the IPKF for their wonderful service they are rendering in Sri Lanka.

Mr Karunanidhi is changing his stand on Sri Lanka. Once the same Mr Karunanidhi handed over Mr Kuttimani and other Militant Tamil Leaders to Sri Lanka Government. Once he disowned the LTTE Leader Prabakaran and called him ** now praised Prabakaran as Mighty son of Tamil Mother.

Before the election he criticised the Union Government's stands on Sri Lankan Issue. After becoming the Chief Minister, his approach has changed. But to what extent? I am informed that one leading DMK MP has been sent to Sri Lanka to meet LTTE Leader Prabakaran. But the DMK Party Secretary, Mr Anbalagan told the Press that the MP visit is personal. He did not get permission from the DMK High Command. I wish to ask one question. Did the DMK Party take any disciplinary action

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[Shri R. Dhanuskodi Athithan]

against the MP who has gone to Sri Lanka to meet the militants without the knowledge of DMK, Supreme? I ask Mr. Karunanidhi not to play drama. The people are very clever. He cannot cheat them. The External Affairs Ministry denied of issuing visa to the MP. So, what will be the punishment for a law Maker who becomes a
**

In Tamil Nadu, the one year Governor Regime made excellent performance to tone up the administration and erase corruption. It has taken steps to eradicate the illicit arrack and enhance the college teacher's salaries to the UGC scale. The one year Governor Regime is the golden rule for the Tamils. So, many sick units got revived. The tax on IMFD was increased and the income of the Marketing Corporation enhanced sizeably. From that income only, Governor announced various concessions on Taxation to promote industrial development. In Governor Rule, two long pending—20 years pending Reservoir Projects in my Constituency Namliyar and Poigaiyar Schemes were sanctioned with Rs. 10 lakhs financial allotment. Indeed it is really an achievement.

In Governor rule, all mistakes of the previous Government including the arrack scandal were found, checked and rectified without tarnishing MGR's image who was ill for four years before his demise.

But Mr. Karunanidhi expected that the Janaki group might merge with DMK. On contrary to his wish, this group merged with Jayalalitha group and he wanted to tarnish his friend MGR's image. He exposed the arrack scandal done in MGR's rule as he himself found it. Governor rule already enhanced revenue from the IMFL sales. Mr. Karunanidhi's action is like a man to beat the dead snake. The Governor rule enhanced the college teachers' salaries, but Karunanidhi's Government made propaganda as if their DMK Government enhanced the college teachers' salaries. Like-

wise in all aspects, Mr. Karunanidhi wants the name.

In Panchayat Raj also, our Prime Minister wanted to amend the Constitution to give more powers to the Panchayat. Knowing that, Karunanidhi now has given some powers to the Panchayat Unions. Earlier, during DMK rule, they were responsible to take away the powers from the Panchayat unions. So, the same DMK Government knowing Congress Government's idea to amend the Constitution now gave some powers to the Panchayat Union. The same Mr. Karunanidhi for a political stunt told that the exchequer is empty and the granary is empty. The same mimicry was tuned up by their leader when DMK came to power in 1967. It is nothing new; instead of praising Governor's rule, he wanted to criticise its functioning.

In Tamil Nadu, no doubt, the people are found of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his leadership. DMK got only 33 per cent of total votes polled in Tamil Nadu elections. If Mr. Karunanidhi told the people that DMK's success is national front's success, the people would not have voted for DMK. More than 65 per cent people voted against DMK. In these 33 per cent votes, 10 per cent false votes are also included. In so many constituencies, the DMK men systematically organised for false voting. In all the booths they had deputed some volunteers for the false votes. At some places, both capturing was made and the weaker sections of the community could not vote. Their votes were cast by DMK goondas.

So, I urge upon the Government to be cautious and give photo identity cards to all voters for the ensuring parliamentary elections. During elections, Mr. Karunanidhi did not mention about the national front. But after the elections, when he was at Delhi as Chief Minister, he told the press that his party's victory is national front's victory.

Before elections, a number of national front leaders went to Madras for negotia-

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

tions in connection with seats, and they got only ten seats Mr Karunanidhi is a diplomatic man he now thinks of the ensuing parliamentary elections He is sure of the defeat in Tamil Nadu in the ensuing parliamentary elections He can easily make the same reply after the defeat of his party in the parliamentary elections in Tamil Nadu He will say "It is the national front's defeat" After the elections also, in so many places, DMK indulged in vandalism and violence in so many areas

In Tuticorin the Congress candidate was under threat The Congress people were assaulted Not only Congress, many places the ADMK members were also assaulted and even murdered by the DMK men So, I urge upon the Home Minister to direct suitable instruction to the Home Secretary to maintain law and order in Tamil Nadu and assure the public to give protection to their life and property

Sir, I wish to suggest some important schemes which are long pending The Sethu Samudram Scheme which shortens sea route and at the same time gives vital strength to our Navy in Southern most area, should be implemented Likewise the proposed Airport at Vagaikulam should be speeded up for its early completion Then we have a Ganga-Cauvery Link scheme

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I will go through your speech to see if there are any objectionable remarks

Shri Vir Sen

Translation]

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, this is the Jawaharlal Nehru birth centenary year This finds mention on the second para of the Presidential Address One of the fundamental pillars in our national structure is that of democracy Jawaharlal Nehru erected that pillar and we accepted it as the basis for our Constitution But I see a danger to democracy in our country Democracy is based on the

ballot and in the present-day election scenario we see the dominance of the bullet over the ballot Recently elections to the Panchayats, Gram Sabhas and blocks were held in Uttar Pradesh People who were victorious in these elections were those who had been convicted for heinous crimes Voting rights of the weaker sections have almost become non-existent In my 40 years of political life I saw this happening for the first time in 1952, when this process started, particularly in Chaprauli where the poor are not allowed to exercise their right to vote In many areas it has become difficult for the people to cast their votes Governments have been formed by using bullets and muscle power As long as the present Government of Haryana stays in power it will not be possible for the poor to cast their votes In the Fandabad bye-election poor people living in villages complained that they were not allowed to vote Can we call this a democracy? If such practices continue democracy in this country will remain only in name The country's reins will be taken over by people who win elections by using money or muscle power.

15.15hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

We need to pay attention to this warning, find a solution to this problem The question of Electoral reforms has been much debated People who feel that issuing identity-cards will solve the problem are under a wrong impression Any one person can present identity-cards of 15-20 people and cast their votes Just as these days when one man casts votes for 15-20 persons This will make the problem more complex in future If arrangements are made at polling stations to take photographs of people who come to vote then there will be proof of the genuineness of voters If a person makes repeated visits for voting he can be arrested for impersonation The cost of such an arrangement will naturally come high, yet it is essential to keep the democratic structure of the nation alive

[Shri Vir Sen]

Mr. Chairman Sir, recently elections to Zila Parishads, Block Heads and Gram Pradhans were held in my constituency. Each candidate for the post of Gram Pradhan spent about Rs. 1.5 lakhs while candidates for the posts of Chairman of the board and the President Zila Parishad incurred several lakh rupees. If power is transferred to the hands of people who win elections using black money, we can understand that the days of troubles are there in near future. The next elections may see the dominance of people who win elections through money or muscle power relegating us, the democratically elected representatives, to the background.

This august House has witnessed discussions regarding women many a time. Hon. President has also referred the issue of women's equality in his Address. If we look to the statistics related to dowry deaths, we find no decrease in the number of such deaths despite strict laws. On the contrary, statistics with me indicate a daily increase in the rate of dowry deaths. Dowry alone accounts for nearly 1700 deaths in the country. Although we want to protect women but such cases are seldom taken to the Court. Barely 10% of the cases are admitted in Court, the rest being put under the wraps in connivance with the police. How can we think of women's equality in such a situation? Just now we heard the hon. Minister's long speech on the protection of women. According to my information women in this country do not get the respect that they deserve. Nobody can deny that even today women are treated as slaves. As has been said in our Shastras:-

"Nariyastu Yatra puyante, vasante tatra devta". But women are beaten in homes and made to lead a life of slavery. Everyone knows that a wife is the cheapest servant one can get. How can we talk of giving respect to women in this situation? The only way to accord a respectful status to women is to give them economic independence. Until they get economic independence nothing can be achieved because they shall

be at the mercy of those on whom they are dependent. Giving speeches is very simple but it is not the solution to the problem.

There is a danger all around us. Although we welcome the restoration of democratic rule in Pakistan we should not forget that the military still has considerable clout in that country. It is wrong to conclude that there would be a shift in U.S. policy towards India because Mr. George Bush has replaced Mr. Ronald Reagan. During Mr. Regan's time, the C.I.A. made covert attempts to topple Governments. Now the U.S.A. openly helps Panama, Nicaragua and Afghanistan by supplying arms to rebels in those countries. The same thing is happening in Libya. Governments which do not toe the U.S. line are toppled.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, let us remember the fact that Pakistan is making a bomb. We should note that they have missiles which can be directed towards Delhi. We welcome the on set of democratic rule in Pakistan. The father of the present Prime Minister of Pakistan had said that their country would keep fighting with India for a thousand years. He said "We playfully took Pakistan, now we will forcibly take Hindustan", China may be prepared to reach an agreement on trade but it does not want to discuss the border issue. These points should be kept in mind.

In the end I shall touch upon the sorry plight of people of Indian origin in Fiji. Fiji could become another South Africa. The hon. President has said that we should oppose the institutionalisation of discrimination. Only the pious phrases will not help. We should oppose discrimination wherever it exists in the world. The people living in Fiji are of Indian origin.

We should, better, adopt the policy of sanctions against Fiji as we have adopted in the case of South Africa and even advocate the same by other countries of the world.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I intended to speak on various issues, but as time is short, I

would conclude just with one issue i.e. Panchayat Raj which is being discussed extensively and our experience in this context is that if houses are proposed to be constructed in accordance with Government policy they will be built at places where they are not useful at all. So much so that even pavements are constructed in the areas where people of high caste reside while the areas where Harijans reside, are totally neglected. In the same way, even the hand pumps are installed in the areas occupied by only high caste people. Harijan areas are deprived of even such facilities. So I would like to urge upon the Government to give equal importance to people of all classes at the time of formulating policy and implementing the same. Although rights have their importance but monitoring is also necessary to ensure that they are not misused. The Government should ensure that the plight of the people of scheduled castes is not made so miserable that their condition becomes worse than slaves.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to conclude only with one sentence. Harijans are elected as Members in Gram Sabha at the time of the election of Panchayats and Block Pramukhs but not even a single Harijan member is elected as a Pradhan at district level. So the Government should look into this aspect as Harijans cannot be elected in unreserved constituencies. I would like to draw the attention of the Members who oppose the provision of reservation and also the Government to this problem.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) Mr. Chairman, Sir, Harijans have become Deputy Chairman in 18 Zila Parishads in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI VIR SEN What is the use of becoming Deputy-Chairman. No Harijan has become chairman. What I mean to say is that these people can never occupy high positions without reservation facilities. The Government should hold direct elections, as one of the hon. Members had also demanded last time. With these words I support the Motion of Thanks.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the President's Address and also the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Gadgil.

The members of opposition are not present in the House and it appears that some members of our own party are playing their role. It is good for the opposition to play their role and it is also good to point out one's own shortcomings in the interest of the country. At the same time I differ with some of the points referred to by my friends. With regard to matters concerning women, it is necessary to understand that immediate results cannot be expected of measures taken by the Government. It is a long drawn process and we would be able to achieve the results of those programmes, which have been formulated, in due course. Respect of women varies from one family to the other. But I am sure that my hon. friend must be giving due respect to the women folk in his family. It is natural that everyone will have to change his attitude towards women in order to give respectable position to them in the society, and no Government can reform the society within a few days. It is possible to change the psyche and morale of the people through launching effective programmes. The programmes being implemented by our Government would bear results in due course.

Our hon. friend is quite senior and has been active in politics for the last forty years. He is fully aware of what politics used to be in British period. The Hon. President has also mentioned it in his Address. Issue of terrorism in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh has been highlighted in it. It is absolutely true that States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal were badly affected by feudalism. Its main reason was that the British rulers entered the country through West Bengal and the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were badly effected by landlordism. Many changes have taken place within the last forty years. It would be unfair to say that only Bihar is the centre of terrorist activities. We are aware of the fact that feudalism had the maximum impact on the States

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. But the programmes implemented by our Government in the last forty years have checked this trend. We always forget that along with one's gradual development, one automatically develops negative thinking also. We should not anticipate development only in positive sense, it includes negative aspects too. When a poor man becomes rich, his mode of thinking is not changed. It is changed in due course of time. The prevailing conditions in Bihar are its living example. I do not mean to say that it applies to Bihar only, it applies to other States as well, I am sorry to point out that. The British rule might have been the primary cause of terrorism in the State of Bihar as it has been indicated by the hon. President, but same is not the case with Andhra Pradesh.

Members of the opposition are not present in the House today. The State Government is chiefly responsible for encouraging feudalistic tendencies in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, if the programmes implemented by the State Government are evaluated, then it will become clear that...**....the Chief Minister himself is involved and the programmes...(Interruptions)....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No allegations against the Chief Minister. Not allowed. Don't record.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY: I am not referring to the Chief Minister I was just making a reference to his deeds. He.....**.....and it is revealed from the elections held that he enjoyed the support of a big power. The hon. President has also taken it seriously. If incidents of terrorism continue to take place in future also then

the Central Government would not sit silent and definitely take effective action.

Another important issue covered in it is agriculture. It is a well known fact that India is an agricultural country. Never before, so much attention has been paid in this field as it has been paid during the last ten years. It must be appreciated. We can prove this through the fact that we have succeeded in achieving the target of 3.6 per cent of growth rate, inspite of facing drought situation. The hon. President has also pointed out this feature in his Address. It is a great achievement in itself. We have also been able to increase our production of foodgrains to 166 million tonnes and it is likely to touch 170 million tonnes. The whole credit for this achievement goes to farmers and agricultural labour of the country.

Our programmes have been the major contributing factors in our achievements. The schemes for farmers envisaged in the last budget which are presently under operation by the Government have had their substantial impact on the record production of foodgrains. Even in future we will be able to show to the entire world that in the field of agriculture India stands amidst the advanced countries of the world.

Another major achievement of our Government under the leadership of hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been the development of science and technology. Our hon. Prime Minister has paid maximum attention towards this aspect. Today we talk of 'Embryo-Transfer Technology' and many other things which were inconceivable 10-15 years ago. We are thinking of ways to increase our cattle-population. Enriched cattle-population is always an asset to the farmer. We are well-aware that the prosperity of farmers imbues the well-being of our country. By developing rural areas in any form we are, in effect, developing the country. The present Budget has many welcome provisions related to the development of rural areas.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

What is sad about it is that whenever there is such a Budget we find a number of obstacles in our way. We have not been able to implement some of the programmes of last year's Budget. I would suggest that all the provisions made in the Central Budget should be evaluated in real terms at the state level and particularly at the district level. The 'Jaldhara' scheme was part of last year's Budget but this scheme has not been implemented at all places. It is so even in the case of the 'Kutir Jyoti' scheme which envisaged the provision of a single-point light connection for Harijans in their houses. Development blocks in my constituency are yet awaiting its implementation. What I mean to say is that the provisions made in the Central Budget have become meaningless if they are ineffective at the village, Panchayat and Block level. Implementation work should be expedited but there are many obstacles. My hon. learned friends who have spoken earlier, have pointed out that the bureaucracy is reigning Supreme and because of it programmes originating at the Central level get lost in transit somewhere at the state Government level and those originating from the states get blocked at the district or block-headquarters, level. If these programmes do not reach the Panchayat level the very purpose of the budget is defeated.

Another important point which requires mention is that the efforts of hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi have paid rich dividends at the international level. But I regret to say that whenever it comes to the appreciation of our Army Jawans, the opposition keeps mum on it. This is a matter of great shame. Will all their national issues hon. Shri Ajay Mushran will agree with me that the objective of the Sri Lanka Accord is being realised in Sri Lanka. Till yesterday the opposition was interested more in finding fault with the Accord. Today with the restoration of democracy in Sri Lanka we can say that the action taken by our Government was most appropriate and we praise our Army Jawans. Lauding their dedication in his Address, the hon. President said that India is capable of exercising its entire might in upholding the ideals of democracy anywhere. Hon.

Members of the Opposition are not present here otherwise we could have heard their views or reaction on it. The Opposition should have praised this step but they have not done it.

A massive campaign has been launched against drug-abuse which is most praiseworthy. It is having a positive effect particularly in metropolitan cities. But the number of de-addiction clinics opened for this purpose is not adequate. As more drug-abuser are turning to de-addiction clinics, more of such clinics need to be opened and existing ones to be strengthened in terms of their efficacy. I would like to request you to have a separate discussion on drug-abuse.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks, moved by Gadgilji and supported by Bhatiaji, on the President's Address to Parliament.

From 1965 the soldier has come to the attention of the people's representatives and the people at large. I would like to concentrate only on two points, the slogan which was given by the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, "Jai Jawan — Jai Kisan". Today we talk of the 'Jai Kisan' which is the order of the day and the necessity of the day. But we seem to be forgetting the Jai Jawan part of it. In the last five years, I must have heard right from the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister, the Finance Minister and practically all the Members of this august House showering praises on the soldier, his dedication to duty and his sacrifices for safeguarding the sovereignty and integrity of the county. But that is all about that. We, in the last thirty years, have not been able to really look after the soldiers or the ex-servicemen in spite of convinced praises which have been showered by all sections of the House and each Member of the Cabinet.

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

As you know Sir, there are about forty to fifty lakh ex-servicemen in the country and every year fifty-five to sixty thousand servicemen retire from the services. They retire at comparatively younger age and their rehabilitation and resettlement is a problem, which is being looked after to a very little extent by the Directorate General of Resettlement of the Ministry of Defence. But today only one demand of ex-servicemen is assuming economic and political dimension of a very grave nature. There are various political parties, who are exploiting the ex-servicemen on this issue and that is, 'same rank same pension' or what we call 'one rank one pension'. As you are aware, at the moment there are three scales of pension authorised to an ex-serviceman. Over the years, the revision has been done three times. A soldier who retires today gets a pension which is about ten times more than a soldier who retired before 1962. A soldier who retired before 1947 is in absolute dire strait so far as his livelihood is concerned. This demand was projected to the hon Prime Minister signed by one hundred MPs to have a serious look at this matter. I was glad to understand from the hon Prime Minister that he agrees and approves in principle that everybody who retires after assumption of a rank irrespective of the year of retirement, should get the same pension but because of paucity of funds, it has not been possible ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF N G RANGA (Guntur) It is to be raised from time to time according to the rise in prices. There must be some understanding about it.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN After every Pay Commission, the pensions were revised. But the cut-off dates for the authorisation of those revised scales was such that the person who retired before 1947, before 1963 and before 1981, does not get that much pension which an ex-serviceman who retires today gets. That is the main problem. *(Interruptions)*

PROF N G RANGA Therefore you suggest that it should be raised from time

to time in accordance with the rise in prices, once in every ten years or something like that.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN I am coming to that. I will give an example. The pension which a Captain gets today is the pension which a Major General got if he retired in 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950 and so on and so forth. The pension which is given to a retired Subedar Major today is the pension which the Brigadier got in the older days. Those who are destined to live longer but retired earlier are getting a pension which is not worth the same. So, my demand, the demand of the ex-servicemen, is that the principle of 'same rank same pension' should be adopted. The Supreme Court was moved on this matter and the Supreme Court gave, I should say, half decision in our favour. Another application for revision is pending in the Supreme Court.

My request to the hon Prime Minister and the hon Finance Minister, who was also speaking in glorious terms yesterday so far as soldiers are concerned, should seriously review the situation because now it is assuming political dimension. The opposition parties have openly advocated to the ex-servicemen—I would not call it revolt - to resort to strikes, dharnas and public agitational demonstration. You can well imagine that when such a disciplined body takes to streets, it does not augur well for the law and order of the country. It is high time that the Government takes a serious view. We have got the Indian Ex-Servicemen League, which is supposed to be a non-political body. Because of the intervention of a political party—I will not name it—it has totally politicalised this body. Recently they have circulated a questionnaire to every member implying that the people should take to streets. My submission is that instead of waiting for the Supreme Court judgement, the Government should consider and take credit for looking after these ex-servicemen. After all, those people who are getting the older scales of pension are very few. They are of advanced age who are not going to live longer. If at all, the pressure on the exchequer is going to minimise over the years. But we should not allow it become a matter of law and order or a

matter of political gains and pressures I am fully confident that so far as this House is concerned, it has always spoken and supported the cause of the ex-servicemen. But this one single factor of not paying the same scales of pension to the same ranks of ex-servicemen is going to assume serious proportions in times to come. I am very sure that as mentioned even by our President, the services rendered by the servicemen will be kept in mind. It is a matter of great pride for the county that the freedom fighters pension has been raised to Rs 750. If freedom fighters are given this raised pension, I think, people who hold the freedom and defend the freedom, should also be considered to be given their due. The Supreme Court judges for their own pension came out with a judgement that all judges irrespective of the date of their retirement will get the most latest revised pension, but this case will not be treated as a precedent for all other sections of society. Now what decision the Supreme Court gives in the case of ex-servicemen is a different judicial matter. So far as Government is concerned, it must rise to the occasion and give the due to the ex-servicemen.

In the end, I want to say something about jai kisan. Every odd session there is a rumour floated that the agricultural income is going to be taxed. I know, Government has no intention of doing it. But in categorical terms the Government, the Agriculture Minister or the Finance Minister, in his reply in the Budget debate, must scotch these rumours and must come out with a firm declaration that there is no question of taxing the agricultural income.

The development of urban areas has resulted in acquisition of agricultural lands of surrounding villages. These lands are being taken at a much lower rate, even lower than what an agriculturist gets if he sells his agricultural land as agricultural land. I personally feel that the Government must lay down a separate rate for acquiring the agricultural land of the surrounding villages for expansion of the urban development so that the agriculturist who is losing his land and his livelihood also, gets correct compensation.

With these words, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JSHA THAKKAR (Kutch) Mr Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Address delivered by our learned and hon President.

Mr Chairman Sir, Today we are celebrating the birth centenary of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru who while following in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi, won a place for our country amidst other nations of the world. Later the masses confided their trust in Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri but he could not last long with us. Then the people entrusted country's reins of power to Shrimati Indira Gandhi who carved a special place for herself in the hearts of the people. Misfortune befell us in the form of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's sudden and untimely demise. With it the mantle of managing the country fell on the young shoulders of our hon Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi who is working day and night and putting in his untiring efforts for the welfare of the masses. Although I am speaking on the President's Address I must express my appreciation on the Budget which was presented yesterday. Hon Shri Rajiv Gandhi has contributed a lot in the formulation of several ambitious schemes which have been included in the Budget.

Our country had to face the worst ever drought of the century and Gujarat reeled under drought for the fourth consecutive year. My constituency also was struck by drought but no difficulty was experienced on that account due to adequate supply of fodder and water for the cattle over there. Moreover, Hon Rajiv Gandhi visited my constituency twice and assured people of all possible help. For this the people of Gujarat, and those of the Kutch in particular, indebted to the Centre and hon Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The hon Prime Minister has suggested the use of satellite to keep a watch on the supply of water in my constituency. For this also we thank him. As there is no river in the area, farmers have been demanding tube-wells for

[Shrimati Usha Thakkar]

irrigation purposes Similarly construction of Machhu Dam-II in the Kandla Complex is a must for the solution of the drinking water problem of this area

On an earlier occasion Hon Shri Shankaranand had stated that the approval of World Bank is being sought in this matter The Gujarat Government has also agreed to it and I think that the approval of World Bank can be easily obtained since it is a drinking water scheme

The President's Address also touches upon the problem of unemployment Youngsters find it hard to seek employment which is making them a dismayed lot I also welcome the Nehru-Employment Scheme for backward areas which has been included in the Budget Kutch is a backward district I would like to suggest that 70% of the employees in an industry or educational institution be it of the Central or the State Government or a private one, set-up in a backward district should be from that very district During his visit the hon. Prime Minister had spoken of the expansion of education in border areas Accordingly, a poly-technic has been set up there where 70% of the seats have been reserved for the local people My constituency Kutch is the second largest district in India Our hon Prime Minister has laid down a policy which provides that a growth centre would be developed in every backward district of every state to make it an industrial district, for which the Central Government will provide assistance I would like to request you to develop, such a growth centre even in my constituency which is a backward area

15.57hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The hon Prime Minister has said that Panchayati Raj will help the country make progress It will also be helpful in the upliftment of the down trodden Our hon Prime Minister has gone around each and every village of the country which means that the down trodden would be fully

benefitted by the Panchayat Raj Recently he had convened a conference on Panchayat Raj Only yesterday hon Shri Vyasji was saying that he had been associated with the grass-root level from the very beginning and had also been a Sarpanch I have also been a Sarpanch for 25 years I extend my support for the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and conclude my speech

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon President in para-9 of his address has expressed a national resolve to stamp out terrorism from the country I would like to express my hearty gratitude for this To-day terrorism is posing a great danger to the unity of our country This tendency can be checked with the co-operation of the people It would have been more timely had the hon President made a mention of one more tendency Terrorism may pose a threat to the national integration and we may solve this problem with democratic means, but the tendency which has developed among the people of opposition i.e., some how or the other, to malign and blame the national leadership and going low to the extent of character assassination is in no way less dangerous than terrorism Sir, we can meet the challenges of terrorism by our political conventions and values, but the tendency adopted by our opposition leaders and the way they are trying to malign the political character of our national leadership is eating the very vitals of our democratic system

16.00 hrs.

This tendency is in no way less dangerous than terrorism In the year 1977, a party was born which was generally called the Janata Party by those people by misleading people and by spreading rumours about family planning In the year 1989 also similar unfounded charges are being levelled by spreading false rumours among the people This thing becomes clear when we find that the opposition is making efforts in this direction by taking up the Bofors and such other issues It is a secondary issue that the political figures of the so called Janata Dal do not themselves

know as to who is to lead them and on this issue they are lighting among themselves and it is hoped that it will die a pre-mature death. So, we are not to be worried about this. We and the parties believing in democracy are required to be vigilant against such tendencies. That is why I was going to submit that it would have been better had it been mentioned in President's Address. It is generally seen that as long as a person remains in the Congress Party or in the Council of Ministers, a lot of charges are levelled against him, but when he joins the opposition all his sins are washed away and he becomes clean. It pains me when I see this tendency among our journalist brethren. Till a person remains in Congress, efforts are made to malign him as a corrupt man. I would like to quote the instance of Shri Arun Nehru. As long as he remained in Congress efforts were made to call him the messiah of corruption. But when he joined the opposition he became a clean man. Similarly, as long as Shri Vidya Charan Shukla was in Congress, he was branded as the patron of emergency and a ghost of emergency. But the same ghost is being treated as a God in the opposition. The same is the case of Mafti Mohammed Sayeed. As long as he was in Congress a lot of charges were levelled against him, but to-day in the opposition he is a clean man and a leader of good character. As long as Shri V P. Singh remained in Congress it was said about him that he prepared a conservative Budget and he is pre-capitalist and a lot of other things. But now, when he joined the opposition, efforts are being made to make him a progressive leader. There is no need to go too far for this. Let the opposition review its own performance. It is not only the Congress and the Government but the people and the men in opposition also, should come forward to check this tendency. To-day there is no difference between Shri V P. Singh. ** The ways being adopted by Shri V P. Singh in the country and efforts, he is making to assassinate the character of political leaders, he is indulging in the same type things. ** The press is trying to suppress it and play it

down. Just now hon. Minister, Shrimati Margaret Alva made a mention of Karnataka. She said that many charges have been levelled against Shri Hegde. Nobody is demanding an enquiry into these charges. Even Shri V P. Singh does not say that these charges should be investigated. There are cases in the courts against the former Chief Minister of that State, but nobody is trying to disown him. Sitting in the Rajya Sabha, one of our colleagues is supporting the causes of Khalistan but nobody is trying to disown him. Structures were passed twice in the High Court against the Chief Minister of a State, but nobody raised a hue and cry against that. It is the moral of the Congress Party and Shri Rajiv Gandhi that a Chief Minister of the Congress stepped down from his office following a minor structure against him by the High Court though we are fully confident that he was innocent and his innocence could not be suspected. It is really a matter of regret that such basic values are missing in the people of opposition.

The hon. President narrated the achievements of this Government in his address, for which I would like to express my thanks to him. Here, I would not like to compare Rajivji with Shri Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Both of them were great personalities and great leaders.

But I would definitely like to only say that if his Prime Ministership of 4 years is compared with the time of former Prime Ministers, it will be found that the achievements of Rajivji is no way less than the achievements of earlier Governments, rather equal. We may cite the case of Punjab Accord. Even if terrorism has yet not been wiped out of Punjab, but required dialogue and political process has started through that Accord. Prior to 1984 it never seemed that a political process could be started in Punjab at any time, but it was with the efforts of Rajivji, who initiated negotiation with Shri Longowal that a political process could be started there. I am confident that peace to a great extent will be es-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[Shri Harish Rawat]

established in Punjab and political process will continue there again.

Let us take the example of Assam. Earlier it was just burning. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government established peace in Assam and get the political process started there also. Some people in Mizoram had turned rebels. They were brought to the mainstream. The Gorkhaland problem was posing a challenge before us and a time came when we expected a danger from them and became apprehensive that they might choose a wrong direction. To-day there is peace in Darjeeling. In the external front also, I can say confidently that the achievements of Rajiv Government are in no way less than any earlier Government, rather they are more. Let us view the SAARC issue. The role played by our army in Male to provide stability to the elected Government there is highly commendable. Our policy in respect of Sri Lanka and China is being acclaimed widely. That is why, the Government elected through democratic means in Pakistan wants friendship with us. Dialogue and political process with China was totally closed. Shri Rajiv Gandhi re-opened it again. I am confident that the border dispute with China will be solved in near future. There must be friendship between the two countries. We will march ahead in this direction.

I can say confidently that Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government has made remarkable achievements in the economic field. When our country confronted drought for two consecutive years it was apprehended that prices of various commodities will go up, people will suffer from scarcity of commodities. But, the Government took strong steps and did not allow anybody to be affected. Otherwise, a very serious situation would have arisen. Nobody was allowed to suffer. It was possible only with the economic policies of the Government which it adopted in the country from the very outset. We did not allow the food-grains production to suffer, rather it increased progressively. There has been no fall in the gross national productivity and

the rate of national growth, rather there has been an increase in these items. There has been a rise in the rate of agriculture production and industrial production. All these achievements are illustrative of the fact that Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government is also marching ahead and it is progressing on the path of development with firmness with the help of those very policies and ideologies which we have been following and which were set forth by Pandit Nehru and Shrimati Gandhi's Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the foremost need of the hour is to launch a programme for poverty eradication. The Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi have reiterated this resolve through the President's Address. I would like to extend my heartiest thanks to the hon. President and his Government.

Sir, I would also like to thank the Government for the proposal to launch a new employment scheme in the name of Pandit Nehru; as has been stated in the Budget presented in the House. I am sure that the effective measures being taken by the Government would bear positive results. The hon. President has concluded his Address with the following words: "so long as we remain true to these principles, true to our priorities and true to our goals, the new India will emerge from this transition and fulfil its destiny." I am also sure that we would succeed to fulfil our resolve under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. In the year 1984, when Shri Rajiv Gandhi stood silently before the funeral pyre of his mother, nobody had even dreamt that he would succeed in taking the country forward on the path of democracy, secularism and non-alignment with so much determination. Shri Rajiv Gandhi deserves appreciation for taking the nation forward by implementing the schemes formulated by Pandit Nehru and Shrimati Gandhi.

In the end, I would like to thank the Hon. President for his remarkable Address.

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved on

the President's Address Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, this year being Nehru's birth centenary year, it is really laudable for the Hon President to mention the contribution of Pandit Nehru in his Address. Pandit Nehru had formulated certain fundamental principles for the development and advancement of the nation and also for the alleviation of poverty. He chose socialism for the upliftment of poor and to provide employment. He wanted to build a strong nation. He established democratic set up, which guarantees equal rights to all. Democracy guarantees equal rights to all, whether one is poor or rich, Harijan or from a high caste, an officer or a lowly placed person. Besides, he adopted secularism which ensures equal respect to all religions and a equal treatment to all. But unfortunately, we have failed to benefit from secularism. The anarchaic situation prevailing in different parts of the country in the name of caste, language or regionalism is not good for the country. Fanatics are vitiating the atmosphere and causing harm to the feelings of brotherhood and are, thus, creating differences among the people. They are responsible for rendering the children orphans and women widows. All that is going on in the name of religion pose a serious threat to the nation. We shall have to review the basic principles, formulated by Pandit Nehru, in the present context and do some re-thinking. We shall have to ponder over the prevailing situation in the country as a whole and in Punjab in particular and put a question to ourselves as to where we are heading towards.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon Member who spoke prior to me and said that our Government has succeeded in solving numerous problems such as the problem of Assam, Terrorism in Mizoram and the Manipur problem. Many steps have been taken in Punjab too. But it would not be fair to claim that peace has been restored completely in that state. Daily we come across the headlines in the newspapers about the massacre of some families. A number of people are being hanged to death and innocent children are being killed brutally. Though the Government is determined to solve the problem

and is taking all possible measures in this regard, yet it has not been able to control the situation fully. The measures taken by the Government have no doubt yielded results but such results are not yet evident to the public. It has been asserted repeatedly in the House that a very small number of misguided elements is responsible for terrorist activities in the State. I would like to know who exactly are these people, as their number is increasing inspite of the fact that many have been killed and a large number of them have been put in jails. From which country are they getting assistance and who is harbouring them? The Government will have to take stringent measures in order to control the situation which has extremely deteriorated. The situation is very grim. The way the people are being subjected to brutality and mass murders, it is really a matter of great concern. It is time to take action. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this.

The Hon President has mentioned in his Address that the Prime Minister wants to vest more power in Panchayats in order to make them more powerful. I am highly thankful to the Hon Prime Minister for this. He wants to uplift the women particularly those living in rural areas who form 35 per cent of the total women force so that equal opportunities to progress could be made available to them and they could contribute in the development of the country. But we would not be able to strengthen the Panchayats merely by giving them powers. The Government will have to provide them financial assistance. The economic condition of the country cannot be strengthened unless we provide financial assistance to panchayats. We would not be able to accomplish the schemes meant for rural development without giving financial assistance to Panchayats and thus, their success cannot be ensured.

One of the previous speakers have already emphasised the need to protect the Panchayats from those anti-social elements who wield influence and control over them through muscle and money power. The Government will have to provide protection in contesting Panchayat elections to

[Shrimati Vidyavati Chaturvedi]

the sincere people who are capable of assisting in the effective implementation of the Government policies can work towards development of the rural areas and establish healthy traditions

I am grateful to the Hon President for making reference to regional imbalance in his Address. Even after 40 years of independence, we cannot deny that some regions are still being subjected to gross regional imbalance. I would like to refer to my own constituency-Bundelkhand-in this regard. The Bundelkhand region forms part of small principalities and this area was devoid of any development activity. The prevailing conditions in those districts are same as they were forty years ago. Too much attention is paid for the development of certain areas, whereas the others which are already backward continue to be neglected completely. The Hon prime Minister has reiterated his resolve to remove the regional imbalance by taking effective measures and formulating good schemes. But it is a matter of regret that effective measures have not yet been taken in this regard.

The people of my constituency-Khajuraho—are extremely poor and most of them are unemployed. Not only this, this area has been a dacoit infested region. Innumerable people are migrating to Bombay, Delhi, Punjab and other States in search of employment. They are forced to migrate because neither there is any railway line in the area nor any irrigation facility. So much so that no industry has been set up there. Incentives should be given to industrialists to set up industry in that area. Though the Government have already provided a number of facilities and have promised to provide more, yet the industrialists hesitate to set up industries there in the absence of railway line.

My submission is that will those areas continue to suffer if industrialists do not come forward for setting up industrial units? Is it not the duty of our Government to pay attention to this matter? Our Government has been assuring all along to set up at least one heavy industry in every dis-

trict. But there are a number of districts where not even a single industrial unit has been set up so far. It is the duty of the Government to set up at least one heavy industrial unit at such places, in order to provide the means of livelihood to the people and facilitate development of the country. (Interruptions) Precious stones like diamond and emerald and metals like iron are found there. You will not be able to understand the importance of that area.

Khajuraho is a world famous tourist spot but no railway facility has been provided there. So much so that the area completely lacks facilities of communication. It is unfair on the part of the Government to treat that area in this manner. In spite of the fact that required money has been deposited by the residents, facility of telex has not yet been provided to them. Small places have been provided with the facility of STD, but not Khajuraho—the place which is a centre of attraction for the foreign and domestic tourists. These tourists have to face a number of inconveniences. It is really very inconvenient for a tourist to contact to Bombay and other big cities from Khajuraho. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Communications towards this problem.

It is essential to set up at least one heavy industry in every district in order to create employment avenues. Accordingly, the Government should prepare a blueprint for the purpose. Priority should be given to set up industrial units in backward and 'no industry districts'.

Once again, I support the Motion of Thanks and express my thanks to you.

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. Before I call the next speaker I would like to inform the hon Members that we will be completing discussion on this subject today. Tomorrow most probably Prime Minister may reply. Therefore, those hon Members who want to speak may wait after the half-an-hour discussion is over.

Now Mr C P Thakur

SHRI C P THAKUR (Patna) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Gadgil on the Presidential Address

One of the leading newspapers has given two comments on this Address. It has said that this Address lacks the future direction of the Government, and, second it has praised the activities of the Government too much. On the first count, I say that para 51 and other paras of the Address say that this Government under our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, will make a better and brighter India in which the people of all castes and creeds will prosper and develop. On the second count I would like to say that during the last four years in spite of many challenges put by natural calamities as well as conspiracies by some foreign powers, our Prime Minister has done so much on the economic, domestic and the foreign fronts that this is a simple statement of facts and there is no exaggeration at all.

Sir, two important issues have been raised just now by an hon. Member of this House. He has said that democracy is dying in this country. I think it is not true. Democracy is maturing in this country. Secondly, he has said about the status of women. Regarding the status of women in this country, the Prime Minister has recently laid too much emphasis on improving the status of women. In our society also, women have been respected since long. One of our authors, Jai Shankar Prasad has said

Nari tu kewal shradha hai'

This has been our tradition. Our Prime Minister has pointed out in many meetings recently. It has also been enunciated by the Minister of State in the Departments of Youth Affairs and Sports and Women and Child Development that all efforts will be made to improve the status of women in this country.

If we survey the activities of the Government on the foreign front, I must say

that this Government has done an excellent job. What has been done by our Prime Minister? He has tried to restore democracy if it is attacked. He has tried to improve the functioning of certain neighbouring Governments, say, in Sri Lanka. Actually, Sri Lanka accord was one of the finest accords. If India would not have gone there, some big power would have come there. This would have threatened the security of our country. Therefore, it was an excellent work done by our Prime Minister. Then again, the action of the Government in Male was that it has saved democracy in that country. The visit of our Prime Minister to China has bettered relations between the two big neighbours. Now, I think, the atmosphere of talk to settle all our long-standing disputes will be in a much better condition as shown by the recent utterances of the Chinese leaders when Mrs. Benazir Bhutto visited that country.

The visit of our Prime Minister to Pakistan also has bettered the relations between the two countries. I suggest that Government of India should also invite Mrs. Bhutto to visit India. At this time, the democratic Government of Pakistan also needs some encouragement from India. The attitude, as shown by our Prime Minister should continue towards Pakistan. It will encourage the democratic growth of that country.

On the economic front, this country has done extremely well. Many economists used to say that Indian economy is totally dependent on agriculture. In spite of drought, its economy has done well. That shows the resilience of Indian economy. By the process of modernisation, as adopted by our Prime Minister, the Indian economy has really reached the take-off stage. In some years to come, it will be able to compete with the economies of the most developed countries.

On terrorism, I can say that Rajiv Gandhi will be known in history as the Prime Minister of accords. He has tried to bring all the disgruntled people throughout the country into the national mainstream by the process of talks, reconciliation and

[Shri C. P. Thakur]

mutual understanding. He tried in Punjab; he tried in Mizoram; he tried in Nagaland; he tried with the Gorkhas and at other places. The Address also shows the resolve to solve the problem of Punjab. I must say here that the Punjab problem is a ticklish one. There should be a three-pronged attack on this issue. The first should be from the administrative side. The terrorism should be curbed by all means. Second should be a political one. All political parties, whether it is my party, Congress party or other parties, should try to solve this problem in their own way

Thirdly, there should be some approach to wean away those youths who are really misguided by others. This approach should also be adopted.

Now I come to Gram Panchayats. This is another area in which our Government, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, is going to introduce the third tier of Government. Our people are afraid that if the power is given to the gram panchayats, it will be misutilised. This is not the fact. I will give one good suggestion that all powers should not be with the District Magistrate. He is such a busy person and thus should not be over-burdened with work. Therefore, there should be a separate officer either equivalent to the District Magistrate or senior to him to deal with the gram panchayats.

As Bihar is mentioned in the Report, I will fail in my duty if I do not say a few words about this State. Now Bihar has become politically, economically sick and as any sick person needs treatment, Bihar also needs treatment. This should be in the form of massive dose of economic inputs. When India became independent, the per-capita income of Bihar was third or fourth in the country. Now it is the lowest in the list. Therefore, the second largest State needs the pointed attention of the Government. Unless a major economic input is made for this State, I think, it would not recover from its economic backwardness.

There is a mention about development of extremism in Bihar. We held a seminar and we met people who were extremist and who then gave it up. This extremism is a socio-economic issue. I suggest for the removal of regional imbalance. There should be a separate cell in the Department of Finance or any other department to monitor the growth of a particular area and if there is any deficiency, they should try to remove the same.

There are other problems in Bihar which have been raised many times by many hon. Members and I would like to repeat them again. One of them is the renovation of Sone Canal which is the oldest canal in the country and which has worked for 110 years. Now because of its damages and breaches, it is not able to supply enough water to five districts of Bihar. And because of this, there was drought this year in these districts and millions of people suffered as a result of this. Therefore, I urgently request, through you, that the State Government alongwith the Central Government should take up the scheme which has been worked out by the World Bank also.

Secondly, one of the western philosophers said that if you want to solve the problem of society, take care of education. Bihar needs that at least one university of Bihar should be made a central university. Patna University being the oldest University, should be made the central University.

Regarding connection between the North and South Bihar, long back a survey was done that there should be a rail bridge on the Ganges and so far this has not been done. This has been raised by many Members and now I earnestly request the Ministry of Railways, through you, that this rail bridge on the Ganges be taken up in the right earnest.

There are many big industries which have become sick in Bihar. This needs pointed attention of the Government. A few such industries are Rohtas Industries, Phulwari Cotton Mill and Ashok Paper Mill. There is already dearth of industries in Bi-

har and whatever industries are there, most of them have become sick. As I said, they need pointed attention of the Government.

With these few words, I conclude and support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S BUTA SINGH) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am disappointed to see the benches lying vacant on the other side. Democracy is functioning in our country in the real sense of the word. There are certain traditions of democracy and according to them both the Ruling Party as well as the Opposition Party have a responsibility. But there are certain basic principles like the unity of the country, dedication for the country on which there is no difference of opinion, irrespective of the Party which is in power, because this concerns the very existence of the country. We are fortunate in being imparted those principles by the father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi. By following those principles, we not only achieved independence and worked for nation building but guided the neglected people, neglected sections and neglected countries. These are some issues on which there can never be a difference of opinion and we should cut across party line in these matters. The point on which the leaders of the Opposition Parties have taken offence, is one such issue which involves the unity and integrity of our country. All the parties should along with the citizens of our country, fight against terrorism which disintegrates the country, no matter whether it is in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar or any where else, in order to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. This was the reason why our Hon Prime Minister made an appeal in this House in the name of unity and integrity and asked everyone to unite and launch a *Jehad* against secessionist forces, terrorist forces and separatist forces. If there is some discussion, debate, difference of opinion on this subject today, then it is not appropriate. If democracy, and unity and integrity are to be main-

tained in our country then there can not be any difference of opinion on this subject.

It is only when we work for the unity that our country can progress. Moreover the two pillars of the democracy are suggestion and negotiation, through which we have to solve the problems of the people. Therefore, both the Opposition and the Ruling Party have a duty to perform in this regard. They are like two wheels of a carriage and democracy can progress only when both of them run simultaneously. An Urdu poet has said

Chaman main ikhtlafe rango bu se banti hai

Tumhi tum ho to kay tum ho, hum hi hum hein to kya hum hain

Our country is known for having unity in diversity. In spite of diverse ideologies, we strengthen our country. This is the secret of our country and its unity, strength and integrity.

While the President Address is an important occasion in our democratic system, it is also an extremely serious and important message for the country. It is not simply a formality. It has a message and an inspiration for all the citizens as well as whole of the country. We get an opportunity to see our past in retrospect, analyse our present and move towards the future. These three aspects are a part of the President's Address whenever he addresses the hon Members of both the Houses of Parliament together. The Hon President has obliged us by delivering his Address to the Parliament. These three aspects have been highlighted in it. In his brief Address, the Hon President has thrown light on these three aspects. It has created zeal and a hope in our countrymen. The President's Address has made a survey, an analysis of the performance of our Government during the past 4 years. He has mentioned them in very clear terms.

First of all I would like to submit about the two misunderstandings which have created through the press and which have also been discussed by some hon Mem-

[S. Buta Singh]

bers in the House. Shri Dighe and Shri Dinesh Goswami submitted that the Hon. President has said a few sentences which are not clear. They expressed some doubt on it. The first one is on paragraph 4 of page one -

[English]

As we enter the final year of this Parliament, we can look back with satisfaction to 4 years of constructive endeavour.'

[Translation]

It is clear that this Parliament means Lok Sabha. This will be the last Budget session of this Lok Sabha. A new Lok Sabha will be elected for the next Budget Session. As per the provisions of our Constitution, this will be the last Budget Session of this House. Though I am not good at English but I do understand that this will be the last Budget Session of the present Lok Sabha.

Similarly, Shri Sharad Dighe has drawn attention to as paragraph 30 wherein it has been stated

[English]

'National Housing Policy has been passed

[Translation]

This policy has already been passed in the Rajya Sabha. I think that it will be passed in this House in this Session. Thus there was a minor misunderstanding at these two points. I feel that it will be removed through this clarification.

National Housing Policy is about the efforts which are being made for the weaker sections of the society. That is a highly appreciable step taken by the Central Government. That policy will be passed in this House as well. There are many issues in it on which I will express my views in a short while from now. That will prove what all steps has the Government taken

for the poor, the neglected sections, tribals, backward people, farmers and especially the women and the youth. A detailed description of it is found here.

Many hon. Members have raised points in their speeches and I would try to reply to all of them, one by one. I would like to express my views on the challenges that the country is facing today. The biggest challenge is that a new kind of opinion is being propagated among the masses today which is challenging our country's unity and integrity. This has been discussed in the House also a number of times. It is indeed incredible that all the religions of the world are growing together in our country and they have been given full liberty. There is freedom of religion in our country. Unfortunately, some languages are being linked with religion today whereas language should not be mixed with religion. Religion can be popular through any language but it is only in our country that some languages have been linked with religion. This is done to incite the citizens so that people belonging to one religion be divided on the basis of language. When our ancestors thought of uniting our country through the medium of language and decided for linguistic States, they never meant that people speaking a different language in a State should feel alien in another State. Today it is extremely regretting that we have fallen prey to chauvinism due to which people who have been living in a State since centuries, are facing problems because their mother tongue is different from that of the State in which they are living. I am not talking about a particular State. This is happening in a number of States. No State from Assam to Jammu and Kashmir is free from this problem. Under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi we have made efforts and said special attention in the New Education Policy, so that such narrow considerations on the basis of language, caste and state do not affect the future generations and thereby endanger our country's unity and integrity. Rather all the regional and national languages should be propagated in such a manner that we may feel proud of them. If I am a Punjabi I should feel proud if I am conversant with Tamil, Kannada or Telugu. Similarly a person from South India

conversant in Punjabi, Gujarati or Marathi should feel proud of it. But what is happening today? Here if I name any State then some or the other Opposition Party will feel that I have tried to pass a remark on his State. But the fact is that in some States — whether it is the case of Maharashtra-Karnataka or any other State—ordinance have been issued, banning Government jobs for those, who are State subjects by Domicile and have been living there since many generations, but their mother tongue is different because they have been living on the border of both the States. Not only are they being denied the State Government jobs, but their entry is banned in the local branches of the Central Government Offices also, where manpower is required, on the pretext that they are not conversant with the language of that State.

This is a challenge faced by us and we have to face it together. We have to create a feeling so that all the languages of our country may get an opportunity to grow and spread in the same manner because they are a storehouse of knowledge. Take up any language and you will see that all of them are ancient. All these languages have monumental literature of their own. We are proud that the knowledge, literature and culture of all the languages of our country is very deep. We should be benefitted by it rather than indulge in violence or think of dividing the country in its name. The second challenge is that of religious fundamentalism. Our country is known for having maintained religious harmony and respect since centuries. On viewing the history of any State from Jammu and Kashmir to Kanyakumari you will find that people share each other's moments of joys and sorrow with a friendly emotion and love. But at times I do not know from who is inciting these forces which encourage people to indulge in violence with their own neighbours. Even after forty years of independence, there is no end to communal riots in the country and we have to hang our heads in shame. We feel ashamed. Are we the citizens of same country where Mahatma Gandhi sacrificed his life so that a person belonging to one religion may not fight with a persons having faith in another

religion and that our country may follow the path of truth and non-violence.

Even after paying such a heavy price, innocent people are being killed in the name of religious fundamentalism. The issues may be minor, major, simple or complex, full freedom has been guaranteed under the Constitution to raise them in the Panchayats, Parishads and the Lok Sabha. Amendments to the constitution and other such matters can be raised in this House and we may take a decision here. For whom are the discussions held and relevant provisions made for providing amenities and the setting up institutions? They are meant for the benefit of the people and the country. What happens is that a story concerning a local and a minor issue may appear in a newspaper but somehow it receives undue importance and turns into a national issue. The people who are completely unfamiliar with the situations may get involved in it as is visible in the case of Ram-Janam Bhoomi—Babri Masjid. Another storm has been created by a book. Today in the morning, I met the hon. Members of both the Houses jointly and I said that the Government always takes steps in such cases where our communal harmony and our secular set up are threatened. When we come to know it is October 1988 that such a book was going to be published or had already been published, we immediately alerted all the custom points in our country to ban the entry of this book and directed the concerned authorities to confiscate the book if it has already entered our country. Circulars to this effect were issued to the Chief Secretaries of all the States to alert the State Governments about the seriousness of the situation. This may have disturbed our communal harmony and our secular set up and we are happy that the instructions were fully complied with. A good thing has happened today. A group of 40 to 50 Members of Parliament met the Hon. Prime Minister and congratulated him and appreciated the steps taken by the Government for averting a communal flare-up. But certain fundamentalist, instead of appreciating these steps are trying to create communal tension in the country. Unfortunately, riots

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broke out in Bombay which were successfully controlled by the State Government.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): But the community as a whole has appreciated the stand of the Government of India.

S. BUTA SINGH: That is what I saying. But I am more worried about those people who are still trying to raise this issue, whereas there is no rationale, and there is hardly any relevance of this issue in our country. Why should they raise this issue? This is my concern.

[Translation]

When some good steps are taken they should not only be appreciated but public opinion should be mobilised in that regard. All religions are equal in this country. We give equal respect to all the religions. Secularism does not mean abandonment of religion but tolerance to all religions. Tolerance has been the hallmark of our history and culture since the vedic Age. Tolerance has been propounded in every religious text and it is our biggest inheritance. If we lack this quality then we will be no different from the people of other countries. In many countries of the world, establishing places of worship like the Temples, the Mosques and the Gurudwaras is not allowed. But in India you will find different different religious institutions and people of different faiths worshipping in one colony. The fundamentalist forces are of maximum concern today. There are the forces which are bent upon the disintegration of our country. They are people who call us multinational but I told them that our country is one nation with single citizenship and that we all are the citizens of this great country. We are proud of being Indians and of our single citizenship. On one can cast a doubt in this regard. You will find people belonging to different faiths in this land. The theists as well as the theists live here in perfect harmony. Neither the atheist is ever insisted upon to adopt a particular

religion nor the theist is insisted upon to abandon his religion. We have always accorded equal respect to all faiths. It is a unique quality of our country and I am proud to say that perhaps in no other country of the world, can one observe a scene where about one and a half or two crores of people are collected at one place for undertaking a ritual bath as an auspicious occasion as we witnessed recently during the Kumbh festival. I will call this a good fortune, and God's grace that such an atmosphere of harmony between the different communities and mutual respect for each other has been possible in our country. Never have I seen such a large gathering of humanity taking both and perhaps a similar example cannot be found in any other country. The reason behind this is our tolerance, amity, feelings of brotherhood and mutual respect for each other. We consider the guest as God. It is on account of these things that our country is great and has the capability to make progress. But the fact remains that serious challenges are being posed by language chauvinism, regionalism and religious fundamentalism which cannot be combated by Government alone. I agree that the duty of the Government is to maintain peace within the framework of the Constitution and ensure united efforts of the people during the hours of crisis but the responsibility of meeting the challenges cannot be left to the Government alone, the cooperation of the entire population of the country, particularly of the Opposition is required in this regard. It is because Government has twin responsibilities. One of nation building, tackling poverty, ushering development and the other of ensuring participation of all the people in the nation's progress. Fortunately, we have got this ideal of the united efforts of the people in the country's progress as a legacy. As I had submitted earlier that we have been following the ideals and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi from the very beginning. We are going to celebrate the birth centenary of Pandit Jawahar lal Nehru this year in which all the people of the country will participate. The whole world is witnessing the celebration of the birth centenary of a great leader who set an ideal not only in front of his own country but in front of the

whole world and in whose policies of socialism, secularism and parliamentary Democracy there was the capacity to take the people along irrespective of whether they belong to this country, or abroad or to the non-aligned movement Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was such an ideal man who realised the dreams of the Father of the Nation Even today we are taking the country in the direction shown by him Panditji placed repeated emphasis on secularism and socialism which is indicative of the fact that we shall not let the unity and integrity of the country be harmed at any cost Practically secularism would mean keeping the people of the country united and maintaining the unity and the integrity of the country, according equal respect to all religions and recognising socialism as the basis of the development The hon Prime Minister has repeatedly stated inside and outside the House that the meaning of socialism lies in the removal of exploitation, in reducing the gap between the rich and the poor and in providing opportunities of development to the future generations and also in providing assistance to the neglected sections of the society whether they be the harijans, the adivasis, the backward classes or the women We have to pay maximum attention towards women because they are very backward in the matter of education and there are many areas where they have not got full opportunity They should get full opportunities for development and equal share in national reconstruction This is what is called socialism It is the result of the policies of Pandit Nehru that the women are making progress in every field today Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi followed the ideals and principles of her father and not only while she was in power but also when she was out of it, she worked for the upliftment of the deprived sections of the society Fortunately, I got an opportunity of serving her and I observed her during those days when she was out of power Even then her maximum concern was for the upliftment of the deprived classes, the harijans, adivasis and women I think that the number of tours which late Shrimati Indira undertook during the days when she was out of power, she could never do the same when she held the position of the Prime Minister. it

implies the extent of affection she had for her countrymen and for the neglected sections in particular Where she should not reach on foot, she would use such means of transport as bullock carts, elephants and horses and would meet the people at every cost These are the ideals and the basic policies of the Congress party

The hon Minister of Finance presented the Budget yesterday If some other party was in power, it would have presented what is termed as a populist Budget It would have tried to mislead the people by giving cheap slogans and populist programmes, but this is not the policy of the Government We never take any steps with an eye on the interests of the party but we always keep the interests of the nation in mind while doing so

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the history of last 4 years of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's rule is to be written, I will say that he is the first Prime Minister who paid attention to divisive forces immediately after assuming the office You may recall the happenings during those days Assam was burning, Punjab was in bad shape, Mizoram was in flames, demand for Gorkha land was being made and mass killings were being committed every other day in Tripura Keeping these prevailing situation in view, he found a way out and gave an assurance that the Government was prepared to negotiate even with the extremists to solve the problems big or small, if that was within the framework of the Constitution and served the cause of unity and integrity of the country Consequently, a Government was formed in Assam If he had the interests of only one party at heart or it were one party policy, such an atmosphere would not have been created We are pleased that a new Government came into power in Assam and decisions were taken after paying due consideration to the situation Unfortunately, the leaders of our opposition parties are not here today, who usually repeat such things I can confidently assert that Assam accord has been more implemented by the Central Government than by the State Government We have discussed all the clauses of the accord with

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the Chief Minister and his cabinet colleagues time and again I have myself discussed the things and found solutions to critical problems after visiting Guwahati but desired efforts to implement them were lacking I am not accusing Even today we are ready I have again called the Assam Chief Minister to discuss and to remove any obstacles in complete implementation of the accord, which was arrived in the interest of the people of Assam But the hon Members sitting in this House, say lot may things I was pained to go through the speech of Shri Dinesh Goswami He has levelled baseless charges not only about Assam accord but about other things also He has said that the Home Minister has a hand in the Bodo agitation raging in the State Nothing can be more shameful than this If a Home Minister of a country is involved in such a thing, which leads to the division of a State, he has no right to continue as a Home Minister

We constantly strive to carry the dissident elements along with us If they do not come along, we try to persuade them in accordance with the provisions of law and if they do not realise even then we taken strong steps to safeguard the unity and integrity of the country Which are the places where we have not taken such steps?

Shri Madhav Reddi is not present here We were the first to take initiative in Andhra Pradesh and warned the Chief Minister and the Government to beware of rising terrorism in the State We made efforts, we sent high official from here The Home Secretary held discussions with the Chief Secretary of the State The Secretary of the Planning Commission also went there We tried to explain to them that this problem could be solved in two ways Firstly, we told them that we are ready to help them in maintaining law and order Secondly, we asked them to implement the steps to remove those social disparities which are the cause of rising naxalism and terrorism in the State There are problems like land deprivation, rural indebtedness and exploitation of scheduled tribes We

told them to make such provisions so that exploitation of these people can be checked, land reforms could be implemented and they were not deprived of their land For this, we suggested that the Secretary of the Planning Commission should pay a visit to formulate the detailed programme in consultation with the State Government This programme should not be formulated for Andhra Pradesh only but also for Bihar and Madhya Pradesh Some steps have been taken in Bihar but it is regrettable that Andhra Pradesh Government has not sent any information regarding its implementation, though we have written to them time and again Later the Central Government is blamed by the State Government of partiality and neglect While we make all efforts we have never bothered which party is in power in which State We treat them at par We always help the people and try to remove their difficulties Wherever riots take place, signal is immediately flashed to send C R P F and B S F After assessment of the situation, we send adequate police force to tackle the situation but what should we do about the Chief Ministers who publicly say that naxalites are their brothers and they are doing good job What they do is that they kill the Adivasis and spread terrorism and violence in the villages The State police does nothing to tackle it

What is Bodo agitation about? It is regrettable that such things are happening there Assam police is avoiding even its normal duties Additional C R P F and B S F battalions are demanded Later through local bodies and political parties publicity is given that it is the Rajiv's police which is beating the innocents in Gorkha land, Bodo and Andhra Pradesh and not the local police It is regrettable that in some States, to defame the force, the local muscle men are dressed in C R P uniforms and they indulge in mass killings All these things have come to light I do not understand how these leaders of Opposition parties create illusion among the people, exploit them and assert that they are ignored by the Centre Such things are happening even today Today, when I am speaking to you, *Bandhs* are being observed at 2-3 places It is being observed ¹¹¹

Assam and Bihar and a call for *Bandh* in Gujarat has already been made. Besides, there is a strike in the Punjab.

As I have already stated, we have always been ready to provide all possible help to the States where the unity and integrity of the country is threatened, no matter whether it is in Jammu-Kashmir, Bihar, Assam, Bengal and Punjab or anywhere else. For this, not only additional battalions of Central Reserve Police are sent but also good communication equipment and good transportation facilities are provided so that the local police and local officials can face terrorist and disruptive forces effectively. But it is unfortunate that in spite of all this, the first attack is made always on Rajiv Gandhi's Government by the Opposition ruled States, instead of terrorists and they say that we create confrontation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now you may decide which side creates confrontation. We go there to assist them and provide them all the necessary equipments. Not only this, we send additional forces too. But the facts are twisted in such a way that it seems, we are being the killings. Such news are blown out of proportion in the newspapers too. This confrontation is being done by small parties.

Shri Madhav Reddi has made wild allegations that there was rigging in Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura elections. Why did not he say that rigging took place in Tamil Nadu. Allegations of rigging is made wherever it suits them. If Congress comes in power in a State, they think that rigging has been done. In fact, rigging took place in Haryana. An evidence to this effect was produced in this House. This was the first time in our country when orders were issued for repolling at so many booths in one constituency. The leaders of Opposition were silent then. They were not only silent but they even applauded the Haryana Government. If rigging is done by the Opposition parties, they are applauded but if Congress comes to power, they say that rigging has been done. This not only creates misunderstanding among the people, but also hurts the democratic system of our country. Democratic system can prevail

only if all the people of the county get same rights and they vote without fear and favour.

I would not like to go into details. You can well imagine the state of affairs in Andhra Pradesh, where the Director General of Police has stated that the State Government is converting the State Police into an organised *goonda* force. The I.A.S. Association of I.P.S. Association, which are normally two strong arms of any Government, have given up in frustration. The top most officers have given in writing that they do not wish to work with such a Government. God knows how many officers have left their jobs. It will be a very sad thing, if I have to submit the details before this House. Many officers, who did not toe the line of the Government, were shunted out and in some cases their dismissal was sought.

Several persons were suspended and there were half a dozen such persons who were restored in service by the competent authority after making reviewing their cases. I would like to cite a small instance before you. These are the people who are thinking of providing an alternative to the Congress. They created a chaotic situation in the administration even though it is a small part of the country, a small state. They suppressed the two major All India Services, the I.A.S. and I.P.S. to such an extent that they had to raise their voice. The I.A.S. Officers association went to the extent of passing resolution against it. The judiciary in the state has collapsed in a state of fear. The same people are dreaming to become an alternative to the Congress. As I said in the beginning, though it is a political party, yet the ideals of the Congress are above politics. Our ideals are far above humanity. Our ideals accord utmost priority to the unity and integrity of the country. The poor secure highest priority in our ideals irrespective of the caste they belong. All the religions receive equal respect. The country is confronting some problems which need immediate solution. The question was raised a number of times. I have also asked several times but I received no reply. The people of National Front never though about them what to speak of the Janata

[S Buta Singh]

Dal, who have no stand at all. Their complexion changes at a fast pace. It is one at the time of breakfast and another at the time of lunch. By the time dinner approaches, it is left with none. All of them leave. It is such a labyrinthine affair which, I am afraid, will not be able to take shape in the next five years. It has no identity before us, because its very constitution is based on dishonesty. It has been constituted by discarded people of this party. Of course, I take into account the question of the National Front. They have no restrictions whether somebody went against it and somebody supported it. They have raised a new party. From the very beginning the base of this party was founded on the ideology of cheating one another. It will not be proper on my part to name any particular person. The big wings, the top leaders in this party are always in the look out for an opportunity to cheat others. Their chairman, the poor fellow, will be left in the lurch. It is for the first time that the chairman of a party staged a walk out from its meeting. It shows the extent of hollowness in them. They have no ideal, no policy with them. How can they walk together. Is it possible for them to do so on the basis of caste? Certainly not. The way the Congress party has strengthened its policies and the way it has permeated in the minds of the people, the Janata Dal cannot emerge as an alternative to the Congress. It is not for once but time and again I asked the Janata Dal and National Front as to what are their proposals with regard to major problems facing the country. Let us take the stand of the National Front on Punjab. They did not utter a single word about Punjab. Perhaps they are observing as to who will emerge stronger from among the various factions of the Akali Dal. As soon as they are able to decide about the heavyweights, they will say that he is a good man and that his proposal should be accepted. Their politics is the politics of opportunism. There was a time when they were with Shri Barnala and now they have discarded him. They are waiting for a leader of their liking to emerge from Punjab and as soon as someone comes to their fold, they will declare their policy about Punjab. The situation has

taken such a turn in Punjab that the people are struggling between life and death. Every effort is being made from Government's side to protect the lives and property of the people. None of the leaders of the National Front have so far declared his policy about Punjab which is the most complex problem facing the country. If at all they did anything, it was so that one gentleman went to Chandigarh and openly supported Khalistan slogan and said that the Government should hold negotiations with the terrorists and it should be left to them whether they want to be a part of India or not. We will firmly meet the challenge of any force which wants to divide the country. Today I would like to reiterate on behalf of the Government of India that terrorism will be rooted out from Punjab. Our battle against terrorism is on and we cannot call those people the friends of the country who are with the terrorists and encouraging them. Neither the National Front nor any of its leaders has so far declared their policy about it. That is why I feel that their talking of providing an alternative to Congress does not involve the welfare of the country. They are not bothered about the unity and the integrity of the country. Were they concerned, they would have expressed their views on Babri Masjid issue. Views of the people in the National Front vary from one another. Have they any consensus among themselves on the question of official language today? What is common in them? Could Shri Karunanidhi and Shri Devi Lal unite on language issue? I do not think so. That is why the National Front has no solution to the problems facing the country. The Ram Janambhoomi — Babri Masjid issue was discussed here and we fulfilled the promise that we made during the earlier session. We made efforts and held dialogue with top leaders individually and collectively and also in groups. Finally, it was decided to refer the case to the Uttar Pradesh High Court and all the parties concerned should present their case before it. Thereafter, the court verdict will be binding on all. I am happy to note that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has already taken a step in this direction. We called the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh here for discussion and listened to his views as to what further steps the Government of

Uttar Pradesh would like to take for this. It is a matter of pleasure, though I do not claim that all the parties concerned fully agreed to the step, yet most of the people said that it was a right approach. But it is distressing that when we arrived at a decision and took steps, the Chairman of the Janata Dal made a statement that the case should be referred to the court. It was just an eyewash. That is why I say that neither the National Front for the Janata Dal has any alternative for any issue of national importance.

This House held discussion for the last 5 to 6 days on the Address of the hon. President. I am grateful to several hon. Members, especially, Shri Gadgil who moved the Motion of Thanks in the House. I have read his speech. He made a lot of constructive suggestions. Similarly, I have replied to the points raised by Shri Sharad Dighe, Shri Bhatia, Shri Ram Swaroop Ram, Shri Madhav Reddi, Prof. Chandresh Thakkur and several other hon. Members and we will send written replies to the rest of the members. I am fully confident that in the present context, we are proud of our past performance whether it was about the economic policy, agricultural policy, social policy, international trade policy. So far as out international policy is concerned, it is not only we but also the eminent international figures and powerful nations of the world are saying that the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi placed a very nice programme, broad-based programme with a time schedule before the United Nations on behalf of India, which will help in establishing peace in the whole world and eliminate the danger of nuclear weapons. It is not in our country alone that we developed and strengthened democracy, we did it in the neighbouring country, Sri Lanka too. We came to their rescue to protect democracy. It is due to our policy and decision that democracy could rise up fully in Sri Lanka. Our men also went to Maldives. Efforts were made to assassinate the newly elected President there. Our country saved their President and protected their democracy. Therefore, I am of view that it is a very good thing that the hon. Members listed to the President's Address. During these 4 years, the Government of India

rendered service to the people under very difficult situations under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It saved the country, maintained its unity and integrity and strengthened its borders even during unprecedented drought and flood situation through which the country was passing. Everybody knows how our brave soldiers set a gallant tradition in the Siachen border. It has no parallel. No amount of praise would suffice for it. Their action in Sri Lanka not only established peace there but also restored democracy in the island. I would, therefore, like to congratulate our brave soldiers on behalf of the whole nation as also on behalf of the entire House and I offer my tributes to those who became martyrs in the service of the country. I am fully confident that if we continue to march ahead in this way under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, one day our country will reach the dizzy heights of development about which the father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi, late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi once dreamt.

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Half-an-hour discussion.

The discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address will continue after Half-an-Hour discussion. I have already informed the House about it. I think, all will accept it. Today we will have to complete the Members' participation. Tomorrow, I think, most probably, PM will reply.

17.31 hrs

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

Recommendations of National Commission on Urbanisation

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take Half-an-hour discussion. I request the Members to be very brief. Let it be half-an-hour discussion and not one-hour discussion.

Shri Sharad Dighe

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I raise a discussion on the points arising out of the answer given by the Minister of Urban Development on 22nd February, 1989 to Starred Question No. 14 regarding recommendations of National Commission on Urbanisation.

My question mainly was :

"Whether the Government have considered the report of the National Commission on Urbanisation and in particular, the proposed steps to improve the financial and managerial capacity of local bodies and larger access to budgetary and institutional resources."

On that day, unfortunately, though it was listed for oral answer, it did not reach for oral answer for want of time. The written answers was — a statement is laid on the Table of the House. And that statement *inter alia* said: The report contains 78 principal recommendations. The report has been circulated to various Departments and agencies of the Central Government as well as to all State Governments and Union Territory administrations. It is also state in the reply that the report has been discussed in the All India conference of Housing Ministers, the Urban Development Ministers and the Central Council of Local Governments and all India Council of Mayors and the suitable action plan can be prepared in regard to the recommendations to be accepted by the Government. Then, it was also mentioned that some of the recommendations of the Commission had been implemented such as National Housing Bank, urban infrastructure window and the Industrial Development Ministry has written to the State Governments for identifying growth centres for location of industries taking into account the list of places given by the Commission. Then, it was finally stated that the Government intends to formulate an Action plan based on recommendations to be accepted after taking into account the reactions from various agencies.

This report of the National Commission on Urbanisation has been finally submitted in August, 1988. As the preface shows, the interim report was given as far back as January, 1987. This report is a very important from the urbanisation point of view.

Therefore, my first submission is that very prompt action on this report is necessary in view of the stupendous problems which arise out of the fast urbanisation of this country. The Government's reaction to the recommendations of this report is somewhat slow and early decisions will have to be taken on the several good recommendations that have been made by this Commission. No doubt, as stated in the reply, two or three proposals have been already accepted and action has been taken. But, there are very many important recommendations which go to the root of the matter and if early action is taken, it will go a long way as far as the improvement of urban cities is concerned.

As stated in this report, the urban population since independence has grown four times from 50 million in 1947 to nearly 200 million in 1988 as opposed to over-all population rise of twice the number namely from 350 million in 1947 to nearly 800 million today.

Then, there are 301 urban settlements and big metropolitan cities are growing up very fast. Cities with population of more than one million each which in 1981 number only 12, will have gone up to about 40. In view of this fast urbanisation, my earnest request to the Government is to get this report immediately discussed in Parliament and take immediate steps to accept all those good recommendations which are made as far as the urban cities are concerned.

The main thrust of my question really was whether those recommendations regarding the proposed steps to improve the financial and managerial capacity of local bodies and larger access to budgetary and institutional resources, have been considered promptly or not. Unfortunately, there is no specific mention of this particular aspect of my question in the answer given by

the hon Minister This is very important from the point of view of urbanisation of this country The various suggestions which have been made, some of them, are very valuable suggestions in this report of this Commission For example, it has stated that just as there is Finance Commission to decide the allocation of funds between the Centre and the States, it is necessary to create by amending the Constitution similar State Finance Commission so that the funds between the States or rather allocation to the municipal bodies in the State can be considered The present problem with which all the local bodies and municipal corporations in the different States are concerned is, there is fall of funds as compared to the stupendous problem which they have to solve So, their resources are not commensurate with the problems which they have to face in these urban cities Therefore, this very valuable suggestion has been made that a State Finance Commission may be established to consider from time to time the allocation of funds by the State Government to the municipalities and municipal corporations and such other local bodies For example, recently we have allowed under the Constitution, by amending the Constitution, to enhance the Professional Tax from Rs 250/- to Rs 2500/- Really speaking, from the beginning the idea behind this enhancement of the Professional Tax was to give certain resources to these local bodies also But how far the different State Governments will share this resource with the Municipal bodies or not is a very doubtful proposition Therefore, unless such a State Finance Commission is established, it will be difficult to get justice for the Municipal Corporations and Municipal bodies and also the other local institutions as far as their resources are concerned

Further, the amount of contribution of the Central Government for this urban problem in the Seventh Plan is also a very small one In the Seventh Plan allocation, it is four per cent for Housing, Water Supply, Sewerage etc which are the main urban problems Surprisingly, out of this four per cent, the Central Government's share is

only 0.25 per cent With such small amount of resources to these urban cities, it would be difficult to meet the growing problems of urbanisation in the big cities Therefore the Central Government's allocation in the Eight Five Year Plan will have to be increased More over, this Commission has recommended that instead of four per cent it should at least be 8 per cent So these recommendations will have to be promptly considered when we are formulating the Eighth Five Year Plan at the Central Level

Sir, Specialised financial institutions have also been recommended by this Commission which are like the National Metropolitan Development Bank, National Urban Infrastructural Development Bank, Urban Small Business Development Bank etc But out of that, only the National Housing Bank has been established So, the Government should promptly consider establishing these other institutions also, so that resources will be available for the cities to solve their urban problems

Sir, our approach appears to be that we look upon the investment in the Corporation of cities and their maintenance as a welfare measure only That is a wrong approach, according to my submission because this is an investment in the urban infrastructure and it is not a welfare activity but it is a crucial investment in the basic infrastructure required for the economic growth of this country A large share of money comes from cities like Bombay For example, all the duties and taxes containing a large amount come from such cities but very small contribution goes to them to solve their problems There, more and more problems are created Cities like Bombay and other urban cities are unable to solve their problems Therefore, my submission is that the Government should promptly, consider to improve the financial and managerial capacity of local bodies Larger access to budgetary and institutional resources will have to be considered promptly Unless that is done, the problems will grow more and more and they will become complicated In the end, it will be difficult to solve the problems in the course of time

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to Shri Sharad Dighe for having raised an extremely important point through this discussion. If his question had been covered the other day, we would have tried to clarify all his points on that very day.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you know, it was in 1985 that this Commission was set up for the first time to pay attention to the urban population. The hon. Prime Minister had taken a lot of initiative in this regard. The Commission, as you are aware, had submitted its interim report. You also know that I had laid that report on the table of both the Houses. In the other House some discussion has also taken place on it and if you want it will be discussed in this House as well. So far as urban problems are concerned, Shri Dighe has aptly said that we are not being able to provide amenities, facilities at the same pace at which urbanisation is increasing, especially in the big cities. As Shri Dighe pointed out if urbanisation continues to take place at this speed then very soon a number of cities will come in the categories of 4 metropolitan cities. The National Commission has made a number of recommendations in this regard and you will agree that a part of it will be covered by the Central Government and most of it will be left to the discretion of the State Government as to how they would like to implement them and to what extent the recommendations would be accepted by them. Recently a State Ministers' Conference and a Mayor's Conference was held and these people have accepted most of their recommendations. But the moment, the question of decentralisation of powers arises, these people become hesitant. However it is good that after the Commission had given its report I have got an opportunity to speak on it with a large number of people and they have given their suggestions. At present the most important question is that of accepting those recommendations and the way they should be implemented. Though the total number of recommendations is 78 but the most im-

portant thing is the financial capacity, as Shri Dighe was discussing. The NCU has proposed to substantially increase the plan outlay, as you have said. For urban-sector, the outlay should be from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 crores per year plus Rs. 1,000 crores for water supply. Municipal plan should be integrated with the State and the national Five Year Plans. Devolution of funds from the State Governments to local bodies should be done on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. In setting up the Metropolitan City Development Bank, the Urban Small Business Development Bank and Urban Infrastructure Development Bank, local bodies should be encouraged to maximise income from the property tax. The municipal administration should be restructured and a two-tier administration should be there for cities with five lakh and plus population and a single tier administration for small cities. All work related to city services should be vested in the local bodies which should have adequate funds to meet these requirements. State Government power to supersede the local bodies should be severely restricted. We have taken some action on this. But we cannot take action on all the recommendations without the proper recommendation in this regard from the State Governments as well as from the local bodies.

As you know, urban infrastructure window has been set up in HUDCO to assist local bodies financially. The National Housing Bank has also been set up. Yesterday, the Finance Minister has announced the Home Loan Scheme. The Planning Commission is considering the question of increasing the allocation in the urban sector. Central assistance is being given to local bodies under IDSMT Scheme. The Delhi Rent Control Act has been amended. The Housing Policy has been formulated. The recommendations of the NCU with regard to administrative and financial decentralisation are primarily to be considered by the State Government for implementation. As you have said, it is a very important document with very useful recommendations. But without consulting other Ministries and without consulting the State Governments, we are not in a position to implement it. These are the recom-

mendations which will implemented by the State Governments. We are not slow in this matter. We are very concerned with this Report and we want to implement it as soon as possible.

[Translation]

DR G S RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an extremely significant topic and the whole country is concerned with urbanisation. The question arises as to why do people quit villages to live in towns. In Mahatma Gandhi's days a slogan had been raised—move to the villages. But today's slogan is—join the city crowd. This is so because all the facilities are concentrated in the cities only. Calcutta and Delhi are populated the most by people migrating from Bihar and East Uttar Pradesh. You should go through the report of this Commission which is an eye opener. These states lack employment opportunities and the people have to migrate to cities for employment. You can see people sleeping on footpaths in the month of December. These are the same people who come from Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan in search of livelihood. People blame them for having created unhygienic conditions here. If the Government provides them their means of livelihood in the villages only, why should then they come here in the cities to create such conditions. This is a very serious problem. Last year when Cholera spread in trans-Yamuna area, the whole country got a shock. The Delhites were apprehended lest it should take the South Delhi area in its grip. Why did Government allow such conditions to grow which were responsible for it. From this emanates the question of Shri Dighe as to what financial resources will the Government provide to these local bodies so as to enable them to provide these amenities. My submission is that the Government should leave aside other places and start with Delhi itself. In Delhi, your own party is in power and therefore you can do this. When the Government is unable to provide amenities, what right does it have to resort to the tremendous increase in the property tax without any consideration. Why is tax not levied on the government property. That income should

flow to the local bodies. This is not apt that a person constructing his own small house has to pay property tax for it. Why should not the property tax be levied on the huge buildings of the Government. In Delhi the prices of land are sky rocketting. Even New York and London lag behind in the rate of increase at which the prices of land have risen in Delhi during the last 6-7 years. The D D A sold 200 square yards of land in South Delhi for Rs. five lakh in 1981. Today its price is Rs. 15 crores. In New Delhi, there are very spacious bungalows of the ministers which are quite old. I have seen that in other countries the Ministers live in flats. What is the harm if the Government gives 2-3 flats instead of a bungalow to them. Multi-storeyed flats can be constructed at the site of the old bungalows by demolishing them. I submit this because if a Minister is removed and has to shift to a smaller house, he faces a great problem. In Russia, China and all other socialist countries the Ministers live in small flats. My submission is that the Government should allot them 2-3 flats. At least 300-400 flats can be constructed on the plinth area of a single bungalow. The Government should provide accommodation to the people. The Government speaks of socialism but what is the justification for constructing a bungalow in a space of 4-5 acres while lakhs of people have to sleep on footpaths. The Government should pay proper attention to this and construct flats in place of huge bungalows by demolishing the latter. You alleged that there should be devolution of power and resources. The State Finance Commission has also been mentioned here. This is necessary but devolution should be started from such places where we may create an example. The Government should begin devolution of resources from Delhi otherwise it will prove disastrous for the country. The Government should take the problems of the four metropolitan cities as the national problems. The national problem should be viewed from that very angle as are viewed the national highways and the number of such cities should also be increased. If the villages remain poor, the villagers will migrate to the towns and then how many of such slums can be removed by the Government. It is but natural that the people

[Mr. G.S. Rajhans]

will go to those places where they can earn their livelihood. An empirical study should be conducted in this regard. All these cities should have the facilities to provide accommodation to the poorest of the poor who come there. It has been mentioned in this report that the amount of expenditure to be incurred on this head should be increased from 4 per cent to 8 per cent in the next plan and I support this proposal. It has also been mentioned in this report that small towns should be developed. Though there is already the concept of N.C.R. but where is it progressing? The Government should establish the concept of N.C.R. in these small cities. For example in Bihar there are small towns where there is no availability of electricity for 11 months in a year. Besides there is also the problem of sanitation and lack of resources. What will those people do? Urbanisation should not be seen from the point of view of Delhi alone. The Government should see it from the angle of small towns and make such efforts that the excess population may get accommodated in small towns so that the beauty of Delhi may not get spoilt. If the Government does not take such steps, then the poor in Bihar and U.P. will be forced to create slums in front of your mansions and will not be answerable for it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Zamin-dari Abolition Act and many other Acts formulated for the rural property ceiling on were made by the Congress Party. However ceiling should also be fixed for the urban property. There are some such people in the big cities who possess benami as well as nani property worth billions of rupees. We are not in a position to control them by any means. I feel that there should be proper understanding with the State Governments in this regard. The Government should keep any offer limit but that should be fixed and the property exceeding this should be seized. The Government should take some step in this direction. The time has now come to take such a step otherwise we are not in a position to enforce Land Ceiling Act in the rural area property. The vested interests take it as an example that there is no such provision for

urban property but its is only for rural property. Some time back when a conference of the Ministers of the State Governments was held, an understanding should have been reached at. Especially in the case of small towns, as Shri Rajhans also pointed out, If amenities are not generated for developing them, people will naturally migrate to the big cities. So the Government should set up small industries in the smaller towns and pay attention to provide civic amenities there.

18.00 hrs.

The funds allocated for the development of small and medium towns and the number of towns taken up each year under this scheme are inadequate in my opinion. More fund should be made available for this purpose. Secondly, the recommendations made by the Government can be broadly divided into two parts. First by there are recommendations which are of administrative nature and secondly, those in which financial burden is involved. At least in the case of those recommendations which are of administrative nature, we can talk to the State Governments and express our intention of accepting those recommendations which do not involve financial burden. Until we do this, we shall not be able to take any positive action in connection with financial recommendations. As regards the recommendations requiring capital investment, we can take them up with the banks, State Governments, and the rich section of the society which is capable of making investment and also by pooling the resources of the Centre and the States. Until we take effective steps in this direction and consult the State Ministers on this subject, there can be no positive outcome. By keeping this end in view, a conference should be organised in which discussion should be held on all these points.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, taking the opportunity in this half-an-hour discussion, I would very much like to congratulate Mr. Correa who has submitted this report after a lot of

study by himself and his colleagues. In fact, Mr. Correa belongs to my place, Goa. Urbanisation is going on....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: That's why he worked so hard.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Since 1947, if you compare, now the population is going to be or has almost reached 200 million. By 2001, it would be around 350 million as per the report. For the purpose of further development, the Commission has identified urban centres into national priority cities, state priority cities, special priority urbanisation centres and small towns. So, reference to small towns, which has been made by Shri Harish Rawat, is very much there in the report.

In the answer, that has been given, it has been stated that National Housing Bank has been established as per the recommendations of this report. Actually, the Housing Bank was established prior to this thing. The report has come subsequently. Therefore, this clarification with respect to the answer already given is needed.

Secondly, I would like to know : What are the recommendations which have been accepted by the Government as of today? I have seen that you have sent these reports to various State Governments and other agencies for their comments. But as of today, which are the recommendations which have been accepted?

Another very vital question is about the distribution of funds from State Governments to local bodies. In fact, the decentralisation plan-which the Prime Minister has got in mind-and perhaps the Constitutional Amendment will be coming. I think, that amendment will cover this aspect. We need not have a separate commission for distribution of funds from State to local bodies. About the distribution of funds from State to districts to local bodies and all other bodies, it should be only State Finance Commission. A separate commission only for distribution of funds from State to local bodies is not required. Since that commission is already coming by way of an amendment, I think, that commission will take care of this aspect also.

As far as town planning laws are concerned, very beautiful observations have been made in this report. Our town planning laws are enacted by various State Governments because we would like to plan our towns. But, in fact, these town planning Acts are negative in approach. They mention cities, they mention urban conglomeration, but they have never mentioned people. They have never taken before them people of the urban areas. In fact, they have very clearly said that the town planning and their offshoots are the basic laws which relate to planning. They tend largely to be negative in their approach. They state what cannot be done. They are not positive in their approach. Suppose a man wants to build a small house. Then the town planning laws come into picture. If a hotel or an industry is to be built, then the town planning authorities give all sorts of clearance. The approach of the town planning authorities should not be to this extent as to prevent the smaller people living in urban areas building their houses.

Another aspect which is stated in this Report is regarding city transportation. It is very important. If we want to develop urbanisation, the management of transportation should be improved. In fact what is stated in the Commission's Report is that personalised forms of transport must be corrected and mass transportation encouraged. Today, many people use cars. Where there is no facility for cars to move, luxury buses or mini buses and such forms of transport can be increased. People work hard in their offices. After their tiresome work, they pass through a tedious journey, especially the ladies. If we spend sufficient amount of money on transportation, the situation will improve. Therefore, I would like to know as to what are the recommendations, as of today, which are acceptable to you or which have been accepted and which have been postponed by you to a later stage.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have raised certain is-

[Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai]

sues here. Firstly, I would like to reply to what our hon. friend from Bihar has submitted. I think there can be no two opinions about the fact that urbanisation is increasing today. The people from the rural areas are migrating to the urban areas. The people belonging to small towns are moving to big towns and cities because of the rapid growth of population about which a question was raised in the morning. It is on account of the rapid increase in the population that people migrate to the urban areas. In this report you will observe that reference has been made to urban poverty and measures to tackle it have also been suggested. Training programmes have been proposed in this connection and 4 lakhs youth will be trained every year.

I am grateful to all those hon. Members who prepared this report after making an in-depth study. Shri Charles Correa has made tireless efforts in preparing it. Very useful recommendations have been made in this report and it has been recommended to amend certain laws. In this connection, the Rent Control Act has been mentioned. Amendments in this Act have been made in regard to Delhi but the same is yet to be done for other places. Urban Ceiling Act has also been referred to. The Government is actively considering it and, I think this is also one of the big hurdles in view of the sharp increase in urban land prices. Thirdly, as regards the town planning laws, they are enacted at the State level and are different in different states and are implemented by the State Governments accordingly. Therefore, I had stated that we may accept any number of recommendations but without the recommendation of the State Governments we cannot take any action. We will accept suggestions and specific recommendations made by them in this regard. Only then can any action be taken.

One point which has been raised is regarding the number of recommendation which we have accepted. In this connection, there has been a long standing demand for the National Housing Bank and it

is also one of the recommendations. Therefore, Government understands the housing problem and has formulated the National Housing Plan for this purpose. So far as the recommendations are concerned, we have a group in our Ministry looking into it and the Planning Commission is also considering as to which of the recommendation are to be accepted. Thereafter, the States will be directed to prepare action plans so that a national perspective plan may be prepared as early as possible and the State Governments may take action on that basis at the earliest.

So far as the question of transportation is concerned, it is also a very big factor. All the big and the small cities are under enormous pressure. In this connection, a suggestion for the setting up of a United Transport Authority is under consideration and we want to provide all possible assistance to the states in this regard. We want to help them in the matter of urban infrastructure but the paucity of funds is the biggest constraint here. It is our endeavour to pay attention to all these points at every cost. It has been suggested that the transportation system should be such that it should enable the mass movement of people. But how far can the roads of the cities bear the load of the increasing number of buses? The example of Delhi is before us. I do not hesitate to state that we should have paid attention to the urban problems much earlier but we could not do so because a bigger problem of rural areas, of agriculture and industry confronted us. On account of this, the State Governments could also not pay necessary attention in that direction. Now we are paying our full attention to it.

So far as the local bodies are concerned, I agree with you that there are local bodies in our country which are not in a position to pay even salaries to their employees and the State Governments are also unable to help them. Therefore, it has to be decided as to how to extend direct financial assistance to them, whether it should be through the State Government or through the Finance Commission. In the latter case, necessary amendment will have to be

made in the Constitution and it is imperative to take this step so that the Finance Commission could do the needful

However the most important point is of strengthening the infrastructure for solving the problems of the urban areas and helping the urban poor. At present our biggest problem is that of the pavement dwellers and the slum dwellers who live under unhygienic conditions and that is why we are encouraging the local bodies to take action. Schemes under the World Bank and other international bodies have been undertaken for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities in these cities. Several such programmes are under implementations. Due to constraints of time, I cannot tell you in detail as to how much effort we are making to encourage such programmes. It is our endeavour to accept as many recommendations of the Commission as feasible. The main point is as to how to formulate an action plan and how to implement it at the earliest. Reports are received all right, but they are useless unless implemented. Therefore, it is the earnest endeavour of my Ministry to accept the report of this Commission in such a way that benefits are equally shared by the big and the small cities so that their problems could be solved. We can take the example of Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta in this connection. The Metro railway system has been introduced in Calcutta and it is necessary to start this mass transport system in other cities as well. But it is an extremely expensive proposition. In my opinion, it is high time to start such system and the resources from all sources should be pooled together for this purpose so that the problems which will be created in future with the increase in population could be tackled.

Dr Rajhans has referred to NCU. We also want Delhi's burden to be reduced. But here also the question of money is involved. Money is the moot point in every matter. Ministerial bungalows are creating much problems and I also agree that these bungalows have large space but proper planning has to be made in this regard. In any case, small bungalows have to be constructed in the near future.

DR G S RAJHANS: It has to be done.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: May God will that you have also to live in them, so that you realise the difficulties which are faced while living in such bungalows. The problems of big bungalows can be understood only by staying in them.

I would like to tell the hon. Members that we are in agreement with them on the views expressed by them. Let me assure hon. Shri Dighe that every effort will be made to implement the suggestions given by him.

[English]

18.13 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixty-sixth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-sixth Report of Business Advisory Committee.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to inform the House that we have already exhausted the time allotted for this discussion. I have received the names of about ten Members who are interested to participate in this discussion. So, I will at the most allow each Member to speak for five minutes. You please try to be brief. I think you will cooperate.

Shri Bharat Singh

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. India has made tremendous progress after Inde-

[Shri Bharat Singh]

pendance. At that time, India's population was quite low but now it has increased manifold. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi tried their level best to check the unsound increase in population. In addition to that, our Congress Government provided quality seeds, fertilizers and insecticides to the farmers. This is the reason why India does not have to look to other countries for her foodgrain requirements.

A few years back, there were very few roads and school buildings and there was scarcity of drinking water. Let me talk of Outer Delhi. Today that area has got the facilities like roads, schools and drinking water etc. It means that there has been a lot of development in that area.

18.15 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

During the last 4 years, the amount incurred on the development works has been much on the very high side as compared to the total amount spent thereon during the last 20 years. In Delhi, land belonging to the Gram Sabha, was distributed among the poor by the Delhi Administration through Panchayats. Plots measuring 120 yards were given to the each individual free of cost and the landless were given an acre of land each for the cultivation of foodgrains. The Government also provided tube-wells at various places which raised the production of foodgrains.

In order to mitigate the pangs of unemployment, the unemployed youth were given 3-wheeler scooters and cottage industries were set up for women. Wood craftsmen and black smiths were also given assistance.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi worked for the development of many resettlement colonies in Delhi and got the roads and schools provided in these colonies but they lacked sewer facilities. Laying of sewers in Mangolpuri, Sultanpuri and Nangloi has not been yet completed. I request you to

expedite the completion of this work. Full ownership rights should also be granted to the persons holding a plot of land measuring 25 yards to make them the real owner of that land.

The Government had advanced loans to the farmers and the landless for the purchase of land at the interest rate of 4% and one fourth of it was waived. What I want is that the *maximum amount should be given* to them in the form of loan and all sort of assistance should be provided to them. The poor are told that they would not be given any loans in case they have a high income. To-day even a class IV employee of the Government earns Rs.1200 and is thus denied full assistance. We have been trying our best to remove unemployment.

In Delhi, 80-85% of school buildings were constructed to protect the students from sun and rain. Even the farmers worked hard in order to produce more foodgrains in the face of last year's drought. I thank the hon. Prime Minister for his orders for launching a development programme in rural areas to combat drought wherein fodder seed, foodgrain were provided in those areas. This boosted the morale of the farmers. Government and private tube-wells were put to use for irrigation by the farmers and this checked the situation from getting worse. Consequentially, today the farmer has been able to increase the production of foodgrain. If there is any deficiency in this regard, it should be removed.

At present, there are nearly 15 lakh people in the rural areas, who are living in the unauthorised colonies. Unauthorised colonies were regularised in 1976 and after that no other unauthorised colony has been regularised. It is our submission that all unauthorised colonies which had came up upto 1984 should be regularised because electricity, water and all other amenities are being provided to them but in want of their regularisation, they are facing harassment at the hands of the Corporation, so these colonies should be regularised so as to avoid this situation and the people living in these colonies may do their work with no such worries as lakhs of them de-

pend merely on their daily wages. Moreover, they are not sure that when after a long day of hard work, they return home-wards in the evening, they will find their one-room tenements safe and intact in their place which they had built up on a plot of land costing Rs 100 a yard. Delhi Administration has made a substantial contribution in this regard and the D D A has also built up and allotted a number of houses of very good quality. But still there is a need for the construction of maximum number of dwelling units to accommodate the optimum number of people of Delhi because the population in the city has substantially increased over these years. Besides this, I would like to say that Delhi Administration acquires land for Rs 2/- to Rs 8/- per yard and sells it for Rs 8000/- a yard. Hence even the farmers should be properly compensated by giving them Rs 100/- per yard to make them feel that the bargain has been financially gainful for them. This will help in checking the growth of unauthorised colonies in Delhi. The city of Delhi has grown but limit of the 'Laldora' land in any of the villages has not been increased. So now it should be increased and all the houses constructed outside this zone should be provided with all those facilities of water and power etc. which their counterparts living within Laldora limits are enjoying. Land Consolidation work was done in 1954 but even after 20 years of that power continued to be made available to the people. Since 1983, the non-availability of power has rendered many people jobless. The 'Laldora' in Delhi's rural areas is being treated as extended 'Laldora'. It is my submission that it should be treated as 'Laldora' so that all the youth in the rural areas may get some employment. There has been a lot of hue and cry over the question of lease in Delhi. But this is pointless. The leasehold system fetches lesser amount of revenue whereas the expenditure on it is quite high. So the leasehold system should be abolished in Delhi. It is a welcome step that the Gram Sabhas and Panchayats are being given more powers. Villagers know the actual owner of a particular land or house. So this makes them the best judges.

A long with farming, cattle-rearing has

also got a great importance for us. Farmers should have the cattle of high breed. They should have healthy cows and buffaloes with high yield of milk. This will overcome the general shortage of milk and help farmers, Harijans and weaker sections to have higher income for better living.

I thank you for giving me time to speak. I extend my support on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI R S KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi) Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The President in his Address has thrown light on the steps taken and proposed to be taken by our Government to bring about a social and economic change in the country. Evaluating the Government's performance on the domestic and inter-national front, we find that whatever Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government has done in the recent past has enhanced India's prestige at the international level. Problems arising out of casteism, Communalism, fundamentalism, linguism and regionalism particularly in the eastern and western parts of the country have been solved to a large extent. All my hon. colleagues have widely spoken on these points. As the time at my disposal is short, I shall confine myself to some of the problems currently affecting our nation and our society.

One of such problems is that of unemployment and the other one is that of ceiling. The Administration is quite worried about the problem of unemployment and a lot of efforts are being made to solve it. The system of provision of finances for the unemployed youth through Banks to help them find employment opportunities, is riddled with corruption. I am sure my hon. colleagues will agree with me that subsidies given by the Government are the breeding ground for corruption. If a bank gives a loan of Rs 20,000 to a youngster, it includes Rs 5000 as the element of subsidy. I suggest that this amount of subsidy of Rs 5000 be given as interest-free loan to the unemployed youth for a period of 10 years. This will check the mounting corruption in banks.

[Shri R S Khirhar]

The second problem relates to ceiling. I come from the area which is northern corner of the country, adjacent to the Nepal border and I have myself been affected. With regard to rural ceiling, we have concluded that the work has been completed but I would say that this has yet to be accomplished. Hon. Members sitting in this House and the other House and the state Assemblies belonging to the Congress, our Prime Minister or friends of other persons have purchased 'Benami' lands in the names of other persons, even in the names of their pets. Due to dishonesty shown by such friends, the work on rural ceiling is still pending. What I mean to say is that half of work related to the rural ceiling has been done and remaining half is still to be done. For this, in my opinion, a list should be prepared particularly in respect of congressmen because it is their responsibility to complete the job. After ceiling, surplus land should be distributed among the poor unemployed people. This is the great responsibility of Congress party and this responsibility has to be discharged. This job has to be completed in word and spirit and for this I would urge the big leaders of the congress that they should have a list of persons who possess hundreds and thousands of acres of benami land in the names of pets and do not let the ceiling work be completed. Such persons should be given tickets neither for Assembly nor for Parliament. Such people should also not be entitled for party support.

The second thing is that of urban ceiling for which you have got the support. I am also with you, but there had been an incident of big step-motherly treatment in this context also where you have not been able to touch the urban ceiling. Some of our colleagues have been discussing urbanisation and I have listened to their speeches. There is much talk about it but even one percent urban ceiling has not been implemented. The question arises, why? In my opinion, this has not been implemented because top Government officials who possess huge properties in the cities and our colleagues who got an opportunity to

live in the cities acquired huge properties, both of them have accumulated huge wealth. These who have to implement the ceiling. Who will do this job? Our hon. Minister for urban development in present in the House. I would say that ceiling is not being implemented because of them. These two categories, one of our colleagues and the other of Government officials, have accumulated huge wealth. We have not been able to seize their properties or take them over because they themselves have been entrusted to do this job. *(Interruptions)*

top Government officials and big leaders—both of them possess huge properties. The work can be done honestly only if these two categories of people implement it honestly. You belong to schedule caste and I hope that you will support me in this respect. I would urge that the Prime Minister and the Government should get it implemented strictly through both of them, only then urban property can be shared, otherwise it is very difficult to determine surplus property.

In this context, I would like to say something to my colleagues in the opposition as well. There are many issues. Congress is our party and Congress Government is our Government and its policies are inspired from Mahatma Gandhi on word till date. I have nothing special to say in this regard. But I tell you the virtues and draw backs in our colleagues of opposition. Our senior colleagues know that the politics has four draw-backs viz. casteism, regionalism, communalism, and linguism. Our opposition has organised itself on these four evils. Some people come from west on the basis of regionalism, some on linguism and some on casteism. The combination of all these four is named as opposition. Such worth less opposition has no life in it. Therefore our Government should continue to every thing steadfastly, it is in her our interest and her future is bright.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

DR DIGVIJAY SINGH (Surendranagar)
 Sir While commending and commenting on the Address of the President of India I would like to devote-as you said there is the constraint of time-about 130 minutes to the five subjects which I would like to talk about I hope and pray to the good God that my words do not fall on deaf ears

One is Agriculture We all know that out of all the products that India produces perhaps cotton is one such, where more often than not, there is a glut, and when there is a glut, the agriculturist cannot meet both his ends, when he compares production with the price he realizes Therefore, we have to take very serious steps in this matter and see that incentives are given for cotton export, so that the prices are maintained, on the one hand, and on the other we have Maharashtra, Gujarat and 5 or 6 other States which have this problem relating to cotton-we must look into the question as to why has the crop insurance scheme not covered cotton as well

It is imperative that we should take a decision in this current session itself that cotton should be included in the crop insurance scheme

I would like to say something about energy In the whole scenario of the funds allocated for energy in the last five year plan which will end this year, only 1 per cent has been allocated for non-conventional energy production There is a demand that in the forthcoming five year plan at least 10 per cent should be given to it I would like, and seek the indulgence of all from both the Houses, that we support that more allocation, out of the total allocation for energy should be given for non-conventional energy sources There is a great scope for production of electricity from it, whether it is solar energy, whether it is wind energy or whether it is the largest product in the whole world for producing out of the tidal waves in the Gulf of Kutch Something like Rs 1400-1500 crores will be allocated, it is planned to be allocated for realisation of 900 MW of electricity in the Gulf of Kutch.early area. But I hope that

allocations are made and foundation stones are laid and some progress is made in this field We all know that the losses that we incur, especially what we call transmission losses which I call nothing else but theft are something which have to be stopped somehow or the other otherwise, we will never be able to reach the demand or cope with the demand that is rising year by year A new methodology must be found to stop this pilferage, and that is available Why don't we do it? Why don't we give support for it? Why don't we somehow or the other stop this heinous crime of pilferage?

The third point I want to talk about environment, the natural environment When I talk about environment I would stick only to two subjects within the parameters of environments One is something which concerns our hon Minister for Urban Development as well I have been howling from the housetop for the last 3-4 years that it is imperative that we should set up a special corporation which funds individual Municipalities to carry out their sewerage treatment programme and loan should be advanced by that corporation an individual Municipality on a very soft terms basis, at a very national rate of interest I have been talking that even in the current Budget which was presented—now I am speaking on the President's Address—no mention was made for setting up a National Urban Waste Management Board or a Corporation—I would call it a corporation—which could give such loans We have been talking about the problem in Mongolpuri, it is not one Mongolpuri there is a Mongolpuri in every city of India Even the richest Municipality in the whole of India, which is Bombay, is in the red and has no funds to lay underground sewerage or more economical method of sewerage treatment Why don't we find means in the same way as HUDCO has got? Why can't we have this kind of a corporation which advances loan to individual municipalities to cope up with their demand for sewerage treatment? Otherwise, no matter how much you may talk about environment, your quality of water, whether it is river water or whether it is lake water, is going to deteriorate day by day, and it will be the talk of the world how

[Dr. Digvijay Singh]

do indians live consuming this kind of portable water? God alone knows.

For National Wasteland Development Board, first they have allocated Rs.250 crores; now it has reached Rs.300 crores. I don't think they have even identified where and how much wasteland lies in different districts in the country; and if we do it, then I don't think there is any policy evolved whereby we can arrive at the optimum carrying capacity of grazing area. There is no grazing policy. The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture should coordinate and arrive at a figure or what is our national grazing policy. We have a forest policy on paper, but we have not even thought of a grazing policy. If you do not have a grazing policy how are you going to carry out all these projects and programmes for wasteland development? Wasteland development is not only planting of trees. Wasteland development has to be there in the marginal areas of India which includes vast tracts of territory in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and all the semi-arid areas. These are all grass lands. We want good grass where our cattle can graze. Grass is no more there, but too much of cattle being there, there is bad management of our grasslands. This is what wasteland management is. There is no thinking on those lines. I think we should raise a whole debate on the floor of this House about this field.

I would also like to say a word on industry. I have been experiencing undue delays in giving industrial licences. I have a project of a large undertaking to be set up. Three or four States have asked for setting up a project, to make a type of glass—which is not made in India and which has tremendous potentialities—called the 'float' glass. Four or five States have asked for an undertaking to be set up for producing this float glass. It would cost something like Rs.250 to 300 crores. The Ministry of Industry, up

till now, has not been able to reply to any of these proposals. But the pet reply comes that 'we have not even evolved the policy, of how we should go about deciding, or who should get this float glass licence' and this decision is still being thought out for the last three years. I do not see why it should take so long.

Industry also includes the salt manufacturers. And there is a group; I think it is the worst hit amongst all the labour community in the whole of India. My constituency produces something like 25 per cent of the entire table salt production of the whole of India. I produce the table salt which all of you take. My constituency produces. Gujarat produces half of the table salt of the country. But here is a class of people left out in the Sun to distil water, to get salt out of it and their conditions are pitiable. All the programmes that we put out, the programmes of the Central Government, not of the State Government, are lying on the anvil and not implemented.

Let me also talk about one more project before I close, and that is Family Planning. Family Planning is an issue which I say—I said it this morning in the Question Hour and I said time and again for the last 13 years -- Government had not found important to give any fresh incentives for the implementation of the Family Planning programmes so that they are more acceptable. Why can we not evolve something? Neither in the Budget nor in the President's Address, nor in the last 13 years, has anything been mentioned about this. Although the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as well as the various voluntary organisations have recommended to the Government some possible incentives and disincentives -- of course these are unpopular-- but there are incentives which can easily be implemented, which can produce better results as far as acceptance is concerned. Why has that not been thought of?

I thought I would round up my speech with these observations.

SHRI GOPESHWAR (Jabalpur) support Shri Gadgil's Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. We must thank Rajivji for his initiative in the internal sphere because it creates a good atmosphere of disarmament and then particularly the initiative regarding SAARC. The working class of the SAARC countries want to organise themselves and coordinate themselves for which SAARC Trade Union Council has been set up. I suggest that it should be given the same initiative and encouragement as given to the employees Organisation of SAARC Countries. About the poverty line, the President's Address gives some rosy picture. Even yesterday, during the question Hour, it was stated that forty per cent of the population are still below the poverty line. In Bihar, it is about 51 per cent. It is a very sad picture. It shows that whatever steps we have taken have not yielded results. Every year there is a very heavy backlog of unemployed manpower. More than three crore persons have registered in the Employment Exchanges and they are without any employment. I suggest that the Government of India should have a re-look at the working of the Planning Commission and a Commission should be set up to assess the working of the Planning Commission.

Panchayati Raj is a welcome move. We must take steps towards that end.

The Public Sector has been working very well. I am thankful to the President for his good impression about the public sector. But the management part is not public sector. It is a civil sector because it is managed by civilians. One Joint Secretary or Secretary is having membership in half a dozen public sector Boards. Practically in all the public sector enterprises, all the vacancies for social workers, for people of importance have been lying vacant for the last so many years. The Bureau of Public Enterprises is still continuing the back seat driving and that creates a very unhelpful situation. Further, there has been a lot of delay in wage negotiations. Because of that, we are having a serious problem in the public sector.

I feel that all the posts in Education field should be run by women. Then only there is a hope for improvement in the country.

The President's Address has not mentioned about the industrial sickness. The Address talks about the industrial growth. Is the industrial growth commensurate with the employment opportunities? Every Memorandum of Understanding must have a mention about the increase in manpower due to industrial growth. It is a very important thing.

About housing, I would say that there is no housing programme for the industrial workers. There have been some programmes in the past, but at the moment, everyone is keeping quiet. There should be a Housing Board for the industrial workers as in the case of rural workers. Every worker before retirement should have a house of his own so that he would not come to the city after retirement and create a problem.

Navodaya Vidyalaya and Operation Blackboard have not succeeded and the expenditure on that is creating a serious imbalance. The educational personnel are getting much more than the doctors and scientists. The doctors are not allowed to have a private practice. On the other hand, teachers have been given good salary and they are allowed to have a private tuition. The teachers in other schools are not getting the same salary with the result that there is a serious imbalance and the Education movement has come to a stand still. There is no progress.

I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister on having reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. People think, it is for the youth. I would say, it is the other way. A young man or woman gets a job in a plant or factory or office at the age of 18 years, but he or she has no political right. That is a serious lacuna in our political system. The Prime Minister reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. It is a very big historical development. After forty years of our independence, the voting age has been reduced to 21 years.

[Shri Gopeshwar]

People are talking of national integration. National integration comes only by nationally integrated plans for working. Everywhere, in all parts of the country, the working class must be given plans for integration and they should be encouraged to have integration among themselves. At the moment, it is not being encouraged. That is why, there are fissiparous tendencies.

The role of the bank for industrial growth and employment growth has to be assessed. I think, the bank is not doing the way that should have.

Lastly, I would like to say something about my own area and that is the scheduled castes as scheduled tribes area of Chotanagpur in Bihar. There even now a girl has to go three or four kilometres to fetch a pot of water. The pumps, tubewells etc, are not working. All the programmes have give fillip to, corruption and nothing else. I suggest that the Central Government should have certain Centrally administered machinery for the backward areas, particularly where there is an overwhelming population Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. Apart from drinking water, it is necessary that there should be special programmes for school education, hospital, housing, etc. Then only we will be able to do justice to them.

In this set up it is the civil service which matters. And the civil service belongs to the East India Company. From IAS to IPS it is just a change of alphabets and nothing else. Even in his address, the president has announced some facilities to civil servants. Why not the same facilities be extended to industrial workers after retirement. I think, there should not be any discrimination on that.

With these words, I once again support the Motion for Thanks to the President on his Address.

Shri Digvijay Singh (Rajgarh): I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the President on his Address.

We are celebrating the centenary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the builder of modern India. He had built the foundation and infrastructure of democracy in this country and shown the path of Non-alignment to the world. Followed by Panditji, it was Indiraji who had brought green revolution and great laurels to this country. Now the burden is on our Prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi to lead this country into the 21st century. If we analyse the last four years of Rajiv Gandhi's rule, we can safely say that we have done exceedingly well on the economic front. Our annual growth has surpassed all our path records. Even in the drought year our growth had been more than 3.2 per cent. Our exports have gone up in the last two years by about 50 per cent. In every field, there is an unprecedented growth. Under this regime, we have solved the problem of Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The Longowal award would have been successful had Sant Longowal not been assassinated. I am sure, our Prime Minister is doing everything possible to see that normally returns to Punjab.

On the foreign policy sector also we are proud of the fact that our Prime Minister has been able to make the Non-alignment movement a force to reckon, with in today's world politics. All this has been possible only because of the long term fiscal policy of the Government, a very pragmatic industrial policy and also because of export intencives, discretionary quantitative and Non-alignment discretionary fiscal policy controls, and relaxing of licensing controls.

Now, we are in the year of 1989 poised for a greater economic leap in the coming years. We have become self-sufficient in foodgrains and now possibly with the technology mission-set up, we shall be able to meet our requirements of oilseeds and pulses and also the technology mission which has been set up for drinking water, education and tele-communication will lead us to better living conditions in the rural areas. One of the greatest challenges which are facing the country today is the failure of the delivery system. Even hon'ble Prime Minister himself has gone on record that

out of six rupees that we spend five rupees are spent in other activities and only one rupee reaches the beneficiary. This is one of the major reasons why our schemes and our plans have not reached the grass-root level. This has to be seen in the right perspective. The system itself is crumbling and I commend the hon'ble Prime Minister when he has initiated the process of Panchayati Raj and I am sure under his able guidance, we will be able to establish a uniform Panchayati Raj in the country so that the powers are decentralised at the grass-root level.

Sir, I would urge upon our Government and the hon'ble Prime Minister that he should think in terms of setting up like the one, namely, Gorkhaland Hill Councils Accord that we had with the GNLf for Uttarkhand and Jharkhand areas. We have a situation where such a thing is a must for Uttarkhand and Jharkhand areas and even for remote inaccessible tribal areas. The local people have to be given the right of self-rule in the right perspective so that they can become the masters of the own destiny. Today, Sir, because of the inaccessibility, they are totally governed by the officials and the messages are lost, the schemes do not reach them and there is a strong case to consider before any agitation or something of that sort starts in Uttarkhand and even in Jharkhand the agitation which has been going on for such a long time, this is the right time to take a very pragmatic approach on the whole issue and some kind of Council should be set up in that area so that the elected representatives of the tribals are made responsible for their own destiny.

Similarly, Sir, in the Bastar area, there is Naxalite activity and I happen to come from that State where this thing is going on. Sir, in all the accessible areas, the lower officials play havoc into the system and until and unless the local people, the tribals are not given the right to rule themselves, discontentment and disenchantment with the Government in power shall always remain. So, I strongly advocate that some kind of devolution of power—it may be through Panchayati Raj or by a special Act

for those regions, especially for Uttarkhand and Jharkhand and the tribal areas of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh—has to be made and self-rule has to be given to them.

Sir, communalism is one of the major challenges which this country is facing today. The rise of fundamentalism is a course and a cancer which has to be fought at every level. It is unfortunate that some organisations of highly communal in nature are inciting communal violence and communal hatred. I strongly advocate that such organisations must be banned in the national interest, whether it is the R.S.S. or Shiv Sena or Jamait-e-Islami or any other organisation which is inciting communal hatred has to be banned so that the communal harmony prevails in the country. Sir, it is unfrotunate that the 'Babri Masjid' issue has been pending for the last three years.

19.00 hrs

It has taken three long years for the Government to set up a panel of High Court Judges and that too the process has not even started. This is an issue which has become extremely sensitive. It is not only confined to the district of Uttar Pradesh, but the whole North Indian belt is being affected by this issue and I urge upon the hon. Home Minister to take a positive step and see to it that this is resolved.

Sir, the minorities of this country are feeling let down and I would like to go on record on that. About the Meerut communal disturbances, the way the things were tackled there — the Commission was set up, I do not know what happened to the Commission's report — I strongly urge upon the hon. Home Minister to take very strong action against those officers and officials who have been responsible for this kind of a communal trouble. Unless those people who are responsible for these incidents are not taken to task, the message is lost.

Similarly, it is unfortunate that the Satanic Verses, Salman Rushdie's book, created controversy. It was banned by our

[Shri Gopeshwar]

Government. And I congratulate the Home Ministry and the Prime Minister for having banned this long before the agitation started. Still there are some people in this country who are only interested in disturbing the peace of the country and are inciting communal hatred. Such people should be taken to task and severely dealt with. We have a democracy which has stood on the high ideals of secularism and this has to be preserved.

Another thing where I feel that we have failed as a democracy is the judicial system. The judicial system of today is the legacy of the British era. It is heavily loaded against the poor. No poor person can ever dream of winning a civil court case in his life-time. Why can't we have some kind of a judicial system of our own which suits our Indian conditions, Indian ethos? For centuries together we had our nayaya panchayats. Why can't we have a system where we can give justice to the poorest of the poor at the lowest level? Why should we allow the right to appeal at six different levels? A person has to start at the lowest court and has to go to the highest court and in the process he has to pass through six different levels of appeal. No poor person can ever dream of justice this way. Therefore strongly advocate basic structural changes in our judicial system today and until and unless we do that, no amount of enactments we bring in can be implemented.

Our land reforms have not been very effectively dealt with in this because of the inadequate judicial system that we have.

Sir, unemployment is a major problem today. The hon. Prime Minister has given a lead in this budget and I strongly feel that the rural landless unemployed will be given a better deal, but still the problem remains of the educated unemployed, and I feel that either unemployment gratuity or something like that has to be thought of so that our educated unemployed in the urban areas are also given a role to play.

The most unfortunate part of the system today is the irresponsible behaviour of the Opposition parties. Two days ago we saw in this august House a remark made by our hon. Prime Minister and that too against a person who has said things like advocating the cause of Khalistan, then going to a meeting in Delhi where Babri Masjid issue was taken up and inciting communal hatred. This person has been going on record giving inflammatory speeches all over the country. Such things cannot be tolerated. When our hon. Prime Minister did refer to that, it was an honest expression of the leader of this country and this should have been taken in the right perspective. It is unfortunate that they have tried to politicalise this issue also, which has become a habit with them. At the drop of the hat the Opposition parties have been politicalising the issues and one of the greatest failures of Indian democracy is the absence of viable alternative. Although it has been to our help in the sense because of their inadequacy we have been in power for such a long time, I strongly feel that there has to be a viable alternative. I urge upon the Opposition leaders to become more responsible in their approach and efforts. They should be very careful in what issues to be politicalised and what issues not to be politicalised.

With these words, I thank you for giving me the opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to express my views. The President while enumerating analytical events during previous years, has also given a detailed descriptive note about other schemes to be implemented by the Government in future as well. If all these schemes which have been mentioned by him in his Address, are implemented in right earnest, there is no doubt that it will bring radical change in our country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was drought

last year, it also affected some parts of the country a year before last and this year too. There are some parts affected by the drought present also. Definitely it is just because of efficiency, capability and complete understanding of our Government, that our economic condition has not deteriorated in spite of continuous droughts for the last three year and the country could be saved. The Government deserves congratulations for this. Different types of wealth is hidden beneath the earth in the country. If all these are exploited properly and are utilised for the betterment and welfare of its people then there will be no dearth of anything. But I observe that there is great discrimination in doing so. They are many places which have not been developed and where a lot of underground wealth is hidden, the same is not being exploited but an intensive work is being carried out somewhere else. This is leading to regional imbalance. Regional imbalances cause dissatisfaction. Dissatisfaction causes obstacle in the national unity and also gives birth to various agitations. As has been stated by one of earlier Speakers that there is a Jharkhand problem. A new Bodo student agitation is going on in Assam. In the recent past, there was agitation in Sikkim and a settlement has been reached about it. Similarly, the place to which I belong, some murmuring has started there. It is for Bundelkhand state. Bundelkhand is such a region which is formed by areas of two States viz. Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and it is not being fully developed because it is divided between these two States and Sir, you will be astonished to know that there are still some areas in Bundelkhand where agricultural production is only 2 mounds of foodgrains per Bigha. There is no industry. No irrigation facilities are available. There is no school and colleges in that area. Such regional disparity definitely gives birth to discontentment. First of all, it is essential to remove this disparity. Until some restraint is exercised over bureaucracy, welfare of this country is not possible. Whatever area we may visit it is found that full advantage of schemes and resources meant for the welfare of that area does not reach the concerned people. It is not known as to where it disappears. I would urge to the

Government that she should pay special attention to the bureaucracy and some restraint should be exercised over it.

Achievements made by the Government as a result of our foreign policy are no secret. These have been discussed many times in the House and it is true that these have been appreciated not only inside the country but also abroad. The mutual understanding now existing in neighbouring countries and the goodwill now created in other big countries is unprecedented and it has direct bearing on our foreign policy.

Wherever elections were not held in the country, our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi arranged for the elections there and thus brought about democracy in various institutions. All local bodies, where the elections were not held, elections have been held including Uttar Pradesh too. The places where it was possible to hold elections, they have been held. It is observed that congress may not come into power at all places where elections are held but knowing this fully well, elections were held. It proves that our party and our Prime Minister has faith in democracy. If democratic set up continues, the Congress party may not come into power this time, but it can come next time and if Congress is in power today, some other party can come in power in future. As the Home Minister has just stated that there would be no significance of a democratic set up if one party continues to remain in power. Variety of shades of opinion should be appreciated. It is praise-worthy that keeping in view this principle, our Prime Minister held elections for local bodies and sustained these institutions. It is also very welcome step to delegate more powers to them. I want to submit one thing in this connection that some vigilance needs to be exercised while delegating more powers because the people who have been elected to the local bodies have no prior training of their work which should have been conducted and then only powers should be given to them because power without training may prove to be a curse instead of boon. Therefore, it is very essential to train elected representatives as to how to

[Shri Bhisma Deo Dubel]

exercise their power properly before giving powers to them.

Look of irrigation resources, increasing population, increasing prices are the main problems before the country and special attention should be paid to solve them.

The most serious problem out of them is that of increasing population. In brief, I may submit that no plan can succeed in our country until growth in population is checked.

In the end, I want to say one thing more that the voting age which has been reduced from 21 years to 18 years has been appreciated by many people in our country. Actually, when elections are held, the entire work is done by the people of the age group of 15-25 years. They used to do the entire election work but did not possess voting rights. So it was a great anomaly. The Government has taken right step but we have to take care of one thing more i.e. this age group has not developed political maturity as yet. They will have to be trained in such a way so that they develop political maturity and can exercise their rights in a proper manner. In other words, they should develop wisdom.

With these words, I express my gratitude for giving me an opportunity to speak. I again, support the Motion of thanks.

[English]

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragad) : Mr. Chariman, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament for this year. The posterity will remember the speech since it has depicted the edifice of our nation, the building blocks of which are (a) democracy reaching down to every village (b) secularism which respects religions and minorities (c) socialism seeking the removal of poverty and unemployment and (d) self-reliance to find our rightful place in the comity of nations in the world.

Sir, of course, many hon. Members have pointed out about terrorism, communalism

and everything prevailing in this country at present. With the iron will, we are handling the problems and we will succeed in this endeavour and show to the advanced democracies of the world the salient features of the Indian democracy.

Sir, the present Government has decreased the voting age of youth from 21 years to 18 years there by giving them a major responsibility in the nation-building activity and this is another major step the present Government has taken.

Eradication of poverty is a formidable job facing the Government. The President has explicitly stated the various approaches and outlined the steps to tackle problems of the people who are living people the poverty-line. Along with the various poverty alleviation programmes, popular schemes like providing job for each family and the noon-meal for the children of primary school have been mentioned. This has already been taken up. In my State, the noon-meal programme has been diluted by the present Government. They have divided the children into two classes like the haves and the have-nots. In fact they have not identified the haves and the have-nots among the younger generation. The haves are denied the noon-meal. Only the have-nots are provided with food, based on the list prepared by the Government.

Regarding the provision of employment, false hopes are given during the elections. In the election manifesto, so much is talked about but nothing materialises.

Sir, our relationships with the immediate neighbouring countries have improved to a large extent. We have had dialogue with China. We have better relations with Pakistan. In Sri Lanka, our operation was hailed by the world community. Even our operations in the Maldives Island was welcomed by the foreign countries. In almost all the areas, we have succeeded to a great extent.

It has been pointed out by many of our friends that with all these poverty-alleviation programmes and other

schemes, unless a determined will is there to implement the various schemes outlined by the Government, nothing will reach the common man who is waiting for those things. Many of our hon. friends have pointed out how the implementation is not carried out properly. For carrying out the programmes of the Government, a committed bureaucracy is necessary for this country, especially for the poverty-alleviation programmes. I remember one of the instances that took place when Shri Kamaraj Nadar was the Chief Minister of Madras State. In Ooty in Tamilnadu, usually there are clusters of houses at the top of the hill. One day, the people of that hamlet who have been residing at the top of the hill came to the Chief Minister when he visited there and told about the drinking water problems. The Engineer from the Water Supply Department was called. The Chief Minister asked the Engineer as to what to do with this problem. The Engineer told that it would not be possible to take the water uphill because the hill is very high. It seemed that the Chief Minister retorted that if the water flowed at the top of the hill or if the clusters situated at the foot-hold of the hill, then he would not have called the Engineer. The Chief Minister then directed the Engineer to find out the remedy for this and make up his mind accordingly. He also directed the Engineer that within 15 days he should present a report indicating what steps he had taken to solve that problem. Naturally, now the village is having two pump sets and two reservoirs. All the houses situated on top of hills are getting water. That is why it is said, "where there is a will' there is a way." Only thing is about our bureaucracy. At times, we are held up with all this progress, because of our failures. We have so much to talk about our forefathers like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi. All these leaders have given us right steps and have laid the foundation which has led to the progress which we have achieved. The progress which this country has achieved is really commendable despite the increase in population and especially when we are faced with drought and other natural calamities. We have achieved

something which is really commendable. But we could have achieved much more than what we have achieved. Only thing is that the Ministers as well as bureaucrats have to make up their mind and usual way of giving bureaucratic reply and bureaucratic way of functioning should be changed. As many of our friends have already touched all the points I do not want to ask for more time because it is already late. I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to speak on this Motion.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to speak. In this country, democracy has already been strongly-footed and no force in the world can break the process of democracy. The socialism which was founded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and whose centenary we are celebrating ceremoniously, he was critically told that he was leading to communalism in the garb of socialism. But socialism does not mean to distribute the wealth or deprive someone from the opportunity to grow. It means giving the opportunity to everybody whosoever deserves it in the democracy. Since there are accelerating opportunities available in the democratic set up, we have been able to achieve socialism all these days. When we survey the history of forty years of this country, we can see what was the condition prevailing forty years back; what was the food position, what was our population, how much we could earn, what was the irrigation position and what was the industrial backwardness. If we survey these things, in the present situation, we can see that we have really achieved highly appreciable results. But people on the other side, never appreciate about the progress which we have achieved. We had no schools, no colleges, no education, no pesticides, no hybrid seeds, no fertilizer factories. We had nothing. We started with zero and we have achieved this. The Five Year Plans have really have been an asset to us. They are not visible because of the population increase. The population has not been controlled as it should have been. It is not

[Shri S.B. Sidnal]

difficult to control population. There are people in the villages who actually volunteer for this. But the implementation, many a times is totally wrong and non-committed people are put to this job. Therefore, the population problem is still rising very high.

Other aspects are to be relatively studied like in the 21st century, what would be our population, how we would be able to cater to the needs of the people. Apart from unemployment, even food and shelter would become a problem if that is not touched. We can progress; there is no bar. We are not hampered in our progress either. The progress has been made in a very good proportion. But actually the growth in the population has eaten all the things that we have produced. Poverty was there before 40 years; poverty is there today and poverty shall be there in future also. But poverty has changed its face. The poverty that was there 40 years back was totally absolute and today it has changed its face. Tomorrow also it will change its face.

The Congress Government and the great people like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi have laid the infrastructure in our fight against poverty. We have been successful to a greater extent to achieve the goals.

After Jawaharlal Nehruji, Indiraji came and that was the time when there was a transformation from old values to the new values. The values of life change from time to time according to the progress, economic development and scientific approach. That was the time when she took the reigns of power against the vested interests. All the progressive plans and legislations were made in the best interest of the people. She gave an awareness to the people of this country and the poorest man on the footpath could remember who was Indiraji not because she had charisma, but because of her love and affection and progressive thinking to feed all the 80 million people of this country. That was her gift.

The assassination of Indiraji left us in the lurch. People outside and inside who were not cooperative thought that India is left with no leader. India has never had dearth of good leaders. Shri Rajiv Gandhi came and an unprecedented victory was achieved and the democratic establishment was totally successful. People gave all the support to him. But he came suddenly and had so many difficulties. Disintegration was terribly in progress and it was beyond control. Accords were struck and they were all successful. There was no option with regard to these accords. Without looking into the party politics he went on and extended his cooperative hands to solve each dispute.

Why was there disintegration? It has to be given a serious thought. There is inadequacy of development. Rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. Therefore that actually has caused frustration in some states. That is why people like Gorkhas and some backward people want to be separated and they want independence. It is not that they want independence; because they are being neglected by some of the States or some of the Government officials or the administration we have, that they want this type of freedom. This has to be taken care of. The Central Government has to take care of these backward areas and a special treatment has to be given to these backward class people, the scheduled caste people, the scheduled tribe people and other minorities. Otherwise it becomes difficult. How many States can be created and what is the expense for their administration? How long can we go like this?

Sometimes I feel personally that the Constitution has to be amended or even a total change must come according to the condition presently prevailing in this country. That Constitution was written in those days for different people. The values of life and change of time demand the change of administration style accordingly. Therefore four divisions may be made in the whole country.

As Shri Buta Singh has nicely narrated, nationality is being lost with the attraction

of regionality and communality is regularly practised by everyone of us. Therefore it has to be totally changed into four parts and the administration should be on a different line. Suitable amendments or changes in the Constitution must take place.

I congratulate the Prime Minister for having brought the legislation for reduction of voting age to 18 years. Eighteen years age has been recognised by law. One could marry or enter into any contract at this age. But one was deprived of voting and electing his own MLA or MP. Now though late it is a welcome step and I thank the Government for this. Many people have said that Congress is not benefited by this law. I say it is not that either Congress or any other party should benefit from it. This bill is beyond party interests and the youngsters who were not recognised so far have been accorded recognition.

So far as agriculture is concerned it has not been properly attended to. Bulk of the population of this country depends on agriculture. If agricultural production is there the industry can be fed back. We should not go out of proportion spending thousands of crores of rupees on industry without taking into consideration the feed back. Take for example cotton. It is lying idle. The production is out of proportion and the demand is not as per production. We are facing this situation. This is the only cash crop for an agriculturist. If it is not properly looked into then he will get frustrated and next year he may not get the incentive for production. Therefore, it should be seriously thought of.

Agriculture in India is not scientific. There are two reasons for this. One is fragments have been created and the second is population increase. On account of these two reasons agriculture does not attract mechanism. When we do not apply mechanism there is less production and with less production we cannot help our country. Therefore, we have to think of large production and thus more concentration has to be done on agriculture. Even I

welcome cooperative farming where a small farmer can keep his ownership right and take the proportionate income of his land. A small farmer cannot afford to buy a tractor or other implements so if cooperative farming is there he can cultivate scientifically and increase production and meet the future demands of our population. So it has to be seriously thought of.

Sir, I welcome district planning. It should come early. This idea has been envisaged in the Eighth Plan. District planning should be undertaken and the experts should be called from the rural areas and not from IAS or IPS cadres. I do not blame these cadres. They are our own brethren. In this democratic set-up many a time we criticise them and they criticise us but they should feel their own brethren are poor. They are bare-footed. They have no 'kapada'. They have no shelter. So these cadres should go with a commitment rather than criticising them. I appeal to them to treat the outside people as their own brethren. Therefore, this cooperative farming has to be thought of. A committee has to be nominated to work out the details. In my state Karnataka the cooperative sugar factories and spinning mills have been successful. They have even built up capital to a greater extent.

As regards environment when we plant a tree we have to think that the raw cattle may not spoil it otherwise we will plant a tree this year and next year there will be barren land. Therefore, there should be a programme to give protection to these new plantation otherwise mere plantation will not help.

We have to remove all these raw cattle and get good animals which will not be like stray and destroying the forests. Stray animals are destroyers of our forests. Therefore, that should be seriously thought out to protect the forests and more funds have to be allotted. In addition to that, fruit-bearing trees—after having consultation with the horticulture office—should be supplied to the agriculturists to plant even in barren land so that it gives double benefits of producing fruits and it can also maintain ecological balance.

[Shri S.B. Sidnal]

Regarding the Opposition, when the people have elected us to represent on the floor of the House, they have voluntarily walked out without representing their feelings only by misunderstanding and wrongly interpreting with a political motivation which is not healthy for this country. The real Opposition should be to correct us and guide us and not to talk out and get out depriving the opportunity of speaking.

We have sufficiently progressed in science and technology where everything has been made possible for us.

The education is a good concept. I congratulate our Prime Minister for having thought of giving an opportunity for the village people to come up. It seems that education is a universal cure for our poverty and our upcoming.

An adequate attention has also been given for protection of women and providing them opportunities.

Disintegration has to be stopped. I appeal to the Opposition parties towards integrity of the country. Democracy has taken deep roots in this country. Nobody can misguide the people by just keeping absent from the House.

I thank you again for having given me enough opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDEO RAI (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Motion of thanks on President's Address. We are lucky that the reins of our country are in the hands of a young leader. Sir, you may be aware that youth always aspires to attain great heights and this is possible because they are fearless, courageous and have a will to work. They carry the people along with them. History bears testimony to this. A youthful person is always dauntless, courageous and has a goal to achieve. Hence our Hon. Prime Minister not merely aspires to take

the country ahead, rather, he has resolved to accomplish the whole task at a war-footing. Here, I would like to say that India stands for firm determination. Those who are incapable to fulfil the resolution, can never be considered an Indian. The Hon. Prime Minister has initiated social revolution with full enthusiasm. He has launched a number of schemes for the upliftment of society and advancement of all the sections, particularly the youth. Consequently, social changes are taking place and various programmes have been launched for improving the standards of living of the villagers. New shape is being given to the rural areas. The Hon. Prime Minister is not only concerned but also perturbed and anxious at the prevailing poverty and unemployment in rural areas and is determined to eradicate them. That is why the Hon. President mentioned the possibility of social and economic changes in the country. Employment has been guaranteed. The Central Government has made a provision to provide employment at least to one member in each family living below the poverty-line. The farmers, workers and youth have acquired adequate resources. They are now capable to fulfil their aspirations of which they had dreamt. They are fully satisfied with their means of livelihood. They are developing interest, faith and dedication in political activities. But unfortunately, the people who consider themselves to be the successors of Mahatma Gandhi—the man who totally against speaking, hearing and seeing evil—have been indulging in all these evil actions. We would like to urge upon them that India has its own traditions, culture and historical background. Indian culture is a guiding principle for the entire world. But we ourselves have lost our way and the nothing can be expected from such people. We will have to revive our identity, which we have lost at present.

Today democracy and socialism are flourishing and the feelings of brotherhood and unity are getting strong. We are celebrating Nehru Centenary this year. We should try to evaluate the programmes launched by Pandit Nehru. Speeches won't do. The Government will have to propagate his principles. Our words and deeds

vary. So we will have to give a practical shape to the programme of Pandit Nehru. Otherwise we would not be worthy of calling ourselves to be the successors of Mahatama Gandhi. So I would urge upon the members of Opposition to continue our struggle for the the protection of the weak from the mighty. We believe in remaining hungry and providing food to others. We want to remove the problems of others while remaining ourselves amidst them. We are ready to face inconvenience in order to help others. We can remain without clothes if need be. But people are not aware as to how far the country has progressed, how far it has enriched its resources and the place it occupies in the world today. The Indian tri-colour is flying high. The credit goes to Pandit Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We are moving ahead perpetually with flage in our hands. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been following the same principles in the national and international affairs. It is our duty to keep our flag flying high in the world.

The Government is resolved to check the tendencies of terrorism, seperatism or bloodshed. It is our foremost duty, otherwise we wouldn't be performing our duty earnestly. In view of this, it becomes essential for every citizen of Inida particularly we MPs, to do our duty in the earnest manner. We would be worthy to enjoy our rights if we perform our duty well. Only then we would be able to solve the problems.

So I would like to urge upon you that being the Members of Parliament, we too have a right. Right to speak truth and nothing but truth only. We would discharge our duty earnestly and be honest to our responsibilities, otherwise we would not be able to call ourselves the successors or the followers of Mahatama Gandhi. I extend my thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister for executing the principles of Mahatama Gandhi and policies of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Rural upliftment particularly for those youth who are living below poverty line, is being undertaken. Efforts are being made to bring the illiterate children to the national

mainstream by providing educational facilities through Navodaya Vidyalayas which have been opened under the new Education Policy of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But these Navodaya Vidyalayas should be opened in rural areas, because 40 percent of the total students in them, are from rural areas. A number of public schools, Central schools and various other schools are already functioning in the urban areas. So I would urge upon the Government to open those schools, which are meant for the purpose, only in rural areas in order to enable the villagers to avail the facilities and to achieve the target. My submission is to introduce the required reforms.

The Government has formulated the Industrial Policy and is investing money in the industrial units. But now will the problem in villages be solved. India can never prosper unless small scale and cottage industry are expanded and encouraged. Japan is a living example of progress. Priority is being given to large scale industry but expansion of small scale industry is essential for development and providing employment in rural areas. The nation would advance in every field only if small scale industry is established in the rural areas. I would like to say a few words about *Panchayati Raj*. Gandhiji had dreamt of establishing the system of *Panchayati Raj* and thus the system was introduced. But it did not prove successful. The Government failed to implement it in letter and spirit. We are grateful to Shri Rajiv Gandhi because he wants to adopt *Panchayati Raj* for the villages and is determined to make it a success. We welcome this move.

Our foreign policy has been successful. As I have already submitted, it has been our worthy tradition to work for the welfare of others. We have improved our ties with the countries like China and America.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited China and also held discussions with the President of America. We are exchanging our technical know-how with those countries. It has been a historical achievement to improve our relations with China. We have welcomed the newly elected democratic Government in Pakistan provide protection

[Shri Ramdeo Rai]

to Maldives and Sri Lanka and also signed an accord with the latter. We welcome the Hon. Prime Minister and thank him for all these achievements. Initially, I intended to discuss the problems of Kampuchea but as the time is short I would not. In the end, I would like to say that the Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi have accomplished tasks worth appreciation. Their greatest achievement in this regard is the resolution that adequate consideration would be given to the rural requirements while preparing the schemes. We extend our thanks to him for this. The aspirations of the villagers can be fulfilled only when their representatives pay adequate attention to satisfy the requirements of the villagers in spite of delivering speeches at other places. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has realised the fact. the villagers themselves are participating in the implementation of various schemes in rural areas, and thus getting adequate benefits. It would enable us to make all round development of the nation. The nation is developing fast and I would to appeal to those who are deprived of active participation, to avail the opportunity. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is our worthy leader and we welcome his worthy leadership. I would like to quote a few lines which reveal the qualities which our leader possesses.

"vasudha ka neta kaun hua, bhoo-khand vijeta kaun hua, Atulit ka vashkreta kaun

hua, nav dharm praneta kaun hua. Jisne na kabhi aram kiya, kanton mein rehke kaamkiya".

The nation would advance rapidly under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He has been taking the nation ahead in adverse circumstances. All the members should welcome his achievements.

In the end, I would like to mention one thing more we ought to do our duty in the Parliament. It would be improper on the part of the Members to boycott the proceedings of the House, without getting the permission of people who have elected them to fight for their rights. It is against the democratic order, it is against the principles of socialism. A law should be formulated to avert the situation so that the people can follow the cultural heritage. With these words I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

19.50 hrs.

The lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven o the Clock on Thursday, March 2, 1989/Phalguna 11,1910 (Saka).

